

MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Senate Will Take Up Consideration of the Tariff Bill.

AN EXCITING WEEK PROMISED IN THE HOUSE.

Opening of the Spring Meeting of the Mexican National Congress—President Diaz's Message States That the Boundary Line Between That Country and the United States Has Been Amicably Settled, and That All Foreign Relations are Harmonious.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The tariff bill will be taken up for consideration in the Senate to-morrow at 2 o'clock, in accordance with the agreement arrived at in the Committee on Finance, and with the notice of Chairman Voorhes to that effect, and within all probability will be the prominent topic of debate during the entire week. There are other measures which claim attention, none of them being likely to receive it without the consent of the managers of the tariff bill.

Senator Hansborough's bill for the extension of the Russian thistle appears upon the calendar as the unfinished business, and but for the tariff bill would be called up on Monday, and it is in a position where it could be legitimately pressed, if its author should feel so disposed, but it is fair to presume that it will be quietly laid aside for the tariff.

Other questions which may press for consideration during the week are the Chinese treaty and the proposed bill for the regulation of the Behring Sea fisheries. Senator Stanford has stated that he will probably ask the Senate to consider the treaty in the latter part of the week, and there is a probability that the Behring Sea bill will be considered of sufficient importance to call for immediate action.

There will be a little trouble in securing an understanding whereby these questions can be taken up for temporary placement of the Senate. It explains should be considered important. The pensions and fortifications appropriation bills are also on the calendar, and can be considered at any time, but they will not be pressed for consideration until after 2 o'clock each day until the morning session shall be disposed of, and there have been two hours each day for the consideration of miscellaneous business which properly belong to that hour. Several amendments to the tariff bill will be offered on Monday by the Committee on Finance, after which the speaking will begin, in which Senator Voorhes, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, will lead off. He will be replied to by Senator Allison, and beyond these speeches in that order Senators will be heard, as is known. It is quite likely that Senators McPherson and Hill, on the Democratic side, will speak early in the week, and it is known that from the Republican side of the chamber Senators Hale, Call Lodge, Hawley, Morrill and Mitchell of Oregon are prepared to speak, but it is not probable that even a majority of these speeches will be heard during the present week. It is expected that the tariff bill should prove long, as many of them will, it is likely that for the present not more than one will be heard in a day. Senator Peller is also expected to speak on the tariff bill this week or next.

An exciting week is promised in the House. The struggle over the O'Neil-Jones contested election case will be resumed to-morrow. Although it has been agreed since the case has been taken that at least a dozen members were opposed to securing the Democratic contestant, the partisan feeling engendered during the last few days of the veto, has served to drive those who were lukewarm into camp, and while they will probably not vote for O'Neil, they will at least lend their votes and presence to make the necessary quorum to seat the St. Louis Democrat.

The English-Hilborn case will follow, and so far as known the Democrats are united on the proposition to seat English, the contestant.

On Tuesday, according to the notice served by Mr. Bland on Friday, he will ask the House to consider the President's veto of the seigniorage bill, and will move to pass the bill over the veto. It is expected that a two-thirds vote to override the objections of the President, there is little hope that Mr. Bland's motion can be carried. But nevertheless it is expected the debate will be an exciting one of character. The silver men are in a state of revolt, and they avow their purpose to take the Administration for their part. Some outspoken criticism can be looked for, and it is expected a proposition to pass the bill over the veto may last a week, if the silver men are so disposed, as the Republicans will be glad to join them to prevent a limit being placed upon the debate.

When the veto message is disposed of the House will again go back to the appropriation bills. The Postoffice bill is still unfinished. It will be followed by the consular and diplomatic and the army appropriation bills.

LAST SAD RITES

Over the Remains of the Late Louis Kossuth.

BUDA PESTH, April 1.—An immense crowd of people from all parts of Hungary and many from Austria are in the city. The great center of attraction was the National Museum, in which the body of Kossuth was lying in state. It is estimated that at least 50,000 people have viewed the remains. Several impressive incidents marked the day. One was the visit of a large number of maidens from Transylvania. Clad with holly in white they deposited flowers on the casket. The visit of the veteran convalescent also attracted much attention. The funeral services were held in the vestibule of the National Museum in the presence of Lutheran bishops, members of the Hungarian Diet and the Hungarian magnates. As the singing of the national anthem, in which all present joined, Bishop Sarkany delivered an oration in which he eloquently extolled the patriotic services of Kossuth. The Hungarian writers and a member of the Diet, followed, speaking on behalf of the Lower House. He dwelt at length on the self-sacrifice Kossuth had made for his country, concluding with a touching farewell to the dead patriot. His words moved many of his audience to tears.

When the funeral services at the museum had been concluded the coffin was conveyed to the funeral car, to which was attached eight horses covered with mourning caparison. In the procession were twenty special funeral carriages, bearing 2,000 men and 300 funeral wreaths. They followed 600 Honveds. All wore medals.

