The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 25, 1893

DEMOCRATIC EXCUSES.

Democratic views of the recent elections vary according to the different ideas entertained on national subjects The advocates of free coinage consider it a rebuke to President Cleveland and the special session of congress that passed the bill to repeal the Sherman act. Others who have strong proclivities in favor of free trade, believe that a modification of the tariff is necessary, and this demand was made emphatic at the ballot-box. Of course these opinions are not endorsed by Republicans, who believe that the people, by reason of the business depression which has so universally prevailed over the country, are desirous of being assured that the protection policy will meet with no interference by Democrats.

Harper's Weekly may be considered a fair exponent of Democratic doctrine, and in its leading editorial last Saturday it says:

"The truth is that the Democratic party has in a conspicuous manner failed to justify the confidence of many good citizens who last year, at the presidental election, gave it their support. The business disturbance would not have produced such sweeping political effects had the party in power—that is, the majority of the Democrats in congress—shown themselves capable of dealing with the most pressing problem of the time as sagaciously, vigorously, and promptly as the crisis demanded. It is true, the final repeal of the Sherman act satisfied the immediate requirement of the day. But this result is generally believed to be due to the unwavering firmness of the president, and not to the wisdom of the Democratic majority. It produced much more the impression of a lucky escape than of an act performed by the party in power according to a well settled policy."

In another paragraph in the same article it says:

"If the Democratic party wishes to remain a strong factor in American politics, it will have to disarm that distrust by a wise treatment of the financial problems still to be solved, and by the fulfilment of the promises with regard to the tariff policy which found so much favor with the people in the national elections of 1890 and 1892. It can no longer stake its fortunes upon the esteem in which Mr. Cleveland is held, for he will not remain its leader much longer; and besides, the prestige of his name, too, has been impaired by his deplorable action in the Van Allen case, and by the spoils politics which his administration has been carrying on."

After defeat has been suffered it is generally incumbent on the vanquished to frame some excuse why it happened, and the able editor of *Harper's Weekly* has done this as ingeniously as any one could. It may afford some consolation to partisans who sorely feel the disastrous results of the recent elections; but Republicans, at least, are satisfied that such diagnoses of the disease are incorrect and do not reach the malady. If the Chicago platform is carried out by the Cleveland administration 1896 will witness a greater victory for the party of progress and protection than that of this month.

HIGH PRESSURE.

The American people are very similar to an engine under a high pressure of steam. There must be vent or disastrous consequences may follow. During the past few months factories closing down, business failures and financial depressions have kept the public mind in the highest state of excitement, and some attraction was necessary to ease this terrible strain. Secretary Gresham's letter was very timely, and public attention was called to our relations with the Sandwich islands at a very opportune moment. For a time the starving poor in our large cities and the great army of the unemployed have been forgotten. Armed intervention has not resulted to remedy a wrong perpetrated by our former minister to Hawaii, and the affairs of the little government will very likely right themselves without any action on the part of our nation not consistent with the spirit of our institutions or international comity. But this side show came in good time, and no doubt answered a wise purpose. There were too many pounds pressure on the machinery for it to go right along without suffering waste. A safety valve was necessary, or a balance wheel to ease it down, and these were furnished in the slight embroglio in the kanaka kingdom. This will undoubtedly pass away harmlessly; but as soon as all interest is lost in the affair the terrible tragedy of events being enacted at home will receive public attention, and high pressure will again be experienced. The American people are only less mercurial than Parisians, and excitement is as necessary to political life as food to the human body. If they were doomed to exist from year to year in the same sluggish manner as the British, they would suffer keenly from ennui; but there are a variety of circumstances which are liable to come to the surface almost any time which promise to keep the people excited and happy. It is true that Americans wear out quickly; but they live long and heartily while they do exist.

BRITISH CONQUEST.

