

## DOLE'S DECISION.

### He Will Not Comply with Mr. Willis' Proposition.

The American Minister Presents the Demand for the Surrender of the Provisional Government and Restoration of the Queen.

#### HIS ADDRESS.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1, (via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8).—Since the sailing of the United States revenue cutter Corwin at 8 a. m. on the morning of December 24 no advice have left here for the coast. The Corwin took an official copy of the demand of Minister Willis upon the provisional government to step down and out, which was couched in the following words:

"FOREIGN OFFICE HONOLULU, Dec. 19, 1892.—Present, President Sanford B. Dole, Hon. M. Damon, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of the interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney general; Hon. Albert S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, United States of America.

"Mr. Willis said: Mr. President and gentlemen: The president of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it is unavoidable. So much of it has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain conditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized to confer with you. The president also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all our people. I need hardly promise that the president's action upon the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and of duty; it is now and has been from the beginning absolutely free from prejudice and resentment and entirely consistent with long-established friendship and treaty ties, which are closely bound together our respective governments.

"The president deemed it his duty to withdraw from the senate the treaty of annexation, which had been signed by the secretary of state and agents of your government, and to dispatch a trusty representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and to ascertain and report the true situation in these islands. This information was needed the better to enable the president to discharge a delicate and important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report the president has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action which it becomes my duty to acquaint you herewith.

"The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people nor with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent.

"The queen refused to surrender her powers to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States recognized it as the de facto authority and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force.

"She was advised and assured by her ministers and the leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered protest her case would afterward be fairly considered by the president of the United States.

"The queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the president, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her in the authority which she claims as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

"After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's reports, the president is satisfied that the movement against the queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representatives of this government at Honolulu. That they promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that they kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on January 16, 1893, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day when it was too feeble to defend itself and the constitutional government was about to be successfully maintained against any threatening force other than that of the United States, already landed.

"The president has, therefore, determined that he will not come back to the senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last. In view of these conclusions I was instructed by the president of the United States to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of our government.

"The president, however, felt that we, by our original interference, had incurred a responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community and that it would not be just to put our party at the mercy of the other. I was, therefore, instructed at the same time to inform her that the president expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are, or have been, officially or otherwise connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the revolution of last January, and that all obligations created by the provisional government in the course of administration should be assumed.

"In obedience to the command of the president I have secured the queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing signed by her and duly attested, a copy of which I will leave with you.

"I will now read that writing. I will read from the original, leaving you a certified copy.

"I, Liliuokalani, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the president of the United States in desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge, and so do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign born, do hereby and here solemnly declare and pledge myself that, if reinstated as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, I will immediately proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the revolution of January 17, 1893, a full pardon and amnesty for their offenses with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities, under the constitution and the law, which have been made in pursuance thereof, and that I will forbid and prevent the adoption of any measure of retribution or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government.

"I furthermore solemnly agree to accept the restoration under the constitution existing at the time of said revolution and that I will abide by and fully execute that constitution while all the guarantees as to persons and property therein contained. I furthermore solemnly pledge myself and my government if restored to assume all the obligations created by the provisional government in the proper course of administration, including all expenditures for military or police service, it being my purpose, if restored, to assume the government precisely as it existed on the day when it was lawfully overthrown.

"Witness my hand this 18th of December, 1893.

"Attest: J. O. Carter.

"It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government and your ministers, of the president's determination of the question, which your action and that of the queen, devolved upon him and you are expected to relinquish to her her constitutional authority.

"And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the provisional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the revolutionary situation, and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high patriotism which forgets all self interest, in the name and by

the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question: Are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?

"President Dole.—The government will take the matter under consideration and answer you as soon as they are ready."

Up to date President Dole has not complied with the demands of Minister Willis to restore the queen, nor will he do so. Minister Willis has taken no steps to enforce compliance.

## A BOLD THEFT.

A Pawn Shop in Chicago Looted of Plunder Worth \$10,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Three desperate men entered the pawnshop of Samuel Greenburg, 55 West Randolph street, at 8:30 a. m. Monday. When they left it shortly afterward they carried with them between \$5,000 and \$10,000 worth of valuables and left the clerk and a little girl lying bound and gagged in the rear of the store. Crowds of people were continually passing the door, but so quietly was the robbery perpetrated that it would not have been discovered for hours but by accident.

