

"IN STATU QUO."

Proposal to Organize a Constitutional Government for Hawaii—An Upper Chamber.

What Theophilus Davies Thinks—No Opposition if the U. S. Declares for Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Oriental S. S. Co.'s steamship City of Peking has arrived from Honolulu with advice to the 5th instant.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—Minister Thurston returns to Washington per a. a. Australia. He has been for two weeks in close conference with his Government. Mr. Thurston last evening expressed himself as having become much impressed since his arrival with the strength of the evidence that, during November, Minister Willis did actually possess authority to use the naval forces in restoring the Queen. While the publication of the instructions sent to Minister Willis by the Corwin seems to settle the fact that after that time he had power to use force, it is still more certain that he caused it to be understood by parties that he would use force. Joseph O. Carter, the Queen's trusted adviser and confidant, after the Corwin came gave to his nephew, Charles L. Carter, private warning on December 16, to beware, as the naval forces were on the point of landing to restore the Queen.

Charles had his rifle ready to meet them. J. O. Carter unquestionably believed what he was saying. Much interest is expressed about Willis' long letter of November 16, which the President withholds from Congress. It is generally believed to describe the Queen's revelations of her character in refusing clemency in terms so derogatory to her that the disclosure would impair the cordiality of subsequent relations with her. The recent correspondence of President Dole and Minister Willis was given in substance in the United Press dispatches of January 1. That correspondence was continued by Mr. Willis demanding the meaning of the term "menacing attitude," or something equivalent, which Dole applied. The terms of the answer made by President Dole have not yet been learned. The Government has renewed the serious consideration of the often discussed question of formally organizing the Government under a permanent constitutional form. It is quite possible that parliamentary forms may be adopted at an early date.

The Star yesterday advocated the establishment of an Upper House, representing property interests and possessing special powers, with a Lower House to be chosen with a wider suffrage, all voters to read and write English. This would exclude most of the Asiatics. In the Honolulu Bulletin of the 5th, Theo. Davis scores President Dole for "not touching upon the vital point" made by President Cleveland, who finds that "the Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people nor with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent." Mr. Davis concludes: "That power (the United States) will never consent to regard the dictations of honor and the laws of nations as a lower order of considerations than the will of the Hawaiian people." The Honolulu drug stores have a large stock of bandages on hand, prepared in expectation of that fight which Mr. Willis did not bring off.

The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of January 5, says: "Since our last news, sent per Warrimoo on the 1st, all has been quiet. The Government has removed all the sand bags from the verandah of the Executive building, whence sharpshooters were to pick off the attacking naval forces. Should Congress order the Queen to be restored by force no resistance would be attempted. The sand bag defenses on the ground are left against a possible Royalist insurrection. The Government has small fear of any such attempt, but remain on the alert."

Theophilus Davies, Kailani's guardian, writes to the Bulletin of the 3rd, with great solemnity of "the decision of the U. S. Government delivered through the lips of a Christian gentleman, who declared that he spoke with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation and in the name and by the authority of the United States of America. The President's statement carries with it the stern condemnation of the men and women who have suffered themselves to be led by whatever arguments have been offered into an effort to subvert a nation."

On the annexation side there seems to prevail a disposition to see farcical elements in Mr. Willis' demands. Mr. Davies yesterday declared his entire confidence that Congress will be subservient to the President's will, and will restore the Queen by force. Mr. Davies' personal knowledge of Mr. Cleveland's views entitles his opinions to great weight as experience here has fully proved.

The last edition of one of the San Francisco papers contains following under Honolulu, Jan. 6.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a suit against the United States for an immense sum of money. Such is the startling news heard here to-day, hardly before the sailing of the steamer Australia. This information comes from a source which makes it absolutely trustworthy, and it is believed that before the next steamer sails from here for San Francisco the news will become more or less public property on the islands. The agents of the ex-Queen now in the United States have informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of the annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly useless. Under this information, and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the Provisional Government Queen Liliuokalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions, and will seek pecuniary solace in a suit for heavy damages against the American Government. Her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his messages to Congress, by Secretary Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland, by Commissioner Blount in the report of his investigations, and upon the further fact that, recognizing the justice of her cause, and acknowledging that a wrong has been done her, the United States endeavored to induce the Provisional Government to surrender in her favor. The claim for damages will also be made upon the ground that she was deposited solely by an armed force of the United States, acting under the advice and direction of Minister Stevens. It is well known among leading Royalists that a representative of the ex-Queen left here long ago for San Francisco. He was instructed to open negotiations with the State depart-

ment concerning the payment of a large sum to the ex-Queen as a partial return for the loss of her sceptre. What action he has taken, if any, has not been learned here. His identity is closely concealed.

