The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1893. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 2

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

The Provisional Government Still Busy Strengthening Their Fortifications.

Honolulu Greatly Excited on the Arrival of the Steamer Mariposa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The arrival of the Corwin on the morning of the 14th inst., at Honolulu, according to interviews with passengers on board the Mariposa, occasioned considerable excitement. Rumors as to the purport of her mission were freely circulated, and speculation was rife as to the instructions to Minister Willis. The supporters of the Queen confidently contended that President Cleveland had finally decided upon an aggressive move which would speedily result in the restoration of the monarchy. The adherents of the Provisional Government, on the other hand, confident in their ability to maintain their ascendancy, waited patiently for definite information. All attempts to obtain possession of San Francisco papers were unsuccessful, and the officers of the revenue cutter refused to impart any information as to the status of the Hawaiian controversy when they sailed from port. The excitement increased as it became known that the Mariposa would be detained, pending the completion of advices for Washington. As it was the steamer was detained five hours until the bulky correspondence for President Cleveland had been sent aboard.

Nicholas Wolf, of Chicago, in an interview with the United Press representative, said that he had visited the Provisional Government's defences and characterized them as effective for offensive or defensive tactics. The barricading of the Government building is being continued with uninterrupted activity. One hundred and fifty picked Provisional troops slept on their arms. Arrangements have been so perfectly made and such thorough discipline is enforced that on the slightest movement on the part of Royalists or their sympathisers fully fifteen hundred men, thoroughly equipped, could be called into the field in ten minutes. Around the palace two heavy Krupp guns, placed by the late King Kalakaua, and two Gatling guns have been stationed in addition to nineteen smaller pieces.

When the Mariposa sailed detachments of the Provisional Government's soldiers were digging rifle pits. The principal parts of Liliuokalani's regalia have been stripped and relegated to the Government museum. All the monarchial decorations of the throne room, also in and about the palace, including the throne itself, have been dismounted, in fact everything pertaining to the insignia of royalty has been taken down.

The feeling of the adherents of the Provisional Government is one of positive determination, so much so as to be generally accepted as a conclusive sign that the monarchy in Hawaii is a thing of the past.

E. A. Williams, of this city, who has been on a visit to the Islands, said there was a great though unostentatious excitement at Honolulu on the arrival of the Corwin. In view of the many conflicting rumors of the general feeling and of the uncertainty as to how far President Cleveland would carry out his policy of restoring the Queen, the excitement among both parties was intense. The Provincial Government, he said, was sanguine of its ability to resist the Queen's forcible restoration and was fully determined to meet force by force. It was generally understood by all the parties that the Corwin's mission was to bring special instructions to Minister Willis.

The nature of these instructions was unofficially known during the afternoon of the day she arrived. Their purport was understood to mean that it was impossible to resort to force in the attempt to place the Queen on the throne. The Provisional Government and its supporters were not at all surprised by this turn of affairs, as they all along contended that the employment of force was altogether out of the question unless sanctioned by Congress. The present situation was accepted as a matter of fact. The possibility of marines from U. S. ships being called in has never had any disturbing influence upon the Provisional Government. There were some rumors of disaffection among the marines, and, in fact, it was suggested that in the event of matters reaching a crisis this disaffection might be found to amount to insubordination.

In conclusion, Mr. Williams said that anyone having any interest on the Island would benefit by the continuance of the present Government in power is apparent and conclusive. The return of the Queen, he said, was absolutely impossible without the employment of force, and a strong force at that, too.

The policy of the Government so far as they adopt any, is that the administration intend Mr. Willis to do all he can to restore the Queen without using actual force; but that for the use of force Congress will be asked the necessary power.

In executive session at two p.m. to-day, President Dole stated that Minister Willis had persistently declined to impart to this Government any knowledge whatever of his instructions, and that their ignorance was complete as far as any knowledge derived from him was concerned. The Government has framed an ultimatum, in which it declined to negotiate for the restoration of the crown and declares that it will resist with military force any endeavor or attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. This ultimatum was held ready to be sent to Minister Willis, should he enter upon the fulfilment of his instructions.

Chief Justice Judd makes public his denial of the ex-Queen's published statement to Minister Blount that he expressed assent to her observation that the "present constitution is full of defects."