Greenburg was alone in the office when the robbers appeared. He opened the shop about 8 o'clock, unlocked the safe and busied himself about his usual duties. About 8:30 a stranger called and asked to be shown a fur cap. Greenburg led the man to the rear of the store and began showing him an assortment of caps. Suddenly the man seized and threw him to the floor. At the moment two others entered the office and joined in the attack on the clerk. He was soon overpowered. The thieves bound his hands, gagged him with a handkerchief and tossed his helpless body in a corner of the office. Clothing and loose articles in the store were piled over him until he was almost hidden from view. One man stood guard over the clerk and his confederates looted the safe.

They found property valued at nearly \$10,000. Greenburg says there were a number of diamonds and gold watches and \$500 in the safe. One diamond, he says, weighed eight carats and was worth \$800. The robbers took a small satchel from the stock and dropped in it the contents of the tray. Greenburg next occupied their attention. He wore a diamond stud and a gold watch and chain. These articles were added to the plunder deposited in the satchel. As the men were preparing to leave Mary Clements came in. One of the robbers seized her and, binding her hands, marched her to a corner near Greenburg. After a few minutes' further delay the robbers left the office.

Greenburg succeeded in loosening himself when the man who had guarded him with the revolver left and ran out to the street as one of the Clements family was entering to find the child. Hurriedly telling his story he started on a run for Desplaines street police station and there told the details of the assault.

Officers returned to the pawnshop with the clerk and examined the premises for traces of the robbers. Neighbors said the men had gone east on Randolph street to Canal, but had drawn no suspicion by their actions. Greenburg furnished a description of the men, and this is about the only clew on which the police are at work.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 9.—The safe in the office of the Western Brewing company was blown open by dynamite Monday morning. The robbers secured about \$2,000 and escaped. The police believe the work was done by professional cracksmen.

## MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

Henry Saner and His Wife Slain and Set on Fire—A Son Is Missing.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 10.—Henry Saner and his wife were found murdered Monday night at their farm 3 miles from this city. He was a wealthy farmer, his family consisting of himself, wife and one son. The latter is missing. The wife has five bullet holes in the face and Saner's head is crushed by blows on the back. Outside of the house are pools of blood. The stock of Saner's gun was found near him in the kitchen with the barrel bent out of shape. The clothes were partially burned off and the faces of both more or less burned. The barn is burned with its contents, being full of hay. Three horses and four or five cattle perished. The evident purpose was to burn the house, as the victims were saturated with oil, but neighbors came in time to save the house. It is the theory that the son was burned in the barn. In making a search about the house three pocketbooks were found containing \$325. These were all together, as if dropped in the haste of the moment. Bureau drawers showed that bloody hands had been about them. Two colored men were seen Monday in the village of Henchville, half a mile away. They asked for razors. Saner was about 60 years old, a soldier and a good citizen. The crime is surrounded so far by mystery.

## One Life Lost.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Jan. 10.—The St. Paul and Kansas City express jumped the track at Missouri Valley Monday morning and two coaches rolled over the embankment. Mrs. F. M. Hensler, of Missouri Valley, was thrown through a car window and a coach fell on her, killing her instantly. No others were seriously hurt.

## Suicide of the Public Hangman.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—Jones, the public hangman of Victoria, has committed suicide by cutting his throat, because he was not willing to execute Mrs. Khorr, a woman sentenced to death for causing the death of infants whom she received at a so-called "baby-farm."

## Unfavorable to Hornblower.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate judiciary committee has acted unfavorably on the Hornblower nomination, and by a majority report will recommend that he is not confirmed as an associate justice of the United States, supreme court.

## Fourteen Years for Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Frank Juraski, who shot and killed a boy named Frank Fans on September 4 for an alleged theft of wood, has been sentenced to Waupun for fourteen years.

## TALES OF BLOODSHED.

### An Illinois Farmer Kills His Son in a Quarrel.

A Burglar Murders a Michigan Man—A Ballet Dancer's Mother Shoots Her Lover Dead—Victim of White Caps in Kentucky.

#### TOOK HIS SON'S LIFE.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 9.—Clark O. Burr shot and killed his son Charles about 6 o'clock Saturday evening at his home 8 miles southwest of Elgin. He gave himself up. At the inquest Burr testified that he had some words with Charles in the dining-room just before supper about an older son, Harry, coming to Elgin to take music lessons. Charles said Harry was able to take care of himself. "And so am I," he added. This increased the father's irritation. Burr went to an adjoining room and got a shotgun. Charles secured his revolver. The elder Burr reentered the room with his gun cocked, and says the boy, in an effort to brush the muzzle to one side, caused the gun to go off. The shot entered the boy's left eye, producing instant death.