FRENCH LOSSES AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The French exhibitors at the world's fair now place the loss on Monday night's fire at \$30,000. The losses are largely covered by insurance, but the French companies have already entered a protest against the payment. French consul, Browart, is now in Washington City to learn the attitude of the government toward paying the claims of the exhibitors. They propose to be recouped for their losses and unless an amicable agreement is reached the courts will be called upon to adjudicate the matter. There also comes from Washington the fact that Congress will probably order an investigation of the recent fire. There is a general belief that the exposition company has been derelict in its duties to the exhibitors, and an attempt will be made by a congressional committee to fix the responsibility. "We will not pay a cent to any one for the loss by fire," said President Higginbotham of the exposition company. "When invitations were extended to foreign exhibitors it was expressly stipulated that we would not be responsible for any damages by fire."

CAPITAL NOTES.

Fast Atlantic Steamship Service—What Five Nanaimo Pilots Earned.

How it is Said a Civil Service Examination Was Passed—Insolvency Bill.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The Dominion Government lately refused to recon to Nova Scotia the sum of \$671,000 paid by the Government of that Province on account of the Eastern Extension railway which forms part of the Intercolonial system.

The Government will entertain proposals for a fast Atlantic service on the basis of a subsidy of three quarters of a million, but are not likely to exceed that.

Five pilots of Nanaimo, B. C., averaged \$4,000 each last year. The annual meeting of the National Council of the women of Canada will take place at Ottawa during the session of Parliament. Edward Morse, packer in the Post Office department, was sent to jail by the civil service examiners for eight days for refusing to answer questions. Morse passed a recent examination, but wrote at Montreal, and it is charged, got some one to personate him.

A separate school row is developing here. To-day Frigon, a candidate for one vote at the last election, appealed to have the election annulled on the ground of undue clerical influence.

Copies of the Insolvency bill, prepared by the Finance department, are being sent to the Boards of Trade for suggestions.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

YARMOUTH, N.S., Jan. 15.—There was another blaze on Saturday night, the fire being discovered in Webster Bros' dry goods shop in the American Hotel building, and had it out after two hours' hard work. The shop was badly scorched and the stock mostly destroyed. The building was owned by J. R. Wyman, who had some furniture stored in some upstairs rooms which was considerably damaged by smoke and water. The Webbers had \$800 insurance in Spinnys' agency, and Wyman's furniture was insured for \$500 in the Commercial Union, and the building was covered by the Etna for \$1,500.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—J. McArthur Griffith, until two years ago a well known assignee and accountant of this city, lately living in Buffalo, N. Y., was instantly killed at Suspension Bridge while walking across the track from the depot to the hotel.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—Mr. H. G. Joly, in referring to the report that he will accompany Hon. Mr. Laurier on his next political tour of Ontario, says it is not in the interest of the party that he will visit Ontario, but to dispel the prejudice that exists against Quebec.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—On Friday Halifax experienced its heaviest snow storm for years, over two feet falling. The street railway, for the first time in years, has to substitute sleighs for cars.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—Hon. John Hearn, M. P. for Quebec West, and L. Z. Jones, M. P. for Cape, are both seriously ill and it is doubtful if either will be able to attend the next session of Parliament.

SHEPARD, N. B., Jan. 14.—Harper & Webster shoe factory and G. Holland's residence adjoining have been totally destroyed by fire; loss \$25,000.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 14.—The damage by the boiler explosion was about \$2,500, and nobody was hurt.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—It is rumored here that W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has taken a seat in the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

LIONEL STAGGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14.—Comptroller Ekeles has not only received the telegraphed resignation of Receiver Stagge, but a telegram that the bondsmen, with full knowledge of Stagge's crime and punishment, are willing to trust him. The comptroller has telegraphed Bank Examiner Eldridge, now in Portland, to furnish him full particulars, pending the arrival of which he reserves his decision.

