ESTABLISHED 1886.

PRICE PER YEAR; \$1.50 IN ADVANCE, SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EDENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

NO. 443.

W. M. BOND, Attorney at Law

EDENTON, N. C. OFFICE ON LING STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF MAIN. exactice in the Superior Courts of Chowen and associating countles, and in the Supreme Court of ta sigh.

DR. C. P. BOGERT, Surgeon & Mechanical

EDENTON, N. C. PATIENTS VISITED WHEN RECOESTED

WOODARD HOUSE.

EDENTON, N. C.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prep. This old and established botel still offers freeclass accommodations to the traveling public.

TERMS REASONABLE. Sample room for traveling salesmen, and comregances furnished when desired. First class Bar attached. The Best Imported find Domestic Liquors always on hand,

C. O. LINDER

C. G. LINDER & BRO. Commission Merchants and

Wholesale Dealers in FRESH FISH



Came and Terrapin 30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock St. Wharf, PHILADELPHIA, . PA

JOB PRINTING

Consignments Solicited. No Agents.

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY

Fisherman and Farmer Publishing Company.

tended to be of Service in ONLY 60 cts, POSTPAID,



even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls indichously, you must know
something about them. To meet his want we are
this morn selling a book giving the experience (Only 25c. of a practical positry raiser for Only 25c. twenty-five years. It was written by aman who put all his mind, suct time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising not as a pastime, but as a business and if you will profit by his twenty-five years work, you can save many Chicks annually,



" Raising Chickens." and make your Fowls earn collars for you. The oint is, that you must be able to detect trouble in he Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.
It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpald for twenty five cents in ic. or 2c.

Book Publishing House, 135 LEONARD ST., N. Y. City.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Mothers in Israel."

TEXT: "The mother of Sisera looked out d a mindow."-Judges v., 28. Spiked to the ground of Jael's tent ley th ead commander in chief of the Callaanitis! host, General Sisera, not far from the river Kishon, which was only a dry hed of pubbles when in 1889, in Palestine, we crossed it but

the guilles and ravines which tan into it indicated the possibility of great freshets like the opent the time of the text. General Sisera had general with 200 iron chariots, but he ras defeated, and, his chariot wheels intered with the wheels of other charlots, he ould not retreat fast enough, and so he sped to the ground an ran till, exhaust-d, he went into Jacl's tent for safety. She ad just been churning, and when he asked water she gave him buttermilk, which in the cast is considered a most refreshing drink. Very tired, and supposing he was ale, he went to sleep upon the floor, but el, who had resolved upon his death, took cat pin, long and round and sharp, in one tid and a hammer in her other hand, and, atting the sharp end of the tent pin to the orehead of Sisera, with her other hand she lifted the hammer and brought it down on the head of the pin with a stout stroke, when Sisera struggled to rise, and she struck him again, and he struggled to rise, and the thir i time she struck 'him, and the

mander in chief of the Canaanitish host Meanwhile in the distance Sisera's mother its amid surroundings of wealth and pomp and scenes palatial waiting for his return. Every mother expects her sen to be victori s, and this mother looked out at the winow expecting to see him drive up in his sariot followed by wagons loaded with embroideries and also by regiments of men van-quished and enslaved. I see her now sitting the window, in high expectation. She ratches the farthest turn of the road. She oks for the flying dust of the swift hoofs. The first flash of the bit of the horse's bridle

o will catch.

The ladies of her court stand round, and to tells them of what they shall have when ier son comes up -chains of gold and carenets of beauty and dresses of such wondrous , but leaves us to imagine. "He ought to here by this time," says his mother. "Timi battle is surely over. I hope that freshet o the river Kishon has not impeded him. ope those strange appearances we saw las ight in the sky were not ominous, when the ars seemed to fight in their courses. No No! He is so brave in battle I know he baslas for the disappointed mother! She will not see the glittering headgear of the horses at full gallop bringing her son home from victorious battle. As a solitary messenger arriving in hot haste rides up to the windows at which the mother of Sisera sits, he cries, Your armies are defeated, and your son is

anguish from which we turn away. Now you see the full meaning of my short text, "The mother of Sisera looked out at a window." Well, my friends, we are all out in he battle of life; it is raging now, and the most of us have a mother watching and waiting for news of our victory or defeat. If she be not sitting at the window of earth, she is sitting at a window heaven, and she is going to hear all about it By all the rules of war Sisera outht t have been triumphant. He had 900 iron chariots and a host of many thousands vaster than the armies of Israel. But God was on the other side, and the angry freshets of Kishon, and the hail, lightning and the unmanageable warhorses, and the capsized chariots and the stellar panic in the sky discour-Sisera, Josephus in his history scribes the scene in the following words "When they were come to a close fight thee came down from heaven a great storm with a vast quantity of rain and hail, and the wind and so darkened their eyes their arrows an 1 slings were of no advantage to them, nor would the coldness of the air permit the sol- | nity diers to make use of their swords, while this storm did not so much incommode the Israites because it came on their backs. They also took such courage upon the apprehen-

sion that God was assisting them that they fell upon the very midst of their enemies and slew a great number of them, so that some of them fell by the Israelites, some fell by their own horses which were put into disorder, and not a few were killed by their own char-Hence, my hearers, the bad news brought to the mother of Sisera looking out at the win low. And our mother, whether sitting at a window of earth or a window of heaven,