The coroner's jury found a verdict of manslaughter and Burr was held in \$10,000 to the grand jury. His brother, Algernon Burr, whose farm adjoins, and several neighbors readily signed the bond. The Burrs have always been highly esteemed. August 10 and 17 last the barns of both Burrs, though half a mile apart, were burned. Algernon's at 11 o'clock on the 16th and Clark's at 3 the next morning. Since then Clark has not at times appeared right and the general belief of neighbors and acquaintances is that he is not wholly responsible. The dead boy was 17 years old and his father barely 52.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 9.—Leroy P. Rogers was murdered Sunday morning in his house 2 miles from Irving, Barry county, where he lived alone. A young man was seen running toward Irving early in the morning, wearing light trousers, dark overcoat and a felt hat. This is the only clew to the murderer. Rogers was 63 years old and was reputed to be wealthy. The murderer apparently visited the place for robbery and was discovered. The room was in confusion, indicating a hard struggle. In the corner was a bloody hatchet, and on the floor was Rogers with his head split open. A silver watch is all that is missing. Rogers was a pioneer of Barry county and was formerly a merchant at Irving.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Jan. 9.—About fifty whitecaps went Saturday night to the home of "Josh" Mitchell at Leesburg, 6 miles from here, and dragged him from his house. Mitchell broke away and started for the house, but his body was filled with buckshot and he fell dead on the door-sill.

Leaving Mitchell's body they next visited the home of Brock Bottoms and dragged him out and gave him fifty lashes on his back, badly lacerating the flesh. A rope was placed around his neck, but the entrance of his wife and children aroused a feeling of sympathy in the hearts of his persecutors and they relented. Several others were badly whipped and ordered to leave the county.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A sensational murder occurred here Sunday afternoon. Harry G. Pool, a young man well known about town and of a well-to-do family, was shot and almost instantly killed by Mrs. Shattuck, the aged mother of Estralla Shattuck, a young and pretty chorus girl at the Tivoli opera house.

Young Pool was summoned to Miss Shattuck's home on Stevenson street Sunday morning, where the girl's mother met him and demanded that he marry Miss Shattuck at once. Pool refused and Mrs. Shattuck put a pistol to his temple and shot him dead. The woman was arrested for murder and is now a raving maniac at the city prison. The girl is also in hysterics and unable to talk.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 9.—A deplorable tragedy occurred at the Vernon school-house 11 miles east of this city Saturday night. Charles McEwen being shot and killed by George Castlebury. The trouble was over some remarks alleged to have been made by McEwen derogatory to Castlebury, who was paying some attention to McEwen's sister. Castlebury came in from Joplin and went to McEwen about something he had said. McEwen denied it, when Castlebury deliberately shot him. McEwen lived only a few hours, dying in agony. The family is much distressed. Castlebury escaped, but the sheriff is in hot pursuit.

LIVE OAK, Fla., Jan. 9.—H. J. Willis was shot through the heart and killed instantly by some unknown person Saturday night. His head and body were also mangled in a horrible manner and showed it to have been the work of a fiend. Considerable excitement prevails, following as it does close upon the assassination of Sheriff Potsdamer. Willis was the city poundkeeper and had gathered a large number of hogs into the pound, which had engendered considerable ill-feeling. He was guarding the pound at the time he was killed.

OAK, Fla., Jan. 8.—Ex-Sheriff Potsdamer was shot, six or seven times by persons concealed under a car standing on the railroad track. Potsdamer was closing his store preparatory to going home when he was shot. There is no clew to the assassins.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

Shocking Fate of Two Helpless Beings at New Richmond, Mich.

SAUGATECK, Mich., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Rouse, an old lady feeble in mind and body, and her demented daughter, aged 21 years, were burned to death in their beds at New Richmond, 6 miles from here. They were alone in a small, one-story building, and it is supposed they were suffocated before they could make their escape amid the flames. When the fire was discovered by neighbors it was too late to render any assistance, although the struggling form of the girl could be seen on the bed.

