

"FROM NATURAL CAUSES."

Conclusion of the Inquest and Verdict in the Plummer Pass Case.

Remarks of the Coroner, in Which He Passes Criticism and Severe Censures.

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Emperor William rok, in Friedrichs-

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3.—The California gress was called to ring by Governor sident of the con- nell delivered an ojects of the con- were Judge Niles of San Francisco. e for the congress. en appointed the

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Cape Giers, on the river Wauko, which divides the two countries. He did not know the number of troops engaged, but the battle was said to be about one for a Central American fight. "Only four were killed," he said, "but one of the killed was Lt. Strong, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was fighting for Nicaragua."

THE "NITCEROY." (Copyright 1894, by the United Press.) RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Nitceroi left this harbor at an early hour, last night. As she passed out she exchanged signals with Forts Santa Cruz and San Joao at the entrance of the bay. Before she reached the forts she was compelled to pass Fort Villegagnon, which is held by the insurgents. The guns at this fort fired two shots at the cruiser, but they did not succeed in hitting her. The Nitceroi had on board 300 regular troops. It is supposed that her destination is Santos. Strong hopes are entertained of an early and decisive action between the government forces and the insurgents.

THE COURSE OF HON. THOS. L. THOMSON, American minister, is still the subject of comment in some quarters. It is charged by some Americans and others here that he is taking to himself the credit for the protection of the American merchantmen given by Rear Admiral Benham. It is still the subject of comment that Mr. Thomson lives at Petropolis, the summer resort twenty-eight miles north of Rio Janeiro, while the British and other minister continues to reside in the city. His residence at Petropolis, however, is easily explained on the theory that he does not want to run the risk of contracting yellow fever, which is epidemic in Rio Janeiro, and Petropolis is always free of this scourge. There is some uncertainty arising from his residence there, American interests in this city being left in the hands of a young man in the office of the Consul-General.

WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Emperor William today returned the visit which Prince Bismarck made to His Majesty at Berlin. He was accompanied by a suite of five officers, and proceeded to the Lehn Railway station, where the Imperial train was in waiting to convey the party to Friedrichshagen. On the way to the station the people who knew the Emperor's destination, cheered him heartily. At Friedrichshagen extensive preparations had been made to welcome the Emperor. The members of several veteran societies had volunteered their services as guards of honor and to guard the approaches to the station. Special trains will run from Hamburg, and other places to accommodate the crowds that desired to be present at Friedrichshagen when the Emperor arrived. By the time the Imperial train had started from Berlin thousands of persons were in the vicinity of the Friedrichshagen station all congratulating themselves and each other upon the reconciliation between the Emperor and the old ex-Chancellor. The crowd was not allowed to approach too close to the station, the guards keeping a wide space around it.

Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger and Dr. Chryander waited at the station the coming of the Emperor. When the Imperial train stopped, His Majesty, who was in naval uniform, sprang from the platform, and Prince Bismarck, taking the hand of the Emperor, which was extended to him, bowed and kissed it. The party immediately proceeded to the Prince's residence, where Prince Bismarck, who was in the main hall, warmly welcomed His Majesty. Neither Count Herbert nor Count William Bismarck was present. The Emperor William was in high spirits when he arrived.

SHAMMING SMALLPOX.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—By feigning smallpox, Dr. John W. Lake, who is wanted in Boston to answer charges of forgery, hoped to effect his release from the county jail and get his liberty. A health department physician, however, foiled his attempts and, yesterday, handcuffed him between officers from Boston, he was escorted by his way to meet his accusers in the eastern city. Lake was arrested as John Howard by the Hyde Park police, and taken to the jail to await the arrival of officers from the East. The smallpox epidemic gave him an opportunity to attempt to regain his liberty, by feigning the disease. Upon a thorough examination the city physicians declared the case a sham.