will hear the news of our victory or defeat not according to our talents or educational equipment or our opportunities, but according as to whether God is for us or against frequently asked in many households. It is asked by the husband as well as the child coming in at nightfall, "Where's mother?" It is asked by the little ones when they get hur and come in crying with the pain, "Where's nother?" It is asked by those winave seen some grand sight or heard so uo t news or received some beautiful gift. 'Where's mother?" She sometimes feels wearied by the question, for they all ask an keep asking it all the time. She is not only the first to hear every case of perplexity, but she is the judge in every court of domestic appeal. That is what puts the premature wrinkles on so many maternal faces and powders white so many maternal foreheads. You see, it is a question that keeps on for all the years of childhood. It comes from the nursery, and from the evening stand where the eoys and girls are learning their school lessons, and from the starting out in the morning, when the tippet or hat or slate hook or overshoe is lost, until at night, all out of breath, the youngsters come in and shout until you can hear them from cellar to garret and from front door to the back fence of the back yard, "Where's mother?" Indeed, a child's life is so full of that question that if he be taken away one of the things that the mother most misses and the silence that most oppresses her is the absence of that question, which she will never hear on earth again, except she hears it in a dream which sometimes restores the nursery just as it was, and then | swered by the thunder of the skies. What

the voice comes back so natural, and so | shethinks most of is the bright colors of the THEIR WANT DAY THEIR WAY TO DAY THEIR WAY THEIR WAY THEIR WAY THEIR WAY TO DAY WAY THEIR WAY TO Sweet, and so innocent, and so inquiring that the dream breaks at the words, "Where's work. "To Sisera a prey of divers colors, a If that question were put to most of us this morning, we would have to say, if we spoke truthfully, like Sisera's mother, she is at the palace window. She has become a queen unto God forever, and she is pulling back the rich folds of the king's upholstery to look down at us. We are not told the particulars about the residence of Sisera's mother, but there is in that scene in the book of Judges so much about embroideries and edlework and ladies in waiting that we know her residence must have been princely and palatial. So we have no minute and particular description of the palace at whose window our glorified mother sits, but there is so much in the closing chapters of the good old book about crowns, and pearls big enough to make a gate out of one of them, new songs and marriage suppers, and harps, and white horses with kings in the stirrups, and golden candlesticks that we know the heavenly residence of our mother is superb, is unique, is colonnaded, is domed, is embowered, is fountained, is glorified beyond the power of pencil or pen or tongue to present, and in the window of that palace the mother sits watching for news from the battle. What a contrast between that celestial surrounding and her once earthly surroundings! What a work to bring up a family, in the old time way, with but little or no hired help, except perhaps for the washing day or for the swine slaughtering, commonly called "the killing day !" There was then no reading of elaborate treatises on the best modes of rearing children, and then leaving it all to hired help, with one or two visits a day to the nursery to see if the principles announced are being car-

ried out. The most of those old folks did the

sewing, the washing, the mending, the darn-

ing, the patching, the millinery, the mantua

making, the housekeeping, and in hurried

harvest time helped spread the hay or tread

down the load in the mow. They were at

the same time caterers, tailors, doctors,

all together down with measles or scarlet fever, or round the house with whooping coughs and croups and runround fingers and weraches and all the infantile distempers which at some time swoop upon every large household. Some of these mothers never got rested in this world. Instead of the self recking cradles of our day, which, wound up, will go hour after hour for the

solace of the young slumberer, it was weary oot on the rocker sometimes half the day or haif the night -rock-rock-rock-rock. In tead of our drug stores filled with all the conders of materia medica and called up brough a telephone, with them the only pothecary short of four miles' ride was the carret, with its bunches of peppermint and pentlyroyal and catnip and mustard and camomile flowers, which were expected to do everything. Just think of it! Fifty years of preparing breakfast, dinner and supper. The chief music they heard was that of spinning wheel and rocking chair. Fagged out, headachy and with ankles swoilen. Those old fashioned mothers-if any persons ever fitted appropriately into a good, easy, comfortable heaven, they were the folks, and they got there, and they are rested. They wear no spectacles, for they have their third sight —as they lived ong enough on earth to get their second sight-and they do not have to pant for breath after going up the the emerald stairs of the Eternal palace, at whose window they ow sit waiting for news from the battle. But if anyone keeps on asking the ques ons "Where's mother?" I answer, "She's n your present character." The probability s that your physical features suggest her. If there be seven children in a household at

ast six of them look like their mother, and a older you get the more you will look like er. But I speak now especially of your haracter and not of your looks. This is asily explained. During the first ten years of your life you were almost all the time with her, and your father you saw only mornings and nights. There are no years in any life so important for impression as the list ten. Then and there is the impression made for virtue or vice, for truth or falseood, for bravery or cowardice, for religion or skepticism. Suddenly start out from be hind a door and frighten the child, and you may shatter his nervous system for a life ime. During the first ten years you cantell him enough spook stories to make him a oward till he dies. Act before him a lough Friday were an unlucky day, and it were baleful to have thirteen at the table, or see the moon over the left shoulder, and