## BIG FRAUD REVEALED.

A Well-Known Pension Agent Charged with Robbing Uncle Sam.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—United States Marshal Watts has arrested Maj. W. Bowen Moore, a pension claim agent, on a warrant sworn out by Special Pension Examiner Ayres, charging him with issuing illegal pension vouchers and filing false and forged affidavits and writing in support of a pension claim. Maj. Moore served on Gen. Grant's staff in the late war and for many years was pension examiner in Washington. When Maj. Moore came to Buffalo and opened a pension office he immediately secured a large business and, it is said, received many favors in the pension bureau. During Commissioner Baum's administration charges were preferred against Moore, but for some reason—said to be strong political influence brought to bear on the case by the major—the charges were dropped. When Commissioner Lochren took office he ordered a thorough investigation. Special Examiner Ayres has been in Buffalo six months conducting a secret examination, the result of which is Moore's arrest.

Albert Moore, Mary Hanrahan and Matilda Stock, clerks in Moore's office, were also arrested by Marshal Watts. They are charged with having made, altered, forged and counterfeited pension vouchers and willingly assisted in doing the same. All were admitted to bail.

Moore did the largest pension business in New York state, and is said to have secured since 1889 over 6,000 claims, of which at least 4,500 are fraudulent. Examiner Ayres is authority for the statement that the estimated amount which Moore has fraudulently obtained for pensioners is about \$1,000,000, and that already the government has found where \$150,000 has been fraudulently obtained for pensioners by him. Other arrests will follow early in the week, as a large number of warrants are out. Several prominent attorneys are said to be implicated with Moore and interesting developments are looked for.

## FOUR KILLED.

Fatal Disaster at the Laffin-Rand Works in Ulster County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Laffin & Rand powder mill at Rifton, Ulster county, 12 miles from this city, blew up Saturday morning. Four men were killed and several badly wounded.

Six hundred and fifty kegs of powder exploded in the drying-room, and the concussion exploded 200 kegs in the canning-mill, 200 feet away. Both buildings were blown away, scarcely a plank being left behind. Gardner, Frielandburgh and Joseph Saunders, who were in the drying-room, were torn to pieces and portions of their bodies were picked up 500 yards away. Michael Gibbs, who was in the canning-mill, was burned to a crisp in a second. George Kipp, boss of the powder-makers, was crushed to death.

## MANY EARTHQUAKES.

Sixty-Five Disturbances Have Occurred in Mexico in Six Months.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9.—The central meteorological observatory here has made its report of earthquake disturbances in Mexico during the past half year. During the last six months of 1892 there were sixty-five distinct disturbances. The most general was the one of October 30, caused by the great eruptions of the Colima volcano on the Pacific coast, and the oscillation of Cataline the disturbance was unusually severe, wrecking buildings and doing damage to the amount of \$200,000. The earthquakes of Mexico for the most part are of a mild order, the whole half year only showing one of any serious consequence.

## MANY NEEDY VETERANS.

Pension Claimants Ask to Have Their Cases Made Special.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Commissioner Lochren is daily receiving an unprecedented number of applications to have pension claims made special by reason of the fact that the claimants are in distressed circumstances and in urgent need of help. Never before in the history of the office has there been so much suffering among old soldiers, and the commissioner is doing his utmost to relieve them. Every case that comes to his attention is made special, and if it be found that the claim is a good one, it is immediately allowed. Many cases have been taken out of their regular turn, examined and allowed within forty-eight hours.

## DEADLY REVENGE.

A Chicago Woman Shoots Her Husband's Paramour.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Inspired by jealousy Mrs. Maud Bond, of No. 4 Owasco street, early Sunday morning shot Mrs. Mary Gardner at the latter's home 795 West Chicago avenue. Three bullets took effect and Mrs. Gardner's condition is reported by the hospital physicians as critical. Mrs. Bond said when placed under arrest that she intended to kill Mrs. Gardner because she had become between her and her husband. The affections of her husband, she claimed, had become estranged from her ever since her acquaintance with Mrs. Gardner began and she could stand it no longer.

## SMOTHERED IN THEIR CRIB.

A Mother Had Wrapped a Blanket Too Tightly Around Her Twins.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 9.—Mary and Frank Baskin, twins, 3 months old, smothered in their crib early Sunday morning. The father and mother are Poles and reside at Braddock. The babes were both awake early. The mother nursed them to sleep again and when she awoke at 7 o'clock both were dead. She had wrapped the blankets too tightly around them.

Col. Peter Sanborn died in Coontoo cook, N. H. He was treasurer of that state from 1857 to 1871.

