

A TRAIN ATTACKED.

Bandits Commit a Robbery Near Austin, Tex.

They Loot the Safe in the Express Car, Then Force the Passengers Through Brutal Treatment, to Hand Over Their Cash and Valuables.

THEY ESCAPE WITH MUCH BOOTY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—A special from Austin, Tex., says the cannon-ball train No. 2 on the International & Great Northern railway was robbed by six men at Duval Sunday midnight. The express safe was looted of its contents and passengers were robbed of their money and other valuables. It is not known what the express company's loss is. The total amount secured is estimated to be from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The train was stopped by the turning of a switch by the robbers, and the fireman, not obeying orders with the alacrity required, was shot in the shoulder. About fifty shots were fired into the engine, baggage and express cars and the mail car was also riddled, but not robbed. The engineer and fireman were ordered to call for the opening of the express car. This was done as soon as the engineer's voice was recognized. The baggage-master and express messenger were stationed alongside the car and forced to hold up their hands nearly an hour by two of the bandits, who stood guard over them. One of the shots fired entered and broke Fireman Corrigan's right arm, but he was compelled to hold up the stump until he fell to the ground exhausted.

The robbers were very profane and brutal to the men and women in the coaches and struck some of them over the head with their pistols because they had so little money. The sleepers were not entered. It is believed the robbers got only a few hundred dollars all told. It being a Sunday night train it is thought the express had but little money aboard.

Three men passed through the coaches while those on the outside kept up a constant and rapid fire, intimidating passengers, many of whom, when the bandits entered, were hiding under the seats. But the robbers made all deliver money, watches and finger rings. One man did the robbing while the others held six-shooters.

Charles Turner, a bus agent, saved his watch and money by throwing it under the stove. When the second passenger coach was entered one robber left a package on the coal box, and after the robbery it was discovered to be an express package containing \$800. The robbers did not enter the sleeper. Messenger Ruffinger does not know how much money the express safe contained, but the run on Sunday night is light.

After going through the train the robbers got away as quickly as possible in the darkness toward the mountains. The amount of the booty is variously estimated at from \$1,000 to \$5,000. It is suspected that the gang is the same that made the big haul at Plano, Tex. Officers have gone in pursuit. Messenger Ruffinger thinks there were six men in the gang. They all wore masks. It took thirty minutes to complete the job. The bandits were very abusive and seemed to be drunk, cursing and striking passengers at will.

HE IS DEAD.

Ex-Congressman Murphy, of Iowa, Passes Away at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Murphy, of Davenport, Ia., died here Monday morning a few minutes after midnight, but his death was not unexpected. He came here from Iowa about three months ago and was soon after taken ill with dropsy, and continued to grow worse till the end came. Mr. Murphy's identification with the Hennepin canal scheme gave him a reputation all over the world, and from the time he entered congress, about twelve years ago, until his late illness he has been the ablest and most persistent advocate of that enterprise.

Mr. Murphy was born at Lowell, Mass., February 19, 1853. He was educated in the schools of Boston and the University of Iowa, to which state his parents moved before he had reached his majority. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1883, and he had practiced the profession ever since. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Davenport as a democrat and two years later became a member of the state senate, holding the office four years. He was again elected mayor in 1879. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress, defeating S. S. Farwell, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth congress.

FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Many Residents of Colfax Rescued in Boats—Ebbertson Inundated.

COLFAX, Wash., Dec. 13.—The North Palouse river has overflowed its borders and flooded the north end of Colfax. Sunday night about 10 o'clock word was received from Palouse that the dam there had washed out, releasing a flood of water. By midnight the water was rising rapidly and by 3 o'clock had risen 10 feet, overflowing the flat in which were 100 residences in the north end, taking out a heavy wagon bridge and boom by which 1,000,000 feet of logs were held. The water invaded the houses, the residents of which had to be taken out in boats. Outhouses, fences and small bridges were washed away. The city water works, supply and pumping station are inundated. Reports from down the river are that a number have been lost.

Death of Ex-Gov. Jackson.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 13.—Jacob Beeson Jackson, governor of West Virginia for four years from 1880, died suddenly Monday afternoon while sitting in his arm chair at his home here. He had felt slightly ill during the morning. He started to his office after dinner but fainted back. Reaching home he sat down in his chair while his wife went for the family physician. He died before the doctor and his wife arrived. He had held almost every office in the gift of the people from mayor of Parkersburg to governor of the state.