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—Stagge went to Honolulu from San Francisco early in 1891. He claimed to represent the Chronicle, also the Chicago Inter-Ocean. On his arrival at Honolulu he was in favor with the court, basing his claims for recognition largely on his newspaper connections. He was received much sought after. A petition is being circulated by leading Jewish business men asking that Stagge be retained in the receivership of the Oregon National Bank. In regard to the charge that Stagge's conduct in Honolulu was not above reproach, he furnishes a letter from Admiral Brown, speaking in the highest terms of him and his social career while in the Islands.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—If the appeal of Vallant be dismissed it is expected he will be guillotined on February 5.

PROVES UNSEAWORTHY.

The Crew of the "Niotheroy" Say That the Ship Is Unsafe.

Rebel Successes—Admiral da Gama Expecting to Be Reinforced.

MONTVIDEO, Jan. 15.—The garrison of Bage, which is being besieged by the insurgents, have become so seriously pinched for provisions that they have been consuming for the last few days horses, cats and other animals. There was a lively skirmish on Saturday at Santa Rosa station, between the local troops and General Sampaio, who is marching to the relief of Bage, and the rebel forces under General Silva Tavares.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—Admiral da Gama says the policy of the insurgents is to hold out till help comes. They have not men enough to hold the mainland. The insurgents, he says, recaptured the government magazine on Ilha da Governador recently and secured a large supply of ammunition. On Thursday they captured Engaio island and made seventy prisoners. Much ammunition, together with two cannon, fell into their hands. Many of those captured joined the insurgents. He thinks the insurgents can hold their own for two months at least. The insurgents were in accord with General Camerindo, commander of the victorious army at Curitiba, in the state of Sao Paulo.

Da Gama added: "If we get Niotheroy, we will surely win. We will demand belligerent rights based on these three lines: Our force comprises all the Brazilian navy service except two ships; second, we control three southern states, the Government having no organized force south of Sao Paulo; third, we have made war for nearly five months and have organized a government in the south." He reiterated the statement that the insurgent leaders were fighting for the people; that the people may say freely what form of government. Da Gama was emphatic in his denunciation of the Government for allowing the insurgents to hospital on Cobras island to be fired upon. Eight shells, he said, exploded among the wounded, and the scenes which followed were pitiable.

The officers of the U. S. cruiser San Francisco were astonished to find Admiral Mello and his flagship Aquidaban here, as the last they heard of the rebel commander, at Bahia, was that he was still operating in the north. Admiral Benham, upon arrival at the U. S. cruiser Charleston, and later received visits from foreign officers. Admiral Mello is reported to have been in constant communication with the shore since his arrival here, and important developments are expected shortly. The explosions in the rebel fort Villegaignon and on board the Aquidaban were more serious than at first stated. The explosion in the fort is variously reported as of a gun and of a magazine. Fifteen soldiers were killed and the fort was badly damaged. The explosion of a gun on the Tamandare killed six marines and wounded eight. The rebels are reported as much disheartened by these accidents, and Mello's adherents are encouraged. A rumor that an agent of Peixoto caused the explosion in the fort denied by the rebels. It is asserted and contradicted that the rebels contemplate attacking the government fleet and then Rio itself.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs made this statement to-day to the correspondent of the United Press: The fortification of Copacabana island was merely an insurgent feat, the Government batteries on Armacoes hill commanding the position completely. The vessels which started out recently with the Aquidaban, under Admiral Mello, recouped to return back insurgent forces. The Aquidaban, yesterday without admiral, returned to the harbor. It was said that he did not take the troops aboard because their officers feared being overtaken by the Government dynamite cruiser Niotheroy. The truth is, however, that the Government victory in Itajai has demoralized the Santa Catharina insurgents. It is now admitted that Admiral Mello will sail on the Republics in Parahoua Bay. Rear Admiral Benham, of the U. S. cruiser San Francisco, who saw the Niotheroy while his vessel was coaling at Pernambuco, praises the operations of her dynamite gun.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—Details received here from Rio show that the defeat of the government forces under the command of Copacabana is likely to be a serious blow to the insurgents. An effort to dislodge the insurgent force from the island on December 15, was the result of carelessness on the part of the government forces, which resulted in their falling into an ambush. The rout of the government troops was complete. Some of them escaped and threw themselves into the sea. Tallies were mortally wounded at the first fire, and died under an operation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A Herald's special from Montevideo says: News has just reached Rio of a small mutiny on the Niotheroy at Pernambuco, which forced Capt. Baker to shoot one or two of the crew. It is believed that the Niotheroy is really afraid to take the Niotheroy into the fight. She and the Aquidaban are about at sea nightly, fearing to be caught at anchor by the rebel ships.