Great Britain has the reputation on this side of the Atlantic of being the great robber nation of modern times, and the war with the Matabeles in Africa is considered simply a scheme to acquire territory. But this is not true, for the war on this ruthless tribe of thieves and murderers is simply protection to English subjects in neighboring provinces. In passing judgment on these matters Americans should deal fairly with that race of people who gave them their free institutions and system of jurisprudence, and only arrive at a conclusion after all sides of the question have been duly considered. The Anglo-Saxon race, on both sides of the Atlantic, are an energetic, progressive people, and are never satisfied without pushing their trade among all classes and conditions of men. There is hardly a country on the globe, that there are not Americans and Englishmen engaged in business. This was the idea that caused the formation of the East Indian company in the seventeenth century, and eventually trade was so lucrative and there were so many Englishmen in Hindostan that they desired the laws of the home government established. It was true in Australia after the discovery of gold, and also in South Africa after the wealth of the diamond fields became known. Canada was attached to the empire after hard-fought battles with France, in which the American colonies sympathized with England. Each of these foreign dependencies of the crown is a republic in itself, making its own laws, and having full control of affairs, with the exception of the governor general or viceroy, appointed by Westminister. As Tennyson sung so beautifully, "Britons never will be slaves," and wherever their restless ambition impels them to settle there must be free institutions, with the most sacred protection thrown around the liberty of the individual. In every British colony these rights are guaranteed, and whether in Hindostan. Australia, South Africa, British Guiena, or the West Indies, every subject enjoys the inalienable privilege of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Wherever England forms a colony the church and school house stand side by side, and the people are elevated to a higher plane of Christian civilization.

THE NORTHWEST.

The northwest is coming into prominence, since the liberal advertisement it has received at the world's fair. Heretofore the resources of the vast region drained by the Columbia river were supposed to be limited, and not capable of supporting a much larger population than it had at present; but the cereals and fruits attracted universal attention by reason of their quality, and visitors were astonished that this portion of the country was so prolific. In the future we shall reap the benefit of this, and Oregon and Washington will receive consideration with those seeking new homes. To persons who are desirous of gaining a competence by habits of thrift there is no more desirable locality than the northwestern states of the republic. The climate, on account of the influence of the Japan current, is much milder than in the same latitude in other countries, and the soil is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. But climate and adaptability to agriculture are not the only inducements to settlement. The forests are yet in a primeval state, and these are extensive enough to furnish the world's supply for many years to come. Capitalists have rare opportunities for investment, and there are many facilities for manufactures which have never been utilized. Water power is plentiful, and there is scarcely any stream that could not advantageously be made to turn the wheels of factories. Westward the star of empire takes its course, and it will not stop until its pathway is blocked by the waves of the Pacific. This region is no longer the *ultima thule* of the continent, and from present indications it is reasonable to presume in a few years the Pacific coast will be as populous as many portions of the east.

The report of Commissioner Blount, appointed by President Cleveland to make an investigation into the Hawaiian affair, has been given to the public through the associated press, and from the facts given there were actions on the part of the late Minister Stevens that are very censurable. Of course an unbiassed judgment cannot be formed in the matter until both sides have been heard, and Mr. Stevens may produce evidence in his own behalf that will exculpate him from any blame. Affairs of state are not expected to be managed by the president of a republic with the same secrecy that governs the policy of an absolute monarch, and congress, recently in session, should have been informed of what action had been taken and the status of our relations with the Sandwich islands. But this was not done by Mr. Cleveland. If we have acted, as Mr. Blount says, and the provisional government only came into existence through the intervention of American marines, a wrong has been committed; but, at this late date, we cannot repair the injury by forcibly reseating the queen on her throne.

The traditions of the Democratic party, from its inception to the present time, has been aggression and conquest. In 1846 the war with Mexico was inaugurated for more territory, and later in our history an avaricious eye was cast toward Cuba. Cleveland's policy towards the Sandwich islands has changed this tendency of the party, and he has reversed the history of the organization in not attempting to annex Hawaii. Slavery is extinct, and perhaps more territory does no longer excite the avariciousness of the leaders. It was manifest destiny with the Bourbons in 1846 and later on; but there is a change in the principles of the party. During Jefferson's days Democrats were animated by the wild dreams of the Jacobins of France; but they have become more conservative, and consider the extreme of freedom—unlimited license—as dangerous as despotism.

JOURNALISM.