BLOWN UP.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—An Austrian boarding house owned by M. Magud, situated opposite the Stickels mine, was blown to atoms by about twenty pounds of giant powder at two o'clock this morning. Magud and his child were seriously injured. Most of the lodgers were at work on the night shift or there would have been more injured and probably some killed. Officers are at work on the case, although no clue is found to the perpetrators. They are believed to be some malicious Austrians having a grudge against Magud.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Shortly after the formal opening of the House to-day Hon. Mr. Gladstone moved that the House consider the amendments of the House of Lords to the employers' liability bill. The motion was greeted with loud cheers by the supporters of the government. The motion by Mr. Gladstone, striking out the contracting out amendment to the bill which was made by the House of Lords was carried by a vote of 225 to 6.

COLORED, Feb. 19.—Citizens of this city were much shocked this afternoon at hearing of the suicide of one of our prominent citizens, John M. White. His wife went to Riverside to see about the Keely cure, and when she returned she found a note on the table saying, "Good-bye, the Keely cure is a fake; I just now awoke and am about as drunk as when I went to sleep." She went to his bed and found a revolver in his hand and a bullet through his left breast. The deceased leaves a wife and a baby a few months old.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Dutch Trade Mark Case.—The U. S. Reward a Canadian Captain.

Senator Scott on Separate Schools.—Indian Ponies for Canadian Polo Clubs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Judgment was given by Justice Burridge to-day in the trade mark case of De Kuyper vs. Van Dulken, both parties being manufacturers of gin in Holland. The judge, for want of jurisdiction, refused to enjoin the defendants from using their trade mark, which the plaintiffs claim is an infringement of theirs; but ordered the defendants to rectify the same in certain respects in which it was invalid.

THE U. S. Government has awarded a gold watch and chain to Captain Burke, of Lollawood, for heroism on Lake Huron, last October. Senator Scott in an interview, to-day, says that the separate school supporters who memorialized Archbishop Dauphinaul are favored by the body of Catholics. A carload of Indian ponies is coming East in the spring for the use of polo clubs to be formed in Eastern cities.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Owing to the absence of orders for grey cottons, the Hoehelega mills of this city have closed down, throwing a large number of work people out of employment. The reason for the grey cottons is because the farming community, which used it exclusively, is now using a white cotton instead, and hence there is an increased demand for the latter and a comparative neglect of the former. The consequence is that while there is not sufficient call for grey goods to keep Hoehelega factories busy.

DUNSMUIR, Feb. 19.—The roller mills here, owned by Alvin Drake, were burned last night. Loss, \$15,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—La Patrie says that serious charges of hoodluming against one of the Ottawa ministers have been submitted to the Governor-General, and that the latter has demanded an explanation from the Government.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Archbishop Walsh, of this diocese, in a discourse delivered in St. Basil's church yesterday, said that the Catholic church which had conquered empires by her endurance and her patience could easily conquer the Hell-brother society (meaning the Protestant Protective Association) which seeks to interfere with the rights of Catholic citizens.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—It is learned that the Dominion cabinet will take up next week the petition sent to the Governor-General in favor of the release of Connolly and Thomas McGreevy, now serving a year's imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Premier, it is said, is not in favor of the release of the two men, but he is inclined to recommend a pardon on the grounds that both have already suffered sufficiently to satisfy justice. Before a week is over the likelihood is that Connolly and McGreevy will be free men.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The stables of Robert Stewart were destroyed by fire this morning. Among the valuable trotting horses burned were Ansonia, Redmond, Edmond, Grimois, Remona, Ansonia, Lucy, Onion and a two-year-old by Ansonia—Factory Girl, the property of Fred and William Moore. Total loss, \$30,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Hannan, the oarsman, has reconsidered his determination to retire and will participate in the Austin, Tex., regatta, rowing in doubles with Gaudaur and possibly starting also in the singles. He is also prepared to join Gaudaur and make a match with Sullivan and Hannan, the English scullers, who are looking for such a match.

OF MANY TITLES.

