The Weekin Times

Victoria, Friday, December 15, 1893. FURTHER EXPOSURE

In the Toronto Globe and Mail appears a statement in regard to the affairs of McGreevy and Connolly which the public must have received with a great deal of interest. This statement is said to have come from a gentleman who has held a high place in the Conservative party and who has had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the inner history of that party's career. 'The burden of his argument is that McGreevy and Connolly are treated unjustly in being sent to prison while the politicians who were the major criminals escape all punishment. There is no gainsaying this contention, as the Times has already pointed out, and the gentleman quoted gives some very interesting facts in its support. He alludes in the first place to the very obvious truth that the initiative in such corrupt proceedings as were condemned in the McGreevy-Connolly case must come from ministers or agents of ministers, for contractors are by no means likely to propose the payment of percentages on their contracts into a party election fund. Then had Larkin, Councily & Co. been allowthe manipulation of the work so that ed to proceed with their contracts as these payments may be recouped to the drawn, instead of being enmeshed with contractors can be possible only through the active co-operation or the convenient blindness of ministers. But argament on this point would seem to be needless for no man in his senses will believe that McGreevy, and Connolly could have sinned without the connivance of the men in power at Ottawa. In the second place, the gentleman objects to the inference that the two prisoners made money for themselves out of their operations, and on this point he makes a statement worthy of reproducing at some length, for there can be no question about its interest for the public, and it bears every appearance of correctness. But if the experts had allowed for the This part of the statement reads:

To begin with McGreevy. He is pen He was once rated as worth \$350,000. That was in 1876, shortly after he had got the contract for the building of the North Shere railway. The contract turned out pretty well for him. Since then, as the evidence shows, he got a great deal of money from Larkin, onnolly & Co. It is a fact that every dollar of it except a sum which has been devoted to the payment of life insurance, and his policies are now hy pothecated, has gone into the party chest of the men who have sent him to jail.

All the money he got from Larkin, Connolly & Co., and from other government contractors, during the last fifteen or sixteen years, was taken from hin faster, so to speak, than it came to him. He was the siphon through which passed all the funds destined for the treasury of the Conservative party in the district of Onebec and for years was treasurer But the party not only drained him of all that was crookedly come by, but of all he had laid up for his old age by years of labor as a contractor on his own a

Here are some facts and figures this point. Their accuracy can be determined by an examination of McGreevy's bcoks and papers. I believe they are under rather than over the mark, but I give them as I have got them from a Quebec banker who knows.

Under one head alone, that of journalism, McGreevy paid \$45,000 to maintain a Quebec journal conducted by a person who is no longer a Conservative Re collect he was the general financier of the Conservative party in the Quebec district. Then it cost him \$35,000 to buy and maintain Le Monde of Montre al, which was always believed to belong to Sir Hector. His douceurs to other Conservative journals amounted to at least \$35,000 more. Fac-similes of drafts drawn on McGreevy by Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe in the general election of 1887 were printed in Toronto some time ago. The expenditure in the Quebec district on that occasion was \$121,500, of which \$80,000 was got from Larkin Connolly & Co., and other government contractors, from subsidized railway companies, from storekeepers doing business with the government, and from a few well-to-do partizans who had irons in the fire. The over-draft of \$41, 500 came out of McGreevy's own pocket. The drafts piled in on him before any money worth speaking of had been subscribed, and he had to meet them out of his private bank account. Then, as usually happens in such cases, subscriptions which had been counted on were not obtained at all, while in other cases the sums received were much smaller than those put down to the credit of the fund. This is how it came that Mc Greevy was fleeced in every campaign The shortage was too great to be madup by subsequent recipts from contrac