The obituary notices of the *Mercury* are not in the least complimentary, and it seems that every paper in the state takes delight in kicking the dead lion, which, when alive, compelled their respect. If this paper were such a reptile in journalism the power of the press in this state, in a united effort, could have stopped its influence and crushed it out of existence. For over twenty years it was published in the moral city of Portland, and even the great papers of the metropolis raised no warning voice against it until it was laid low at their feet by a legal process; but now every one comes forward and belabors the carcass with cuffs and kicks.

The *Mercury* represented one style of personal journalism which is of little benefit to a community; but there are others that fall far below the ideal of what a newspaper should be. An editor should not use the columns of his paper to vent his spite or spleen against his foes or to shower benefits upon his friends. His profession is one that should command the respect of all, and this cannot be accomplished while it is used as a private vehicle to reach the public with individual grievances. The ethics of journalism are as binding on the honor of the publisher or manager as those of the votaries of medicine, and the shyster journalist should be held in equal detestation as the quack. In the columns, the individual characteristics of the editor should appear no more prominently than any other member of the community, and the duties delegated to him should be those of a conservator of public morals and public rights.

When managers of our public prints understand the high position they occupy towards the people, personal journalism will be unknown. The power of the press will then be felt in every city and hamlet throughout the land, and its influence will be the means of elevating men and women to a higher plan of existence. If reputable publications would do their full duty, newspapers which panders to personal spleen or favoritism would not be countenanced, and their influence in the community would soon wither and die.

It is a matter of satisfaction to American citizens that the wild craze which spread over the country a few months ago is dying out, and that a healthful sentiment in favor of honest money is becoming prominent in all political organization. The Republican party has been pronounced in this regard for over thirty years; but Democracy has continually flirted with the coy damsel of cheap currency, and during the last presidential campaign it pledged itself to the country in favor of free coinage. Fortunately, President Cleveland and some of the leading minds have gained control of affairs, and it is to be hoped no further coquetry will be indulged in. It may be possible that the same will be the history of the tariff legislature. That party is pledged to free-trade; but on the sober second thought, when the prostrate industries of the country appeal to it in an emphatic manner, the leaders will not attempt to spread wreck and ruin broadcast by repealing the tariff laws and making "confusion worse confounded."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The dispatches state that the new tariff bill will place wool on the free list, and this will be a death blow to this industry in the United States. It has been a great factor of development in this part of the northwest, and until the Republicans regain their ascendancy in the country sheepmen may as well go out of the business.

The Corvallis *Gazette* says: "Cleveland in his Thanksgiving proclamation made no reference to the condition of the country. He could not speak of its prosperity as President Harrison did a year ago. There has been a change, and the party that bids for low prices, pauper labor, free trade and idle work shops is now in power.

The war cloud that was drifting over Hawaii is quietly passing away, and it is very evident that affairs of state will settle themselves in the Sandwich islands without any resort to arms. It makes little difference to any except Claus Spreckles and a few capitalists whether the provisional government remains or the dethroned queen is reinstated.

Candidates for offices in June are bobbing up serenely, and from the number of aspirants it is very evident that some will feel sore and disappointed after the nominations have been made. The TIMES-MOUNTAINEER has always followed the rule that it is better for conventions to meet, uncontrolled by ring influence, and after due deliberation to unify on available candidates.

This has been an off year in more ways than one. Bank suspensions have preceded business failures, and now in the latter part of November, in this almost perennial summer climate of the northwest, with roses and other flowers in bloom in gardens, a foot of snow lies on the ground. But this will soon disappear, and sunshine and summer breezes will yet be enjoyed before the rigors of winter begin.

The dispatches state that the rebels in Brazil have declared in favor of an empire, and named Prince Pedro, relative of the late Dom Pedro, emperor. If the government at Washington City feel in a bellicose attitude, now is the time to carry out the Monroe doctrine and forbid the establishment of any monarchies on this continent. We stopped Maximilian in Mexico in 1866, and we can be as successful in Brazil in 1893.

Considerable excitement has been created in Portland by the grand jury returning indictments against the sheriff, clerk and treasurer of Multnomah county. Very great interest will center around the trial of these officials, as the public have for some time believed that affairs have not been managed with the strictest economy. It is very doubtful if anything "crooked" will be proved against these men, as there are technical loopholes in our system of jurisprudence which allow wrong-doers to squeeze out and escape punishment. But it is always advisable to have frequent accountings with public servants, so that they may consider themselves amenable to the people.