A Potentate Who Claims to Be Ambassador of the Mountains of the Moon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Samer Nouri, a Turkish subject now in Washington, has asked the Turkish minister to make complaint to the State department that he was illegally committed to the insane asylum at Napa, California, and that the case against those who caused his incarceration has been dismissed by the California courts, although the defendants confessed that they had drugged and robbed him. Dr. Nouri holds Dr. Geo. S. Smith, of San Mateo, California, responsible for his misadventure, and says that Mrs. Smith and J. H. Lahurey helped to steal his money, which he says amounted to \$20,000. By way of establishing his perfect sanity Dr. Nouri exhibits his photograph, which is attached to his official titles as follows: His Pontifical Eminence, the Most Venerable, His Holiness, Monsignor, Dr. Damer Nouri, John Joseph, Prince of Nouri, D.D., Chaldean Patriarch, Archdeacon of Babylon, and Ambassador of Malabar, India and Persia, Mount of the Moon, the Sacred Crowns, Holy Orthodox, Armenian Patriarchal Imperiality. The State department has not taken up his case.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The Manitoba Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows begin their session here to-morrow.

John Purcell, an aged rancher who, last December, near Lethbridge, shot and killed Tom Akers, as claimed in self-defense, has been found guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. He received a three years' sentence. The residence of Frank Gustin, a well known farmer of Alexander district, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, with all its contents.

Hackett, of Portland, Maine, who recently shipped to Winnipeg with \$11,000 trust funds, has finally decided not to raise extradition proceedings, and will be taken back to-morrow.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Home Secretary Asquith has written a letter in which he declares the Government will insist upon the passage by the House of Lords of the Employers' Liability bill in the exact form in which it was originally passed by the House of Commons.

BANDITS SURRENDER.

Chris Evans, the Stage Robber, and His Comrade Morrell, Made Prisoners.

Utterly Fagged Out They Made Up Their Minds to Give Them- selves Up.

VISALIA, Feb. 19.—The outlaws Chris Evans and Morrell have surrendered to the sheriff. They were surrounded in Evans' house, the officers having been there since daylight. At 9:15 a.m. a messenger was sent to the house with a note from the sheriff advising them to surrender, in order to save life, as their capture was certain. About 10 o'clock, after the officers had waited an hour for the reappearance of Beason, who went into the cabin with a flag of truce, one of Evans' little boys came out of the front door with a note for Sheriff Kay. It read as follows: "Sheriff Kay: Come to the house without guns and you will not be harmed. I want to talk with you. Chris Evans." The excitement increased, and the crowd surged around the officers as Kay sat down by the road-side and wrote an answer. The little boy ran back to his house with it. A few minutes after another note was brought by the boy. It read as follows: "Sheriff Kay—Dear Sir: Send the crowd away and bring Will Hall along with you to the gate and we will talk. I will not harm you. You are the sheriff of this county and I am willing to make terms with you, but with no one else. I will step out the porch with you come to the porch. (Signed) Chris Evans."

The bandits were evidently more afraid of the crowd than of the officers. They feared lynching, but no violence of any kind was even hinted at. Not many minutes later, and just at 10:30 o'clock, Sheriff Kay and Under-Sheriff Hall walked up to Evans' front gate, leaving their Winchester behind. Evans alone stepped out with Morrell.

Evans spoke quite pleasantly to them, and invited them in. Chris was bareheaded, but Morrell had on a cowboy hat. Kay at once walked up to the porch and shook hands with Evans, who looked across the street and noticed some of his old friends, Marshal Gard among them, and laughingly called out, "What are you doing out there boys with you guns? Come in."

Evans was the coolest man in the crowd. Not a nerve twitched, not a quiver of his voice could be noticed. They were searched. Evans kissed his little boys good-bye and told them to come to the jail and see him. A dense crowd gathered at the front gate by this time, and the officers had difficulty in making their way to the delivery wagon which was passing. They were put aboard it and safely lodged in jail.

In an interview with the agent of the United Press, Evans says they arrived last night utterly fagged out, having been on the move almost continuously and exposed to stormy weather. He is very reticent as to their location since the discovery of their camp near Camp Badger, and their unceremonious exit from it. He says that during last night he several times thought he heard parties creeping among the weeds around his house, but they were only a few, and he did not know who they were. He was completely surrounded, and the country was alive with deputy sheriffs. He then concluded that it was impossible to escape. He says that during the last few weeks he could have killed several deputies, but some had been his friends, and he did not like to kill them so long as he could avoid it. He laughs and chaffs with visitors, and seems the least concerned of any man.

