A. H. MITCHELL, Editor and Business Manager.

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EDENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894,

a model of some invention that would not

work and whole portfolios of diagrams

of things impossible, I cannot help

but like them, because they are so cheerful

with great expectations. But their children

are a bequest to the bureau of city charities.

Others administer to the crop of the world's

aisfortune by being too unsuspecting

Honest themselves, they believe all others

are honest. They are fleeced and scalped

and vivisected by the sharpers in all styles

etween cradle and grave, and those two

exceptions only because they have nothing

o do in buying either of them. Others are

tetained for misfortune by inopportune

sickness. Just as that lawyer was to make

the plea that would have put him among

the strong men of the profession, neu-

ralgia stung him. Just as that physi-

demie, his own poor health imprisoned him

Just as that merchant must be at the store

or some decisive and introductory bargain

the room redolent with liniment. What at

sicknesses! Then the cyclones.

verwhelming statistic would be the story o

en and women and children impoverished

e Mississippi and Ohio freshets. Then the

nong the peach trees. Then the insectile

evastation of potato patches and wheat-

elds. Then the epizootics among the

lorses, and the hollow horn among the

herds. Then the rains that drown out

everything, and the droughts that burn

up half a continent. Then the orange

groves die under the white teeth of

the hoar frost. Then the coal strikes, and

the iron strikes, and the mechanics' strikes,

which all strike labor harderthan they strike

capital. Then the yellow fever at Brunswick

and Jacksonville and Shreveport. Then the

at New York. Then the Charleston earth-

quake, Then the Johnstown flood, Then

hurricanes sweeping from Caribbean Sea to

Newfoundland. Then there are the great

monopolies that gulley the earth with their

of buying coal by the scuttle instead of the

ton, and flour by the pound instead of the

barrel, and so the injustices are multiplied. In the wake of all these are overwhelming

illustrations of the truth of my text, "Ye

Remember a fact that no one emphasizes-

a fact, nevertheless, upon which I want to

that the best way of insuring yourself and

your children and your grandchildren

against poverty and all other troubles is b

helping others. I am an agent of the oldest

nsurance company that was ever established.

It is nearly 3000 years old. It has the ad

vantage of all the other plans of insur-

ance-whole life policy, endowment,

joint life and survivorship policies,

ascending and descending scales of pre-

mium and tontine-and it pays up while

you live and it pays up after you are

dead. Every cent you give in a Chris-

tian spirit to a poor man or woman, every

poor invalid, every star of hope you make to

mitten you knit for cold fingers, is a pay-

considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver

Other life insurance companies may fail.

out this celestial life insurance company

never. The Lord God Almighty is at the

in its board of direction, and its assets are

some one, "I do not like a tontine policy so

well, and that which you offer is more like a

tontine and to be chiefly paid in this life.'

Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.

Well, if you prefer the old fashioned

paid till after death, you can be ac

mmodated. That will be given you in the

day of judgment and will be handed you

by the right hand, the pierced hand of our

Lord Himself, and all you do in the right

mium of that life insurance policy. I read

you a paragraph of that policy: "Then shall

the King say unto them on His right hand,

hungered, and ye gave Me meat: I was thirs-

ty, and ye gave Me drink ; I was a stranger,

and ye took Me in; naked and ye clothed

In various colors of ink other life insur-

ance policies are written. This one I have

just shown you is written in only one kind

of ink, and that red ink, the blood of the

eross. Blessed be God, that is a paid up

policy, paid for by the pangs of the Son of

God, and all we add to it in the way of our

own good deeds will augment the sum of

eternal felicities. Yes, the time will come

when the banks of largest capital stock

will go down, and the fire insurance

companies will all go down, and

all go down. In the last great earthquake

all the cities will be prostrated, and as a

consequence all banks will forever suspend

payment. In the last conflagration the fire

isurance companies of the earth will fail

for how could they make appraisement

all the inhabitants of the round world

will surrender their mortal existence

and how could life insurance companies

pay for depopulated hemispheres? But

our celestial life insurance will not be

harmed by that continental wreck, or

that hemispheric accident, or that

planetary catastrophe, Blow it out

like a candle-the noonday sun! Tear it

down like wornout upholstery-the last sun-

set! Toss it from God's finger like a dew-

drop from the anther of a water lily-the

ocean! Scatter them like thistledown before

a schoolboy's breath-the world! They will

not disturb the omnipotence, or the com-

posure, or the sympathy, or the love of that

Christ who said it once on earth, and will

say it again in heaven to all those who have

been heipful to the down-trodden, and the

old and the hungry, and the houseless, and

the lost, "Inasmuch as ye did it to them, ye

Postoffices in the Country.

tion in the United States on January 1, 1894,

was 68,806. This is shown in a statement pre-

pared at the Postofflee Department showing

the number of postoffices in the country by

offices of the three presidential classes is

3424. There are 151 in the first-class, where

the second-class, where receipts range from

\$8000 to \$40,000, and 2599 in the third-class.

where the receipts range from \$1900 to \$8000.