The president has signed the bill extending the time six months in which resident Chinese may register, and if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity no further immunity from deportation should be extended. These Mongolians are not desirable accessions to our population, and every rightful means should be used to rid the country of them. They never assimulate with our institutions, and our republic can be prosperous without their aid.

This republic is not only becoming the asylum of anarchists, communists and other political lepers, but of all shades of religious beliefs, and the Hindoo, Buddhist, Confucian and Moslem are coming to our shores. Our institutions based on English Puritanism, if indications can be relied upon, will soon be the hiding place and breeding nest of all the isms of the orient. Americans take kindly to a change, and this is not only true of political parties but of religions.

The case of the shipwrecked Russian convicts, who were picked up by an American vessel in the Pacific ocean while escaping from Siberia, is one that will elicit the sympaty of all humanitarians. These men were doomed to exile, perhaps for the expression of political opinions, and in their desperate condition, made the attempt to escape and reach this country, where they would at least be granted the privileges of life and liberty. Wrecked by the elements they were rescued in a helpless condition from the waves; and now they appeal to the inherent love of right of the American people not to be returned to Russian officials and the dreadful drudgery of the Siberian mines. We shall wait with patience to see whether the authorities at Washington will heed this appeal, and return these poor fellows to a fate worse than death.

There is the very best quality of wisdom in the following which we clip from an exchange, and which covers the Republican doctrine of protection from alpha to omega: "It is bad policy to borrow money to tide over hard times. The best way is to curtail wants; live economically and avoid incurring debts. Live on home productions as nearly as possible. As England has such a fast hold on this country it would be well to live independent of her. Wear our home production of clothes and let her keep her broadcloths. Woolen goods made here are fine enough for our best citizens to wear, if they would make up their minds to do so. Encourage all home industries and live as independently as possible of all foreign countries. That is the way to keep from paying out gold in the shape of duties on imports. We are growing more independent all the while and we can soon live within ourselves and pay no duties."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Present Duty on Lead Ore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—It is understood one of the items of the metal schedule to receive overhauling by the ways and means committee is that which under the McKinley law places a duty of 1½ cents per pound on lead ore. The subject has been a point of contention ever since the present law went into effect. The tariff rate as at present fixed was bitterly fought during the last congress, and it was a long time doubtful whether the advocates of the tariff would succeed in getting it put in the bill. There was a much stronger lobby in Washington on behalf of both sides than there has been during the session. The silver mines of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Colorado made a special effort in behalf of the tariff at that time, because of the fact that much of the silver ore mines in those states and territories contained a large percentage of lead. It was in their interests especially that the provision as it now stands was inserted. Many owners of smelters, located on the Mexican border and outside of the states and territories mentioned, opposed it, as did also the lead manufacturers. The conditions are now reversed. The miners are seeking to prevent and the smelters and manufacturers to procure legislation. It would seem the advocates for the repeal of the present duty feel quite well assured the action of congress will be favorable to their cause.

Dolph Hits the Nail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Senator Dolph, member of the senate committee on foreign relations, who has read with considerable care the report of Blount, says the report reads very much as if prepared by a man sent to the islands for a certain purpose, and that purpose was to show that what had been done was wrong. He did not think that the administration had been strengthened by the present action in Blount's report, but the more carefully it was considered the more apparent it would be that Blount was sent to the islands to report against the action of Minister Stevens and the provisional government. Dolph says it is, perhaps, true that our minister acted somewhat hastily, but it is not shown the revolution would not have occurred or the queen have been dethroned nor had it been proven, there having been an established government recognized by this government, that this government had any right to throw it and re-establish either the old or new government. The senator added there was not so much interest in Blount's report, but that the most important document and what all would like to see is that containing the instruction to Minister Willis.

Uncle Jerry Rusk.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21—General Jeremiah Rusk, ex-secretary of agriculture, died at his home in Viroqua at 8 o'clock this morning.