By sailing vessel, Washington dates to the 27th ult. were received with Liluokalani's statement to Mr. Blount. The Americans laid hold of this document and tore it to pieces with eager relish, treating it as a complete disclosure of her own case and of her own cabinet. The Royalist papers have treated it very gingerly. Claus Spreckels' libel suit against Editor Smith was thrown out of court yesterday. Smith will immediately bring suit against Claus Spreckels for $50,000 damages.

U. S. Vice-consul Boyd was married on the 12th instant to Miss Carmen Vida, Consul Eliman being best man.

The Treasury report this week shows an available cash balance of $150,230. This is an increase of about $30,000 from last week, owing to the collection of taxes.

WORK DONE ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the unemployed at Tower Hill yesterday, Williams, one of the leaders of the idle workingmen, announced that a society was being formed in order to prevent an evasion of the Merchandise Marks act by foreign manufacturers. The society would also carry out an invitation to induce the public to refuse to purchase any articles made abroad. He added that a committee which would be composed of workingmen, would be appointed to approach the Government and the local authorities with reference to articles made abroad and paid for by the British taxpayer. He alleged that the boilers of British gunboats were made in France, and also that an order for 250,000 swords and bayonets had been placed in Germany. Williams further declared that the General Post Office had given an order to Siemens of Berlin to lay a new cable from Liverpool to New York at a cost of £2,000,000. The London School Board, he said, had its printing done abroad.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Western Daily Mail of Cardiff, the leading daily paper of Wales, makes an editorial attack upon J. H. Rogers, managing director of E. Morewood & Co., the largest house in the tinplate trade, growing out of a speech he made at Marion, Ind., a few weeks ago. In his speech he said he was paying his workmen three times as much as he paid in Wales, and as long as the tariff on tinplate remained he expected to continue paying the same wages. If the tariff were abolished he could not pay wages any higher than was paid in Wales. He added that he was surprised to learn that many workmen owned their own houses, as such a thing was unknown in Wales. The Western Mail says that as Mr. Rogers was a truth-loving gentlemen he could not have made such a statement, for scores of his own workmen at Llanely and Cwmbwria owned the houses they occupied. However, if the workmen employed in tin-making in Indiana received three times the wages paid in Wales, the fact that Welsh tin-platers are trooping back from the United States suggests that if the wages are higher the work at all events is more scarce, as men do not usually flee from big wages.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Vessels Ordered by Brazilian Government to Make Way for the Great Guns.

American Merchantmen Protest Against Being Cleared with Their Cargo at Rio.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.—(Special)—Merchant vessels plying at the regular anchorage for trading vessels between Cobras and Enexado islands have been asked by the Government to leave the vicinity, so that the Government force may fire on the insurgents who are in possession of the islands without running the risk of striking the merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A cable message from eight commanders of American merchantmen at present anchored in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, protesting against alleged interference with their rights by the insurgents, was received by Secretary Gresham, yesterday, and by him sent to Secretary Herbert, as it concerned the authority of the war vessels of the United States. The merchants contended that they were prevented by the constant firing between the insurgent and Government forces from landing their cargoes at the Custom house, although the regular Government had given them permission to do so, and they asked that the commanders of the American cruisers be instructed to see that they were not debarred from this privilege. Secretary Herbert has decided that he has no authority to instruct Captain Picking in the premises, and that attempts to land cargoes from American ships by means of lighters or otherwise must be made at the risk of the commanders, notwithstanding that these privileges are secured for the British and German vessels.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Mariposa brought very little general news from Australia or New Zealand and Samoa.

There has been a general election in New Zealand, and the Government was restored by a handsome majority. It was the first election since women's suffrage became law, and ladies were conspicuous at all the polling places. Nearly 5,000 women voted in the North Island alone.

Steamers of the Messageries Maritime company will probably soon be coming to San Francisco. At present the vessels of that line run between Sydney and Marseilles.

When the Mariposa was at Sydney, Comte Douville Maillefeu, was at Brisbane arranging for a line of steamers to run between Brisbane and San Francisco, calling at Fiji, Hawaii and New Caledonia. If this line is put in operation, there will then be three lines of steamers between the Pacific Coast and Australia.

SAMOAN ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Advices from Samoa by the Mariposa state that the measles epidemic is practically at an end. It, however, wrought considerable harm and proved very fatal. The death roll throughout the Islands is expected to reach fully one thousand.

Thomas Mayben, who has for some time past acted as Secretary of State to the Samoan Government, has resigned his position. There was great friction between him and the consuls (who have been acting as advisers to the King) which culminated in the Samoans, who desired to conciliate the consuls, asking Mayben to resign.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and all other blood diseases. Hood's and only Hood's.