There are also 65,382 fourth-class offices.

where appointments of postmasters are not

ensation of the postmasters for each of the

last four quarters of the year amounted to

\$250 and the receipts of \$1900 or less. The

recent raising of forty-three fourth-class

postoffices to the presidential class took ef-

The Yerkes Observatory.

of Chicago has decided to locate the Yerkes

Observatory at Geneva Lake, Wis. It was at

first contemplated erecting the annex within

the limits of the city of Chicago, on the uni-

versity grounds, close to the site of the

World's Fair, but in the opinion of eminent

scientists, such a site would not have been a

site is the generous gift of Mr. John John-

ston, Jr., of Chicago, and is situated to the

west of Williams Bay on the north side of

the lake, and has an area of about fifty acres

with a frontage to the lake of several hun-

dred feet. The telescope now in course of

than those of the great Lick Observatory,

Shears for Cutting Torpedo Nets.

for cutting torpedo nets on war ships. The

shears are attached to the head of the tor-

pedo and they gash the net without reducing

and will be worked by electricity.

suitable one on account of the smoke.

The Board of Directors of the University

fect January 1 and these are embraced in the

made by the President, and where the com-

the receipts are more than \$40,000: 674 in

classes in effect January 1. The number of

The total number of postofflees in opera-

did to Me!

the loss on a universal fire? Then

life insurance companies will

Come, ye blessed of My Father, for I was

spirit for the poor is payment on the pre-

life insurance, which is not

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the

nead of it, and all the angels of heaven are

him in time of trouble.

shoe you give to a barefoot, every stick o

put the weight of an eternity of tonnage-

have the poor always with you.'

pressions. Then there are the necessities

cholera at the Narrows, threatening to land

topping of the factories. Then the curculios

e sits with a rheumatic joint on a pillow,

ian was to prove his skill in an

business and cheated out of everything

NO. 442.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Bread Question."

TEXT: "Ye have the poor always with

"-Matthew xxvi., 11. Who said that? The Christ who never owned anything during His earthly stay. His eradle and His grave were borrowed. Every g He ate was from some one else's tree. Every drop of water He drank was from ome one else's well. To pay His personal tax, which was very small, only \$15; cents, Hebal to perform a miracle and make a fish pay it. All the heights and depths and enghts and breadths of poverty Christmeasred in His earthly experience, and when comes to speak of destitution He always beaks sympathetically, and what He said ben is as true now—"Ye have the poor al-

For 6000 years the bread question has been ic active and absorbing question. Witness e people crowding up to Joseph's storeouse in Ezypt. Witness the famine in Saeria and Jerusalem. Witness the 7000 huny people for whom Christ multiplied the ves. Witness the uncounted millions of ople now living, who, I believe, have ver yet had one full meal of healthful and nutritious food in all their lives. Think of 9 354 great famines in England. Think of on 25,000,000 people under the hoof a bunger year before last in Russia. The failtre of the Nile to overflow for seven years the eleventh century left those regions populated. Plague of insects in England, Plague of rats in Madras Presidency, Plague mice in Essex, Plague of locusts in China, Plague of grasshoppers in America. Devasation wrought by drought, by deluge, by ost, by war, by hurricane, by earthquake, comets flying too near the earth, by change the management of National finances, baleful causes innumerable. I proed to give you three or four reasons why text is markedly and graphically true in s vent 1894.

The first reason we have always the poor th us is because of the perpetual overhaulg of the tariff question, or, as I shall call the tariffle controversy. There is a need or such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are millions only who are expecting that the presen gress of the United States will do someng one way or the other to end this discussion, but it will never end. When was five years of age, I remember bearing my father and his neighbors in vehement discussion of this very question. It was high tariff or low tariff o no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at ninety years of age, it will probably from over-exert on in discussing the ariff. On the day the world is destroyed, ere will be three men standing on the postfflee steps—one a high tariff man, enother a low tariff man, and the other a ree trude man-each one red in the face rom excited argument on this subset. Other questions may get quieted, the Mormon question, the silver question, the ension question, the civil service question. questions of annexation may come to eful settlement by the annexation of islis two weeks' voyage away and the heat heir voicances conveyed through pipes inder the sea made useful in warming our continent, or annexation of the moon, dethroning the queen of night, who is said to be dissolute, and bringing the lunar populations under the influence of our free institutions: yea, all other questions, National and International, may be settled, but this traffic question never. It will not only never be ettled, but it can never be moderately quiet for more than three years at a time, each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up, and then the next party will fix it down. Our thrances cannot get well because or too many doctors. It is sick Nations as with sick in lividuals. is a man terribly disordered as to his ody. A doctor is called in, and he administers a febrifuge, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood letting; now roll up your sleeve!" and the lancet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and homeopathic doctor is called in, and he ainisters some small pellets and says. All the patient wants is rest. Recovery still postponed, the family say that such small pellets cannot amount to

much anyhow, and an allopathic doctor is

called in, and he says, "What this patient

creasing throng of paupers. Oh, ye grog-

shops of Brooklyn and New York and of all

the cities: ve mouths of hell, when will ve

cease to craunch and devour? There is no

danger of the liquor business failing, All

other styles of business at times fail. Dry

goods stores go under. Hardware stores go

inder. Grocery stores go under. Harness

makers fail, druggists fail, bankers fail,

butchers fall, bakers fail, confectioners fail,

but the liquor dealers never. It is the only

secure business I know of. Why the per-

manence of the alcoholic trade? Because,

in the first place, the men in that business,

if tight up for money, only have to put

nine and logwood and nux vomica and vit-

adulteration. One quart of the real genuine

of demand on the part of their customers,

The more of that stuff they drink, the thirst-

ier they are. Hard times, which stop other

go there to drown their troubles. They take

he spirits down to keep their spirits up.