SOUTHEASTON, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Conway and forty seamen who sailed from New York on the Brazilian cruiser Niotheroy have arrived from Pernambuco. While walking on the streets of the city, Wilson dropped dead. All the men seem to be in great distress, and the utmost discontent prevails among them. All the men speak in strong terms of the bad treatment they received on the Niotheroy, and assert that the vessel is unseaworthy and the officers entirely inefficient. The men are in a bitter mood and anxious to obtain the money due them so they can return home. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Mendonces, Brazilian minister, does not expect any decisive movement in Brazil before the last of this month or the first of February, when he thinks the Government will have its forces more ready for an aggressive movement against the rebels.

CHICAGO'S UNEMPLOYED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Extraordinary measures are to be taken by the mayor and superintendent of police to prevent a demonstration of the unemployed on Monday night next, and Tommy Morgan, the rampant socialist, who says the unemployed will assemble at the city hall on Monday night, whether the police want them or not, has been informed that if anything occurs he will be held responsible. The chief of police has sent word to Morgan that if anything happens in the way of bloodshed or violence the police will see he is hanged. Excitement throughout the city is intense, and the mayor to-day, to allay it as much as possible, announced that the city would speedily give work to 2,500 men, while 5,000 more would be provided for in a short time.

MELLO'S FLAGSHIP.

The "Aquidaban," Again in the Bay Before Rio—Safely Past the Forts.

Foreign Ministers Have Given Up All Their Efforts at Intervention.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent cables: Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, is again in the bay before Rio. She ran the gauntlet of the forts at the entrance to the harbor this morning as safely as she did when leaving it some weeks ago.

The Herald's Montevideo cable says: News has just been received here from the scene of the fighting in Rio Grande do Sul Brazil, that the rebels have captured San Juan Baptista, without meeting any opposition.

Captain Lang, the Commander of the British gunboat Sirius, was reported to be seriously ill, and purposed returning to England. This would leave Captain Pickering, of the Charleston, acting senior officer of the foreign fleet before Rio, because the captain of the French cruiser, Magenta, was actually entitled to the distinction, did not wish to act in that capacity.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio also reports that on January 4th all the Ministers of foreign Powers having warships in the bay, informed President Peixoto and General Saldanha that they would suspend all efforts at intervention between the contestants, and that both sides might go ahead and bombard each other to their hearts' content. But the foreign warships did not move from their anchorages, and the rebel vessels still remained encooped behind them, safe from President Peixoto's gunners.

ALASKA'S CRUSADE.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 12.—Governor James Sheakly is said to be responsible for the "savage crusade" which the officials of Alaska inaugurated with the New Year. The governor is a man of family and a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a strong advocate of temperance. As United States commissioner, which position he held for years before his appointment to his present higher position, Governor and Mrs. Sheakly had ample opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the peculiar phase of Alaska life which permits the adult males of the territory to openly cohabit with native women without losing their social standing. The Governor made up his mind to enforce the laws in this particular. Just as soon as he had fairly got settled down in his office he consulted the authorities at Washington, which resulted in instructions being sent out to United States District Attorney G. S. Johnson and Marshall Orville T. Porter to at once proceed against all the violators of section 6 of the Edmunds Act. The officials knew that to this suddenly enforce this law meant running counter to an almost overwhelming public sentiment.