to will never recover from the idiotic sugive that girl befo she is ten years old a fondness for dress that will make her a mere "dummy frame," or fashion plate, for forty years. Ezekiel xvi., 41, "As is the mother so is her daugh-Before one decade has passed you can decide whether that boy will be a Shylock or a George Peabody. Boys and girls are generally echoes of fathers and mothers. What an incoherent thing for a mother out of aper to punish a child for getting ad, or for a father who smokes to shut is boy up in a cark closet because he cigar in his mouth, or for that mother to cebuke her daughter for staring at the mother has her own mirrors so arranged as to repeat her form from all sides! The great English poet's loose moral character was decided before he left the nursery, and his schoolmaster in the schoolroon overheard this conversation: "Byron, you nother is a fool," and he answered, "I know it." You can hear all through the heroic life of Senator Sam Houston the words of his mother when she in the war of 1812 put a musket in his hand and soid There, my son, take this and never disgrace it, for remember I had rather all my sons should fill one honorable grave than that one of them should turn his mak on an enemy. Go and remember too hat while the door of my cottage is open to all brave men it is always shut against cowards." Agrippina, the mother of Nero, murderess, you are not surprised that her son was a murderer. Give that child an overdose of catechism, and make him recite erses of the Bible as a punishment, and

nake Sunday a bore, and he will become a

stout antagonist of Christianity. Impress

our with the kindness and the geniality and

the loveliness of religion, and he will be its civocate and exemplar for all time and eter-A few days ago right before our expres train on the Louisville and Nashville rail road the preceding train had gone down through a proken bridge, twelve ears falling 100 feet and then consumed. I saw that only one span of the bridge was down and all the other spans were standing. Plan a good bridge of morals for your sons and daughters, but have the first span of ten years defective, and through that they will rash down, though all the rest keep tanding. O man, O woman, if you have preserved your integrity and are really bristian, you have first of all to thank God, and I think next you have to thenk your mother. The most impressive thing at the inauguration of James A. Garffeld as President of the United States was that after he had taken the oath of office he turned round and in the presence of the Supreme Court and the Senate of the United States kissed his old mother. If I had time to take statistics out of this audience, and could ask what proportion of you who are Christians owe your salvation under God to maternal fidelity, I think about three-fourths of you would spring to your feet, "Ha! ha!! said the soldiers of the regiment to Charlie, one of their comrades, What has made the change in you? You used to like sin as well as any of us." Pulling from his pocket his mother's letter, in which, after telling of some comforts she had sent him, she concluded, "We are all praymy for you, Charlie, that you may be a Christain," he said, "Boys, that's the sentence. The trouble with Sisera's mother was that while sitting at the window of my text watching for news of her son from the battiefield, she had the two bad qualities of being dissolute and being too fond of personal adornment. The Bible account says: wise ladies answered her yea. She returned answer to herself; 'Have they not sped? Have they not divided the prey-to every man a damsel or two, to Sisera a prey divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needlework, of divers colors of needlework on both sides?" " She makes no anxious utterance about the wounded in batde, about the bloodshed, about the dying, about the dead, about the principles involved in the battle going on, a battle so important that the stars and the freshets took part, and the clash of swords was an-

prey of divers colors of needlework, of divers colors of needlework on both sides," Now neither Sisera's mother nor any one else can say too much in eulogy of the needle. It has made more useful conquests than the sword. Pointed at one end and with an eye at the other, whether of bone or ivory, as in earliest time; or of bronze, as in Pliny's time; or of steel, as in modern time whether laboriously fashioned as formerly by one hand, or as now, when 100 workmen in a factory are employed to make the different parts of one needle, it is an instrument divinely ordered for the comfort, for the life, for the health, for the adornment of the human race. The eye of the needle hath seen more domestic comfort and more gladdened poverty and more Christian service than any other eye. The modern sewing machine has in no wise abolished the needle, but rather erthroned it. Thank Golf for the needlework, from the time when the Lord Almighty from the heavens ordered in regard to the embroidered door of the ancient tabernacle, "Thou shalt make a hanging for the door of the tent of blue and purple and scarlet and fine twined linen wrought with needlework, down to the womanly hands which this winter in this tabernacle are presenting for benevolent purposes their needlework. But there was nothing except vanity and worldliness and social splash in what Sisera's mother said about the needlework she expected her son would bring home from the battle. And I am not surprised to find that Sisera fought on the House of Representatives is required to have wrong side when his mother at the window of my text in that awful exigency had her of 150 feet. chief thought on dry goods achievement and social display. God only knows how many homes have made shipwreek on the wardrobe. And that mother who sits at the window watching for vainglorious triumph of millinery and fine colors and domestic pageantry will, after a while, hear as bad news

chaplains and hurses for a whole household | Sisera's mother heard from the struggle at

But if you still press the question, "Where's mother?" I will tell you where she is not, though once she was there. Some of you started with her likeness in your face and her principles in your soul. But you have cast her out. That was an awful thing for you to, but you have done it. That hard grinding dissipated look you never got from her. If you had seen any one strike her you would have struck him down without much care whether the blow was just sufficient or fatal; but, my boy, you have struck her down-struck her innovense from your face and struck her principles from your soul. You struck her down! The tent pin that Jael drove three times into the skull of Sisera was not so cruel as the stab you have made more than three times through your mether's heart. But she is waiting yet, for mothers are slow to give up their boys-waiting at some window, it may be a window on earth or at some window in heaven. And others may cast you off. Your wife may seek divorce and have no patience with you. Your father may disinherit you and say, Let him never again darken the door of our ouse." But there are two persons was do not give you up-God and mother.