There is an inclined plane down which alco-

ionsm sudes us victims—carer, enampagne

port, cognac, whisky, tom and jerry, sour

ture of kerosene oil, turpentine, toadstools,

swill, essence of the horse blankets and gen-

that liquor power marshals its proces-

sion, and they move on in ranks long

enough to girdle the earth, and the pro-

nerve shattered, rheum eyed, lip bloated,

into large quantities of water more strych-

wants is calomel and jalap." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is hot and cold baths, and he must have them them yourself right away. Turn on the faucet and get ready for the shower baths, ' Recovery is still postponed, an electric doctor is called in, and he brings all the schools to bear upon the poor sufferer, and the patient, after brave struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our National finances. My personal friends, Cleveland and Harrison and Cartisle and McKinley and Sherman, as talented and lovely and splendid men as walk the earth, all good doctors, but their treatment of our languishing finances is so lifferent that neither treatment basa full onortunity, and under the constant changes it simply wonderful that the Nation still The tariff question will never be setled because of the fact—which I have never card any one recognize, but nevertheless the fact—that high tariff is best for some people and free trade is best for others. This ariffic controversy keeps business struck through with uncertainty, an I that unceraunty results in poverty and wretchedness for a vast multitude of people. If the eternal gab on this question could have been fashloned into loaves of bread, there would not be a hungry man or woman or child on all the planet. To the end of time, the words of the text will be kept true by the tariffle controversy-"Ye have the poor always with Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause alcoholic. The victim does not last long. He soon crouches into the drunkar I's grave. But what about his wife and children? She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages, because sorrow and privation have left her incapacitated to do a strong woman's work. children are thin blooded and gaunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms, or pitching pennies on the street corner, and munching a slice of unbuttered bread when they can get it, sworn at by passersby because they do not get out of the THEIR way, kicked onward toward manhood or

pend on the improvidence of many for the truth of my text in all times and in all places, "Ye have the poor always with any community and find good people with their households. They are a mystery to us, and we say, "I do not know what is the more brain than thousands who make riol and other congenial concomitants for one tells them of city lots out West, where pandemoniae elixir will do to mix up with the foundation of the first house has not yet everal gallons of milder camnation. Besides been laid. They say, "What an opportunthat, these dealers can depend on an increase ity!" and they put down the hard cash for an crnamented deed for ten lots under water. They hear of a new silver mine opened in Nevada, and they say, "What a business, only increase that business, for men they have in the savings bank and pay and the onlything they will ever get out of mash, on and down until it is a sort of mixas to whom they shall bequeath their excess eral nastiness. With its red sword of flame, of fortune. They invest in aerial machines they succeed in what mathematicians think cession is headed by the nose blotched do everything on the square and win the whole circle of disappointment. They are | the speed of the torpedo or exploding it. The soul scorehed inebriates, followed by the good honest, brilliant failures. They die shears are to be tested by Austrian naval ex-

able homes, now go limping past with aches and pains and patior and hunger and woe, ollowed by their children, barefoot, uncombed, freezing, and with a wretchedness of time and eternity seemingly compressed in their agonized features. "Forward, march!" cries the liquor business to that army without banners. Keep that influence moving on, and you will have the poor always with you. Report comes from one of the cities, were the majority of the inhabitannts are out of work and dependent on

chafity, yet last year they spent more in that city for run than they did for clothing and Another warranty that my text will prove rue in the perpetual poverty of the world is ne wicked spirit of improvidence. A vast umber or people have such small incomes that they cannot lay by in savings bank or life insurance one cent a year. It takes every farthing they can earn to spread the table and clothe the family and educate the children, and if you blame such people for improvidence you enact a cruelty. On such a salary as many clerks and employes and many ministers of religion live, and on such wages as many workmen receive, they cannot, in twenty years, lay up twenty cents. But you know and I know many who have competent incomes, and could provide somewhat for the future, who live up to every dollar, and when they die their children go to the poorhouse or on the street. By the time the wife gets the husband buried, she is in debt to the undertaker and gravedigger for that which she can never pay. While the man lived he had ais wine parties and fairly stunk with tobacco, and then expired, leaving his family upon the charities of the world. Do not send for me to come and conduct the obsequies and read over such a careass the beautiful litugy, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for, instead of that, I will turn over the leaves of the Bible to I Timothy v., 18, where it says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," or I will turn to Jeremiah xxii., 19, where it says, 'He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and east forth beyond the gates