CRONIN MURDER.

Lively Contentions at the Trial—One Witness Called Down—Important Argument.

Mrs. Foy Appears on the Stand—A Much Harrassed and Intimidated Witness.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A sensational obstacle was raised to-day by the defence at the trial of Daniel Coughlin, which may keep the testimony of twenty important witnesses for the prosecution from reaching the ears of the jury. The taking of testimony came suddenly to a standstill, the witness whose story was objected to receiving orders to step down. The jury retired, and during the argument the judge instructed the bailiffs to take the jury back to the hotel for the night. The judge was so impressed with the importance of the question that he adjourned the court without finally ruling upon it, although his previous remarks indicated a leaning toward the defendant. Mrs. Hermann, a milliner, living opposite the Windsor block, where Dr. Cronin resided, was called to testify to a conversation at the Conklin home, May 5, with Patrick O'Sullivan, in which the dead conspirator said something about Dr. Cronin being a spy and about the professional contract with the doctor.

The defendant's lawyer interposed an objection, and Judge Tuthill over-ruled it without further ceremony. Both lawyers protested, saying they had something to say and a few authorities to cite. The jurors left their seats, and the legal battle began. The substance of the objection was that the proposed evidence was not admissible, because O'Sullivan was not on trial, and it related to a conversation on May 5, that the conspiracy had been consummated after the alleged murder had been committed, and the rule of the law was that the language, acts or conduct of one conspirator, after the conspiracy had come to an end, could not be admitted as evidence against a co-conspirator on trial.

In arguing against the position taken by the defence, Attorney Bottome contended that the State was composed to prove that at least one of the persons charged in the indictment was guilty in addition to Coughlin before a conspiracy could be proved. The State proposed to go ahead and try the head men as well as the living conspirator before the bar in order to prove a conspiracy. Mr. Bottome laid great stress on the fact that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, had ruled in a similar case in favor of his contention.

Attorney Donahue cast reflections on the decision of the distinguished Michigan jurist, and was sharply criticised by Attorney Bottome.

Judge Tuthill wrestled as much as the time to the case cited that he read it in full and discussed both sides of the question fully with the lawyers. Then he reserved his decision until to-morrow.

There was another sensation in the day's proceedings when Attorney Bottome unexpectedly called the name of Mrs. Foy as a witness. Before Mrs. Foy had time to reach the witness's chair from the rear of the judge's seat, the defendant's lawyers protested against Mrs. Foy telling her story, because they had received no notice of such intention to call her this afternoon, and they were not prepared to argue the question of admitting her testimony.

Attorney Scanlan told the court after the jury had retired that Mrs. Foy was in danger of breaking down physically and mentally and he wanted to wash his hands of all responsibility for her appearance in court at any other time. She had been threatened by the emissaries of the conspirators. She had been harrassed, frightened and intimidated at her house and had sat up all last night so as to be here to-day. She was afraid to go to sleep.

Judge Tuthill said he would order officers to guard her during the night and see that she was not molested. He had a talk with her in his chamber, and announced that she could be called to-morrow. Police officers will be on duty all night.

"Cronin!" called out Mr. Bottome, the public prosecutor, after the official stenographer had read the previous testimony of the late Michael Ries, the laborer who found the personal effects of the murdered man in the sewer. There were traces of excitement among the audience and all eyes were turned on Arnold, a gray-haired man, as he emerged from the judge's chamber and walked behind the bench to the witness chair. He was brother and only relative of the murdered doctor who has appeared in connection with the famous conspiracy, and came from Kansas to testify briefly in identification. He told the court and jury that he was 64 years old and lived in Jackson County, Kansas, where he resided at the time his brother was murdered. They last met alive at Carlinville, Ills., eight years ago. The doctor was living in St. Louis then.

AGAINST DYNAMITERS.

BERLIN, Dec 21.—The new anti-Anarchist law provides imprisonment and penal servitude for people who incite others to use explosives. Persons found in possession of chemicals for use in explosives for evil purposes are liable to fifteen years' imprisonment, and persons causing explosions from ten years to penal servitude for life.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Senate has adopted the explosives and association bill.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Federal Council have rejected the proposal to abolish the exceptional laws governing Alsace and Lorraine. This course was taken in harmony with the views of Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Administrator, who thinks the two provinces not yet ready for the ordinary legal conditions prevailing in other parts of Germany.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The case of Commodore Stanton, who was detached from the command of the U. S. steamer squadron at Rio Janeiro for saluting Insurgent Admiral Mello, was disposed of by Secretary Herbert to-day by an order restoring Commodore Stanton to duty, although strongly disapproving of his action.