IN LABORS' BEHALF.

Opening of the Convention of the American Federation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There were nearly 100 delegates in the council chamber in the city hall at 10 a. m. when the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Samuel Gompers. That the delegates realized the meeting was one of unusual importance was evidenced by the deep interest that was manifested even in the perfunctory preliminary work of organizing the convention. The early session was devoted to receiving reports and reading the call for the meeting. This call was notable for its reference to the present depression in the labor market and the suffering among all classes of workmen.

Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Swift had been announced as speakers at the opening session by the local committee on arrangements, but President Gompers, on learning of this, notified each that they would not be called upon to address the gathering, because the constitution of the federation provides that no public officials shall address its conventions.

After calling the convention to order President Gompers introduced J. J. McGrath, of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, who made an informal address of welcome. He was followed in a similar address by W. C. Pomeroy, vice president of the local trade and labor assembly. M. H. Madden, president of the Illinois state federation, followed, and President Gompers responded to these addresses.

President Gompers' annual address, delivered during the afternoon session, was long and exhaustive. It handled at length almost every question of interest to labor. Concerning the industrial and financial depression Mr. Gompers said that its causes were to be traced to the extraordinary activity of manufactures after their emergence from the panic of 1873. The markets were glutted with products. The federation early foresaw the difficulties that confronted the people and in 1884 started the movement for the reduction of the hours of labor. The movement was frustrated in 1886, but resumed in 1890. Had not the capitalistic classes so vigorously opposed it the panic of 1893 would not have been known.

President Gompers thought the present depression was having a deleterious effect upon labor organizations. "It is no exaggeration to say," he declared, "that more than 3,000,000 of our fellow toilers throughout the country are without employment."

On the subject of the advisability of the federation taking political action he said:

"The labor convention recommended to the organized workmen that they take such action politically as shall secure the best results to labor and place the movement upon a higher plane. I desire to record not only that in my judgment the trend will soon be in that direction, but that every earnest effort made has met with the cooperation of the members of the executive council. An intelligent use of the ballot by the toilers must largely contribute to lighten the burdens of our economic struggles. Let us elect men from the ranks of labor to represent us in congress and the legislatures whenever and wherever the opportunity offers. Let us never be recreant to our trust, and regardless of political affiliations or predilections always vote against those whose interests are inimical to labor."

The address also contained some pertinent remarks on the car-coupler law, the Chinese exclusion act, government ownership of the telegraph, railroad strikes, child labor and other matters of industrial interest.

The report of Secretary Evans was mainly interesting from the fact that it furnished a detailed statement of the money received and expended in the interest of the Homestead legal defense fund. During the year ending October 31 charters were granted to 208 various labor organizations, six of which were national unions. Several amendments to the constitution were suggested by the secretary.

The report of Treasurer John B. Lennon, which was also submitted, showed that the total income for the year ending October 31 was \$21,487.14, and the total expenses \$17,818.40, leaving a balance of \$3,668.74. This balance, with the unexpended residue of the Homestead fund, makes the total cash in the treasurer's hands \$7,147.44.

DISMISSED.

Contrary to His Wishes the Case Against Judge Jenkins Is Dropped.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—Against the vigorous objections of Judge Jenkins District Attorney Hammel entered a nolle prosequi as to all indictments found by the grand jury against him. This means that he is no longer a defendant in the proceedings against the directors of the Plankinton bank, of which he is a member. The matter came up before Judge D. H. Johnson, of the circuit court, on a motion made by Judge Jenkins through his counsel, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, for a separate and early trial. The motion was granted, and District Attorney Hammel said he was not willing to try Judge Jenkins alone, as he was certain that by a separate trial he could not convict him, and therefore he would nolle the proceedings. Mr. Spooner objected to this action on the part of the district attorney and beseeched him not to nolle the proceedings, but to give Judge Jenkins a chance to vindicate himself and his name before the people by a trial of the case on its merits. District Attorney Hammel said he could not comply with ex-Senator Spooner's request and added that he thought Judge Jenkins had the best defense of any of those indicted.

IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Manufacturing Firm of C. Aultman & Co. Fails.

CANTON, O., Dec. 13.—The business of C. Aultman & Co., manufacturers of engines, threshers and other farming implements, has gone into the hands of receivers, William A. Lynch and Robert A. Miller being appointed. The company, it is understood, is entirely solvent, as its assets are not far from \$2,700,000, while its liabilities are about \$1,000,000. The application for a receiver was made by Lewis Miller, of Akron, the president of the company.