of Jerusalem. I cannot imagine any more unfair or meaner thing than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to eaven, and live in a mansion, and go riding about in a golden chariot over the golden streets, while his wife and children, whom he might have provided for, are begging for cold victuals at the basement door of an be a poorhouse somewhere on the outskirts of heaven, where those guilty of such im providence should be kept for awhile on thin soup and gristle instead of sitting down at the King's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it. Just as certainly are the savings banks and the ife insurance companies divine institutions. As our of evil good orten comes so out of the doctrine of probabilities, calculated by Professor Hughes and Professor Pascal for games of chance, came the calculations of the probapilities of human life as used by life insurance companies, and no business on earth is nore stable or honorable, and no mightier nercy for the human race has been born since Christ was born. Bored beyond endurance for my signature to papers of all sorts, there s one style of paper that I always sign with a feeling of gladness and triumph, and that s a paper which the life insurance company conires from the clergyman after a decease his congregation, in order to the payment of the policy to the bereft household. I always write my name then so they can read I cannot help but say to myself "Good for that man to have looked after his wife and children after earthly departure. May be have one of the est sents in heaven." Young man! The day before or the day after you get married, go to a life insurance company of established eputation and get the medical examiner to out the stethoscope to your lungs and his ear ese up to your heart with your vest off, and have signed, sealed and delivered to you a ocument that will, in the case of your sud-

den departure, make for that lovely girl the lifference between a queen and a pauper. I have known men who have had an inome of \$3009, \$4000, \$5000 a year, who did not leave one farthing to the surviving ousehold. Now, that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not lie; he absconded. There are 100,000 people in America to-day a-hungered through the sin of improvidence. "But," say some, "my income is so small I cannot afford to pay the premium on a life insurance." Are you sure about that? If you are sure, then you have a right to depend on the promise in Jeremiah xiix , 11, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." But if you are able to, remember you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for

For the benefit of those young men excuse a practical personality. Beginning my life's work on the munificent salary of ₹800 a year and a parsonage, and when the call was placed in my hands I did not know how in the world I would ever be able to spend that amount of money, and I remember indulging in a devout wish that I might not be led into worldliness and prodigality by such an overplus of resources, and at a time when articles of food and clothing were higher than they are now. I felt it a religious duty to get my life insured, and I presented my self at an office of one of the great compan ies, and I stool pale and nervous lest the medical examiner might have to declare disease and a half dozen mortal ailments, but when I got the document, which I have yet in full force, I felt a sense of manliness and confidence and quietude and re-enforcement, which is a good thing for any young man to have. For the lack o that feeling there are thousands of men to day in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn who might as well have been alive and well and supporting their families. They got a little sick, and they were so wor ried about what would become of their house holds in case of their demise that their agitations overcame the skill of the physicians, and they died for fear of dving. I have for many years been such an ardent advocate of life insurance, and my sermon on "The Crime of Not Insuring" has been so long used on both sides of the sea by the chief life insurance companies that some people have supposed that I received monetary compensation for what I have said and written. Not a penny. I will give any man \$100 for every penny 1 have received from any life insurance company. What have said and written on the subject has retutions are a benediction to the human race. But, alas, for the widespread improvidence! You are now in your charities helping to support the families of men who had more income than you now have, and you can de

Another fact that you may depend upon for erpetual poverty is the incapacity of many to achieve a livelihoo 1. You can go through more than usual mental caliber, who never have been able to support themselves and matter of them, but there is a screw loose somewhere." Some of these persons have splendid success. Some are too sanguine of temperament, and they see bargains where there are none. A common minnow is to them a gold fish, and a quail a flamingo, and a blind mule on a towpath a Bucephalus. They buy when things are highest and sell when things are lowest. Some hance!" and they take the little money out for as beautiful a certifi cate of mining stock as was ever printed. the investment is the aforesaid illuminated lithograph. They are always on the verge of millionairedom and are sometimes worried or new inventions in perpetual motion, and mpossible, the squaring of a circle, for they women, who, though brought up in comfort- | poor, and leave nothing to their families bus perts.

MINISTER WILLIS ASKS THE QUEEN'S RESTORATION.

He Formally Demands the Hawaiian Government to Step Down-President Dole Refused to Consider the Demand - The Ex-Queen's Promise of Amnesty.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Warrimoo rrived at Victoria, British Columbia, bringng ilonolulu advices to January 1. She reorted that the most intense excitement precatled in Honolulu until the arrival of the Inited States revenue cutter Corwin. After bat Minister Willis made his demand upon President Dole to surrender the Government o the Queen. The Provisional Government fused, and Minister Willis took no further ep to enforce compliance with his order. The excitement then rapidly subsided, and for a week before the sailing of the Warri 100 there was perfect tranquility. It was hen thought that the crisis had passed. President Dole forced action on United tates Minister Willis on December 13, send ing him this letter relative to his treating with the deposed Queen Liliuokalani; "DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"December 13, 1893.) "Sir-I am informed that you are in com nunication with Liliuokalini, ex-Queen, with a view of re-establishing the monarch; in the Hawaiian Islands, and of supporting er pretension to the sovereignty. Will you nform me if this report is true, or if you are acting in any way hostile to this Government: I fully appreciate the fact that any such ction upon your part, in view of your of icial relations with the Government would seem impossible, but as the informaion has come to me from such sources that am compelled to notice it, you will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate an swer. Accept the assurance of distinguished onsideration, with which I have the honor o be, sir, your most obedient humble ser SANFORD B. DOLE. "Minister of Foreign Affairs.
"His Excellency, A. S. Willis, United States