How many disappointed mothers waiting at the window! Perhaps the panes of the window are not great glass plate, bevel dged and hovered over by exquisite lamrequir, but the window is made of small canes, I would say about six or eight of hem, in summer wreathed with trailing sine and in winter pictured by the Laphaels of the forest, a real country window. mother sits there knitting, or busy with her needle on homely repairs, when she looks up and sees coming across the bridge of the meadow brook a stranger, who dismounts in front of the window. He lifts and drops the heavy knocker of the farmhouse door. "Come in!" is the response. He gives his name and says, "I have come on a sad errand." "There is nothing the mattar with my son in the city, is there?" she asked. "Yes!" he says, "Your son got into an unfortunate encounter with a young man in a liquor saloon last night and is badly hurt. The fact is he cannot get well. I hate to tell you all. I am sorry to say he is dead." "Dead!" she cries as she totters back. "Oh, my son! my son my son! Would God I had died for thee!" That is the ending of all her cares and anxieties and good counsels for that boy. That is her pay for her self sacrifices in his behalf. That is the bad news from the battle. So the tidings of dereliet or Christian sons travel to

the windows of earth or the windows of heaven at which mothers sit, But, savs some or taken about my glorified mother hearing of my evildoings since she went away?" Says some one else, "Are you not mistaken about my glorified mother hearing of my self sacrifice and moral bravery and struggle to do right?" No! Heaven and earth are in constant communication. There are trains running every five minutes-trains of immortals ascending and descending-spirits going from earth to heaven to live there. Sprits descending from heaven to earth to minister and help. They hear from us es found him with an old stump of a many times every day. Do they hear good news or bad news from the battle, this Sadan, this Thermopylee, this Austernerself too much in the looking glass when | litz, in which every one of us is fighting on the right side or the wrong side. O God, whose I am, and whom I am trying to serve, as a result of this sermon, roll over on all mothers a new sense of their responsi bility, and upon all children, whether still in the nursery or out on the tremendous Esdraelon of middle life or old age, the fact that their victories or defeats sound clear out, clear up to the windows of sympathetic maternity. Oh, is not this the minute when the cloud of blessing filled with the exhaled tears of anxious mothers shall burst in

> tender for atterance. I almost fear to start it lest I have not enough control of my emotion to conclude it. As when we were children we so often came in from play or from a hurt or from some childish injustice practiced upon us, and as soon as the door was opened we cried, "Where's mother?" and she said, "Here I am," and we buried our weeping faces in her lap, so after awhile, when we get through with the pleasures and hurts of this life, we will, by the pardoning mercy of Christ, enter the heavenly home, and among the first questions, not the first, but among the first, will be the old question that we used to ask, the question that is being asked in thousands of places at this very noment-the question, "Where's mother?" And it will not take long for us to find her or for her to find us, for she will have been watching at the window for our coming. and with the other children of our household of earth we will again gather round her, and she will say : "Well, how did you get through the battle of life? I have often heard from others about you, but now I want to hear it from your own souls. Tell me all about it, my children!" And then we will tell her of all our earthly experiences, the holidays, the marriages, the birth hours, the burials, the heartbreaks, the losses, the gains, the victories, the defeats, and she will say: "Never mind, it is all over now. I see each one of you has a crown, which was given you at the gate as you came through, Now cast it at the feet of the Christ who saved you and saved me and saved us all. Thank God, we are never to part, and for all the ages of eternity you will never again have to ask, 'Where's mother?'"

showers of mercy on this audience?

There is one thought that is almost too

Funds of the Na ions.

A report recently issued at the United States Treasury Department presents a table showing the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and

per capita in the principal countries of the world. From this table it appears that France, with a population of 38,300,000, has the highest per capita circulation of any of the countries named in the table, it being \$36.81. "The straits," with a population of 3,800,000 follows, with a per capita circuiation of \$28.94. Closely following, and having very near the same per capita, are: Belgium, \$26.70; Australia, \$26.05; the United States, \$26.02; the Netherlands, \$24.34. In China, a country having a population of 402,700,000, the per capita circulation is but \$1.80, all in silver. Countries following China closely in this

respect are Roumania, with a circulation per capita of \$4.60 ; Servia, \$4.27 : Sweden, \$2.71 Turkey, \$2.39, a population of 39,200,000 Central American States, \$3.78; Japan, \$4 India, \$3.44, against a population of 287,-200,000 : Havti, \$4.90. The money issued by the United Kingdom

is sufficient to give each individual \$20.44 if equally divided, and that of Germany \$18.56 to each person. Portugal, with a population of but 4,700,000, has a per capita of \$21.06, President of the United States), and that the and Egypt a per capita of \$19.85. ita of \$19.67; Canada \$10; Cuba, \$12.81; Italy, \$9.59; Switzerland, \$14.48; Greece, \$12.22 Spain, \$17.14 ; Austria-Hungary, \$9.59;

Norway \$6.60 . Denmark \$11.72 . Russia. \$8.17, with a population of 124,000,000, and Mexico, \$5. Since this statement was tabulated, the percapita circulation of the United States has decreased to \$25.55. The table puts the stock of gold money at \$3,901,909,000; silver. \$3.