Beason, who was held as a hostage, is an old friend of Evans. He says that when he rapped at the door of the cabin Evans appeared with a gun in his hands, and, after he had ascertained what he wanted, jerked him into the cabin and immediately slammed and locked the door. As then had Beason told him the exact situation on the outside, and asked his advice. Beason told him the whole country was aroused; that hundreds of men, armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers were concealed behind trees, bushes and points of vantage, and it was impossible for them to escape, as the officers were only waiting for the women and children to be removed to make a determined attack on the house. Finally, Evans concluded it would be impossible to escape, and making virtue of necessity, surrendered. He looks very thin and pale, although he had passed through a severe spell of sickness. There is great rejoicing here at the capture, as many persons had reason to fear his vengeance for giving information to the officers, and there was a general belief that some valuable lives would be lost before he could be captured. He is now safely lodged in the county jail, and it is safe to say will not be given any opportunity to escape.

CABINET UNANIMOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The World's London correspondent cables: I have the highest Liberal authority for contradicting the report sent to America that the dissolution of Parliament is probable within thirty days. I am assured that the Ministry is entirely harmonious; that Mr. Gladstone comes back with renewed vigor and a determination to carry through his great measure of reform, and that the recent action of the House of Lords has not led to a new feature into the purposes of the Liberal party, perhaps the most important in its history—the "mending or ending" of the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve Parliament until that issue is made perfectly clear before every voter in Great Britain.

EVANS AND MORRELL.

VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 20.—This morning it became known that a well organized vigilance committee intended to take Evans and Morrell out of jail and hang them. The attempt on the jail was to have been made at 10 o'clock, but the officers got wind of it and together with Sheriff Scott had two carriages driven to the side of the jail, and at 8 o'clock the men were quietly taken out and flogged rapidly toward the fire. A few minutes after they left the fire bell rang mysteriously, and word was passed around that the birds had flown. All sorts of conjectures were hastily pressed into service and the chase commenced. The police here telephoned Sheriff Kay at Gochnen that the committee were on his track, and instead of stopping they made for Travers. It is supposed they took the north bound train there, or further on, for Fresno, which was their destination. There is no doubt if they had not been removed there would have been something found dangling from a tree or a telegraph pole.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Evans and Mor-

rell were landed in Fresno jail at 9:30 this morning. At Fresno jail Evans called out to Jallor Morley, "I want to come home," and the doors were opened to let him in. Evans was taken from the jail to the Superior court at 10 o'clock this morning. The court announced that the hour for passing sentence on Evans had arrived, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. His attorney made the customary motion for a new trial, which was denied. He then asked that Evans be sent to San Quentin instead of Folsom, but the judge disregarded the request and ordered him to be incarcerated at Folsom for life. Evans will leave here on the noon train for Folsom under a strong guard. His accomplice Morrell seems to regard himself as something of a hero.

THE RETURN VISIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—On the arrival of the Imperial party at Friedrichshagen yesterday, the Emperor stood in one of the windows of the train as it entered the station and stepped out quickly to receive the greetings of Prince Bismarck's party. After the Prince had kissed his hand, the Emperor embraced him and kissed him twice. Bismarck looked cheerful and fairly strong. He expressed his disapproval of the efforts of the police to push back the crowd, and remarked to two or three of the zealous officers: "If these persons wish to see, let them see as much as possible."

The Emperor's castle at Friedrichshagen had been secured, the Prince proposed cordially. Each spoke only a few words. The park round the castle was illuminated. One device of colored gas lamps showed "William and Bismarck." His Majesty was so much pleased with this combination of the two names that he called Bismarck to the window to direct his attention to it. All the public buildings at Friedrichshagen were decorated with flags and colored lighting. The railway station and postoffice were wreathed with fanny lanterns and colors. Throughout the Emperor's stay at the castle two grenadiers, whom he took with him from Berlin, were posted in the park gates as a guard of honor for the Prince.