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

"Honolulu Legation of the "United States, December 19th, 1893. "Sir-I have the honor to inform you that I have a communication from my Government which I desire to submit to the President and Ministers of your Government at any our to-day, which it may please you to lesignate. With regard and sincere respect, am, sir, your obedient servant. "ALBERT S. WILLIS.

· · · E. E. & M. P. U. S. A. Hon, Sanford Dole, Minister of Foreign wood or lump of coal you give to a fireless hearth, every drop of medicine you give to a Affairs: In response Minister Willis met President Dole, Minister of Finance M. Darwin, shine over unfortunate maternity, every Minister of Interior J. A. King and Attorney. ieneral W. O. Smith at the Foreign Office ment on the premium of that policy. I hand about 500,000,000 policies to all who will go n December 19. Mr. Jones was present as tenographer. Mr. Willis said: forth and aid the unfortunate. There are "Mr. President and Gentlemen The only two or three lines in this policy of life President of the United States has very surance-Ps. xli., 1, "Blessed is he that much regretted the delay in the consideraion of the Hawaiian question, but it is unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred ince my arrival has been due to certain onditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized confer with you "The President also regrets, as most all worlds, and all the charitable of earth and ssuredly do I, that any sorrecy should heaven are the beneficiaries, "But," says

have surrounded the interchange of views between our two Governments. I may say this, however, that the secreey thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all your people. "I need hardly promise that the Presi lent's action upon the Hawaitan question has been under the dictates of honor and of duty; it is now, and has been from the begianing, absolutely free from prejudice and resentment, and entirely consistent with the long-established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound together our respective Governments

The President deemed it his duty to with-

draw from the Senate the treaty of annexa-

ion, which had been signed by the Secretary of State and agents of your Government, and o despatch a trusty representative to Hawaii o impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and to ascertain and report the true situation in these islands. "This information was needed, the better o enable the President to discharge a delicate and important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report, the Presilent has arrived at certain conclusions and letermined upon a certain course of action which it becomes my duty to acquaint you "The Provisional Government was not es-

their consent, nor has it since existed with their consent. "The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the Provisional Government until onvinced that the Minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto auhority and would support and defend it with he military force of the United States, and hat resistance would precipitate a bloody onflict with that force.

ablished by the Hawaiian people nor with

"She was advised and assured by her ninisters and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her Government that if she surrendered under 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 Unite 1 States, then quartered n Honolulu, relying on the good laith and honor of the President, when informed or

what had occurred, to undo the action or the Minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. "Alter a patient examination of M 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 over throw 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 the 16th of January, 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 send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he with drew from that body for further consideration on March 9 last. "In view of these conclusions, I was in structed 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 one 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 cluding persons who are or who have been. officially or otherwise, connected with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed be fore 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 Presi-

dent, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing, construction by Alvin Clark, of Cambridge, signed by her and duly attested, a copy o Mass., will be the largest in the world. Its which I will leave with you. I will now read discs will be forty-inch, or four inches larger that writing. I will read from the original leaving with you a certified copy. 'I, Liliuokalani, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the President of the United States, and esiring to put aside all feeling of per-An Austrian has invented powerful shears onal hatred or revenge and to do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign born, do hereby and herein solemnly declare and pledge myself that if reinstated as the constitutional

sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, I will immediately proclaim and declare uncondition-

ally 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 their rights, privileges and mmunities under the constitution and the law, which have been made in pursuance

thereof and that I will forbid and prevent the

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 resolution, and that I will abide by and fully execute that

constitution with all the guarantee 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 services, it being my puriosa, if restored, to assume the Government precisely as it existed on the day when it was unlawfully overthrown. "Witness my hand, this 18th day of De-LILIUOKALANI. cember, 1893.

"Attest, J. O. Carter." "It becomes my further duty to advise ou, sir, the Executive of the Provisional Government, and your Ministers, of the resident's determination of the question, which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority; and now, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Provisional Government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situa-

tion and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high pariotism which forgets all self-interests in he name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you ne question: 'Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President? "I will leave this with you, Mr. President, your stenographer may not have got ery word, and it may help him.

