

MONDAY EVENING. DEC. 18, 1893.

THE LETTERS of the late Secretary Blaine caused his friends much trouble when he was alive; nor have they ceased being the cause of trouble to his country now that he is dead. There is no reason why the Mulligan letters, any more than the 5th of November, should ever be forgot; and his letter in response to a direct enquiry from Minister Stevens, in respect of a most important State matter, can not be found. That it was written is plain to be seen, from the urgency and importance of the matter referred to. That it has been abstracted from the files of the State Department by interested parties is no less patent. It has also just been discovered that papers that have been, or will be, of immense value to the thieves, have been stolen from the office of the 6th Auditor of the Treasury. But how else could it be, when the offices remain in the same hands for ever, and therefore, with the certainty that they will never be overhauled: and yet the democratic campaign cry in both 1884 and 1892 was "turn the rascals out !"

THE GIST of the Hawaiian correspondence sent to Congress to-day is that the President, actuated by a wise and just desire to undo a great wrong to a weak country with which his own was at peace, proposed to the legitimate government thereof, to effect that object if it would pardon the perpetrators of the outrage within its jurisdiction. This, that government has so far declined to do, for the good reason that if permitted to live in Hawaii, the offenders would soon renew their piratical-not revolutionary-attempts, and the country be again thrown into dis order and confusion, with almost neces. sary sanguinary results. In case the Queen shall not accept his terms before Congress can act in the matter, the President will leave it in the hands of that body. He should have put the Queen where his predecessor found her, and have undone the wrong without imposing conditions.

The few disnaturalized citizens of this country, who, with the assistance of U. S. forces, seized Hawaii and deposed the legitimate government thereof, finding that their piracy is not as much in accord with a democratic, as it was United States, have abandoned their Islands to this country, and now assert | methods having been used. their intention of setting up a government of their own, and on their own ac. count. But, ridiculous as it is, they deare that their proposed government will be a republic, though, in the same breath, they say that in the establishment of that republic, the natives of the country shall take no part and have no lot, and that it shall be of, for and by the few foreigners and adventurers who have wandered there!

MR. ROOSEVELT, untaught by his humiliating experience in the Baltimore postoffice case and in that of the government printing office in Washington, has essayed another attempt in the same direction, and has, as stated in Saturday's GAZETTE, recommended the legal prosecution of parties in Toledo for collecting political assessments. Like that in the others referred to, this attempt will also fail, and must do so from the very nature of the case. A man's money is his own, and no law can prevent him from giving it to his party if it shall please him to do so. But as the civil service commission is founded upon humbug, it and all its proceedings must necessarily be of the same charac-

Some or the developments of the investigation of the motives that induced certain members of the Virginia legislature to vote for Mr. Martin, in a democratic caucus held to nominate a U.S. Senator, are well calculated to predispose General Lee to the same opinion of politics that is entertained of them by the worthy and common sense Mayor of this city.

THE TARIFF BILL.-The democratic members of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives will meet to-night and determine definitely, it is asserted, in favor of a general tax on individual incomes. Representative McMillan believes that the entire deficiency of over \$60,000,000 caused by the reduction of customs duties in the Wilson tariff bill can be made up by the imposition of a tax on incomes in excess of \$4,000. It is thought The money he distributed was given the committee will not make the tax on to candidates without any knowledge direct inheritances more than 1 per as to whether they were favorable to cent., probably less, and a tax of 5 per cent, or less on collateral inheritances. If the tax on whisky is increased it will only be slightly, so that the chances of aiding the whisky trust may be as small as possible. Representative Sperry, of as possible. Representative Sperily, to save under the Connecticut, who is one of the leaders of the opposition to the Wilson tariff where it went, but the question was of the opposition to the Wilson tariff bill, counts upon seven democratic members of the Senate to aid in the defeat of the bill in that body.