The editors of the Juneau and Sitka newspapers were consulted and all of them agreed to uphold the officials in the discharge of what appeared to the latter to be no unimportant duty. Marshal Porter, in looking around where to make a beginning, decided upon the victim for his first arrest in the person of one Edna M. Cook, cook of his own household. He was examined before United States Commissioner E. C. Rogers, at Sitka. He was so surprised at the charge against him that he made no defense, was convicted, and imprisoned for fifteen days, receiving the full limit of a term of confinement. All parties violating this law, says the Sitka Herald, "or who contemplate its violation, have been duly warned to at once desist or meet pains and penalties of the laws for infraction. Having been duly warned, all parties who refuse to obey will be brought up with a return of turn and find themselves wriggling in the clutches of the law."

Since the agitation upon the subject first began seven couples at Sitka have sought the United States commissioner for the purpose of having their relations made legal. There is a rumor in circulation in official circles in Juneau which says that the news from that city that the United States steamer Pinta is likely to be ordered to that place from Sitka in order to inspect a cargo of marines with instructions to take the anti-cohabitation order. C. J. Mackay, a Juneau miner who is here, denies that illicit cohabitation is general with the people of Alaska. His statement to a correspondent is that not more than five men at Juneau and probably as many at Sitka are at present living with native women.

"NO RESTORATION"

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Minister Thurston, who arrived from Honolulu on Saturday, has made the following statement: "There is no likelihood of there being any radical change in Honolulu for the present. Matters are in suspense, awaiting developments in Washington City, and I do not believe anything will be done for the immediate present. The supporters of the government are united and unanimous in their approval of the course taken by President Dole, while the royalists have utterly lost hope since the Queen's action concerning amnesty to members of the Provisional Government has come to light. She is condemned by them unsparingly for her action, even the Royalist organ doing so editorially. The Provisional Government was never so strong as it is to-day. Some of the foreign correspondents speak of internal differences. I have just spent two weeks in daily communication with the leaders, both in and out of the Government, and found nothing but the most cordial feeling and earnest determination to stand and act together. Business is at a standstill, and the strain of suspense has been and is great, but I heard not the slightest suggestion of weakening or compromise." Mr. Thurston also stated that there was no political significance in the visit from Mr. Hearn, until recently vice-president of the Provisional Government. He is here merely on business.

Another authority says that nothing of a startling character has developed since the Warrimoo left on January 1. The Government decided to make public President Dole's reply to the Minister Willis' request that the Provisional Government retire and allow the Queen to be restored. Accordingly Mr. Dole's reply was published in full in the Honolulu papers. It is learned that after U. S. Minister Willis' had made his demand upon the Provisional Government, except several individuals from her guarantee of amnesty, he visited the ex-Queen urging

her to change her opinion. She refused to do this, and excepted from amnesty President Dole, W. O. Smith, Attorney-General Judd and several others.

At a recent meeting the Royalists announced that the main grounds upon which they stood were, first, that the Provisional Government acquired power not as revolutionists, but at the dictation of Minister Stevens and United States forces; second, in any event they considered that the whole matter must be referred to and settled at Washington City; third, that in case of such determination the new monarchy was to be protected by the forces of the United States, and that Americans were to be disarmed within six months by the aid of U. S. troops. The radical wing of the annexation party is making an active effort to obtain a larger representation in the Provisional Government. It having been announced that a vacancy would occur in the vice-presidency of the council, efforts are being made to place Walter G. Smith, of the Star, radical leader of the American movement in the place. The advisory council, however, has shown some opposition to this, and it is thought probable that serious political differences will arise. The radical annexationists state that should the missionary or representative of plantation interests in the position they will cause to support the Provisional Government. Both factions, however, are united on the proposition that there shall be no restoration.