A BOLD THIEF.

By a Crafty Scheme He Robs the Chicago Post Office.

An Employee Sandbagged Early in the Evening While Counting His Cash—His Assistant Steals \$8,000 and Escapes.

A REMARKABLY DARING CRIME.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—One of the boldest robberies ever known to the Chicago police or the United States officials in this city took place in the post office at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. A. J. Robinson, wholesale stamp cashier, was knocked senseless with a sandbag and the office robbed of over \$8,000.

The story of the robbery is startling in every detail and shows the cunning of some professional crook. Robinson was in his room at the northeast corner of the government building counting up the day's receipts preparatory to balancing accounts. The office can only be entered by regular clerks of the building. This has been the rule. In order to do so they must give three peculiar raps on the door. Tuesday night about 7:30 o'clock such a knocking was heard and Cashier Robinson readily opened the door. As nearly as could be learned from Robinson's incoherent remarks a stranger entered and asked if the accounts were as they ought to be. On Robinson's replying that a slight error had been found the stranger said: "I think I can explain this. My firm got some stamps this afternoon and finds that you sent them too many." He handed Robinson a package. As the cashier turned to examine the package, which he supposed contained the missing stamps, he was knocked down by a frightful blow from a sandbag. This is the last Robinson remembers of the affair.

About 10 o'clock M. W. Zimmerman, who has charge of the retail stamp department at night, came on duty, and going to Robinson's office found the door fastened. Returning to his own department he asked Mrs. Jones, the evening clerk, what the matter was in Robinson's room. She went around through the special passageway and found Robinson lying unconscious on the floor. Blood had dripped from his head and lay in pools on the carpet. A physician was summoned at once from the Grand Pacific hotel. It was half an hour before Robinson regained consciousness. He soon relapsed into a semi-unconscious state and was unable to talk except in a rambling, incoherent manner.

An examination of the room showed that more than \$8,000 in silver and greenbacks had been stolen from the counter. Robinson's condition, it was thought, might perhaps prove fatal, and he was hurried at once to the Presbyterian hospital. He remained unconscious most of the night. As soon as the robbery was known Capt. Porter was notified. He at once notified the central detective station and Officers Smith and Griffin were sent out on the case.

The robber had made his escape through a window opening on Clark street. Just under the window was found \$900 which the thief in his flight had dropped. How he could get out of here unnoticed so early in the evening is something the police and Capt. Porter cannot understand. In full view of the window on Clark street a dozen cabmen were standing at the time. At the time of the robbery the safe stood wide open. Nearly \$60,000 in gold was inside this. None of it was disturbed. Capt. Porter said that this robbery was one of the boldest he had ever known.

UNDER ARREST.

A Quartette of Texas Train Robbers Captured.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 14.—Officers who have been on the trail of the train robbers since Sunday morning at 3 o'clock located and arrested Dick Wallace and Lum Denton at this place Tuesday morning. Both are implicated in the robbery. Denton at the time of his arrest had a large amount of gold in his possession and was wearing a watch taken from a passenger on the train. Wallace is an ex-convict and has been living for several years in the neighborhood of this city. Bill Bronson, alias Bronco Bill, was located south of town in an old rendezvous Tuesday night. He offered resistance and the officer opened fire, bringing him down at the first volley. His wounds are dangerous. There were four robbers in the gang, and Lewis Sheldon, the last of the quartette, was captured near Goldsmith.

FOUR NEGROES SHOT BY A MOB.

They Are Accused by Mrs. Jones of an Attempt to Rob Her.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—News came from Selma that four more negroes have been lynched near that place for attempting to rob Mrs. W. G. Jones. She was alone at her house Sunday night when they knocked at her door. She opened it and they asked if her husband was at home. For reply she shot one of them in the leg and the rest made off. The wounded negro was tracked by hounds and caught a short distance from the house. He gave the others away. The posse went on and got the other three. They were detained in custody in a lonely house until Monday, when all were identified by Mrs. Jones. They were then quietly marched off to the woods and Tuesday morning their four bodies were found riddled with bullets.

Grand Army Encampment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—The executive committee of the national council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic and the executive council of the citizens' committee held a conference at the Duquesne hotel, and it was decided to hold the Grand Army of the Republic national encampment during the week beginning September 10, 1894, in this city.