In a dispatch from Rome the views of the Vatican in regard to Signor Crispi's return to power are set out as likely to hasten the denoument resulting in the downfall of the Italian monarchy and the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

The joint legislative committee charged with investigating the question of whether improper methods were emof the Legislature or in the caucus to be or that shall be concealed. This is Senator, held two long sessions on Satknowledge anything about corrupt influences having been used in the senatorial contest.

Among the members of the Legisla-Among the members of the Legislature the opinion was freely expressed that the it vestigation was "all foolishness," and it was suggested that it would save time to call the Senators and terrogations were not intended as a Delegates in alphabetical order, and put them on their oaths to answer what they know about the charges that have

been floating around. After the GAZETTE's report closed on Saturday, Mr. Joseph Bryan submitted a letter from G. V. Litchfield, of Abingdon, in which the statement was made that the report is current "that Thomas S. Martin furnished money for the campaign in Washington county for which he was to receive the votes of Kendrick

and Tomney.' Mr. Tomney testified that Mr. Litchfield belonged to a ring in Washington county, and when that ring failed to control the convention that nominated imself and Mr. Kendrick, Mr.L.headed he independent movement in that county. He denied knowledge of any currupt

Mr. Royall was recalled and started out, as he said, to lay the foundation of helped as well as the names of the his testimony by describing the intimate relations existing between Mr. Martin and Mr. Barbour Thomson, but was cut short by the committee, who took the ground that what Mr. Royall was saying had no relation to the subject. Mr. Royall said he knew that gave him all the time and help I could Mr. Barbour Thompson was an important witness to come before the committee. He had learned that a letter had passed from Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson to Mr. Charles V. Meredith stating that Mr. Thompson had distributed a sum of money-a large amount -in the interest of legislative candi-

Mr. C. V. Meredith, manager of the Lee finances, said he knew nothing of his personal knowledge of any fraud, but could put the committee on the track of important evidence. He could tell what certain witnesses would testify to, and he believed that a chain of circumstantial evidence would be developed that would prove almost conclusively that improper methods had been used.

The committee declined to allow Mr. Meredith to testify to facts that other persons had told him. He was asked to give a list of persons who might be able to throw light on the subject, which he did. During Mr. Meredith's testimony he said that \$10,000 was con-tributed by railroad companies, and of this amount only \$3,500 was distributed by the chairman of the party. He thought if the committee wanted light on the subject they could get it by tracing this money that never reached the chairman.

Mr. Mushbach appeared to be very much aggravated with some of his associates for objecting to certain questions he put to Mr. Meredith, and at one time said he would not ask another question during the investigation, but he reconsidered his purpose

Delegate Binford stated that Mr. W. with a republican administration in the H. Sands was the person who offered to raise \$500 to put in his campaign fund if he would agree not to vote for scheme of annexing the Sandwich Lee. He knew nothing of any corrupt Mr. Sands said he, being a Martin

from while chairman of the county committee. He said he did this without any conference with Mr. Martin or Mr. Thompson and entirely upon his own responsibility. He knew that if for his services to the party.

Mr. Binford intended to vote for Lee The last witness to testify was Dele the ex-Governor had friends who would raise money for him. Witness made his personal contribution to the cam-paign fund and canvassed the county for Mr. Binford.

Messrs. Henry T. Wickham and Jno. B. Moon testified that they knew of no improper methods having been used in the Senatorial contest. Mr. Wickham said that subsequent to the death of Senator Barbour he was one of the General Assembly to request the ap-pointment of Mr. Martin to fill the vacancy, and in this he felt that he was to extent pledged to support that gentleman in the recent contest. He did this, he added, though in so doing he did not represent the wishes of some gentlemen prominently connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Mr. Diggs, the delegate from King William, said he knew nothing in the world about any improper methods having been used in behalf of any Senatorial candidate.