931,100,000, and uncovered paper money at \$2,700,000 000. An Era of Bridge Building. The present seems to be an era of big bridge building in both this and foreign

countries. The bridge across the Mersey at Liverpool is to consist of three arched suspension spans of 1150 feet, 150 feet above high water, with railway tracks. It is proposed to bridge the Bosphorous at Constantinople by a structure 8645 feet long. The channel bridge between England and France as at present proposed will consist of seventy-three spans alternately 1300 and 1625 feet in length with a clear headway of

Two bridges have just been completed eross the North Sea and Baitic Canal with 1500 feet spans carrying railway tracks, roadway and foot paths. In this country the new East River bridge at New York, as projected, will have a span of 1670 feet, a total length of 3200 feet, a clearance of 140 feet, and will carry four

railroad tracks. The North River bridge as provided for by a recent bill passed by the a clear waterway of 2000 feet and a clearance

Russian Crop Prospects. Russian papers take a gloomy view of the crop prospects of 1894, owing to the extraordinary mildness of the winter and the absence of snow, which promises badly. A the sufficient causes that it had nothing to do specialist, Ivanon Stonenkeff, predicts wide- | with their presence. from her children out in the battle of life as

spread famine.

THE MATTER PLACED IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

Synopsis of the Voluminous Correspondence-Final Instructions to Minister Willis - "No Interference," Says President Dole-Lilla oukalani to Sue the United States.

ill correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. All department estimates of the length of the correspondence were far exceeded by the documents themselves-10. 000 oc 12,000 words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before Congress probably make from 40,000 to 50,000 words when printed in full. The most important feature or the correspondence was, of course, Mr. Willis's disatch No. 3, of November 16th, 1893, which ie President had previously withheld from iblication. Next to that in interest was

Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis's demand for Between these two terminal points in the orrespondence, Mr. Willis's graphic history f current events, and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and kind of government shedesired to retain festablished, form a running thread of ab-

orbing interest. It was promptly noticed that the alleged ngthy cipher dispatch which certain press spatches asserted had been brought by he Corwin from Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham had no place in this complete corre spondence, and that Secretary Cresham's epasted assertions that the only advices ought him by the Corwin were transsitted by mail were fully borne out by the uldished details. The President's message accompanying

the correspondence was very brief. It was is follows: TO THE CONGRESS: I transmit herewith copies all dispatches rom our Minister at Hawait relating in any way to political affairs in that country, exsuch as have issen heretofore laid beore Congress. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister, dated January 12, 1894, being the only instructions | the United States and for the best interests

to him not already sent to the Congress In transmitting a certain correspondence with my message dated December 18, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present Minisand also a dispatch from our former Minister numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no onger to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred , is still withheld for the reason that such course still appears to be justifiable and GROVER CLEVELAND,

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1894. The voluminous correspondence which ecompanies the message gives details of the negotiations which Minister Willis had with the Queen and President Dole, looking o the restoration of the monarchy and the retirement of the Provisional Government. In the course of one interview Minister Wilis said to the Queen

"Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty, as to life and property, to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your Government?" She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmiv answered:

There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property condiscated to the Government. Mr. Willis then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is."

her mind and agreed to grant the desired am-President Dole's reply to Minister Willis's smand for the Provisional Government to surrender to the Queen is a long and carefully prepared argument, in which the chief point is that the President has no power of abitration, as he was never given it by the Provisional Government, but only by a dearoned and powerless Queen. President

Subsequently, however, the Queen changed

pole said, in part While we accept the decision of the President of the United States declining further consider the annexation proposition as the nal conclusion of the Administration, we do not igel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this

We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a cospicuous feature of our foreign policy. We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the President of the United States base his right of intererence? Your communication is without inormation on this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and ague sentences: 'She (the ex-Queen) was dvised and assured by her Ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her Government 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 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 he Minister and reinstate her and the author-

ity which she claimed as the constitutional overeign of the Hawaiian Islands.' "Also, '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 de volved upon him, an I that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constituonal authority.' I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second, 'which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him (the President has arrived at his conclusions from had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth here after we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclu-As a matter of fact, no mem sions. ber of the Provisional Government has conferred with the ex-Queen, either verbally

or otherwise, from the time the Government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices, which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace and relating to the guards which the Government first allowed her, and perhaps others of a like nature. I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, then a member of the Advisory Council, is reported by Mr. Blount, to have had with the ex-Queen on January 17, and which had been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astounding claim of the President of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a Government to exist. "If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this Government and the ex-Queen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country, to the adjudication of the United States, is correct, then may I ask, when and where has the President held this court of arbitration? This Government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting evidence of its claims. "No man can correctly say that the Queen

ment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative government in this country. 'If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for

owed her downfall to the interference of

American forces. The revolution was car-

ried through by the representatives, now

largely reinforced, of the same public senti-

"I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the

ex-Queen. The final instructions to Minister Willis were forwarded to San Francisco by Secre-tary Gresham and went by the Mariposa which sailed a few days ago The Secretary says in part :

Your numbers, fourteen to eighteen inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions, and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided to you. The President has transmitted to Congress | President sincerely regrets that the Provision... I Government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our National honor instrained him to reach and sub mit as a mea sure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposed sovereign. Your eports show that on further reflection the Queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now being in the hands of Congress, the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it, from time to time, the reports received from you, including your number three heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the neantime, while keeping the Department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your

special instructions upon this subject have en fully complied with." The message of the President and the acapanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Representative McCreary, Chairman o ne Committee on Foreign Affairs, occupied a front seat in the House while the brief essage from the President was being read.