DECLINES ASSISTANCE.

Provisional Government Think That They Can Cope With Hawaiian Royalists.

Mr. Blair Introduces a Resolution in Congress to Inquire Fully Into the Revolution.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Ann Arbor contains some interesting quotations from a letter written to Mrs. G. H. Mead, wife of one of the Ann Arbor university professors, by a member of the family in Hawaii. Mrs. Mead is a sister of Commissioner Castle, recently sent to Washington City with other representatives of the Hawaiian Provisional Government. This is a quotation from the letter:

"Mrs. Willis told me herself how overwhelmed with surprise they were at finding the community here equal, if not far ahead of any city of its size in America in culture, refinement, etc. 'Why, you have no idea,' said she, 'of the dense ignorance that exists in America in regard to these islands. I told Mr. Willis that Mrs. Dole was a lady who would grace the White House quite as well as the lady who now reigns there, or any other; that is saying a good deal.' Mr. Willis said as much and more, showing how strongly he was impressed with the character of the people in charge. He was led to believe that a few low-class whites and beach combers had done all this business of overturning the Queen's Government."

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 20.—"To a person acquainted with the real condition of affairs in Hawaii as I am," said Captain R. D. Cutler of the barkentine Klickitat, who brought the news to the United States, December 4, of Minister Willis' famous interview, wherein he intimated that ex-Commissioner Blount had misrepresented important matters to President Cleveland, "Mr. Cleveland's message is positively revolting. He has either been imposed upon by unscrupulous agents or else he has abandoned every American principle that has characterized these United States in the last 100 years. The correspondence as published from Blount and others affecting the change of government and the action of Minister Stevens is false, and the fact is apparent to every person cognizant with Hawaiian history.

"Minister Stevens' action was consistent with American honor and integrity in every essential particular, and was a violent contrast to the conduct of Blount, who not only affiliated with the Queen's intimate friends, but distributed his photographs around among the Royalists. If the people of the United States could but understand the character of the men in whom the Queen put her trust and confidence a rapid change of feeling akin to that of disgust toward the policy of the administration would ensue. You never saw about any amount of negroes in the South. I wish they could have a few years' experience in Hawaii governed by an unchaste Queen and an unprincipled cabinet."

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Replying to the offer of a company which was organized here to go to Honolulu and fight for the Provisional Government, President Dole declines the proffered assistance, and says: "With the present forces we feel we can successfully meet and overcome any attempt of the people here to restore the monarchy, and under the circumstances we would not feel justified in seeking physical assistance from without."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Blair (Rep., N.H.,) instructs the committee on foreign affairs to inquire fully into the circumstances of the late revolution in the government of the Hawaiian islands and the connection our government and its officials had in the matter, especially as to the charges of the President made in his message to Congress concerning the actions of Captain Willis and Minister Stevens. If found necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to make the investigation in the Hawaiian Islands they are to apply to the House for authority to go there. A preamble to the resolution reviews statements recently made regarding Hawaii, and quotes that section of the President's message, in which he says he believes that a candid and thorough examination into the facts will force the conviction that the Provisional Government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. The honor and welfare of the people of the United States, and the prudence and veracity of high officials the preamble says, in conclusion, are called into question.

GLADSTONIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At the bye-election in the Accrington division of Lancashire, Joseph Francis Leese, Gladstonian, was elected over Herman Hodge, Conservative, by a vote of 5,822 to 5,564. At the last general election Mr. Leese received 6,019 votes and Mr. Hodge 5472. Mr. Leese succeeds himself in the House of Commons. He was obliged to contest the seat again because he recently accepted the Recordership of Manchester. The Conservatives expected to defeat Mr. Leese. They prophesied that the men who voted for Home Rule last year had become disgusted with the cause since the discussion of the bill, and would bring back the constituency to the Conservatives, who held it before the last general election.