Senator Watson said he knew of no money having been improperly used in

State Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson said: "I have no knowledge whatsoever of the improper use of any money for the election of any member of the General Assembly at this or any other election. I have no knowledge of any sort whatsoever in regard to an improper attempt to influence any mem-ber of the General Assembly to vote for any person for Senator at the time of the caucus. I have no reason whatever to suppose that one single dollar intended for the State Committee ever failed to reach its destination.

superintendent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, was called. Mr. Thompson said all of the reports as to the use of money by himself in the use of money and make the use of money and money and make the use of money and money and make the use of money and money and make the use of money and money and money and money and money and money and mon the use of money by himself in the interest of Mr. Martin were absolutely without foundation. He never asked a single nominee for the Senate or for the House how he intended to vote. Lee, Martin, Hunton, or some one else. Mr. Thompson was very emphatic in his denial of the rumors regarding his course in the canvass.

Senator Mushbach asked the witness to state what railroads contributed objected to, and on a vote the objection was sustained. Mr. Mushbach addressed the committee. He said if it was not proposed to make a full and thorough investigation he thought they had just as well quite work where they were. He did not want to force an in

proceeding. His remarks had appar- THE PRESIDENT ON HAWAII. ernment has not assumed a republican

ently little effect.

Mr. Mushbach was interrupted by Mr. Thompson, who asked that he be allowed to make a statement. His request being granted, he said: "As far ployed either in the election of members as I am concerned there is nothing to not the first campaign in which I was influence the choice of a United States interested. I have always been an interested. I have always been an earnest democrat. I was closely assourday but those who attended expect- ciated in former years with Mr. Baring to hear startling revelations were disappointed, and so far no one has testified that he knows of his own lessely that I have done what I thought was my duty, and if any man says I have done anything improper I want him to step forward and state it. If Mr. Mushbach has any reason to think

personal reflection upon the witness.

"Any contributions given to me reached Mr. Ellyson," continued Mr. Thompson, "and the man who says they didn't wilfully and deliberately lies. I want to say that in rendering assistance in this campaign, I did it in behalf of the democratic party without reference to any particular individual. I thought the populists, if they got into power, would do great harm.

"If any man says that in rendering that assistance I inquired or sought to know what was his position in regard to the senatorial contest, or in regard to any other candidate, he wilfully and

deliberately lies.
"It never bothered me in any way whether a man was for Lee, Martin, or anybody else," added the witness.

"I want to say furthermore that I can give the names of friends of one man I friends of another. There were friends of General Lee as well as friends of Martin or Hunton among those I assisted. The part I took in the cam-paign was at the earnest solicitation of and I never undertook to do anything that Mr. Ellyson didn't know.

"I have letters from him bearing out the statements that I have labored on these lines. I never thought any other impression or intimation would be made until I read the article in the Times referring to a railroad official. When I learned it had reference to me I communicated with the proprietor of the paper and told him I unhesitatingly pronounced the publication false, and demanded the source of his information. I received a reply from that gentleman in which he said he had done me wrong and that full retraction would be made also that he would publish the retrac tion.'

Mr. Thompson here showed the editorial and retraction of the Times to the committee.

"There is nothing connected with this matter that I am unwilling for the committee to know about," repeated Mr. Thompson. "If any man says that I intimated to him whom he should support in consideration of my service he states what is not a fact.

"I tell these things that the facts may be known." Senator Mushbach asked: "Did any

United States senatorial candidates ex ercise the right to distribute any of the

funds donated?"
"No, sir; they didn't," replied the witness. "I understand some have undertaken to throw a cloud over the situation by referring to my friendship for Martin. I am his friend, and I take pleasure in his friendship; but what if I am? Though connected with a rail-road should I not have my views as well as you, a lawyer? (addressing Senator Mushbach.) Our official busi-ness is discharged officially, but individually we are like any other citizens

of the State. "As to the railroad companies being man, offered to raise the money for Mr.