Another ISANDULA. How Lobengula's Men Entrapped and Butchered the Wilson Party in Matabeleland. No Precautions Taken Against Surprise—A Bloody Massacre of the Bravest of the Brave. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15.—Details of the massacre of Capt. Wilson's party by Matabeles have been received from natives who were with King Lobengula at the time of the fight. Wilson's party consisted of forty British troops and about 100 native auxiliaries. They came upon King Lobengula, who had a strong force. Confident that the spirit of the Matabeles was thoroughly broken and intent on capturing the king, Wilson, without taking precautions against surprise, dashed forward with his troops. Lobengula, discovering the smallness of the attacking force, planned a successful ruse. He ordered the centre of his column to retreat before the British advance, while the flanks fell away on either side in order to surround the British. The plan worked perfectly. The troops, dashing resolutely forward, soon left the native auxiliaries far behind. Then the Matabeles in front made a stand, and those on the flanks began to close in. Wilson discovered his danger and tried to cut his way out to join his auxiliaries, but the Matabeles pressed him on every side in overwhelming numbers. The troops' horses balked when they were surrounded, and they were finally compelled to make a life and death stand, fighting from behind their dead horses as breastworks. Ammunition for their carbines soon gave out, and they then had to resort to their revolvers, and when there were no more cartridges for them, defending themselves with their swords.

Meanwhile the savages pressed closer and closer, and finally with savage yells swarmed down upon those who remained alive of the little band, and with assegais and clubs beat them to earth, and all was over after a struggle characterized by almost unexampled bravery. So ended another tragic chapter in the history of Great Britain's military operations in Africa, in which, as in others, perished some of her bravest soldiers and young sons of some of her best families, sent out to get the first taste of war.

Among the officers in the Wilson party were Capt. Fitzgerald, Judd, Greenfield, Kirton and Barrow, and Lieuts. Hughes and Hoffmeyer. Among the men of the line who went down under the irresistible forces of the savages was a son of Sir Julius Vogel, formerly general agent for New Zealand in London. During the latter part of the stand not a man of the British force was unwounded, and some of them were hit a dozen times. All reports are to the effect that the young troopers made a most gallant defense, keeping the savages at bay a comparatively long time owing to their accurate marksmanship and the steadiness with which they faced certain death. It was estimated that about 4,000 savages participated in the attack, while the British are said to have numbered only thirty-four. After all was over the triumphant natives stripped the bodies of the troopers, mutilated them horribly, and possessed themselves of the weapons.

THE FADEBLAND. BERLIN, Jan. 14.—It is announced that the Russian delegates have agreed to the proposed Russo-German treaty, the duration of the treaty to be ten years. The committee organized for the purpose of erecting a monument to Bismarck to-day, after two years' inaction. Members of the committee who occupy high official positions were absent. It was announced that the amount of money now at the disposal of the committee is 1,250,000 marks. A subcommittee was appointed, with instructions to report upon a site for the monument in April next.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse to Princess Victoria of Coburg will take place early in the spring, and the Queen of England will be present at the ceremony.

Two Americans, giving the names of John Harden, of Washington City, and Frank Glover, of San Francisco, have been sentenced to thirty months' imprisonment, after being convicted of swindling a number of jewelers in this city. Harden and Glover refused to give the police any information regarding their past life, and accepted the sentence with the remark that it was "all right."

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Holy Father is busily engaged upon the encyclical which is to be issued next month, which will mark the end of his jubilee year. It will probably be the last document of importance to come from the Vatican to the Catholic world. Rumors are renewed that the event will be marked by the creation of several new cardinals, two of whom will be reserved for the United States. In ecclesiastical circles gossip is busy with the names of Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland in this connection. The same advice state that the congress of anti-clericals, which was to have opened in Rome next week, has been postponed for two years, owing to the lack of interest manifested in the proposed gathering.

DYNAMITER VALLANT.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of Socialist Deputies the subject of pardon for Vallant was agitated. Guesde, Juarez, Paschal, Groussier and a number of others signed a petition, which will be presented to President Carnot. The guard around the prison of La Roquette, where Vallant is confined, has been doubled in consequence of threatening letters, which lead the authorities to believe that Anarchists may attempt to cause an explosion in or about the prison. Meetings of Anarchists to protest against Vallant's execution are being held. The jurors in the case have been threatened, and becoming frightened, it is said, have decided to sign a petition for pardon.

ROME'S EXHIBITION.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The opening of the grand exhibition here, which is to be a Chicago World's Fair on a smaller scale, and in which many features of the American position are to be copied, has been definitely fixed for Sept. 20, 1895, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Breach of Porta Pia. The executive committee has organized and the various bureaus of the organization will get into working order before the end of the month. Preliminary correspondence indicates that every country represented at the Chicago exposition will take part in the event at Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Dr. Cook brought suit against the Post Publishing Co. to-day for \$50,000 damages for libel. She complains of an article recently published, in which she was represented as endeavoring to conceal Mrs. W. B. Curtis in her house when the police called to summon the latter to appear before the grand jury

THREATENED REVOLUTION.