BRAZILIAN CONCERNS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Herald's dispatch from Montevideo says: A correspondent at Rio sends word that the commander of the British squadron has received express orders from London to protect British interests in Brazil and disregard the blockade of the port threatened by the rebel fleet. The Brazilian Government has officially designated a new landing place for foreign vessels, called Plaza Harmonia.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 21.—Captain Baker, who left New York in command of the new Brazilian steamer Nictheroy, has been superseded by Captain Alvaro Nunez, formerly commander of the Brazilian warship Republica. The change is not well received by the Americans on board, but it is believed most of the expert men, especially the rapid-fire gunners, will continue in the service. Late to-day Captain Nunez shipped sixty new men and sent several of the New York crew ashore. The rest of the seamen shipped at New York were compelled to sail in spite of protests and the strike for higher wages. There was serious disturbance on board the Nictheroy. Several men who desired to leave the ship engaged in a struggle with the remainder of the crew, and a number were finally clapped in irons and confined below decks. The Associated Press correspondent on board the Nictheroy has learned that her consort, the America, has arrived at Maranhao and is expected here to-day or to-morrow, when both vessels will probably sail southwards.

MELLO'S RETIREMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Brazilian Minister Mendonca yesterday gave an interesting expose of the significance of the retirement of Admiral Mello from the head of the revolution and the placing of Senor Dagama in the front. "These revolutionary chiefs," he said, "held a meeting on November 7th, two months after Admiral Mello had begun his movement. At that time Senor Dagama declined to ally himself openly with the insurgents, unless he was permitted to announce that the revolution had for its object the restoration of the monarchy. Admiral Mello, however, felt that such a step would be unwise, and refused to sanction it. Senor Dagama told him to go ahead and conduct the fight as long as he could upon the lines that he had laid down for himself at the beginning. In the meantime Senor Dagama would remain neutral and hold himself in readiness to change the plan of campaign in accordance with his suggestion, whenever Admiral Mello found himself at the end of his resources.

This came sooner possibly than either of them had anticipated, for inside of the month Admiral Mello found it desirable to return from Rio on his ships, turning the command over to Senor Dagama, who thereupon issued his famous pronunciamento in favor of the monarchy. But he will be no more successful than Admiral Mello was. Notwithstanding the fact that he is an abler man than Mello, Dagama has steadily lost ground, having been compelled to abandon two of the islands in the harbor which were in possession of the insurgents when Admiral Mello took to the high seas. He has completely failed also in creating the slightest disaffection among the military forces of the Republic, which in both the regular and militia branches are loyally devoted to the present administration.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Australian Conference Delayed—Inland Revenue Accrued During the Month of November.

Trade Between Canada and the West Indies—Salmon Fishery License—Lacrosse Presentation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—A telegram has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce from Sir Thomas McIlwraith, of Queensland, stating that on account of the illness of his wife, who is at present with him in Japan, his arrival in Canada will be delayed for three or four weeks. Sir Thomas comes to arrange the details of the Intercolonial conference.

The Inland revenue accrued during November shows an increase of $90,000.

Direct trade between Canada and the West Indies is showing a most gratifying development. The last steamer dispatched from Halifax had included in her cargo 3,000 barrels of Canadian flour.

Under the draft regulations, sent to British Columbia to obtain the views of the canners, there is no limit to the total number of licences that may be issued. Each *bona fide* fisherman who is a British subject is entitled to one, and the cost is reduced from $20 to $10. Each cannery is entitled to twenty fishing licenses. For the rest it will have to employ or buy salmon from fishermen who have licenses of their own. Settlers who want to net salmon for family use can get a domestic license for $2 a year.

The Capital Lacrosse club to-night presented a magnificent championship trophy to Sir A. P. Caron, honorary president of the club, in recognition of his efforts to promote lacrosse. Sir Adolphe made an appropriate reply, and afterwards entertained the boys in his usual hospitable manner.

ICE SHOVE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—(Special)—There was a big ice-shove last night. The water at the pumping station took a sudden jump about 10.30 last night. From 12 above river datum it went up to 16½ feet. The gates had to be shut and pumping commenced at 12½ feet. The intimation that the water had risen was first announced by the automatic bell at the Craig street pumping works, where steam was already up, ready to begin. At Hochelaga the Hudon cotton mills furnace room was flooded and work had to be stopped. At Mills street the rise was from 12 to 17 feet. Here they began to pump at 15 feet. The water is now stated by the Road department to be only two feet below the revetment wall. City Surveyor St. George says that all chance of crossing the river before Christmas is now gone. He expects to see the water rise yet higher, especially with so much water coming down from the west, where much of the snows have fallen and rain. The rise in the temperature has proved a veritable "church steeple." At 7 o'clock last evening at the city hall it was three degrees below zero, at 6 o'clock this morning twenty-seven degrees above—a rise of thirty degrees in eleven hours. At noon thirty-two degrees, where thawing commences, was reached. By measurement at Allan's wharf at noon the water was found to be two and one-half feet below the revetment wall. The river is again open in the vicinity of the bridge and a broad stretch of the St. Lawrence blue is to be seen near Windmill Point.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

DEAR SIRS,—I can truly say that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. It is worth its weight in gold.