After dinner the Emperor called them to the dining room and explained to Bismarck the improvement he had made recently in their uniforms. The Imperial party, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, left the castle at 9:30 o'clock. A cheering crowd awaited them at the station. The firemen, who had been drawn up to keep back the spectators, were unable to hold them back. The people broke through the lines and changed the road close to the carriages. The Emperor or ex-Chancellor smiled and bowed repeatedly in response to the constant cheering. The Imperial train arrived in Hamburg at 10 o'clock. Thousands filled the streets near the station, and all the houses in the neighborhood were ablaze with electric lights. The train stopped but a few minutes and nobody alighted. While it was at the station the crowd cheered incessantly for the Emperor and Bismarck.

STORMS IN THE SIERRAS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 20.—A terrible storm raged on the Sierra Nevada on Sunday night. The wind rushed and howled in regular hurricane order all night, and there has been no abatement in its fury to-day. According to reports received at the railroad offices in this city, the snow came down in great flakes, which drifted and filled the railroad cuts. In places the snow banks are as high as the tops of the cars. Supt. Wright has ordered all the freight trains out of the snow belt in order to avoid a possible blockade of the trains. It is expected, however, that the passenger trains will be enabled to get through with the assistance of the snow-plough. An accident happened at Goldy Coldstream, a station in the mountains between Truckee and Tunnel 13. A heavy push plough, backed by seven large engines, all running at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and plunged into a snow bank at least fifty feet from the rail. Three men are missing, and it is not known yet whether they were hurled into the snow drift, where there is a bare possibility of finding them, or were buried under the snow plough. The missing conductor E. D. Higgins, Engineers Graham and Thriver, and Engineer Lovelace were very seriously injured in the accident. Superintendent Wright left for the scene of the accident yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a number of doctors and a railroad working crew, with the hope of finding the missing men. At the same time the wrecking crew and a number of physicians left Truckee upon the same mission. A very heavy snow storm has been raging in the Sierran mountains, but all the trains are running on time.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Mrs. England, wife of Dr. F. R. England, of this city, died unexpectedly at noon yesterday. Facts since revealed show that death was caused by poisoning. It appears that about fourteen days ago Mrs. England was taken ill with influenza. She was attended by Drs. W. S. England, Finley and Steward. Eight days ago Mrs. England began to get better. Dr. F. R. England, desiring to administer to his wife some bismuth, a simple and harmless medicine, telephoned to J. H. Dart & Co. to send him two ounces of bismuth. Dart & Co., finding they had none of the drug in stock, sent a written order to Kerry, Watson & Co., 88, Paul street, for two pounds of bismuth, and received in due course a two pound package labelled "bismuth." Two ounces of this was put up in a package and delivered to Dr. F. R. England. After taking a portion of this Mrs. England became much worse. Consultations were held by the doctors, with the result that Mr. Lewis, chemist, was requested to analyze the bismuth. Mr. Lewis found the substance to be tartarized antimony, commonly known as tartar emetic, which when taken in large doses is poisonous. The chief symptoms were nausea, depression and intestinal irritation. Despite the efforts of the doctors, Mrs. England gradually sank till she died yesterday morning. Bismuth and tartar emetic are very much alike in appearance, being a white powder, although the tint of bismuth is slightly variable. How the mistake occurred cannot yet be learned. The inquest was begun this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Commissioner Lamoureux has been directed by the Secretary of the Interior to demand of the California and Oregon Land Company the conveyance of a number of tracts of land on its route, for which patents were erroneously granted.

MORE ABOUT HAWAII.

Senator Morgan's Report Holds That the Queen Herself Caused the Revolution.

Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin Give Interesting Explanations as to What Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morgan's report on the Hawaiian investigations is understood to blame neither Ministers Willis nor Stevens. Senator Morgan holds that by her act in attempting to overthrow the constitution the Queen herself caused the revolution, and the people arose and put her out of power. So far as Mr. Willis is concerned, Mr. Morgan believes he did exactly as he was directed to do. The authority of the president to appoint a commissioner is paramount, it is understood, and is not disputed, and no criticism is levelled at the administration. The Republicans, it is thought, will agree with Morgan in many of his findings. Gray, and possibly one or two other Democratic members, it is said, will not accept Morgan's report as it now stands, and will supplement it by criticism on the acts of Stevens and the late administration.