Binford's canvass if the candidate
would agree not to vote for Lee. His
idea was to raise the money from persons whom he had secured contributions

I know only two in the State who favored him—Mr. Wickham and myself. I recognized the fact that I was entitled to my preference,"

Mr. Thompson submitted two letters from Chairman Ellyson thanking him

gate Eanes, a plain farmer of Henry. Mr. Eanes denied that any one had put money in his canvass with the understanding that he would support Martin. He said he did not determine how he would vote until he got to Richmond, and his friend Jack Daniels (meaning Senator Daniel) asked him to support Martin. The laughter that greeted this public announcement of Senator Daniel's position in the matter had not the effect of confusing Mr Eanes. He went on to say that Lee was unpopular in his county, because he was the administration candidate. "and Cleveland is a very unpopular democrat up thar." This statement was very pleasing to the Martin peoole and they gave expression to their feelings in laughter and applause. The committee adjourned to 10 a. m

LEGISLATIVE.

to-day.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, among the bills introduced was one to re ulate the sale of ardent spirits by druggists in cities, counties and magisteial districts where local option prevails. The bill provides that druggists shall be allowed to retail ardent spirits, upon the prescription of licensed practicing physicians by paying a of heensed practicing physicians by paying a license tax therefor as prescribed by law for retail liquor dealers, the prescription to be cancelled as soon as filled.

The House bills to amend and re-enact sections 1, 2, 5 and 8 of an act entitled "an act

to incorporate the Potomac and Great Falls Railroad Company," approved January 26th, 1892, and to repeal the charter of the town of Potomac, in Prince William county, were

Mr. Nicol Saturday evening completed his There was a flutter of excitement when Mr. J. S. Barbour Thompson, with the clerk of the House. It is modeled exchange for votes. It also provides punishment for hallot-box stuffing. If it is passed, all parties will have to pay, as now, the expenses of their primaries or convention. The measure only seeks to have the nominations honestly made, and it provides a penalty for fraudulent methods used.

COLORS OF THE 17TH VA. CAVALRY .- A letter from Lexington, Va., says: "Hon. W. B. F. Leech was in Indianapolis, Ind., a short time ago, and there met General Lew. Wallace, of Crawfords-ville, Ind., and was told by that gentleman that he had in his possession the colors of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, which he desired to return. Can any one tell who was the commanding officer of that command, and if he is living, if so by addressing General Lew. Wallace, as above, the old colors can be secured and returned to their home."

The President to-day sent to Congress his long-looked for message on the situation at Hawaii. The following is

Queen of Hawaii, who had been con- of that government assert that the peotemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrance of her cabinet renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu numbering from fifty to one hundred, mostly resident aliens, met in a private office and selected a so-called Committee of Safety, composed of thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisted of Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States. On Monday morning the Queen and her cabinet made public proclamation that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instru-ment. Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the cooperation of the United States Minister, addressed him a note representing that the public safety was menaced and that ives and property were in danger, and concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces." And so it hap pened that on the 16th of January 1893, a detachment of marines from the United States steamer Boston, with two pieces of artillery landed at Honolulu and the provisional government was proclaimed by the committee. The men, upwards of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with amunition and with haver sacks and canteens, and were accompa-by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This military dem-onstration upon the soil of Honolulu was itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the Government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperilled lives and property of citizens of the

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrougfully put in its possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions. lieve that a candid and thorough ex-amination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government o res its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fairminded people with the evidence be fore them will hardly claim that the Hawaiian government was overthrown by the people of the islands or that the provisional government has ever exist ed with their consent. I do not under stand that any member of this govern ment claims that the people would up-

United States.

hold it by their saffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question. While naturally sympathizing with every effort to establish a republican form of government, it has been the settled policy of the United States to concede to people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have always claimed for ourselves; and it has been our practice to recognize revolutionary governments as soon as it became apparent that they were supported by the people.

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions:

The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval repre-

sentatives.

But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts re-specting the dauger to life and property the committee would never have ex osed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's government But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed pro tection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provi-

sional government from the steps of the government building.

And finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens's recognition of the provisional government when Inited States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her govern ment would never have vielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of

the United States. Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis I have directed him to so inform the provisional gov-

ernment. But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with re-fusing to consummate this questiona-ble transaction. It has been the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity

despoil a weak one of its territory.

By an act of war, committed with
the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the govern-ment of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the vestigation. No facts could be gotten by the plan under which they were dent of Falls Church, died last night.

Mrs. Amanda Gooding, an old resibly the plan under which they were dent of Falls Church, died last night.

or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the

ple of Hawaii are unfit for popular gov-ernment and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or des potic power.

The law of n tions is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civil ized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong but as a disgrace. man of true honor protects the unwrit-ten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities; and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations would do its citizens gross in justice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States can not prop erly be put in the position of counte-nancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it can not allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed its independence and its sovereignity by a misuse of the name and power o the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the Queen's sur render of her severeignty are recalled She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore, the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by tacit consent, but through the positive acts of some members of that government who urged her peaceable submission, not merely to avoid blood shed, but because she could place im plicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole ject would finally be finally considered at Washington.

I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned. The mem bers of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revoluagainst the government of the Queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that in our effort to rectify the wrong committed some regard should be had for their safety. This senti-ment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation on the part of the Queen or violence and bloodshed in any quarter. In the belief that the Queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions, and in view of the fact that both the Queen and the provisional government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States government, and considering the further fact that in any event the provisional government by its own declared limitation was only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated I migh compass a peaceful adjustment of the

difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I in-structed Minister Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such resto-ration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as tice to all parties concerned. The conlitions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government and a recogni ion of all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored government should reassume it authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon. and that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the President to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provis ional government, while unfortunate misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obvious ly injured the prospects of successful executive mediation.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress, I desire to add the as-surance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity

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clusters. Cape Cod Cranberries. One barrel New York Cider. One barrel Pittsburg Kraut. Cucumber Pickles; also Sweet Pickles.

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je2 Cor. Duke and Fairfax streets. A NEAT holiday presest for a gentlemen is a STAR SAFETY RAZOR. For sale H. W. WILDT, 106 north Royal street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. A. Thurston, present Ha-waiian minister to the United States, has gone back to Honolulu, it is said to establish a Hawaiian republic.

The situation in Rio is not so favorable to President Peixoto. Representatives of foreign nations are inclined to recognize the rebels as belligerents.

The Pope celebrated mass yesterday norning at St. Peter's in the presence of 15,000 persons, mostly delegates and other members of Catholic societies in Rome.

Mr. Richard Croker has replied to attacks made on Tammany Hall and asserts that there is not a public de-partment New York that could not stand the most rigid public investiga-

The House committee on elections on Saturday decided the contested case of Wheatley against Cobb from the Fifth Alabama district in favor of Mr. Cobb, the sitting member. The decision was

A number of dynamite cartridges have been found in Paris wrapped in copies of an anarchist proclamation declaring that many deputies will be slain if the bomb-thrower Vaillant is guillotined. Schaefer defeated Ives in the final

and decisive game of the billiard tournament, in New York Saturday night, making a run of 569 in his sixth inning, thereby breaking the world's record. Ives had fifty points.

Joseph F. Johnston, president of the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, announces himself a candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor. He is a free-silver doctrinaire and an anti-Cleveland man.