In the general election of 1882 Mc Greevy was out \$55,000. The expenditure in the Quebec district was \$131,500. and all he got was \$76,000. After each general election he had to find money for protests and to defend seats, and most of it was furnished by himself, for it was hard work drumming up fresh funds. Then again, durnig all these years, Mc Greevy had to provide money, often at short notice, for bye-elections, and bye elections are always costly. It is within the mark to say that the protests and bye-elections from 1880, when he was appointed treasurer, to 1888, cost him individually \$40,000. He had to perform other services which cost money. His own elections in Quapec West were expensive, and he speci a great deal in keeping things scalght for ministerthroughout the Quebec district between election times. The Riel excitement in the fall of 1885 frightened them badly and he had to pour out money to keep

paper, to pay for counter-meetings, and McGreevy has been supplying money to the Conservative party ever since he began contracting in Quebec forty years ago. He was a carpenter by trade, but soon got hold of small contracts, and finally blossomed out as a government contractor. He built the Quebec custom house and other public buildings, Lesides government wharves and harbors and a section of the Intercolonial, which

this man quiet, to win over that news-

job, however, was the parliament buildings at Ottawa. In 1874 he got the contract for the North Shore road from the Quebec government, and finished the work in 1881. All this time he was being drawn upon by the party leaders, provincial and federal, for enormous sums in the aggregate. In 1878 he supplied \$63,000 for Sir John Macdonald's purposes in Quebec and Ontario. In 1872. when he had no contracts on hand, he gave \$5,000. It was the Pacific scandal campaign, and the party was flush. When he had the North Shore contract provincial ministers and others bled him to the extent of \$230,000, but he got a considerable portion back through being al-lewed by ministers to depart from the plens and specifications. During his construction of the parliament buildings subscribing and scamping went hand in hand for years, and a great lot of money was furnished to ministers. All told, since 1862 McGreevy has paid to the Conservative party for political purposes and to ministers for their own use a sum exceeding \$870,000. His books show it,

and he has vouchers for most of it. I do not ask for sympathy for Mc-Greevy. It is time somebody was made an example of. But I do say that the agent of a monstrous system of corruption, who has likewise been its victim pecuniarily, should not be sent to jail while the principals are prominent in the public life of the country.

As for N. K. Connolly, contractors and engineers agree in saying that it would have been better for his pocket the two McGreevys and with the ministers behind the McGreevys. The partners in the firm were drawn on vastly more than they got by the illicit methods. The report to the committee of parliament of the experts appointed to look into the affair was unintentionally misleading. That is, it led the public to suppose that these men had made a tremendous lot of money. A large profit on such works as they were engaged in would have been proper enough considering the risk they ran from the bursting of coffer dams and other accidents; considering also the special skill required, the capital invested and the great saving made by the Connollys in inventing improvements in the dredges. costly plant that was thrown on the hands of the contractors when the work was over and had been in possession of the real truth about the sums paid by the firm on account of the Conservative party, and to persons in high position and positions of trust under the wing of that party, they would have found that Larkin, Connolly & Co. made very little irdeed out of the contracts. Their bcoks, vouchers and private stubbs show. I understand, that their total payments to the party, its leaders and hangers-on, exceeded \$215,000.

More is added to show that with Connolly it was a case of "pay or quit," for if he refused to contribute to the election funds he would get no more contracts. Of course he should have had the moral courage to refuse, even at such great cost to himself, but it is equally apparent that those who coerced him should be in prison along with him. The additional light which this statement throws upon the corruption of the Conservative regime at Ottawa must add to the disgust which decent people have already felt. And there is almost absolute proof that this McGreevy line of operations was only one of many on which the continuance of Conservative administration depended. Other contractors "bled" and a host of tariff beneficiaries contributed to the election fund from their undue profits. Of a truth, the "statesmanship" which Canadians and the world at large were called upon to admire was of a very high order.

A "DEFINITE POLICY."

It seems that the Dominion government has a trade policy which is sure to commend itself to the country. Strange to say, too, that policy involves tariff reform, though the people of Canada have been told almost unceasingly by the ministers and the organs that they are doing quite well with the tariff as it is. How far the result of the Winnipeg election is responsible for the new departure it would be hard to demonstrate, but there is at least some significance in the fact that Sir John Thompson lost very little time in announcing to the world, through the medium of the Picton meeting, that the government was fully alive to the necessity of lowering the customs duties. Some persons talk about "handwriting on the wall," but the premier seems to have seen in the Winnipeg election the shadow of a very large foot, to whose impact he does not intend to expose his political person-if only he can dodge quickly enough. Therefore he has adopted a "definite policy," which appears after all to consist in an effort to make the people believe that the government will lighten their tariff burden, the manufacturers being at the same time being kept quiet and loyal by the assurance that they will not lose their "protection." But there is more than the lowering of duties in the government's programme: for we are to se cure a practical measure of reciprocity by means of concurrent legislation at Ottawa and Washington. Sir John is reported to have put it in this way:

Referring to the proposed United States tariff, Sir John said that, step by step as they made a reduction of duties on articles of Canadian produce, the Canadian government would take a corres ponding step in lowering the duty on American products—and that had been Canada's statutory offer for years. Consistently with the necessities of the revenue the Canadian government would do everything in its power to make freer trade between the two countris, without sacrificing our commercial independence, the control of our tariff or the bonds of

It is rather odd that within a short time after the premier had thus been announcing to Nova Scotians the determination of the government to make trade with the United States as free as possible, the minister of finance was

our attachment to the mother country.

octrine. This appears, at all events rom the following Ottawa dispatch: This morning's Citizen publishes an aterview with Hon. Mr. Foster, finance ninister, in which the latter does not peak in enthusiastic terms of the Wilson tariff bill. He says its aim is to give Canadian raw material to the manufacturers of the United States and that increased trade which may be expected from reductions proposed in the Wilson bill is one in raw material which contemplates the least employment of labor and the least distribution of wages possible in Canada and is therefore lial retard rather than accelerate the develpment of our own resources. The result would be to draw the natural resources of Canada in their raw or unmanufac-tured state into the United States, there to be put through all the process of manufacture, with consequent greater employment of labor and distribution of

The man who can harmonize these two ministerial utterances is welcome to the conclusion that the government is posessed of a "definite" tariff policy. British Columbians who had the good fortune to hear Mr. Foster's trade plati tudes will not be surprised by his display of mossback protectionism in the Citizer interview, but they must, in common with other people, be somewhat mystified over the differences between the two ministerial opinions of the United States tariff bill. In all kindness we would suggest that the ministers should agree in their public utterances, whatever their private views may be, else there will be some danger of the people's refusing to believe in the definiteness of the government's policy. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Foster shows himself the logical and consistent protectionist, for it is undoubtedly bad policy from the protectionist point of view to encourage the export of raw material. Nevertheless that is what the government fully intends to do, according to the premier's exposition of its programme.

THE FOES OF SOCIETY.

European anarchists seem to be inviting a war of extermination, for they can scarcely fail to see that their diabolical schemes must force society to retaliate. The explosion of destructive bombs in theatres and houses of parliament exoses to danger not only the representatives of authority but hosts of common people. When the murderers do away with a public man or two they cause a sensation and evoke the horror of the multitude; but if a few lives of ordinary itizens are sacrificed by their fiendish work they will have called forth a feeling more dangerous to themselves. The anarchists are no doubt more or less erazy, but their madness cannot well exuse their conduct in the eyes of those whose friends and relatives become, its victims. The fiends have declared a war of extermination on society, and it only right that society should protect itself by the means most easily reached. That means would seem to be much the same as men use for the extermination of vermin; the anarchists will simply than to be hunted to their holes and killed. The governments of the countries where their inexcusable outrages are committed will, in all likelihood, combine to effect this result, and nobody but the anarchists themselves will be found to say that they are not justified in adopting the severest methods of freeing society from such monstrous foes. The man who throws a bomb into a crowd has ceased to be a man and deserves no better treatment than a common rat.

THE WAY OF THE LORDS.

The members of the majority in the House of Lords may be honestly cherishing the idea that by their present course they are benefitting themselves, their order and their political party; but the chances are that if they live a few years longer they will find out their mistake. Their latest exploit is the mutilation of the employers' liability bill, which was sent up from the House of Commons a few days ago. Into this bill they introduced an amendment allowing employees to "contract out," which is a short way of saying that to concerns wherein the employers should come to an arrangement among themselves the provisions of the bill would not apply. The effect of such an amendment should be reasonably plain to all persons who choose to think a moment, even if they have never witnessed a practical demonstration. Under its shelter all employers would be able to say to their employees: 'You must contract out of the act or no longer be employees of ours." It is not at all likely that all employers of labor yould exercise this privilege, but there re many unscrupulous enough to do so and to take care that their employees should get a very poor substitute for the protection which the bill was intended to give. Manifestly the amendment would 'hamstring' the bill, as one correspondent puts it, and therefore the government could not for a moment think of accepting it, even if they were not so directly pledged to the labor unions and labor representatives in parliament to reject it. The Lords must have known all this. and therefore they knew that they were but taking a roundabout way of killing the bill. If they had any idea that they were deceiving the workingmen by their ruse they will be apt to have their error corrected in no very gentle way. They have only to keep on playing into the gov ernment's hands in this fashion to make a Liberal victory certain beyond peradventure at the next general election. In behalf of the amendment which the Lords have tacked on to the bill it is urged that in one or two instances employers have actually better arrangements for compensation with their employers than the act would give them. It would be a hardship to these men to have their arrangements broken up, as they would be, of course, in the absence to nearly every last of interest and benefit to nearly every person living. was in Robert's name. His first big found at Ottawa preaching very different they would be, of course, in the absence