Settled the Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Zella Nicolaus has induced the Goulds to settle with her, and the fair alleged adventuress has gone to Europe.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Important Revisions Made by the Majority of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The ways and means committee have changed the time when the tariff bill will go into effect from March 1 to June 1, 1894. The revised bill was laid before the committee Monday morning. The changes which have been made during two weeks have been noted from time to time, the most important being pearl buttons and tin plate. Members of the majority of the committee say that the changes are mostly from ad valorem to specific duties.

A tax on incomes is settled beyond a peradventure, but its form and scope are yet to be determined by the majority members of the committee.

The following is given as the corrected and official list of the changes since the first publication of the bill:

Collodion from \$1 a pound to 45 cents ad valorem. Ether, sulphuric, from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Lead and lead products changed from ad valorem to one-half the present specific rates. Magesis firebrick, \$1 per ton. Pottery classified and rated and rates made 35 and 40 per cent. Ferro-manganese from 25 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent. Common black plate from 25 per cent ad valorem to a specific duty of 9-10 cent.

Tin plate from an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent to a specific duty of 1.5 cents per pound, taking effect October 1. Wire from 30 to 35 cents. Lead sheets, etc., made specific at 1 1/4 cents a pound.

Lumber—Duties are restored on plain lumber at the rate of 50 cents a thousand feet for each side planed; \$1 for planed, tongued and grooved on one side; and \$1.50 when planed, tongued and grooved on both sides.

Malt, from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. Oranges, 8 cents per cubic foot capacity. Chocolate confectionery, from 5 cents per pound to the present rates. Twine of hemp into basket, clause increased from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. Oilcloth, from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. Linens, laces, etc., from 35 to 40 per cent. Carpets, except Aubusson or Brussels, increased 5 per cent. Combed silk, which is now on the free list, is restored to the dutiable list at half the present rate, 25 cents a pound. Brushes and feather dusters from 25 to 30 per cent. Pearl buttons from 40 per cent to one cent per line and 15 per cent ad valorem. Jewelry increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Ivory, saved or cut into logs only, placed on the free list. Petroleum, crude or refined, is made free if the country producing it admits ours free. Original drawings and sketches and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings and statuary of wood are added to the free list. Mother-of-pearl, sawed and cut, is taken from the free list and left among the manufacture of pearl.

The limit of wearing apparel which may be brought in free is reduced from \$500 to \$250. Cotton thread, yarn, warp, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether in beams or in burlaps, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread or cotton, heretofore provided for, valued at not exceeding 12 cents a pound, 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 12 cents per pound and not exceeding 20 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 20 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent ad valorem. Burlaps, 15 per cent.

A BIG SHORTAGE.

An Indiana Insurance Company Suffers Heavy Loss.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—The affairs of the Knox Mutual Insurance company are in a chaotic condition. The examination of the books of the company revealed a shortage of upward of \$120,000. The continued absence of three principal officers of the corporation has only served to make the collapse complete, and to disclose to the policy holders the result of misplaced confidence.

The failure of a bank could not have caused greater consternation. Knox is a village of 1,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Starke county, and the fire insurance company bearing the town name was its pillar of strength in the commercial world. George A. Scott, president and treasurer; Benjamin Andrews, secretary, and Cornelius W. Green, expert accountant, are reported missing. Scott was ostensibly called east on business connected with the company. Secretary Andrews, who represented Scott in his absence, found the need of assistance, and Cornelius W. Green, an expert accountant, was engaged. Andrews then disappeared and last Tuesday Green was summoned to the southern part of the state to settle a loss.

The leaving of the affairs of the company without an official head caused speculation to be indulged in by the board of directors, composed of leading business men of the town, and the result of secret meetings was a careful investigation of the books of the company. The discovery was made that the funds available were in possession of the officers, and that every step in the management of the business had been directed to the collection of policy premiums. The work of Green and his associates was, to this end, and the success of their undertaking is apparent when it is stated that every available dollar was collected.

In the meantime numerous messages of inquiry have been received from policy holders. It is possible that the aggregated value of policies placed by the company will reach \$2,000,000. The business prospered under Scott's management. The board of directors have taken steps to have the books thoroughly investigated.

The company made little effort to secure business in Indiana, the field of its operations being largely in the western states. Since sober judgment has asserted itself, the causes leading to the collapse of the company are readily apparent. The three officers lived in luxury, are said to have speculated largely and to have indulged many wild fancies.

IOWA'S VOTE.