Though not unexpected, the announcement that the end had come to the life of this strongly individual character in the political life of the nation caused a profound shock. He had been ill some time and dangerously, but up to a day or two ago it was thought his iron constitution would pull him through. Since then, however, his constant failing strength led his friends to anticipate the worst. "Uncle Jerry," as he was affectionately known, was a familiar figure to every resident in this city. No man was ever brought here in official life with so many friends, political and non-political, in the Wisconsin capital as he during his three terms as governor. Flags are at halfstaff on all the public buildings, and a public meeting was held in Governor Peck's office to arrange for a special train to Viroqua to attend the funeral.

Driving out Anarchists.

ROME, Nov. 21—A local newspaper announces the arrival in this city of a high French police official whose visit is said to be connected with the proposed invitation of France to all the European states to enter into combined action for the return to countries demanding them of all persons suspected of connection with anarchistic conspiracies.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Hotel Holocaust.

BEAVER, Pa., Nov. 21—At Merrill station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, at 4:40 this morning. Bradley and Keener's three story hotel, in which many men employed on the new dam boarded, was burned to the ground. Many jumped from the second and third-story windows and were badly cut, bruised and burned. A census of the boarders after the fire was out showed the following missing: Jerry Wrenn, stonemason, and son Dan; John Kelly, laborer; Robert Stanley, engineer; James Hughes, engineer, and Barney Wilker, stonemason. Five bodies have been taken from the ruins so badly charred they cannot be identified.

The bodies of James Hughes and James P. Miller, laborers, have been recovered from the ruins, both burned to a crisp, making seven recovered.

Minister Thurston Will Reply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Hawaiian Minister Thurston read with interest such portions of Blount's report as have been published. He is preparing a statement in reply which will not be given out before this evening. Thurston seems in a cheerful frame of mind, and feels that the administration has now fired its heaviest gun. At the office of the secretary of state there seems a marked falling off in interest in the Hawaiian question. The knot of newspaper men that has for many days past haunted the room, waiting for information, was not on hand this morning.

Mexican Revolutionists Mean Business.

CIUSAD JUAREZ, Mex., Nov. 22—That the revolutionists are in earnest, there can no longer be any doubt. They feel confident that they can overcome Diaz or at least force him to a number of concessions. One of their camps is situated 60 miles inland from here. In this party are 90 men, well armed and equipped. Manuel Garcia, with the rank of colonel, is in command. In an interview he said:

"We have enlisted in this cause to stay. There can be no backward step taken now. The bridges are burned behind us. Should we disband, we would be hunted down and shot like wild beasts, so it is best to fight it out. Diaz and his henchmen whom he had placed in power have departed from the constitutional form of government and are usurpers and tyrants. Unnecessary and unjust taxes are wrung from the people, and we propose to drive them out. The people are with us and our forces are constantly increasing."

"How many men have you?"

"We have in the neighborhood of 600 under arms."

He said further that General Lujan is now stationed near Palomas and Generals Hache and Perez are in the Casas Grandes country, and that they have captured several towns. He concluded by saying: "When our revolution gets well under way we will have all the financial and other backing we want. You may also see in the course of a few weeks uprisings in other states, and some of them at places where least expected."

Anarchists' Headquarters Discovered.

BARCELONA, Nov. 22—The police this morning unearthed the headquarters of Spanish anarchy in this city, from which the movement of the anarchists in all parts of the country are directed. They arrested Miquel Nacher, president of the Spanish anarchists, and two women who have acted as messengers in carrying orders to other points to others waiting outside the city. The police also obtained a large quantity of materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of bombs, besides a quantity of bombs loaded and unloaded, a large number of pistols and a mass of anarchist literature. Besides these they secured incriminating documents which will probably lead to arrests in Spain, France and Italy, beside other foreign countries. It is reported that anarchists are already fleeing from Spain in the hope of escaping to France. The French government has been asked to search all persons crossing the frontier. Over 200 reds are already under arrest for connection with the recent explosions.

Afraid of Public Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 —Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, is not likely to receive his passports, although it was said at the state department this morning there were abundant grounds for such action. Were it in any other country, or in this country under any other circumstances, his passports would be issued immediately. It is claimed his letter is a breach of diplomacy, and amply sufficient to warrant this movement, immediately severing all relations with the Hawaiian minister. Such action might be taken but for the reason the American people might not think it fair play; that the right of any man to talk and give his side of the controversy is always conceded, and to force Thurston to leave the country would be considered by the people as a disposition not to allow the other side a hearing. The deparment chooses to consider the publication of the statement by Thurston as a vitally interested party in the outcome of Hawaiian affairs, and not an official statement of the Hawaiian minister.