HARRY PALMER, Lorneville, Ont.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Seizure of the "Haytian Republic" Set Aside—Small Iron Hall Dividend.

Resolution of Thanks Passed to Ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The case of the United States vs. the steamer Haytian Republic has been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The steamer was seized in Seattle. Her owners gave bail and she was released. When the Haytian Republic reached Portland she was seized again on a charge of being a smuggler and having illegally landed Chinese and opium in Oregon. The judge of the Circuit court of Oregon held that the ship, having been seized by the United States as a smuggler in Washington, could not be seized again on a similar charge in Oregon. The Court of Appeals upheld the lower court.

AUBURN, N.Y., Dec. 21.—There are mutterings of another strike among the Lehigh men on this division. They are dissatisfied with their treatment since the strike and say there will be a monster meeting of organized labor at Syracuse and other points to discuss the situation. In case of another strike it is claimed the New York Central employes will go out with them. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen predicts a mighty revolution in labor circles if another strike be determined upon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The New York authorities have so far failed to get any traces of the individual or individuals responsible for the circulation of the new note. A description of the counterfeit note has been sent to treasury agents throughout the country, with instructions to communicate with the banks, and advise the department in the case of any of the spurious greenbacks turning up. The counterfeit is a dangerous one, being a production of the photo-pen-and-ink process, and has excellent imitations of the signatures of W. S. Rosecrans, registrar of the treasury, and J. N. Huston, treasurer of the United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The certificate holders of the Iron Hall will get a few dollars out of that concern in time for Christmas uses. To-morrow Receiver Failey, under the recent order of Judge Winter, will commence to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to all certificate holders of the order who have filed and proved their claims. This, however, does not include the warrant holders or the holders of matured certificates at the time the receiver was appointed. The amount to be distributed will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—The resolutions of thanks to Mr. Powderly which were adopted after the acceptance of his resignation by the recent convention of the Knights of Labor are being handsomely engrossed, and after being enclosed in a massive frame will be forwarded to his home at Scranton. There is a suspicion of something cynical in the fact that under the resolution of the convention there will be attached to the parchment the signatures of two officers of the convention who were his most bitter opponents, and who led the fight upon him that resulted in his retirement to private life.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—George C. Bartley, Conservative, called the attention of the House of Commons to-day to a public speech made by Edmund F. Knox, anti-Parnellite, to the effect that shares of the British South Africa Company had been given to a number of members of the House of Commons for the purpose of influencing them to support the company.

Mr. Knox denied that he had said the shares had been given to members for corrupt purposes. It was an ordinary commercial transaction. If anything he had said implied that members had been bought he withdrew the remarks and apologized for them.

Mr. Bartley was not satisfied with the apology. He said it did not go far enough, and the matter ought to be dealt with as a breach of privilege.

Mr. Gladstone held that the matter should not be made the subject of a motion declaring it to be a breach of privilege. He said further that Mr. Knox had absolutely withdrawn the statement.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House, suggested that Mr. Knox ought to be asked to specifically withdraw the statement that "Several members of the House had been allotted shares, £3 being payable on the allotment, which they could sell next day for £4."

Mr. Knox said he declined to withdraw what he knew to be fact. He only withdrew the inference that members had been influenced in their public conduct by receiving shares.

Mr. Balfour then said that this was the most serious accusation that had been brought against the House during the whole of his Parliamentary experience. He recommended that Mr. Knox's apology be accepted; but moved that the statement be placed upon the records that the words were a breach of privilege.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he doubted if anything could be gained by adopting the motion.

The motion was negatived without division.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a "rich American," whose name is not given, has secured an option on the library of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, which has been in the market for some time. It includes 25,000 volumes, printed in some thirty-five alphabets, and among which are volumes, lacking in the collections of the British Museum and the Bodleian library at Oxford. Strong efforts have been made for some time by Mr. Gladstone to raise a fund for the purchase of the library and its presentation to the British Museum, but without success. The upset price placed on the collection has been $400,000. Developments concerning the identity of the American purchaser are likely to be made in a few days.