## A HARD WINTER.

Much Suffering and Many Persons Frozen to Death in Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The weather is becoming colder. The river Seine is covered with thick ice. The railway trains arriving in the city are hours behind time, the delay being caused by the water freezing in the feed-pipes of the engine. Many deaths have been caused by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and poor people have been frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding other relief from their sufferings, have killed themselves and several destitute persons have been picked up lifeless in the streets. An old couple occupying a flat in the Boulevard Clichy were found dead in one of their rooms. They had ignited a brazier of charcoal and the fumes had killed them. Many of the suicides have used this means of killing themselves.

In Toulon it grows colder. In Parigieux, among the mildest of winter resorts, everything is snowed up. Heavy snowstorms are reported from Corsica. In Antwerp the docks are incumbered with ice and it is feared many vessels will be caught fast.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A blizzard prevails almost everywhere in England. In London the mercury stands at 24 and shows no signs of rising. At Doking, near which place the duchess of Marlborough has leased an estate, and in the vicinity of the town there is good sleighing. There is also plenty of snow in all southern counties.

Dispatches from North sea and Baltic ports report a furious storm is raging. The indications are that the whole of northern Europe is affected. A large fleet of vessels is lying weather-bound at the mouth of the Thames.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock a m. the thermometer registered 7 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. In the surrounding country it is hardly above zero. In Munich it is 4 degrees below zero. In Breslau and Chemnitz 3 degrees below. Four persons have been found frozen to death in Berlin. Many deaths from the cold have occurred elsewhere. The public and private refuges in Berlin are overcrowded. The number of applicants exceeds by hundreds the number of beds. Those without beds are glad to lie in the straw.

The electric lights in Nuremberg are out, as the river, which provides the generating power, is frozen. There is no snow in most parts of the empire and the crops will suffer severely. Emperor Francis Joseph and his suite returned from Murzsteg, where the cold was so intense (4 degrees below zero) they were compelled to give up their shooting expedition.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The weather in Austria and Hungary is bitterly cold. In the city Wednesday night the mercury registered 18 degrees below freezing point. The suffering among the poor is terrible. The Danube is frozen over from Vienna to Balgravia, Servia. At Trieste the cold is intensified by a hurricane that is blowing from the north. So fierce is the wind vessels are unable to leave or enter the port. Traffic of all kinds is stopped and the streets are almost deserted. The tradesmen, seeing no prospect of doing business in such weather have put the shutters upon their store windows and given the clerks a holiday. The theaters were closed Wednesday night owing to the cold and it is probable they will not open until the weather moderates. The police returns show fifteen persons have been injured. The cold is growing more intense. Many persons have been frozen to death. The absence of snow deprives the poor of one of the usual sources of relief. The wind raises a choking dust.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The thermometer registers 5 degrees below zero, Centigrade, here. Elsewhere it is 12 degrees below zero. Many persons have been frozen to death in the provinces of Burgos and Asturias. Heavy snowstorms are reported throughout the north of Spain.

## BATTLE IN HONDURAS.

City of Choluteca Taken by Storm—One Hundred and Fifty Men Killed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.—The town of Choluteca has been taken by storm. Gen. Villala made a heroic defense. The loss in killed is said to have been 150 men. Gen. Williams and several other officers were taken prisoners in the engagement and many men were wounded.

Villala retreated on Rancherías, where battle was begun with the vanguard of the invaders, who hourly expected reinforcements. Gen. Ortiz, commanding the Nicaraguan forces, has been ordered to await a Honduran attack, and if made immediately to invade their country. The government has levied a forced loan of \$350,000 on merchants.

## MAY COST SIX LIVES.

Wet Powder Carelessly Thrown Into a Stove at Spring Creek, Mo.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Sol Collins, of Spring Creek, sat by an open fireplace with a keg of blasting powder beside him. He threw some of the powder into the fire, thinking it too damp to burn. An explosion followed, tearing the roof from the house and burning eight persons. Some saved their lives by jumping into a creek which runs close to the house. The doctors think Collins, his wife and four children will die.

## JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

Commissioner Lochren Decides That He Cannot Withhold It Longer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The commissioner of pensions has decided in view of the passage of the act of December 21, 1892, declaring pensions a vested right, that he no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and has accordingly ordered that the suspension of his pension be removed.

## Accident to a Junier.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 6.—Judge Haste, of this city, fell from a bridge and broke both legs above the knees.