Ex-Secretary Rusk's Good Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22—General Harrison spoke with deep feeling last evening regarding the death of General Rusk. He said:

"I had very little acquaintance with General Rusk previous to his going into my cabinet, though I knew he had been a brave soldier and a congressman of ability. As secretary of agriculture he was highly successful. He was a man of broad statesmanship, and looked out for the greatest benefit for the whole country. He made a special study of our export products and the foreign embargoes, and worked constantly through the secretary of state to have these restrictions to exportation removed. His success all the world knows now."

Indians in Canada Starving.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22—The greatest destitution prevails among the Indians all over Canada, and from Labrador to British Columbia come continuous tales of suffering. Priests and missionaries are vainly endeavoring in a small way to relieve the misery which has only commenced with the arrival of cold weather, and the government will be appealed to. One of the Indian towns in the northern part of the province of Quebec has been wiped out by reason of famine. It is already known that more than 400 Indians have perished because of hunger. It is expected that thousands more must starve before winter is over.

Two Drowned at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Nov. 22—James Kendrick and Patrick Quirk, two men in the employ of the city excavating rock for the Post-street bridge just above the falls, met with a terrible death yesterday afternoon. They were working on a narrow ledge of rock 40 feet above the Spokane river, when Kendrick slipped into the water, carrying Quirk with him. As soon as they struck the water the rapid current bore them over the 30-foot falls, and in a twinkling they were carried into the "Devil's Caldron," a bottomless, seething, foaming pool at the base of the falls from which nobody has ever been recovered.

The Queen Restored.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—A local paper this afternoon publishes a Washington dispatch, saying it is confidently asserted at the state department that the queen was restored to the Hawaiian throne yesterday. Gresham and his colleagues make the assertion in a matter-of-fact way rather staggering to the anti administration men. According to a high official, the administration has not the least doubt the queen has been restored. Willis' report did not leave the slightest doubt of restoration on the appointed day.

The Midwinter Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22—A site was selected yesterday by the Italian auxiliary committee for an Italian building at the midwinter fair. It will be a handsome structure after the Italian renaissance style, and will be an important addition to the fair.

Spokane, Wash., has sent a delegation to this city to confer in regard to a separate movement from that place. The plans contemplate the erection of a miner's cabin, the interior of which is to be devoted to agricultural and mining exhibits.

The big mineral arch, which formed a striking exhibit at the world's fair, will be erected in Sunset City as an additional feature of the mining display.

The progress of arrangement for the protection of buildings against fire has been made to such a point that the water is now in hydrants, which have been located all over the grounds.

Destitution Among Miners.

DETROIT, Nov. 22—In Ironwood, Mich., which is the center of the Gogebec mineral range, 5000 miners have been idle since June. The 800 woodchoppers engaged in the forests have also been idle. Fully 20,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. They have nothing to live on now but a few beets and potatoes. The distress in Ironwood is greatest because it suffered last summer from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Not less than 1000 children are not only hungry, but cannot leave the miners' cabins because of their lack of clothing.

Rusk's Funeral.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 22—The remains of General Rusk will be removed to the Methodist church tomorrow noon after a private service at home. The remains will be in state till Friday afternoon. It is expected Dr. Butler, of Madison, will conduct the funeral services. The exercises will be under the auspices of the Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic.

More Discussion in the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says the report is gaining wide publicity here that there is a sharp difference of opinion in the cabinet on various matters; that as a result, Gresham and Hoke Smith have threatened to resign. It cannot be determined if there is any truth in the report.

The Date of Restoration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—A morning paper publishes a story signed by H. W. Walker, purporting to give some of the secret advices received by Gresham from Willis. It is asserted that Willis has notified the state department he had fixed upon Tuesday of this week as the date of the restoration of Liliuokalani.

The Strike on the Lehigh.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 22—There is much suppressed excitement among the Lehigh strikers, increased by the rumors that men are coming from Buffalo to take their places. The leaders counsel against violence, but the men say the freights shall not run. The sheriff has refused to comply with the request to call out troops.