The President has sent to Congress another bulky batch of Hawaiian correspondence. It included President Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, already published, and Mr. Willis' reply, with several other communications. Mr. Willis' reply in his letter of transmittal to Secretary Grover Cleveland says "will, on my part, and the correspondence upon the subject." Minister Willis' reply to President Dole's bill of particulars is dated January 19.

He says that the paragraphs in Mr. Dole's letter referring to events which occurred before his arrival at the islands, viz: The withdrawal of the American troops, the disappointment of Mr. Blount and the methods of the investigation pursued by him, are matters which he does not care to discuss further than to say that they were not given at the time the unfriendly construction was imposed upon them. He then takes up Mr. Dole's other specifications, one by one. As to No. 12, which quoted certain expressions attributed to him (Mr. Willis) in an interview in a local paper, he explains these expressions and says his action was meant and understood at the time as in the interests of peace, humanity and good order, and after this explanation he trusts it will no longer be considered evidence of hostility. He appends two letters from Admiral Irwin, giving notes from the log book of the Philadelphia in explanation of the alleged threatening action of the naval force.

Admiral Irwin writes: "On the 18th of December, as the excitement was very great and a mob had gathered at our mutual landing, I gave the officers orders to wear their uniforms on the shore, which is the usual precaution taken in foreign countries in times of great excitement. It is proper to say that I had been informed by Captain Cooke, of the British officer's Champion, that he had given a similar order."

The admiral says further that the great guns of the Philadelphia and Adams have never been landed since their last practice, and he concludes a letter to Willis as follows: "I have studiously avoided doing anything that would have a tendency to increase the excitement prevailing in Honolulu, and the naval force is in no way responsible for the feeling existing."

Explaining his interview with the queen, Mr. Willis says his only communications of a political character with her were limited to three occasions. He adds: "As to the first of these on Nov. 14, I have no reason to believe you were informed. The others on 16th and 18th of December last, were the following day reported by me in person to your government and their subject matter explained fully. The sole purpose of the negotiations was, as you know, to secure a proper guarantee from the Queen as to the life and property of all concerned with the life and property of the monarchy. These having been secured, I then, under instructions of the President of the United States, submitted his decision, setting forth the reasons therefor and submitting it to your government for its voluntary action."

In regard to Mr. Dole's 22nd specification that the Hawaiian government was refused permission to forward despatches by the despatch boat Corwin, Mr. Willis reminds Mr. Dole that the naval officers and the public generally were also denied such privileges, and therefore no inference of unfriendly feeling should have been drawn from this occurrence. Mr. Willis concludes as follows: "Thus without unnecessary comment I have considered and endeavored to explain those portions of your correspondence which bore upon the question of the purpose to use force and the responsibilities arising therefrom. While I am duly respecting the doctrine of non-interference by the representative of another government with your domestic affairs, I shall rejoice to know that anything I have done or said has tended to a better understanding of recent events in your history and of motives and intentions as to which there may be, as you state, 'mutual misapprehension.' Thanking you for the courteous and appreciative way in which you have been pleased to express yourself, which is cordially reciprocated, and trusting that there may be a speedy, honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all pending questions, I have, etc."

(Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS.

In further correspondence a misquotation from Mr. Dole, dated January 11, which Mr. Willis, it will be remembered, was the subject of a communication to Secretary Gresham, which was sent to Congress some eight or ten days ago, is cleared up by Mr. Dole. He writes to Mr. Willis, January 18: "You call my attention to an extract from my letter of January 11, 1894, which you quote as follows: 'As a result of which this government had been and now is subject to the necessity of increased watchfulness and a large additional expense, which but for such attitude would have been unnecessary.' Mr. Dole says: 'I find that you have left out the sentence belonging to this part of my letter which should read as follows: 'As a result of which this Government has been obliged to increase its force and has been and is now subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which, but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary.' As I have already verbally assured your Excellency, when you kindly called my attention informally to this sentence, such a meaning was not intended, and is inconsistent with other expressions in my letters. I request you to erase the words 'and now ask,' and promise to make the same correction in my copy of this letter, which has been done.'

RELYING, Feb. 19.—The reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of all the workers in the Belfast shipbuilding trade went into effect Saturday. It affects nearly four thousand employees, including boilermakers, drillers, blacksmiths, caulkers, riveters and platers.