TELEGRAPHIC.

CHINESE QUESTION.

Secretary Gresham Anxious to Have It Settled.

A NEW TREATY CONTEMPLATED.

The Geary Act Satisfactory to the Chinese Government.—Trade Relations to be Extended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is probable the state department will soon enter upon negotiations looking to an adjustment of the relations with China. The sentiment of the Geary law will be regarded as an infraction of the existing treaty. It is understood that Gresham desires to make an extension of trade relations and privileges with China, the central figure of his administration. The secretary is known to have little faith in the future of our trade relations with the Spanish-American republics, and has made no recommendations for an appropriation to maintain the bureau of American republics.

It is known that Yung Yu, the recently arrived Chinese envoy, comes expressly charged with the negotiation of a new treaty. The Chinese government is satisfied with the amendment to the Geary act, and is not anxious to extend the privilege of immigration for their people, but is solicitous for their protection and privileges. The Chinese officers say they regard with favor an extension of trade relations with the United States in preference to governments having a more aggressive foreign policy.

The coming negotiations will embrace a settlement of the question of immigration, the treatment of the Chinese already here, or who may hereafter come legally, and the protection of American citizens residing in China. At the Chinese legation it is intimated that the minister is hopeful of changes in the treaty, but is not disposed to prematurely anticipate them.

UTAH IN CONGRESS.

Op Bautlon Carries the Day Against the Anti-Mormons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House began the discussion of the admission of Utah to statehood. The principal point at issue was whether the enabling act should contain a proviso imposing pains and penalties for polygamous marriages, the convention on one hand being that the state should come in on an equal footing with other states, unhampered by such provisions, on the other that as polygamy had been stamped out by the federal statutes, and as the admission of the territory would repeal that statute, Congress should make it practically a part of the enabling act.

Bowen, of Massachusetts, opposing the bill, made a vicious assault on Utah and Mormonism, recalling all the outrages of plural marriages, the Mountain Meadow massacre, blood atonement and the revelations of the endowment house.

Mr. Rawlins, the Utah delegate, replied to Mr. Morse and worsted him very badly. He opposed the amendment proposed relative to polygamy as too complex, but expressed his willingness to accept a simple amendment prohibiting polygamous marriages forever.

Hatch opposed the bill on the ground that it gave the sparsely settled western territory too much influence in the Senate. The general impression seemed to be his real object was to prevent the election of two or more free coinage Democrats to the Senate.

The debate will continue tomorrow.

As most of the Republicans have withdrawn their opposition, it is expected it will pass by an overwhelming majority.

Trumbull Interviewed.

DENVER, Dec. 12.—Received Trumbull, when asked about the continuation of the Union Pacific contract with the Rio Grande between Pueblo and Trinidad for tieup arrangements, said he supposed the contract would remain in force, though he could make no positive statement regarding the matter. Likely he will go to Omaha in a few days and discuss the situation with the Union Pacific receivers, who are ordered to turn over the department of the Gulf system to him.

Republican Victories.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Nathan Mathews (Dem.) was re-elected mayor of Boston by a plurality of about 7000. The city voted for liquor licenses.

The elections throughout the state today for municipal officers and on the license question resulted generally in Republican victories and the adoption of license.

Burned and Burned.

AUBURN, Ind., Dec. 12.—The Church furniture factory was burned early this morning. Loss $20,000. George Fredericks, night watchman, was burned to death. It is reported that he was bound by robbers and turned in the building, to which they set fire.

A Mysterious Case.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—A young man, giving the name of John Doe, was sentenced to one year in jail for impersonating a peerless inspector. His object has never been discovered. Some weeks since at Kearney, Neb., he arrived on a Union Pacific train, direct from Chicago, and at once called on the postmaster, introducing himself as an inspector, and said he would call and go through the office after closing. The officer's curiosity was aroused, and he was arrested. It is hinted that he was trying to get info of a letter concerning his family that was to have arrived in Kearney that day.

A Daring Robbery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cashier A. J. Hutchinson of the wholesale candy department of the Chicago post-office was the victim of a daring and skillful robbery at 7:30 o'clock tonight. The exact sum of money stolen is not made known, but it is believed to be several thousand dollars.

Hutchinson was alone in the office when a signal rap on the door, such as is only given by employes, was heard. Opening the door, Hutchinson was accosted by a stranger, who said: "Does your cash balance?"

"No," said Hutchinson, "it does not."

The stranger then said: "I want my boy over today for stamps, and he was given $6 too many. I've brought them back. This will probably balance your cash."

Hutchinson extended his hand for the stamps and received a blow on the head with a club, which knocked him senseless. He was unconscious when found three hours later. The thief took no clue.