of a "contracting out" clause. hese employees are after all only a small proportion of the workingmen of the United Kingdom, and it would be a pity to deprive all the others of the benefits of the act on their account. . It is a case where the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" must ap-

Toronto Globe: It used to be a pretty-

safe prediction in this country that the

government would gain a bye-election.

In the general elections of 1887 and 1891

the Dominion government lost heavily, but in each case it repaired a large part of the loss in bye-elections, and converted a slim majority into a safe one. To a less extent the same feature was observable in bye-elections for the legislature. Winnipeg set at naught all the calculations of the politicians by going over from the government to the opposition. North Bruce and East Lambton have not gone over to the opposition. for the opposition were not in the fight, at least openly, in the latter, and its candidate was beaten in the former. But thest two constituencies have taken an equally new departure in Canadian politics by striking out a course for themselves. These events and the defections from the ranks of the supporters of the government at Ottawa seem to be eviences of the coming of a new order ef things in politics. Party lines are becoming less distinct, party feeling is losing its power. Names and personalities do not influence the electors as they once did. People are thinking, not perhaps with absolute independence of authority, but outside of party lines. There is no use in quarrelling with this tendency, and certainly the quarrel could not be carried on in the name of Liberalism. the very base of which is liberty of thought, speech and action.

A fact is pointed out by the Winnipeg Tribune which adds to the significance of the recent Winnipeg election. 'When the voters' list was revised some thing over a year ago by the late Judge Ardagh," says the Tribune, "the Liberals practically allowed the revision to go by default, while on the other hand the Conservatives boasted that they added 900 otes to the list. It was largely on the strength of this great addition of votes that betting men in the Conservative party put up money on the result. They could not see how a majority of 1400 could be entirely wiped out, and so they confidently expected to win. In the face of this fact the verdict was indeed striking and testified to a sweeping revulsion of feeling in the minds of Conservatives. In contemplating the result, therefore, it should be borne in mind that it was a majority of 1400 and not 500 that was turned into a minority of 425. If the revulsion of feeling in the province. is anything like what it has been shown to be in Winnipeg, and we have reason to believe it is greater, then the government may look out for squalls when the general election comes ground."

The Ottawa Journal, which has in the past been inclined to sympathize with the opposition in the Ontario legislature, takes this view of the recent bye-elections: "Some Conservative papers are crowing over the Ontario elections in East Lambton and North Bruce, as a blow to the Mowat government. That may be; but no reason is apparent for Conservative satisfaction otherwise. In Lambton the Conservatives were not strong enough to venture a candidate, and had to vote for an ex-Liberal. in Bruce, where an Independent triumphed, the Conservative vote was reduced precisely as much as the Liberal vote. The wo elections may show weakness in the Mowat case; they show a similar weakness in the Meredith case."

Peru and Ecuador propose to improve on the usual South American diversion by engaging in an international war over their boundary dispute. Such a conflict would hardly take rank with the great wars of history, for neither of the two republics can boast of any great strength. There would seem to be little doubt as to the issue, for although Peru has not yet recovered from her severe punishment by Chile, she must be very much stronger than little Ecuador. It is quite possible that if these two exhaust themselves by a struggle such as they contemplate, aggressive Chile will step in and gobble up both. The world at large will take but little interest in any warlike operations of Peru and Ecuador.