Better Stay There.

ROME, Nov. 22—A report has been issued by the committee on foreign affairs, based on reports of the Italian consul at New York and the consul-general of Italy at San Francisco, advising no further emigration to the United States on account of the economic conditions prevailing there.

Two Thousand Men Locked Out.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 22—The Etna Standard Iron and Steel Company, at Martin's Ferry, locked out 2000 employes this morning and shut down their mills. The lockout is the result of the refusal of the Amalgamated Association to grant a 10-per cent reduction in the sheet-iron scale.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—When the Associated Press bulletin from San Francisco announcind that the Hawaiian queen had not been restored to the throne was shown Secretary Gresham, he said: "That is not surprising to me. I was not expecting to hear by this steamer that she had been restored."

THEIR RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

There is no doubt Minister Thurston and Secretary Gresham are persona non grata to one another, but each would prefer to have the announcement of the fact come from the other. It would probably not distress Thurston if Gresham were to send him his passports. This would admittedly be an act of war, and would place the administration still further on the defensive, but Gresham has no intention of giving Thurston the opportunity to be made a martyr of, and will not send him his passports. His position with relation to the state department is anomalous. Diplomatic officers of the United States have arraigned him on serious charges to which his statement was the reply. This is sufficient ground for him to base a demand for his passports upon. The intention to commit an unfriendly act upon his government has not been communicated to him officially, and is, therefore, according to diplomatic usage, unknown to him, but he has ample grounds for demanding information of official sources, and if it is refused him, calling for his passports. But the Hawaiian minister will probably not give up the advantage he has in being in diplomatic relations with this government, even though they are strained. Gresham's theory is the provisional government of Hawaii comes to an end with the notification from this government that annexation with the United States is denied, the government having been formed for the purpose of annexation. He may hold, under this theory, that Thurston no longer holds any diplomatic relation to this government and that his own government has ceased to exist.

At the White House considerable interest is apparent. Private Secretary Thurber carried the information of the arrival of the steamship furnished by the Associated Press to President Cleveland, who was in the private apartments of the White House busily engaged upon his message. Secretary Herbert is out of the city.

Sunk With Her Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 23—President Peixoto telegraphed the Brazilian minister in this city that the insurgent ironclad *Jayuary*, has been sunk by the batteries at Niotheroy, and that the crew of the *Jayuary* perished. The *Jayuary* was an iron armored turret ship of 3700 tons, carried four 10-inch Whitworth muzzle-loading rifle guns, six 5 inch rapid firing guns and five machine guns. She had 2200 horsepower and 12 inches of armor. She was a powerful vessel of light draught, suitable for coast defense or river service, and was built in France in 1875.

A Congressman Arrested For Debt.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23—The Hon. W. A. McKeighan, independent congressman from the fifth district of Nebraska, was yesterday arraigned in the criminal court, on charges preferred by A. L. Hooker. The complaint alleges that the congressman had obtained board and lodgings with intent to cheat and defraud. Judge Lansing granted him a postponement until November 28.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Louise Michel, The French Anarchist.

LONDON, Nov. 23—In an interview with Louise Michel, the female French anarchist, in regard to anarchism, she declared the throwing of the bombs in the Lyceum theater' Barcelona, sprang from the blood of Pallas, the man who attempted to assassinate General Martinez Campos. She added that increasing poverty and severer means of repression warranted more terrible means of defense. The European international agreement for the suppression of anarchism was worthy only of derision. Explosives formed the best and most clement means of extending the propaganda. Anarchy in the United States was flourishing, and bombs had not been recently used there, because the evils had not become firmly rooted. The execution at Chicago converted thousands to anarchism. She declared the anarchists were unconnected with the attempt on the Nelson monument at Montreal.

Fatal Blaze in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 23—This afternoon the large wholesale dry goods house of Edson Moore and Co., five stories high, burned to the ground. Loss, $750,000. Radford Dunning and James McWay were killed by jumping from the top story. Shortly before 2 P. M. the side walls fell in. It is reported one fireman was crushed to death. Bailey's tobacco factory in the rear is on fire and is threatened with destruction.