Harold Frederic Speaks of an Important Movement Progressing in Italy.

Vatican Officials Think That It Will Result in Cleaning Out the Quirinal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Harold Frederic cables the Times from London: "I have good reason to believe that during the coming fortnight or three weeks there will be a more or less concerted attempt at revolution in various portions of Italy. My principal informant is a continental publicist, at present living in London, who has had much to do with politics in Italy and is now in close communication with parties there. It was due to him that I was able some time ago to foreshadow the Sicilian uprising and other connected events which are now matters of history. His information now is that before the end of the month there will be nearly simultaneous revolutionary demonstrations in Turin, Mantua, Parma, Ferrara, Ancona, Foggia, Modena, Bologna and numerous other points of the north and east peninsula. I got the impression that Florence, Genoa and Rome will not be counted upon, and that if Naples contributes her quota of disorder it will be on general principles of imitation rather than as a result of an organized plot. The province of the Marches and the ancient duchy of Parma are understood to be points where the government will encounter the toughest obstacles in its efforts to maintain itself."

"Vatican officials are said to believe that the revolution will be successful, and that the Quirinal will be tenanted and the Savoy family in exile before spring. Naturally they cherish the hope that the convulsion will bring grief to their mill, and everybody assumes, though none can prove, that they have been helping on the conspiracy and disorder. But this hope is surely unfounded. If the King is driven from Rome and the mob finds the control of the capital in its hands, I should say about the first thing it will think of will be to sack the Vatican. There is enough disaffection in Rome toward the monarch to inspire a formidable uprising no doubt, but that is sentiment or mildness itself compared with the dread of the Roman proletariat for the whole papal entourage. The venerable pontiff probably supposes that his encyclicals about the woes of workingmen and the duty of the church toward the poor and lowly have endeared him to the trades unions of Italian towns. There never was a more cruel mistake. However, it is useless to speculate upon remote contingencies when a very serious reality is apparently close at hand."

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Two Americans, giving the names of John Harden, of Washington City, and Frank Glover, of San Francisco, have been sentenced to thirty months' imprisonment, after being convicted of swindling a number of jewelers in this city. Harden and Glover refused to give the police any information regarding their past life, and accepted the sentence with the remark that it was "all right."

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Holy Father is busily engaged upon the encyclical which is to be issued next month, which will mark the end of his jubilee year. It will probably be the last document of importance to come from the Vatican to the Catholic world. Rumors are renewed that the event will be marked by the creation of several new cardinals, two of whom will be reserved for the United States. In ecclesiastical circles gossip is busy with the names of Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland in this connection. The same advice state that the congress of anti-clericals, which was to have opened in Rome next week, has been postponed for two years, owing to the lack of interest manifested in the proposed gathering.

DYNAMITER VALLANT.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of Socialist Deputies the subject of pardon for Vallant was agitated. Guesde, Juarez, Paschal, Groussier and a number of others signed a petition, which will be presented to President Carnot. The guard around the prison of La Roquette, where Vallant is confined, has been doubled in consequence of threatening letters, which lead the authorities to believe that Anarchists may attempt to cause an explosion in or about the prison. Meetings of Anarchists to protest against Vallant's execution are being held. The jurors in the case have been threatened, and becoming frightened, it is said, have decided to sign a petition for pardon.

ROME'S EXHIBITION.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The opening of the grand exhibition here, which is to be a Chicago World's Fair on a smaller scale, and in which many features of the American position are to be copied, has been definitely fixed for Sept. 20, 1895, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Breach of Porta Pia. The executive committee has organized and the various bureaus of the organization will get into working order before the end of the month. Preliminary correspondence indicates that every country represented at the Chicago exposition will take part in the event at Rome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Dr. Cook brought suit against the Post Publishing Co. to-day for \$50,000 damages for libel. She complains of an article recently published, in which she was represented as endeavoring to conceal Mrs. W. B. Curtis in her house when the police called to summon the latter to appear before the grand jury