Gompers' Enemies. Chicago, Dec. 13.-The usual opposiion to the re-election of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor began to make itself manifest this morning. The opposition is deavoring to coalesce on M. R. Madden, a prominent local unionist, and one of leaders of the typographical union. He has considerable popularity and recently won a great victory at the state federation convention at Galesburg over the forces of Gov. Altgeld. Gompers opponents claim that his popularity is on the wane, that he was compelled to run three or four times before being elected a delegate to the present convention, al-though hitherto he has been able to get sufficient votes on the first ballot. Should Gompers be defeated, which is not probable, the headquarters of the organization will be moved from New York to Chicago.

Canada's Exhibit. Montreal, Dec. 9.-The Canadian Shoe nd Leather Journal has just issued a special World's Fair number dealing at length with. Canada's exhibits in The number is beautifully white city. printed and illustrated, and is a credit to the publishers.

"Condor" Beresford Ill. London, Dec. 19.-Lord Charles Bere ford is suffering from influenza

Ald, McKillican and Ald. Henderson Have a Little Spat

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER LAST MIGHT

McKillican Uses the Epithet Crawfish and Henderson Does Not Like It— The Street Signs—A Number of Peti-tions for Light, Water and Sidewalk.

There was not a vacant seat at the council board last night; business commenced exactly at 8, without the of the minutes.

The finance committee reported appro priations out of the general revenue amounting in all to \$1,800, and \$670 out of the surface drainage by-law funds.

A by-law regulating the coming municipal elections was introduced by Ald. Styles. When the by-law was in com mittee of the whole Ald. Baker objected to the market hall as the place of polling for aldermen of the North ward. He preferred the city hall, the old place. There was no reason why the polling booth for the North ward aldermen and the mayor should not be in the same

Mayor Beaven explained that the place of polling for school trustees had to be changed, and it was thought well change the polling place for North ward aldermen. People complained of climbing the stairs in the city hall. Ald. Styles remarked that last there was the utmost confusion in having the one place for polling purposes for school trustees, North ward aldermen

and mayor. Ald. Harris favored the market, and the majority of the council agreed with

The by-law was completed few unimportant changes. Ald. Harris asked if it was necessary to give notice of resolution to amend the municipal act. Mayor Beaven replied in the affirma-

Street sign tenders were opened Ald. Bragg moved the matter be left in the hands of the street committee and city engineer to award the contract for wooden signs. The placing of the enamel signs he favored leaving over Ald. Baker wanted 1.000 wooden signs

instead of 500, as the tenders called for. He made this an amendment. Ald. McKillican moved an amendment to the amendment that the street committee be authorized to let the contract for 500 each of enamel and wooden

Ald. Henderson advocated putting up the wooden signs and leaving the enamel signs to the incoming council. Ald. Bragg would like to see any extra funds in hand expended on the streets, only putting up the wooden Ald. Harris did not see any connection

between the incoming council and the This year's council had signs entirely. nothing to do with the incoming council. Not to let the contract was to trifle with the tenderers. Ald. Styles did not like the idea of pur- He thought the duty on sugar would chasing enamel signs. The money would be placed at 1 cent per pound, and that

ould not be made in Victoria. Ald. Munn did not like the proposed crawfish movement. He would like to see the council go ahead-for once. Ald. Baker stated there was no mone for the enamel signs. The ename signs would alone cost the entire appropriation, \$1,000. Ald. Munn's remarks

were uncalled for. The motion of Ald. Bragg passed. Ald. McKillican cried: "Crawfish! Crawfish!"

Ald. Henderson-I am surprised that an old alderman like Mr McKillican does not know enough to keep his mouth shut when a motion has passed. Ald. McKillican grew red in the face and said, "It is not for you to teach

Mayor Beaven-Order! order! gentle men! The little spat ceased. Ald. Henderson had voted in favor of the wooden

Eberts & Taylor, city barristers, re ported in the case of McDowell vs. the corporation that the city had been given judgment. Ald. Baker-I move that it be fram-

ed. It's the first case. Property owners of Oak Bay avenue near Fort street asked for a box drain, sidewalk, electric light and fire hydrant. City Clerk Dowler was instructed to reply that the matter was receiving at

J. E. Prevost complained that the wa ter had been cut off from his house He related the circumstances under which the water was cut off and com plained that it was an injustice to him Referred to the water commissioners. Ratepayers petitioned for an electric light at the corner of Burnside road and Douglas street. Referred to the electric light commit

Petitioners prayed that the continua tion of Douglas street from the Leland nouse to the city limits be named Douglas street instead of Saanich

Ald. Baker moved that the request be granted. Mayor Beaven said it must be done either by a by-law or by resolution of the council

take the proper steps. Robert Porter & Sons, butchers, asked permission to use a portion of the sidewalk during the Xmas holidays for their display.