Later he said to a reporter : "The President, you will see, has sent in everything that has passed between the Adninistration and Minister Willis. Everything relating to the Hawaiian question is now before the public save the letter of Minister Stevens to Secretary Foster, dated October 8, 1892. Although I have read the letter, I cannot, of course, say anything about it. Mr. Cleveland is an honest man, and I believe he was sincere when he said he had referred the whole matter to Congress and would be glad to co-operate with it in the execution of any plan that was consistent with the honor, integrity and morality of of Hawsii

The Chairman said he would call up the question for consideration immediately after the Tariff bill had been disposed of-that had been promised him. The following Honolulu advices arrived at San Francisco, by the steamer City of

Peking: rimo, all has been quieter. The Government has removed all the sandbags from the verandas of the Executive Building, where sharp-shooters were to pick off the attacking naval forces. Should Congress order the Queen restored by force no resistance would be attempted. The sandbag defenses on the ground are left against a po-sible Royalist insurrection. The Government have small fear of such an attempt, but they remain on

the alert The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuogalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a claim against the Inited States for an immense amount of

LOST ON THE DEEP.

Six Brave Rescuers Meet a Tragic Fate. The steamer Amsterdam from Rotterdam,

brought to New York a sad tale of loss at sea Six of her men were drowned by the upset ting of a lifeboat while going to the assistance of the American fishing schooner Maggie E. Well. The names of the heroic men who risked heir lives and lost them are: J. Meyer, dealers. chief officer, aged (wenty-eight years; F. Re-

quart, boatswain, (wenty; A. J. Oudyn, carenter: A. Rosch, steerage steward: F. G. E. Eichorn, quartermaster; A. Van Fleet, sea-Captain Stenger gives a graphic tale of the

said disaster : "On January 11, say he, "Juring a strong gale, we saw the Maggie E. Well in

"The erew of fourteen signalled us by ges tres that the vessel was in a sinking condion. I called my crew on deck and told hem the position in which the schooner was. mmediately the first officer and six of our erew offered themselves to man a boat and go to their rescue.

'At about 12 o'clock noon the hoat, No. left our ship and everything went all right until it reached the vicinity of the wreck, when a sudden snowstorm, with qualis, capsized the boat. Three of the crew disappeared immediately, and the emaining four succeeded in taking hold the capsized boat. I went at once their assistance, and succeeded in etting the capsized boat alongside the Amsterdam, but the remaining four men were so thoroughly exhausted by the cold nat they were not able to take hold of the s-saving apparatus which was thrown to em, and were drowned, with the exception one sailor, who, by his extraordinary esence of mind and calm behavior, got old of a rope and was hoisted on board. Another crew presented themselves to nan a second boat, but owiing to the inreasing wind and weather, I objected, and oncluded to wait for better weather and a calm sea. We kept in the vicinity of the wreck until 6 o'clock, when, in a heavy

squall, we lost sight of her, and although we arched two hours, we were not able to find any trace of the wreck, and proceeded. "The wreck appeared to be the American schooner Maggie E. Well, but we could not read her full name. The passengers were very much in pressed with the efforts of the ship's offi-

ers and crew to save the American sailors. The captain did everything in his power, and remained in the vicinity till 8 o'clock, at which time he lost all trace of the schooner and further waiting was useless. The heorism of the erew, who, understanding perfectly the danger of the undertaking, yet voluntarily risked their lives for the sake of saving those of others, has cer-

STATE OF TRADE.

A Decided Improvement in the Business Situation.

Bradstreet's says that its trade reports bring evidence, not only of much that is encouraging regarding the outlook, but that the tide has actually turned. It appears, be yond question, that the depression in indusrial and commercial lines has for some time been at low ebb, and that a movement in the direction of an expansion of the volume of business has appeared. The pendulum which swung in one direction from May last year until 1894, should soon be seen swinging in the opposite direction. There is direct evidence that the tide is rising at various points. Dun's Review says: "Business has distinctly improved since the new year came, and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvement that has in it possibilities of lastng, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries. As all reice to see it, there is perhaps a little disosition to reckon the gain greater than it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have stopped. Orders from dealers whose stocks approach exhaustion form a prominent cause; another is the widely prevalent impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected; and a belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in the works can be marketed has weight in some trades. Whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering."

In Russian Poland the Catholic churches have been closed and hundreds of Catholics have been murdered by Cossacks.

DEFEAT OF HORNBLOWER

HIS NOMINATION TO THE SU PREME COURT REJECTED.

Twelve Democrats, Fifteen Republicans and Three Populists Vote Against, and Eighteen Democrats and Six Republicans Vote for His Confirmation

By a vote of 30 to 24, the United States enate rejected the nomination of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Jus-At 12.45 the Senate, on motion of Senator

Hill, went into executive session and the Hornblower nomination was at once taken Mr. Hill opened the fight against i His tone was dispassionate and his mani uiet. He did not reflect upon the President r upon the personal character of the ominee. Almost his entire speech was deroted to criticism of the policy of selection or so exalted an office a man of so limite n experience as Mr. Hornblower, Senator Vilas, following Mr. Hill, made a

rong plea for confirmation. He antagonized the Senator from New York in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Hornblower for the office, and asserted that the preponder ance of testimony was in the lat ter's favor. During the course of his spe-Senator Vilas took occasion to read th letters from a number of prominent afformer of New York City and elsewhere throughout he country referring to the high person. character and ability as a lawver of Mi

Hornblower, Senator Vilas concluded his speech at 4.10 and was followed by Senator Pugh, who a Chairman of the Judiciary Committee made a review of the proceedings of the commitee and sketched the reasons for its action He opposed confirmation on the genera ground that Mr. Hornblower was not suffi ciently eminent in his profession to entitle him to the distinction.

Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Mitchell f Oregon, the latter a Republican, both urged confirmation. Finally argument was exhausted and the Senate proceeded to yote. The result was a victory for the majority of he Judiciary Committee On the motion to sustain the adverse vote

of the Judiciary Committee the vote was as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Call, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dolph Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Hig gins, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Murphy Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Quay

Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Vest, and Wilson-30. Nays-Messrs, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Caffrey, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Hunton, Lolge, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Oregon Morgan, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Villas, Voorhees, Walthall, White, of California, and White, of Louisiana -24. The vote against Mr. Hornblower was composed of 12 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 3 Populists. The vote in his favor was made up of 18 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Among those paired in opposition to confirmation were Allison, Butler, Colquitt Camden, Dixon, Dubois, Faulkner, George Gibson, Jones, of Nevada; Man Jerson, Pasco, Power and Vance. Those paired in favor of confirmation were: Aldrich, Cameron, Davis, Cullon, Hale, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Mor

rill, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Turple and

NEWSY GLEANINGS. DIPHTHERIA rages in Russia.

ITALY is almost in a state of bankruptcy. THE "beautiful blue Danube" is frozen

New Yorkers cat 12,000 bushels of oysters NEW YORK STATE has 40,000 union liquor

The real cause of the Sicilian riots is said The supply of cranberries has so far been greater than the demand. Dernorr merchants are asked to give un-

saleable goods to the poor An experiment is being made in growing licorice near Tacoma, Wash. A BILL to kill murderers by electricity has been introduced into the Maryland Senate, THERE are seventeen erematories for the

burning of human bodies in the United States. THE Reading Railroad shows a deficit of \$800,000 for the year, and liabilities of \$8,- | State and Penn-Fresh

THE total output of Colorado gold and silver mines increased in value about \$2,-000,000 last year. REFORM is demanded in the Bank of Eng-

land. The bad manage zent of the concern is becoming notorious. The statement of the Missouri Pacific Rail-rond shows a decrease of \$2,000,000 in earn-Cranberries, Cape Cod, Phid 3 50 6-7 00 ings during the past year. MATTHEW MARSHALL, the financial writer, says the public is recovering from its distrustfulness and is buying the better grades

As attempt by the Carnegie Steel Company to roll a six-inch beam of aluminum at Homestead, Penn., failed, but another trial will be made. Ar San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Bridget Straw Long rye 50 65 Dantels was awarded \$20,000 damages against the Southern Pacific Railroad for the killing of her husband.

GREAT BRITAIN is to have thirty-two new Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 10 @ warships, among them two battleships to cost \$5,000,000 apiece, and a cruiser designed to be the biggest, swifest and most powerful THE body of William C. Short, tormerly a well known druggist at Louisville, Ky., but

college at Atlanta, Ga. INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

whose whereabouts have been unknown for

some months, has been found in a medical

Peixoto's Forces Make a Sortie and Slaughter Rebel Troops. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for Fowis-St. and West, 7 lb ... President Peixoto, of Brazil, authorizes this Ducks-Western, 3 25. 10 60 12

statement:

latter deserted.

has been raised. After the rebels had resisted for eighteen days the sorties of the Government troops, who are commanded by Potatoes-State, \$180 hs 125 66 200 General Carlos Telles, the latter made a final sortie and put the insurgents to flight. It was a complete rout for the insurgents. who abandoned their baggage and munitions of war. The Government loss was thirtysix killed and ninety wounded. The insurgents lost 400 killed and wounded. Two days after the battle one of the two olumns that had been dispatched to the rerief of Bage arriv dat that town. The re-of the insurgents, but, it is understood, did not succeed in catching up with the Celery, L. L. F doz. bunches 100 & 150 nain body of the insurgents. Many of the

It was found that the insurgents had sacked several houses, and several men were found with their throats cut. Two Govern- | Spinach, Norfolk, 2 bbi ment soldiers who had been captured by the enemy were burned alive. General Carneiro, who is on the frontier | Flour-Winter Patents. 3 70 @ between the States of Parana and Santa Catarina, recently fought an engagement with the insurgents and defeated them. The British steamer Hilda, which has arrived from Porto Alegre, capital of the

State of Rio Grande do Sul, reports that the Government is in undisturbed possession of the coast of that State. The insurgents have captured Engenho Island. Forty of the Government troops were killed and sixty captured. The Government forces then tried to capture the insurgent cruiser Guanabara. The vessel poured a hot fire into the attacking force at close quarters and drove them off, after inflicting heavy loss on them.

THE estimated profit from the South African gold mining industry during 1893 is \$20,-000,000. The diamond mining industry yielded a profit of \$7,750,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA IS growing feeble. JOHN J. INGALLS, the Kansas orator, is an

THE King of Siam has sent his eldest son to Oxford College, England. IGNATIUS DONNELLY has been elected Pres-Ident of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance.

his seventy-second year, but is a strong and Tun Prince of Wales is said to be growing really bandsome as he becomes grayer, graver

SENATOR HUNTON, of Virginia, is now in

and thinner. Sinson Giolitti, an Italian Deputy, wants to straighten the National finances of that country by imposing a tax on beards.

twenty-ninth to occupy the office. Fourteen of the twenty-nine were born in the State of New York. EDGAR A. Por was the contemporary and personal associate in early life of Thomas

MAYOR JOHN P. HOPRINS, of Chicago, Istha

Dunn English, now a member of Congress from the State of New Jersey. WILLIAM M. CHASE, the famous American painter, is one of the most expert pistol shots in the world. Some of his scores are still preserved in the Paris shooting galleries.