"I will also leave the certified copy that I ferred to, the agreement of the Queen.' President Dole then said : "The Government will take the matter uner consideration and answer you as soon as

hey are ready. Mr. Willis-"Yes, sir: gentlemen, good With this the memorable interview en le l. On December 19 the alarm was revived by he British Minister receiving permission

Her Majesty's ship Champion for the protection of British interests. Captain Rooke aid that he expected the Queen would be restored by the American forces, and he esired to land flity marines. The Provisional Government has a force fmen under arms, and the palace is strongly ortified. Houses are being searched for con-

HORNBLOWER REJECTED. Senate Judiciary Committee Reported Against Confirmation.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Senate Committee on the Judiciary decided to recommend the rejection of the nomina-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The action of the committee was hastened by the President's desire to be relieved of he embarrassment of having the nomination hanging fire while the business of the Sureme Court was delayed and confused for

ack of a full bench to pass upon constitutional questions. The members of the Judiciary Committee are Senators Pugh, Coke, George, Vilas, Hill and Lindsay, Democrats, and Senators Hoar, Wilson, Teller, Platt and Mitchell, Republicans. The vote on the nomination in

Yeas-Messrs. Vilas, Lindsay, Hoar, Platt, and Wilson. Nays - Messrs, Pugh, Coke, George, Hill, Mitchell, and Teller. Senators Lindsay and Teller was absent, out their votes were east by proxy. Thus only two Democratic committee members,

at of a total of six, voted in favor of the President's nominee. Mr. Hochblower, who is a distinguished New York lawyer, was first nominated for his office September 19 of last year. The omination hung in the Judiciary Commitee without action. With the adjournment f the extra session the nomination lansed, out was renewed by President Cleveland on the convening of Congress for the regular session, December 5, 1893.

KILLED BY FRENCH TROOPS. Captain Lendy and Twenty-six Brit

ish Soldiers Slain. A despatch from Sierra Leone, northwes east of Africa, says: "Captain Lendy and Sergeant Liston of the British army, together with twenty-six men of a West India egiment, have been killed at Warina, in the interior. Details of the affair are very neagre. Captain Lendy had charge of the newly-organized frontier police, and it is surmised that at the time of the mishap he was in command of a frontier expedition and the French mistook him and his men for the naives, against whom they were then operat-

The expedition, consisting of 430 soldiers and 120 of the frontier police, was under the command of Captain Ellis. It started out three weeks ago to chastise the Soins, who have been giving much trouble to British traders on the coast near the French terri-

The French authorities on the frontier were notified of the despatch of the British expedition, as the French troops also were ngaged in punishing the marauding Sofas under Ahmay Samadoo, a powerful chief tain, whose territory extends behind both the French and English territories. The British were operating against a por-

on of the tribe which had been driven into the British sphere by a French force of Senegalese, commanded by French officers. The collision between the British and French forces is said to have been due to the fact that the French commander, not expecting to find the British so far north, misook them for Sofas and opened fire.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Three Buildings Blown to Pieces.

An explosion that shook nearly every house in Kingston, N. Y., and in all directions within a radius of ten miles from Rifton occurred at 7.55 o'clock, a. in. The explosion occurred in the works of the Laflin-Rand Powder Mills, in the building known as the drying rooms, where 650 kegs f powder exploded. This was a frame buildng, eighty by 100 feet, and was torn in thousands of pieces. Gardiner Fredenburgh and Joseph Sounder were torn in sbreds, and pieces of their bodies were picked up a quarter of a mile away. The concussion of the explosion in the drying room exploded 200 kegs of powder in the Corning Mill, 200 feet away, and Michael

Gibbs was burned to a crisp in a second, Back of the drying room was a brick boiler house, and this was shattered in pieces, and George Kipp, the boss of the powder makers, was crushed to death, Several other buildings were shaken and badly damaged. In different places scattered near the works were three magazines containing 18,000 kegs of powder, but fortunately the powder did not explode. None of the thirty employes besides those killed was injured. At Rosendale, three miles away, five plateglass fronts and bundreds of panes of glass were broken.

THE employment of ladies as bank clerks is the latest inroad by ladies on man's field of labor. Female clerks are to be introduced into the Bank of England. They are to be employed mainly in the department which deals with the issue and receipt of notes, and will not be on view to the nublic

THE 1088 by fire in Boston last year exeeded that of any other city in the United States. The total in round numbers was of it fell upon the insurance companies.

THE WHITE CITY BURNED.

WORLD'S FAIR STRUCTURES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

adoption of any measure of prescription or It Started in the Casino and Followed the Peristyle to the Music Hall-From There It Leaped to the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Buildings-Estimate of Losses.

> Fire at the World's Fair grounds in Chteago, a few nights ago, destroyed property to the amount of \$1,500,000 and possibly more. The proper estimate is hard to make, as the goods are all boxed up in the Manufactures Building, where the main losses occurred. The Music Hall, peristyle and Casine were totally destroyed, causing a less

The damage to the Manufactures Building itself is put at \$250,000, but as the scrusture is worthless comparatively the loss is no felt. The losses in the main fall upon exhibitors from Germany, Japan, France, Eng land, Belgium, Canada, Russia, Switzer land Brazil, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Notherlands and Turkey. The losses divided among the various countries were as Germany, \$100,000, Japan, \$100,000;