Referred to the street committee

Referred to the chief of police, The street committee reported in favor of sidewalks on the Indian reservation. Craigflower road, Michigan street, stone crossings on Fort and Broad streets and several other private matters. Council adjourned at 9:40.

American Money Market.

New York, Dec. 11.-The stock market was lower most of the day, because of the engagement of \$1,700,000 gold for shipment to Europe by to-morrow's steamers and the likelihood of additional exports later in the week. The earning of the St. Paul for the first week of De ember, showing a decrease of nearly \$200,000, also had an adverse influence on the market. The market ruled weak until the last half hour of business, when a firmer tone prevailed owing to a sudden rise in General Electric from 33 3-4 to 35 1-8. The market closed steady.

The total sales were 218,123 shares. Closing bids, Atchison, 19 3-8; Burling ton & Quincy, 78 1-8; Canada Southern, 53 1-4; Canadian Pacific, 73 1-2; Central Pacific, 19; Chicago, Cincinnati & Co. lumbus, 37 7-8; Delaware & Lacka. wanna, 164; Erie, 14 3-4; Wells Fargo Express, 128; Great Northern preferred 105; Lake Shore, 26; Louisville & Nash. ville, 49 3-8; Missouri Pacific, 24 1-2; New York Central, 101 3-4; New England, 30; North American Company, 4 1-2; Northern Pacific, 6; Northern Pa cific preferred, 21 1-2; Northwest, 103 1-4; Oregon Navigation, 27; Oregon Improvement, 14; Pacific Mail, 14; Reading, 20 7-8; Rock Island, 67 3-4; South ern Pacific, 20 3-4; St. Paul, 62 5-8: Texas Pacific, 7 3-4; Union Pacific, 20 7-8; Western Union, 87 7-8. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2; foreign exchange, stelling, 4.86 for 60 days, 4.88 1-2 on de mand. Central Pacific firsts of 1895 108 1-8 bid; Union Pacific firsts of 1898 104 1-4.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The Queen Demands Armed Support Before Ascending the Throne Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 9.-The steamer Monowai has arrived here. She left Honoinlu Nov. 24th. All was quiet there. The news that President Cleveland intended to restore the queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets and was generally condemned. A rumor was published in the Honolulu papers that the queen was not willing to accept restoration unless assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian Gazette of Nov. 24th says: "In the meantime the monarchy is not restored and will not be, unless h the armed forces of the United States. whose forces must then continue to support the ex-queen. There may be small differences in the ranks of the party of reform, but we are to-day more united and determined on the main issue than ever before. Let every reformer put aside all other and minor things. As surely as there is eternal justice overruling the affairs of men, so surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done Hawaii fail of its purpose.'

Honolulu, Nov. 19 .- An interview with members of the provisional government this afternoon developed a determination to take nothing on trust until the United States government has been officially heard from. Meantime the troops will be kept fully armed and a reserve guard ready. Americans assert that no restoration shall take place. The provisional government expresses the opinion that the use of force would be equivalent to a declaration of war. and that should the United States restore the queen warships of that nation would be kept busy protecting her throne. If the theory of the restoration should prove true serious results would inevitably follow.

In conversation with an Associated Press reporter vesterday Minister Wills said he was confident legislation favorable to the Hawaiian islands would shortly take place in the United States. bounty would be ton to the Hawaiian planters under their present contracts, which allow the sugar trust a heavy rebate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.-Minister Thurston, before leaving for Honolulu told some friends that the provisions government has 1 100 men under arm ready to respond at the signal of a be This force will not be permitted to fir on United States marines if landed neither will the provisional governmen lay down its arms and leave the go ernment building upon request of Mini ter Willis, even after marines are lan The provisional government will main until its members are arrested an taken. It will resist any interferen hy any other than armed force of the United States with its miltary force command. It is positively asserted that Thurston is going to Honolulu.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.-It is know positively here by the Associated Pres that the plan of action as outlined Minister Thurston to friends in Was ington City before he left for Honidentical with instructions forwarde to Honolulu Nov. 16th by the Warr moo. Cleveland's policy regarding Ha waii was made public only 'a few day before the Warrimoo sailed. Thursto immediately sent a dispatch to Vancouv and had it forwarded by the Warrim to Honolulu, where it was delivered the provisional government on the 23rd