The greatest flood that has struck south Buffalo, N. Y., in a score of years occurred Saturday morning. Swelled by the heavy rain and thaw, Bullalo creek overflowed its banks and flooded five square miles of territory in that section. Five hundred houses were inundated and 2,500 people rendered

A conference of silver men at the eadquarters of the Bimetallic League, in Washington, Saturday night adopted a report urging the friends of the white metal in all parties to support for the Fifty-fourth Congress only such candidates as will pledge themselves in nominating conventions and openly and publicly in their canvass for election in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Sitting side by side in their large, old fashioned rocking chairs by the fire, the dead bodies of Susan and Elizabeth Raynor, of Sugar Loaf, N. Y., were liscovered late Saturday atternoon. The women had died twenty-four hours pefore of pneumonia, and although two other sisters and a brother were in the same house, they had been too ill to care for the bodies of their dead or to notify their neighbors. Though wealthy, the Raynors lived like misers in seclusion and filth, and did not believe in loctors.

Mr. Holman, chairman of the democratic caucus committee, says the caucus to consider the tariff bill will probably be postponed until after the holiday recess. The revised bill has not been printed and laid before the members yet, and he thinks that it ought to be carefully studied by them pefore it is considered in caucus. Mr. Holman thought it would be better to postpone the caucus until the members had gone home and talked with their constituents, so that they could more intelligently represent their wishes when the bill came before the caucus.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Noel Brooking, a student of the Unisupposed from heart disease.

Mr. H. L. Daingergeld Lewis died distinction in the Confederate army and subsequently represented his county in the legislature.

Governor-elect O'Ferrall on Satura day took leave of his colleagues of the affair. House committee on elections. Several of the members, including two republicans, spoke of the Governor-elect in eulogistic terms. Mr. Brown, of In-diana, will succeed Colonel O'Ferrall as chairman of the committee.

The U. S. jury in Norfolk on Saturday acquitted Mrs. Eugenia Ethridge of the charge of violating the pension laws. This was the most important case upon the docket, owing to the high social standing of the prisoner, she being one of the first ladies in Princess Anne county. It is now believed that she cannot be convicted of any of the charges against her. There are yet 16 indictments.

P. H. C. Cabell, a young lawyer, and W. S. Daniel, a well-known business man, were arrested in Richmond Saturtrouble grew out of criticisms of Mr. Daniel on J. Alston Cabell, brother of P. H. C. Cabell, for voting for Martin for Senator. The warrant did not specify how they proposed to engage in combat, but it is believed their intention was to fight a duel. The would-be belligerents were bailed for their appearance to-day.

en the Nitheroy reached Pernambucc, Brazil, her New York crew refused to re-en-list unless their wages were greatly increased. Peixoto's agents demurred and may hire a native crew.

DIED.

This morning at 7 o'clock, Mrs JUDITH P. PRICE, aged 78 years. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 118 north Alfred street, Wednesday, December 20th, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family a invited to attend.

At the residence of Mr. Geo. B. Decton, in Norfolk, Va., at 10:05 a. m., on Sunday, December 17th, JAMES T. DAVIS, aged 14 years, son of Capt. Joe Davis, of Alexandria. The remains will be brought to this city on the steamer from Norfolk, arriving to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 6 o'clock, and will be a compared to the company of the steamer to be to the company. taken from the boat to the cometery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Sunday evening, December 17th, at 6 p. m. JULIA A. McGRAW, aged 76 years. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private. [Washington papers please

On Sunday, December 17th, 1893, WAL-On Sunday, December 17th, 1955, WAL-TER BRISSEY, aged 24 years. His funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, corner of Henry and Queen streets, on Tuesday, December 19th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Saturday night, December 16th, 1893, WILLIE BEACH, son of LeBoy and Helen Beach, aged 4 months and six days. The funeral took place, this evening from the residence of his parents on lower Prince street. LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17, 1893. While the investigation into the alleged questionable measure by which Mr. Martin was nominated for Senator is attracting considerable attention, it is the opinion of many that it is unwise. Of course Fitz. Lee being the popular candidate a great deal of soreness was felt at his defeat, but there are many

good people, ardent admirers of the distinguished leader, who do not think that any fraud was practiced.

The point raised was that money contributed by railroad companies was distributed by officials of the company instead of by State Chairman Ellyson. As Mr. Ellyson and Mr. J. S. B. Thompson have both testified that this is not so some of those who wanted the investigation are now perfectly satis

fied that it should stop.