France, \$150,000; England, \$30,000; Belgium, \$25,000 : Canada, \$10,000 : Russia, \$10,000 Switzerland, \$15,000; Brazil, \$10,000; Den mark, \$5000; Spain, \$10,000; Italy, \$10,000 Netherlands \$5000 Turkey, \$5000 Manu factures' Building, \$250,000; peristyle, C sino and Music Hall, \$300,000. There were about twelve thousand eases

emaining in the Manufactures Building, and these were valued at \$300 each, making a total of \$3,600,000. The Japanese good in the structure were valued at \$600,000), those belonging to France \$1,000,000, and those belonging to the German Empire and Bayaria \$150,000. Only estimates of the goods which were the property of other foreign Nations can be made. Very few of the oreign Governments escaped loss.

was burning fiercely in the galleries always the French and Belgian sections, while two thousand men were lossly engaged ingetting packing cases containing valuable exhibits One life was lost and two men were injured

during the fire. ing spectacle than this fire has ever been witnessed this side of the Atlantic. It was long after dark when belated people, returning from work to their homes in the southern | ture met at Denver; the Senate refused to suburbs along the elevated road familiar to visitors, noticed constantly enlarging columns of fire and smoke ascending skyward

in the east. "The World's Fair is on fire," was the erc. The last half mile of the journey is directy east to the Pair so that all view of the dazing pleasure house of the world was shut off for a time completely

Directly past the scene of the frightful fire of the cold storage warehouse, where scores of firemen lost their lives during the | Finance Committee to take action looking to tion of William B. Hornblower to by Fair, hundreds of spectators harried from the trains into the celebrated Court of Honor. There suddenly the conflagration came into full view.

Whirlwinds of blazing embers were being carried from the end of the Court of Honor farthest from the Administration building, high over the manuacth roof of the Liberal Arts Building, the largest structure on earth. The great golden statue of the Republic could be seen lifting her liberty cap deflantly aloft through the clouds of smoke and

The fire had been burning less toan an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and a tremendous shout from the growd announced the collapse of the peristyle. A moment later another terrille yell from the crowd told that the Liberal Arts Building had caught fire and that the whole Exposition was threatened. One of the ladders upon which was a group of firemen fell with the columns, and one of the herose fire fighters went down to

death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less severe. The sky was livid brilliant at this time with falling sparks, many of which fell away to the north, showering the roofs of the Art Palace, Women's Building and the various State structures with fire. The trains and street cars added momentarily thousands to the throngs of people, and but for the territying speciacle and the danger to life and property it seeme I as if the greatest gala

night of all at the World's Fair was on in all The fire started in the Casino, just east of the Agricultural Building and south of the peristyle. The Casino was quickly destroyed ind the flames surged north on top of the peristyle and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through the Music Hall. While the fire was burning there was one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of statues. The spectacle for those people fortunate enough to be on the moving sidewalk, just cast of the peristyle, was more of a succession of gigantic human

beings plunging one after another, headlong into the waters of the lake below. The origin of the fire is said to be revenge on the part of a couple of tramps The solitary guard in the Music Hall says that just before the flames, broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the Music Hall and told them to find quarters elsewhere. They left in the direction of the Casino and soon after the fire brokeout, and soon everything on the grounds was in terror and

Fred S. James, Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the World's Fair, who was a spectator, says of the goods in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Buildings, that there is little or no insurance on them, as the companies all canceled their policies at the close of the Exposition. A week before there were over 17,000 cases of goods still on the Liberal Arts Building. It is said that almost the entire German exhibit is in the Liberal Arts Building, because of the inabitity of the commissioners to secure steamship At 9 o'clock, just after President Higin

botham arrived on the grounds, the roof of the opening speech.

the Manufactures Building Tell in Mr. 21st Day —Mr. Wilson finished his speech the Manufactures Building Tell in. Mr. Higinbotham, when he saw this, said that | in support of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Burrows the loss, even if the fire went no further, could not be less than \$10,000,000, as not only the Liberal Arts Building was burning, but the Casino and peristyle were gone and the by Mr. Haines and Mr. Woomer, who opposed Music Hall and Agricultural were also burn-

KILLED FATHER, MOTHER, Young Saner Then Went to the Barn,

Set It on Fire, and Shot Himself. The body of Rufus Saner, who killed his father and mother and then set fire to their house and barn, was found in the half-destroyed barn next day with pistoi at his side. Saner was an inveterate reader of cheap literature, He had a quarrel with his mother about feeding chickens, and it is supposed his father reprimanded him. This made him angry, and at the first opportunity he took double-barreled shotgun and fired upon his mother through a window, killing her instantly. His father was attracted by the shot and came upon the scene, to be attacked by the boy. A struggle followed, and the son finally killed the father by beating him over the head with a gun, breaking the stock and bending the barrel. Rufus then ransacked the stand drawer,

where he knew his father kept his money. Seeing that it would be impossible to escape, he dragged his father's body into the house potred oil over both bodies, and set fire to hem. Throwing the pocketbooks on the floor, he went to the barn, set fire to it, and supt himself.

It was Henry W. Paine, the eminent 208ton lawyer, who died the other day, that made to a Chief Justice who interrupted his argument with the remark, "Mr. Paine, you know that this is not law," the quiet reply, "it was law until your Honor spcke," \$5,300,000, and all except about five percent, | and proceeded complacently with his argu-

LATER NEWS.