The Official Canvass Ended—Jackson's Plurality 32,210.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the election for state officers is finished. The following are the totals: For governor—Jackson, 207,039; Boies, 174,679; Joseph, 23,838; Mitchell, 10,332; Jackson's plurality over Boies, 32,210, lacking 2,010 votes of being a majority. Gov. Boies led the democratic ticket, going fully 3,000 more votes than any of his associates. The republican candidates all have a larger plurality than at any former election since 1881.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commission Reports on Its Work—Johnston's Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The majority report of the civil service commission for the present year is a voluminous document of about 15,000 words—as long as the president's message. The portion of special interest is that bearing on the extension of the classified service to free delivery post offices, by order of President Harrison, January 5, 1893. It is from this portion that Commissioner Johnston dissented, causing his removal by President Cleveland. The majority report says of this extension:

"This act brought into the classified service 564 offices and since its promulgation the free delivery service has been extended to nine other offices, thus making the total number of classified post offices at this time 610, including the fifty-three classified prior to this extension."

The salary limit to the classified service in the custom houses is condemned and classification by grade recommended. Changes in the New York custom houses are cited as examples. The satisfactory result of the classification of the railway and mail service are dealt on at length. The work of fourth-class postmasters subject to removal for partisan cause is cited in comparison with that of railway mail clerks to show the advantage of the system of choosing the latter.

The report closes with a statement showing that the number of persons connected with the civil service in the United States is about 200,000, and giving in detail the regulations governing hours of labor, compensation, promotions, etc.

Commissioner Johnston in his minority report takes issue with his colleagues as to the extension of the classified service ordered January 5, 1893, to include free delivery post offices. He thinks that under the circumstances, with the commission crippled for want of clerical force with which to do even the regular work of the commission, it was ill-advised, unfair and harmful to the cause of civil service reform. He says:

"The American people realize that the extension of the classified service does not necessarily mean civil service reform. When that extension increases by thousands the representatives in office of a party whose members already in classified places outnumber the members of the other party in classified places in the proportion of probably three or four to one, and when such extension is ordered by an administration and goes into effect shortly before the government is turned over to another administration of different political faith and party affiliation known to be friendly to the cause of civil-service reform, it is difficult to reconcile it to fair-minded men of all parties as a non-partisan measure, and as difficult to reconcile it to believers in genuine civil-service reform as a helpful contribution to that worthy and good cause."

The sending to the president of this minority report brought to a crisis the serious personal and official differences that, ever since Mr. Johnston's appointment as a member of the commission, have existed between him and his colleagues, and it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lyman at once laid the matter before the president, representing that as Mr. Johnston's views differed from those of the majority on the vital questions of policy it seemed quite impossible that the personnel of the commission could longer remain as then existing. The result was Mr. Johnston's dismissal.

GUARDING THE QUEEN.

Balloukiani Seeks and Is Given Protection by President Dole.

HONOLULU, Nov. 22, via San Francisco, Dec. 11.—No positive knowledge has yet transpired as to Minister Willis' instructions or intended action. It is the general belief now that he came expecting to restore the queen to the throne either directly or by intervention of popular vote. It is also believed that serious objections to such a course have caused the delay and reference to Washington. The mystery is still maintained and the apprehension created has produced great disturbance and irritation in the public mind.

Among the obstacles to restoration is the refusal of the queen herself, unless she receives the strongest guarantees that the United States forces will maintain her upon the throne, knowing that she would otherwise be immediately overthrown again and severely dealt with. Again, some 1,500 rifles with ammunition are in private hands, chiefly Americans, ready to remove her at the earliest possible opportunity. Furthermore, the provisional government is absolutely determined to make no concessions and will firmly maintain its position, yielding it only to actual war of the United States. Added to these obstacles it is well known that Admiral Irwin and the officers under him are reluctant to make war probably involving bloodshed upon American people of Honolulu, their own friends and daily associates.

Since advice by the schooner Transit, which sailed three days ago, the queen has applied to the provisional government for protection, claiming that she fears violence from foreign residents. The government at once granted her request and a detail of six policemen was ordered by the marshal. The government has informally intimated to the American minister that it is amply able to repress any disorder and wishes no troops to be landed.

To Reclaim the Souvenirs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Souvenir coins are to be melted down and re-coined. The amount is estimated at \$1,700,000.

FATE OF A DIVER.

While Working on the Bottom of the Lake He Loses His Life.