Later—The fire is now under control. The Bailey warehouse was saved. The fireman was not killed. Of the two men who jumped off the building, Dunning is still alive and may recover.

Three mem are reported missing, supposed to have lost their lives in the fire. Their names are Edward Zolt, order clerk; Ed Centher, entry clerk, and Patrick Arkey.

The Lehigh Strike.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 23—The Lehigh valley strike situation is without material change. The company is increasing slowly the number of moving freight trains. Orders have been issued to the Fourth regiment, of New Jersey, and the First regiment of Philadelphia, to be in readiness for any emergency. In Wilkesbarre and Wyoming valley 15,000 are out of work on account of the strike. A number of engineers and firemen from the west arrived at Buffalo. Dispatches from Burlington, Ia., report that scores of idle C. B & Q engineers, many of whom were old Reading and Lehigh employes, who went west to fill the places of the Burlington strikers several years ago, are on their way east to take positions on the Lehigh. The strikers are still confident.

Anarcists at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 23—While no overt act has been committed, a good deal of incendiary talk is afloat. At 11 o'clock a mob of 100 men gathered in front of the *Review* office and was harangued by the leader, an anarchist named Helm. He threatened the paper with dire vengeance unless it altered its editorial course. The crowd then marched to A. M. Cannon's bank building. By this time the crowd had swelled to 200 or 300 men. There Helm repeated his harangue. Mr Cannon and Mayor Powell addressed it, counseling prudence and reason. At this hour, 1 o'clock, the crowd had dispersed. A blinding snow storm is prevailing, and disagreeable weather seems to have chilled the ardor of the mob.

EXAMINING A WITNESS.

How General Butler Discredited the Testimony of a Conductor.

General Butler as counsel for the plaintiff in a damage case against one of the Boston street railway companies, some years since, turned a point in his client's favor and won his case by an adroit and original move. The accident in question had taken place in a crowded street, and the testimony was contradictory and confusing. The conductor of the car, on the witness stand, swore point blank against the plaintiff. His evidence was concise, and he claimed to have seen all the occurrences of the affair and described them minutely, disputing the general's client at every turn. It was manifest that if the conductor told the truth the plaintiff had no case.

The general took up the cross examination, but the witness stuck to his story.

"What is that?" said the general, pointing to the bell punch suspended from the witness' neck.

"Bell punch," was the answer.

"And what is a bell punch?" innocently inquired the lawyer. And then followed a lengthy explanation of how the machine rang the bell to attract the passengers' attention that the amount was being recorded by the machinery on the inside. The whys and wherefores, the necessity for the thing and the company's rules were gone into until the court was well nigh out of patience and the jury were plainly wearying.

"And what do you do if a mistake is made and you come out short when you and the machine are at variance?" was the general's query.

"They make us pay the difference," was the answer.

"Won't they take your word for it?"

"No."

"Well, if they won't take your word for a nickel they needn't expect this jury to believe you," said the general, and they didn't, for they gave the plaintiff a substantial verdict."

I would not have my readers think the general intended any slur upon street car conductors, who are as honest and honorable as the rest of us. The general had a way of "getting there," no matter who was hit. —Boston Globe.

Fickleness, Thy Name Is Maine Girl!

The other day a Lewiston young lady made an agreement with one of her admirers to go out walking that evening. Later she met another, whom she invited to call that same evening. She had forgotten the first. Then when a third one of her beaux made his appearance she agreed to go walking with him. In the evening the first young man came for her. She went, and soon the second arrived, and being told that she was out he said he would go and meet her.

When she saw him coming, she remembered her engagement, excused herself from the first young man and walked with the second. They came to a confectionery store, and she remained outside while he went in after chocolates. The third young man came along while she waited, and she graciously promenaded off with him. Now she says she will be more careful of her appointments.—Lewiston Journal.

The Father

Of all diseases is impure blood, when loaded with foul humor. How important then that the blood should be pure, rich, and strong, without which there can be no health. To purify the blood Sulphur Bitters is incomparably the best medicine that it is possible to obtain.—THE EDITOR.

Mrs. C. L. Phillips has a number of plants and flowers on sale at her residence in this city. These are of the choicest varities, and will be sold at reasonable figures.

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