THE Bank of Wellsville, N. Y., owned by Summer Baldwin and William Baldwin, closed its doors. The bank was supposed to be in good financial condition.

THE New Jersey Democratic Senators hastily organized, and President Adrain refused to accept the credentials of the Republican Senators about, who had been sworn in a the Republicans retired to a Senate Committee-room and organized another Senate; Governor Werts sent his measure to the Dem-

Tun damage by fire at the World's Fair, Chicago, is estimated at \$800,000 on buildings and \$200,000 on ; xhibits,

The Kentucky Logislature at Frankfort re-elected William Lindsay to the United

States Senate: By a strict party vote the House Committee. on Elections decided to recommend to the House that ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill be scated from the Eleventh Musicari District, in place of Charles F. Joy, the sitting member, who is a Republican.

SECRETARY CARLISCE entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland at the first of the Cabinet dinners in Washington

ITALY's police are actively at work hunting down anarchists all over the kingdom. It is stated that they have seized many important documents showing a widespread an-

archist conspiracy. JAMES DENTON HANCOCK Was nominated by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Harrisburg as a candidate for Congressman-

THE Republican Senators at Trenton, N. J., forced their way into the Senate Chamber, a bill repealing the racetrack. law was passed The fire in the Manufactures Building | by both houses and sent to the Governor for

THEODORE F. BAKER, for twenty-night years paying teller of the Consolidation National stealing \$47,000, and held for trial in the sum Probably no more magnificent yet terrify- of \$15,000. He confessed that he had been robbing the bank for twenty years. The extra session of the Colorado Legisla-

hundreds of thousands of World's Fair | print Governor Waite's message, intending ADMIRAL DONALD MCNEILL FAIRFAX, United

States Navy, died at Hagerstown, Md. D. A. Baker, eashier of the First National Bank, Norwalk, Oldo, for twenty-five years,

committed suicide while despondent. SECRETARY CARLISLE Briged the Senate

THE President has nominated Stephen H.

Sincum to be Collector at Newport, B. I. ITALY is reported to be strengthening fortifleations and massing troops on her western borders in anticipation of war with France, Russia sets apart nearly \$15,000,000 more for her pavy than last year, and has about \$1,000,000 contributed by America and England for her starving people which she does

not know what to do with. Though rioting has been suppressed, it is thought, in Sielly, sympathetic demonstrations have been made in widely separated parts of Italy.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mrs. Day, - The public serous nemupled only an hour, and an additional ten minutes: in executive session closed up the labora of the day; - Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling for information in regard to the salary paid to Mr. Blount as Commissioner

15rg Day.-Mr. Hoar's resolution of injuiry as to Commissioner Blount's salary was cussed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. - Mr. Hornblower's note. ination to the United States Supreme bench was reported adversely.

16TH Day. It was decided to take up the ill for the repeal of the Federal Election aw as "unfinished business." - The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit owners of cattle and horses transporting them into Mexico to reterport them into the United States at any time within twelve months from its passage, was reported from the Committee on Finance, amended, and passed. 17 rst Day. Mr. Davis spoke at length on

the Hawaiian situation. - The bill for the repeal of the Election laws then came before Senate as unfinished business. The House.

17rn Day. Fruitless efforts were made to obtain a quorum and take up the Tariff bill, many of the Democrats present refusing to vote. No business was transacted. 18TR Day. An attempt was made to pass an order limiting debate on the Wilson bill, but no voting quorum could be obtained, many Democrate joining the Republicans by sitting silent in their seats.

19TH DAY. -Mr. Harter introduced a bill to maintain the solvency of the Treasury of the United States. There not being enough Democratic votes to order the previous question on the resolution from the Committee on Rules, under which the Wilson bill would be considered until January 25, grounds and the bulk of these were in the | and then voted on, the day was spent in fillibustering, the Republicans refusing to vote and help make a quorum. 20TH DAY. - Debate was begun on the Wilson bill, after the closure resolution had been amended, fixing the date for a final vote on January 29. Chairman Wilson made

opened the attack in behalf of the Republicans. He was followed by Mr. Hopkins. At the bill, and by Mr. Pendleton, who argued In its support. General Curtis closed the debate with an attack on the biil. 220 Day. The tariff debate was continued by Messrs, Johnson, Dalzell, Warner and loombs. Messrs Snodgrass, Mahon and Curtis spoke at the night session.

DEATHS FROM COLD.

Many Destitute Persons Commit Sulcide in Paris by Suffocation.

A dispatch from Paris, France, says that many deaths have been caused there by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and very poor people have been frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding relief from their sufferngs have killed themselves, and several destitute persons have been picked up lifeless in the streets. An old couple occupying a flat in the Boulevard Clinchy 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

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH.

of killing themselves.

Seven of the Party Sent to Assam Killed by the Albors.

Advices from Gowhatty, the chief town of the Province of Assam, have been received. showing that the Abor fribesmen attacked, at Bamjur, on the northeast frontier of Assam, a British punitive expedition that had been sent against them. Seven of the British military police forming the expedition were killed.