## HUNDREDS SLAIN.

Awful Result of Battle in Brazil and Honduras.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mail advices from Brazil by the steamer Clyde say that about Christmas an important battle was fought in the state of Sao Paulo, in which the government troops, under Gen. Argallo, were defeated by the insurgents. There were 10,000 troops engaged in the battle. Five hundred of the government forces were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the captured are Gen. Silva and Gen. Elias. December 22 an unsuccessful attack was made on Grande Island. The only means of communication with Rio Janeiro is by a naval escort. Firing between the government and the insurgent forces is going on all the time. The government intercepts all inland communications. Santos has been blockaded since the beginning of December by the republican and other insurgent warships.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—La Liberté publishes a dispatch under a Rio Janeiro date stating that President Peixoto has resigned. The statement contained in the dispatch is not credited here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Minister Mendonca is inclined to regard the dispatch from Paris reporting the resignation of President Peixoto, of Brazil, as a mere echo of a similar dispatch sent some time since from Pernambuco. He says there is not a word of truth in it.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 11, via Galveston, Tex.—Gen. Ortiz attacked a force marching to the aid of the defense of Amapala and routed it. Fighting has been going on on the road leading to Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. The forces of President Vasquez succeeded in flanking the rebels, who began a retreat, but Vasquez got between the Nicaraguans and the rebels, who, taking advantage of his bad position, compelled him to seek safety, with a loss of more than 100 killed and many others wounded. Vasquez also lost 100 men, who were captured by the rebels.

## INCOME TAX IN OTHER LANDS.

Some Interesting Figures Submitted by Congressman Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, on behalf of the committee on ways and means, has submitted an elaborate statement concerning the various systems of income tax in operation in Europe. The statement is a result of correspondence between the state department and United States consuls located abroad. In order to systematize the information, nine questions were sent to the consuls concerning the rate of the tax, the exemptions, the amount realized, the manner of assessment, punishment imposed, etc.

Great Britain is shown to have imposed an income tax continuously since 1843. The rate of tax has varied from year to year, being below 2 pence on the pound sterling. The various states of the German empire impose income taxes, but the empire has no such taxes. Prussia has had an income tax since 1851. The tendency of late years in Prussia has been to reduce the tax on small incomes and increase it on great ones.

The grand duchy of Baden has imposed an income tax within recent years. The rate is 2 per cent. on all incomes over 500 marks. The entire yield for 1891 was 5,700,000 marks. Bremen has an income tax varying from year to year. Last year the rate was 4 per cent., with an addition for incomes over 600 marks.

Austria collected about \$10,000,000 last year from an income tax. The tax is divided into three classes, according to the amount of the income. The rate varies from 8½ per cent. up to 20 per cent., according to the amount of the income. The Italian government realized \$45,000,000 from its income tax last year. The rate is 12 per cent. and covers incomes derived from all sources, except from lands and buildings.

## MET HIS MATCH.

Tired of His Abuse, Sullivan's Wife Uses a Club with Good Effect.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Last week John L. Sullivan played "The Man from Boston" at the Court Street theater. After the show Saturday night he went out to "do" the town in company with a party of local sporting men. He drank heavily, keeping up a stiff fight until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he was driven to the Tift house. A porter assisted him to his room, and soon after a great crash was heard. John's wife had chided him, and he in return had assaulted her. She defended herself with an Indian club, knocking her husband insensible. She tried to restore him to consciousness, but met with little success. Then she became frightened, and, rushing downstairs in her night dress, shouted: "Send for a doctor. Mr. Sullivan is dying." At the same time she cried hysterically, and fell to the floor in a faint.

A messenger was dispatched for a doctor. Dr. Lewis hastened to the hotel and found Sullivan on the floor of his room, still unconscious. It was daylight before he opened his eyes or showed any signs of life. He was insensible for an hour and ten minutes after the arrival of the physician. Mrs. Sullivan said she struck her husband harder than she intended. The doctor said that Sullivan had a narrow escape from death. All the parties concerned in the affair were pledged to secrecy and the story was kept quiet until now.

## REPORT 4,000 MEN KILLED.

Recent Advances Concerning Italian Slaughter of Dervishes.

MASSOWAH, Jan. 11.—Later dispatches received here from Kassala confirm the previous accounts of the battle recently fought between the Italian troops and the dervishes. It is stated that the latter left 4,000 dead upon the field and that, in addition, the leader of the dervishes, Hamed Ali, and all his emirs were killed. The dervishes are said to be much discouraged at their defeat and serious dissensions are reported to exist among their chiefs.