Four Negroes Lynched. of a quadruple lynching which occurre in Dallas on Sunday. On Saturday nigh four negro tramps went to the house of Mrs. William Jones during the absence of her husband and knocked of the door. She was alone, and going to the door saw the men and refused let them in. They demanded drink an one of them pushed the door open. A this juncture Mrs. Jones opened fire the crowd with a pistol, wounding th man who had broken open the door. tramps fled. It was not long the alarm was given and a posse o zens quickly organized. They follo the trail of the tramps by the blood along the route by the wounded ma Three miles away he was overtaken the road. At the point of pistols told the direction in which the other had gone. A rope was put around h neck and search for the other three co tinued. Just before daylight the other were caught and all confessed their guil They were taken to a neighboring swan and just at sunrise all four were sus pended to the same limb. The bodie were fired at, after which the posse rod away. The scene of the lynching is few miles from the place where negroes were lynched last night for th murder of Reuben Smith at Berlin. Th matter was kept so secret that nothing was known of it here until to-day, when the news was brounght by a prominent citizen of an adjoining county, who way in Selma county last night and heard the

The Cherokee Bonds. Tahlequah, I.T., Dec. 13.-The chief the Cherokee nation has withdrawn a opposition to the sale of the \$6,640,000 Cherokee bonds, and will render all as sistance in his power to forward their sale. Authorized agents will go east to

Are you troubled with a tired feeling!
Try Ese'jay's Liver Lozenges.

sell the bonds.

NO CESAR

John G. Russell Alen Quietly

THE HICHEST OFFI

Of President Cle United

Russell Refused the C Port of Boston-H be Made Secret Would Not be Am to Italy.

Boston, Dec. 12.—A settled that J. J. Va accept the post of m president. Mr. Russ ice. At little later the port of Boston, lined that also. It Mr. Russell disliked ming a headsman, be compelled to ass collector of the po also been learned. slate," after Preside tion, Senator Carlisi dent to make Mr. R

The Gara Brownsville, Tex., Grande City on Sa Fern, the only Amer he famous Garza frontier, was found death with a bullet turned states' evider zaites and has been ing down his form terday was the anni cre in San Ignitio. army officers and were surprised and handits. Those wh burning barracks v the flames. Municipal

Chicago, Dec. 11.troduced in the city establish refuges city. The aldermoreach, a total of \$3 ate relief fund, an tees to look after less. An old freigh cured at the foot and preparations ar 3,000 persons. The begun work in earn Drowned in

Seattle, Dec. 10.rific wind storm ad the tragedies of L Elam, bookkeeper laundry; Emmett and Joseph F. We driver, in the employers, were drowned day by the caps canoe, in which the ducks. William other member of emplowee of the lau rate the terrible ac sensible till noon f

almost an hour's b CABLE Royal Pensioners

Gibraltar's

London, Dec. 12 his weekly letter says: The Duke Gotha :after consu Queen, and his b Wales, has placed tion with Lord Sa stone on the subject allowance of £25,0 which he has res This very "genero ably be formally prime minister to efore parliame duke had his allo act of parliament, parliament can ta ormons sum come the British taxpa item in the treme pensions. This when it was prop Leopold of Saxe-C had been elected l allowance of £50,0 which had been vo marriage with Pri Leopold kept both allowance, but re treasury the bulk ing only enough pensions and the Claremont. Erne land, did not give allowance when Hanover in 1837, it until his death

true Guelph in hi Baron von Gol by the Dutch gov London to repla Bylandt, and the sanctioned by the Netherlands and The Due d'Aun fine Raphael and miniatures by F1 and magnificent They were purch agent at Franki

The queen's lar

the Victoria and

docked at Ports thorough overhau niture of Her is to be entirely is to be of exact the last, which by Prince Albert. ly \$1,000,000, is at vast expense, Majesty about on Two very remaics are in the maatre at Elba, who caused to be built second is far mor ists of a picture from Genappe to

erloo), where Na on the night of J e beautiful gar planned the enga ing day, leaning which a panoras