As the robber escaped through a window he dropped money packages containing $600.

A Supposed Murderer Caught.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Sheriff G. L. Henderson of Potter county, Cal., reached Chicago today and brought a prisoner at the central station to William Wilkinson, wanted in California for murder. He was arrested a week ago as a tramp, so he fitted the description of Wilson. The Humboldt county officers were communicated with, resulting in the above.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Further Changes Made by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The schedules of the tariff bill were completed today by the ways and means committee, and a portion of the afternoon devoted to the administrative features of the bill. The Republicans think the bill will not be submitted before Saturday next, while the Democrats expect to submit it by Thursday.

No change was made today in the sugar schedule. The committee changed the jute schedule again, increasing it from 25 to 30 per cent. Yesterday an ad valorem rate had been reduced from 15 per cent in the Senate bill to the present rate of 10 per cent.

Start to His Accounts.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 12.—A. Richards, an income tax agent, disappeared from this city six weeks ago. The general of the Sun Insurance company of San Francisco arrived in the city today and reported that Richards was short $10,000 in his accounts with the company. He is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of this state.

HAWAII READY FOR WAR.

The Executive Building Changed Into a Strong Fort.

The Canadian Minister of Trade, Mackenzie Bowell, in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Copyright by the Associated Press.) Since the arrival of the steamer Warimoo, on the 24th ult., political events have followed each other with startling rapidity. When the Warimoo arrived, with Cleveland's ultimatum, the royalists were jubilant and the annexationists at once began to carry out their previous plans of forcible resistance in case the Citizen, which arrived three days later, brought instructions to Minister Willis for restoration of the monarchy with the aid of United States troops.

Within twenty-four hours 500 annexationists assembled at the drill shed behind the executive building. The meeting was short but enthusiastic.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the mass meeting:

Resolved, That we read with surprise and regret the recommendations of the secretary of state of the United States to the President to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii.

We condemn the assumption of the secretary that the right of the provisional government to exist, terminated by his refusal to reconsider to the Senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also the assumption that the provisional government submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitration of the President, or to any other power.

We will support to the last of our ability the provisional government in resisting any attack upon it, which may be contrary to the usage of nations.

The adoption of the resolutions was preceded by speeches of many leading citizens, one of whom was President Hatch of the annexation club. Hatch said among other things that Secretary Gresham had proceeded on the false assumption that these had been submitted to the President of the United States for arbitration the question whether or not we had a right to establish a government in this country.

The provisional government has not submitted to the decision of anybody its right to exist. No, not one word or act could be produced in support of that contention. The government which was started in the revolution, though now the government de jure and de facto, could not submit the question of the legality of its existence to any arbitration, because its right lay in its might. We were a power de facto, we were recognized by certain great powers of the world, which made us the power de jure, and we were a power having treaty relations with the United States of America. (Applause.) The treaty had been negotiated with President Cleveland and he (the speaker) thought that treaty awaited ratification to make it final, but it nevertheless was a treaty binding the executive.

"Now, gentlemen, I challenge the right of the chief executive of that great nation, of his own motion, to undo an act of his predecessor. (Great applause.) Congress may do it. Congress has full power, but Grover Cleveland has no more right, legally or morally, to undo an act of Benjamin Harrison than he has to undo any act of Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause and cheers.)

"I repeat, there has been no submission to arbitration. Let us, therefore, challenge all the false sophistry, gentlemen, and let the Star-Spangled go on board. Let us hold the President to the true issue, and then, if the loyally constituted power of the United States, a power which has a right under the constitution to declare war, overpowers us, we will go down, our colors flying, and with no misrepresentation possible. Let it be known to the world that when that event takes place, it will be because the United States has exercised its power, and not its right."

After the undecided character of the news received by the China, the opinion prevailed, until the arrival of the Australia, that instructions would be received by a later vessel for immediate restoration.

Pending the Australia's coming, several important secret council meetings were held and it was determined to meet the proposed restoration of monarchy by the combined forces of the government. Orders were at once given to those governments owing, or to have hereafter, warships in the Honolulu harbor, that no action would be allowed to land troops without the written consent of the provisional government. This notice was served upon the foreign diplomatic corps in writing on the 26th of November. It is intended to be final from this side. Two Maxims and fifty men were put to work fortifying the executive building. The wooden walls were fortified with three tiers of sandbags. The roof will be similarly treated. Companies of sharpshooters, all trained men, will occupy the four corner towers from the basement to the roof. The separation from the drill shed will allow the government to parade with great cautious a force of from 250 to 300 troops in the executive building, and ammunition and stores have been provided to withstand a month or more of the most fierce and determined hostilities that may be made against the government. The water supply cannot be cut off, as the executive building is supplied by the artesian well on the grounds.