ASHTABULA, O., Dec. 12.—Thomas Gray, a diver, died while working on the wreck of the Pelican, off this port. Gray descended at 2 p. m. and an hour later sent up distress signals. The attendants could not raise him and telegraphed to Cleveland for a diver. The distress signals continued until 6 p. m. when they ceased. At 9 p. m. Diver Edwin Welsh went down and found that Gray had fallen through a hatch and become entangled in some wires. When brought to the surface he was dead.

THEY WILL RESIST.

Annexationists Won't Submit Peaceably to Restoration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The steamer Oceanic arrived from Honolulu shortly after 10 o'clock Tuesday evening. The United Press correspondent at Honolulu writes as follows under date of December 5: The 24th ult. the Warrimoe brought from Victoria our earliest knowledge of the Gresham letter and Minister Willis' probable instructions to restore the queen by force. The Monowai, from San Francisco the same day, brought full details. No great surprise was felt.

The royalists were greatly elated. The Americans were also much inspired by the vigorous denunciations of Cleveland's course by the American press and by the delay of Minister Willis in stating or executing his instructions. One thing became clear, that the ex-queen and her supporters had been since early in March supplied with accurate information from Washington of the president's policy and intention to restore her. T. A. Davis has also evidently been in the president's confidence from the beginning. All the confident boastings of the royalists, so long derided by the annexation party, prove to have been based upon reliable secret information from Washington.

The Oceanic's China mail on the 27th greatly increased the excitement by giving Mr. Blount's report as well as the sensation created at Washington by the Australia's news. It was at first believed that Minister Willis' delay in acting would result in the entire postponement of the intended restoration until congress should be consulted. On the 29th, however, the royalists became very active and exultant, and it began to leak out from them that the restoration would take place Saturday, December 2. There is now no more decision of the royalist rumors and great calm is prevalent.

It was surmised that Minister Willis had by the China received urgent orders to act. The government trusted his assurance of the 24th, but strengthened his defenses and increased their guards as a precaution against a possible outbreak of the royalists in their excitement. On the 30th ult. and vigorous demands were made on the government, by representative men of all classes, to adopt a permanent policy of resisting the United States forces to the utmost. One committee was headed by the marshal. The ministers felt severely burdened by their responsibility to maintain their government as firmly as possible on one hand and save the people from the ruinous consequences of restoration of the queen and on the other the duty to avoid useless slaughter either of United States forces or of their own citizens, of whom their leading ones would be foremost in the conflict.

The united demand of the citizens terminated all indecision, and the government became prepared to resist all attacks to the last extremity. The people are intensely aroused and mean fight all over.

A report also emanated from the royalists and was widely believed that after the queen had been restored by the United States forces were to be landed from the British warship Champion and assume the task of protecting and maintaining the queen upon the throne.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14.—The Australian ship Arawa arrived at Victoria Tuesday. She left Honolulu Monday, December 4, and was a fraction over seven days making the run. The queen has not been restored, and there has been no trouble. Since the arrival of the last reports there have been but two things of a significant nature. The annexationists held a mass meeting on Saturday, November 25, and adopted resolutions in effect appealing to congress over the address of President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Mr. Blount. Probably 1,000 people were at the mass meeting, which on the call was stated to be for "citizens favorable to annexation." The royalists claim the meeting was packed by representatives of the provisional government, and that all enthusiasm was arranged to order.

Mr. Castle moved the following resolutions, which were passed without dissent:

"Resolved, That we have read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the secretary of state of the United States to the president to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii."

"Resolved, That we condemn the assumption of the secretary that the right of the provisional government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the provisional government at that very time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitration of the president or any other power."

"Resolved, That we support to the best of our ability the provisional government to resist any attack upon it which may be made contrary to the usage of nations."

On the four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa the troops of the provisional government were busy fortifying and barricading the government house, or the castle, as formerly called. The work was being done with sandbags principally. As the Arawa sailed from the harbor troops could be seen from the deck of the steamer busily engaged in heaping up the breastworks.

Minister Willis is pledged to the government to take no action before the return of the Alameda December 21. His instructions are still concealed.

AFRAID OF DYNAMITE.

Paris Courts, Theaters and All Buildings Closely Guarded by Police.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The courts of justice, the prefecture of police, the theaters and public buildings are closely guarded by police in uniform and in plain clothes to prevent dynamite outrages. Marshal, the husband of Vaillant's mistress, has disappeared, fearing the vengeance of Vaillant's friends. Mme. Marchal has been arrested, papers found in her lodging showing that she was an accessory to Vaillant's plans.