JOHANN STRAUSS, composer of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," is a sickly old man, bent with rheumatism and tortured with the gout He lives in Alt Wieu, the historic part of Dr. Jason Brown, of Sheboygan, Mich.,

hae translated his valuable work, "Turnips as a Disease Producer," into Swedish, for which he has received a decoration from the King of Sweden and Norway

EDWARD ATRINSON, speaking of the Equity Union in Boston recently, declared Cornelina Vanderbilt to be the most useful man who ever lived in New York. He said the work of the capitalist was work of the hardest kind, THERE are numerous instances where sons. have succeeded their fathers in the House of Representatives, but only twice, it is said, in the cases of Thomas F. Bayard and Donald Cameron, have they succeeded their fathers in the Schate.

ALPRED PINCHOT is the first American to be graduated at a school of forestry and to take up forestry as a profession. He is the consulting forester on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt in the North Carolina mountains, and has published a pamphlet. THE family of the late Mayor Carter Har-

on, of Chicago, has placed an order for a Barre (Vt.) granite monument for the dead mayor. The spire of the monument is forty feet high, of dark stock, and the only pollsh is on the letters. EDWARD DUNBAR, the author of the hymn, There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," died a few days, ago in the jail at

noted evang dist, but his career was cut short by a term in the Minnesota State Prison for

Coffeyville, Kan., where he had applied for

lodging as a tramp. Dunbar was once a

THE MARKETS.

Proc	face Quoted in N	ew 1	OF	li .
. 1				
	BEASS AND TES		1,000,00	nanna e
Benns - Marrow, 1893, choicef				2.43
	n, 1893, choice	4 400		1.80
Pen, 18	93, choice	1 75	Gar	2015
Bed kie	iney, 1893, choice -	2.25	GO	1000
White	Kidney, 1893, efected	2.25	6:2	2.30
Dinek t	urtle soup, 1893.			1 60
Lima, C	Cal., 1893 it 60 lbs	1.55	(ra	1 20
Gireen be	as, bbls, w bush		(4)	1. 25
	BUTTER.			
Creamery	y-State, best	22	100	19.7
State, c	ommon to good	18	for.	-191
	n, firsts	225	(m)	23
Wester	n, seconds	1.9	60	21
	n.thirds.		Gg	. 49
	iry-h. f., tube and	ď		
pails, e		23	(α)	
	its and pails, firsts	533	(9)	
H. t. tu	the and pails, seconds	38	600	13
	tubs, test lines		100	
	inbs, seconds		1997	
Welsh t	tute, thirds		10	
Western	Im. ereamery, firsts	17	1500	13
W. Im.	ereamery, seconds.	10	for	1
W. Im.	creamery, thirds		168	
Western	Factory, Iresh, firsts.	13	(0)	
W. Fac	tory, fresh, seconds.		100	. 13
W. Fact	tory, thirds	1.7	(4)	
	1 HEUSE.			
State D	all cream, large, fancy	11	. 10	1
Luli or	eam, large, choice		100	
	eam, good to prime.	10	1900	
State E	etory -Part skims.		1,500	
		191	-(0	11
	ims, fair to good		(n)	
	ims, common		(0)	
	Ims			
A GUI SE				
	EGGS.			

FRUITS AND BERKIES-FRUSH. Apples Spitz, 2 bbi 4 00 m 6 00 Greening, 7 bbl...... 4 00 6c 4 50 Baldwin, 2 bbl. 4 00 m 4 75 Grapes, Catawba, P. basket., E. 69, 12 Jersey, v crate 1 25 & [60 State-1893, choice, 7 December 1803, common to prime 20 & 21 Old odds..... Hay Good to choice F 100 lb: 85 @ % Clover mixed, 60 & 65

Western Fresh, best 151. @ 16

DRESSED POULTRY- DRY-PA-KED.

State & Penn. F to Western, if the Geese Near by & M.L., # 25. 12 6 13 The siege at Bage by the insurgent forces | Squabs Dark F doz 175 60 200 White, & doz...... 3 25 @ 3 50 Cabbage, 7 100 3 00 @ 5 00 Onions St. & West., 7 bbl 1 50 @ 1 75

Eastern, red, # bbl 1 75 @ 2 00 Eastern, white, F bbl . . 3 00 @ 4 00 I. A Jersey, yellow, 7 bbl 1 50 @ 175 Squash, marrow, 2 bbl 1 75 @ 200 Carrots, P bbl White & bbl Cauliflowers, P bb! Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey . 201 & 275 Vineland, ₹ bbl 2.50 @ 1.00 Parsuips F bbl ...

GHAIN, ETC. Spring Patents..... 3 90 @ 4 00 Wheat, No. 2 Red 6514 @ 6574 May Corn—No. 2 Corn—No. 2 — @ Oats—No. 2 White..... — @ Mixed Western Barley - Ungraded Western 63 @ 64 Timothy, ₹ 100...... 4 25 @ 5 00

Lard-City Steam - 6 LIVE STOCE. Beeves, city dressed Milch Cows, com, to good ... 30 00 @ Calves, City dressed 8 @ 12% Country dressed 7 @ 11

Hogs -Live, ₹ 100 ths..... 5 60 @ 6 25 Dressed