A careful inquiry can just the Associated Press is possessor of the facts, to one of detail, the revenues of the government have already been secured and the government will be recognized at other headquarters, defying Cleveland and the restoration monarch.

England on the Lookout.

HONOLULU, Dec. 5, via San Francisco, Dec. 12.—(Copyright 1893 by the Associated Press.)—The steamer Arawa was held over until noon yesterday to allow Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce of Ottawa, Canada, to address the Honolulu chamber of commerce.

Mr. Bowell was accompanied by Mr. Theodore H. Davies. Application was first made to President Dole to use his influence to call the chamber of commerce together. Dole wrote Mr. Bowell's commercial credentials, which are known to have had a semi-political significance.

Members of the cabinet were seen shortly after the meeting, and even their guarded expressions of willingness discussing the forced and purpose of Mr. Bowell's proposition showed that the real scheme behind his speech, as recorded, was preliminary to a proposal for a new treaty to be entered into on the part of England, through Canada, with Hawaii.

The German Anarchists.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—About 500 anarchists, including many women, met here yesterday evening. The police took great precautions to prevent disorder. It was noised that the anarchists who attended were dispersed, as they fear the Paris outrage will lead to international measures against them.

The Italian Excitement.

PALERMO, Dec. 12.—The excitement at Partinico continues. The municipal guards have fired and the populace has seized the previous dockets to lower prices and have refused to pay the octroi duties for three days past. Bands of peasants are entering the country to prevent laborers from going to work.

American Cholera Measures.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The Prague cholera measures were decided in the reichsrath. The young czechs vigorously opposed the measures and violently attacked the government. The admissions to the public galleries were greatly restricted, as a result of the precautions taken against outrages similar to that in the French chamber of deputies.

Declared a Serious Conflict.

EL PASO, Dec. 12.—A letter just received from a man now engaged in the disturbances headed by General Canido Neri, says the revolutionists recently captured and hanged General Vicente Villada, of the federal army, formerly supreme court judge.

England's Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Thousands of unemployed met at Tower Hill and listened to addresses by James Keir Hardie, the socialist member of parliament, Frank Smith and others. Hardie said he intended to move adjournment of the commons today to call the attention of parliament to the condition of the unemployed.

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An Old Settler

Tells an Interesting Story—Fifteen Years a Soldiers, Her Relief Was Found at Last—Words of Praise Greet the Settler.

A story of much interest is here told, and the man whose experiences it relates is well known and highly esteemed. The story is that of Clarissa H. Wadsworth, the good wife of the late Lorenzo Wadsworth. The good lady lives at the age of seventy years at 1207 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and is well known in that city. Her husband died some years ago, and she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Ella Wilcox, who is a well known author, and who is herself a lady of much prominence in literary circles. The story of Mrs. Wadsworth's life is a long and eventful one, and she is now enjoying the comfort and peace that she so richly deserves after years of hard work and great suffering. The story of her life is a long one, and it would take a good deal of space to tell it in all its details, but a few of the most important points may be given here. Her maiden name was Clarissa H. Wilcox. She was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there she married her husband, who was a native of Massachusetts. Her father was a Methodist minister, and she herself was a member of the church from her girlhood. Her husband was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and they had a comfortable home. When the war broke out he was among the first to answer his country's call for men, and he enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio volunteers. He was in many of the hottest battles of the war, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but he was for months together in the hospital, suffering from the effects of the hardships he had undergone. Mrs. Wadsworth followed her husband to the front, and she was with him in the hospital much of the time. She was a nurse herself, and she did her share of the work that was so nobly done by the women who followed their husbands, sons and fathers to the front during the war. She was with her husband when he died in the hospital, and she returned to her home with his body. For fifteen years she was a sufferer from the effects of the hardships she underwent during her husband's service in the army. She was in a very low state of health, and her friends thought she could not live long. She herself was of the same opinion. She had given up all hope of ever being well again, and she was willing to die. She had tried many medicines, but none had given her any permanent relief. At last she was induced to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and from the first she felt that it was just what she needed. She continued its use, and it gave her more relief than any other medicine she had taken. She became convinced that it was the medicine for her disease, and she continued its use. She was soon able to do her own housework, and she felt so much better that she was encouraged to hope that she might live a little longer. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was soon able to do her own sewing. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was able to do her own washing. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was able to do her own ironing. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was able to do her own baking. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was able to do her own housework. She continued the use of the Nervine, and she was