It is the consensus of opinion here that the investigation will not change the result of the caucus, nor will it prove that any fraud had existed. The railroads were anxious to defeat the populist and gave Mr. Ellyson a great deal of help both financially and other-wise, but there is now general belief that all the talk of fraud was without foundation.

Among the military people there is general regret that the bill to enlarge the Governor's staff was defeated. They argue that as it would have cost the State nothing and was the wish of the incoming Governor, it would have been a very little thing to have complied with their wish.

It is generally believed that Judge Keith, of Fauquier county, will be made one of the five judges of the court of appeals. Speaker Cardwell, of the House, is also very likely to be select-

Delegate Nicol, of Prince William, is looking to the prevention of fraud and bribery at any and all elections. In the House Saturday he offered a bill to legalize primary elections.

Compliments were liberally exchanged among the members during the brief session of the House Saturday, Mr. Saunders declared during a discussion, when Mr. Ryan, of Loudoun, endeavored to cut off his flow of language, that if he were only permitted to stand on his feet, he could solve almost any problem. Colonel Gibson, of Culpeper therefore moved that the gentleman from Franklin be permitted to stand upon his feet for the balance of the sesion. Fortunately for Mr. Saunders, the motion was not put, for it would

have been carried unanimously, Colonel Gibson and Mr. Diggs, from King William, also "swapped" a fev kind words with each other. Mr. Diggs thought that during the constitutional convention in 1869 the gentleman from Culpeper had an amendment adopted that secured him his seat in the House ever since. Colonel Gibson expressed his great sorrow that his presence was disagreeable to the King William delegate and said had he known of it sooner he would have declined to become a candidate for reelection. Mr. Diggs quickly responded that this was not the case and that he would gladly vote to make the Colonel a life member if he were only a resident of Culpeper.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Tramps forced an entrance into the house of Wm. Davis, at Youngstown, Ohio, Saturday night and after tying the farmer and his wife to chairs and threa ening them with all sorts of tortures, succeeded in extorting \$100 from them. After gagging the couple they went to a neighbor's where the outrage was repeated.

Mayor Trout, of Roanoke, to-day versity of Virginia, son of Hon. W. B. W. Brooking, of Goochland county, a member of the Virginia Senate, was found dead in bed on Saturday, it is officer during the riot of September last, reducing him to ranks. Hugh N. suddenly at Berryville last night of Dyer, who was chief of police at Mar-heart disease. Mr. Lewis served with tinsville, Va., when the Spencer Terry tinsville, Va., when the Spencer-Terry riot occurred in 1886, was appointed chief to-day. He received two wounds while trying to preserve order in that

> The famous Davis will case is settled at Chicago and \$11,000,000, the value of the estate of Andrew J. Davis, the Montana millionair, will soon be divided among the heirs, George DeB. Keim, ex-President of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., died in Philadelphia this morning of appolexy,

W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," will be the reoublican candidate for Governor of Nebraska next year. L. Pickert & Co., salt and canned fish deal-

ers, of Boston, failed to-day; liabilities \$175-

The spreading of a rail on the Chesaeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad twenty-five miles below Louisvile, Ky., yesterday caused the wreck of a freight train, the death of three men day night on the charge of being about to commit a breach of the peace. The others. The engine and thirteen cars left the track and rolled down to the bottom of a ravine 135 feet below, Nine of the cars were loaded with live stock, five with hogs, of which 400 head were killed outright. Four cars were loaded with cattle, 100 head of which were killed.

> It is stated in a dispatch from Rome that Baron Fava, the Italian Ambasador at Washington, may shortly be replaced by Signe Catalani, now Italian Minister to Denmark.



RICHMOND, VA. I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 ears. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren street, New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castorla, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

GRANULATED SUGAR for 5c pst

H. C. WALLACE'S.