The members of a thousand deputations, carrying wreaths and banners, followed the Honveds. As the procession moved along choral sang national airs and the Kossuth hymn. As it passed the Opera-house thousands of persons massed on the steps and joined in the Kossuth hymn. From the Opera-house there was an intermittent rising of patriotic

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The Attitude of Japanese Laborers a Serious Problem.

ANTAGONISTIC TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

An Editor Arrested for Sedition in Publishing an Article Advising Natives Not to Take the Oath of Allegation—Natives Now Favoring the Annexation of the Islands to the United States—All Hopes of the Restoration of the Queen Lost.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

HONOLULU, March 26 (per steamer China, via San Francisco, April 1).—By far the most serious problem that confronts the Provisional Government at present is the attitude of the Japanese laborers and those representative here. The Naniwa, the Japanese warship which has been stationed here for several months, left port a few days ago, ostensibly to go to Hawaii for the target practice. J. Fuyii, the Japanese Consul-General, went with the warship. The Naniwa returned on the 21st, and either by coincidence or by a prearranged plan she was met about twenty miles away by another big Japanese warship—the Takachino. During Fuyii's absence the Japanese on several plantations have struck work.

The Government brought all the strikers to the number of seventy, to this city and they are in jail. The Japanese are against the Provisional Government and their Consul and other officials have done all that they could to further a feeling of antagonism.

At the last meeting of the Councils the Executive was asked whether Minister Willis was still carrying out his plan of intervention for the purpose of restoring Liliuokalani. He was wished to let the natives know just how the matter of restoration stood. In reply President Dole read the following communication from the Minister:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, February 24, 1894.  
"Hon. S. B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs:—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in further answer to my letter of the 10th inst., and to inform you that on the 20th inst. I was notified by my Government that the Hawaiian question had been referred to Congress, and that my special instructions had been fully complied with. With assurances of high esteem, I am, sir, very respectfully,  
"ALBERT S. WILLIS,  
"E. E. and M. P. U. S. A."

The President said the expression "my special instructions have been complied with" seemed to answer the question asked.

Edward Norrie, editor of the *Hololulu*, has been arrested for sedition. The article in question intimated that nobody was to be trusted in Washington to lay the right of annexation to the natives and advised all natives not to take the oath of allegiance.

There has been a material change in the political condition of the islands. Bills may be summed up by saying that the natives are now coming out for annexation. Had the natives been left to their own devices, there never would have been any serious opposition to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The adherents of royalty have come to the conclusion that all hopes of restoration are past, and that it is politic for them to acquiesce with good grace. It is said Liliuokalani has been advised of the failure of the restoration and that she will advocate the annexation of the islands to the United States in order to get the right of annexation to the natives. It is in order to secure this indemnity that the ex-Queen is said to favor annexation.

A petition has been prepared and presented to President Cleveland advocating the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, providing a sum to be mutually agreed upon shall be settled for the natives and the Hawaiian Islands. This petition will be signed by leading natives of the ex-Queen's cabinet and members of the native societies. It has been stated that Liliuokalani will sign the petition, and that she will support the matter before the President. Should such be the case, there could then be no serious opposition to President Cleveland entertaining a treaty of annexation, and the right of annexation to the natives to make such a treaty has been recognized by no less an authority than Senator Morgan. It is more than likely the President would give his assent to such a proposition. Unless some arrangement such as this is made, the ex-Queen will soon be in straightened circumstances. It is well known that Liliuokalani will place a heavy mortgage on nearly all her property.

The Provisional Government remains firm in the belief that it is acting for the best interests of the people at large and without the least fear of being overturned. It is the intention of the Government to proceed at once toward the formation of a representative and stable form of government, as evidenced by the bill lately introduced into the Councils calling for a National Convention. It becomes necessary to wait for annexation until a government more favorable to that end shall be organized by the natives of the United States. The present Government can take care of itself until that period does arrive. It is the purpose of the Government to enforce the proper conditions for a permanent form without delay. Members of the Government incline to the belief that annexation is likely to occur under the Cleveland administration, provided the proper conditions can be brought about, and it is hoped, with some degree of success, that the petition of the natives for annexation will aid the movement.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.  
Son Born to the Emperor and Empress of China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The steamer China, arriving to-day from China and Japan, brings the interesting rumor that a son has been born to their Imperial majesties, the Emperor and Empress of China.

In Japan the results of the parliamentary election of March 1st are still in doubt. It seems clear, however, that the Radicals have scored heavily, their success being attributed to Government support. It seems likely that in the next few days the factions fighting out the most important principles will be very nearly balanced. The House is expected to meet in the middle of May and sit for a month. There will be a bitter fight for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential chairs. The Japan *Mail* says it is safe to say that the elections on the whole have been unfavorable to the essential features of an anti-foreign movement originating at the last session.

Will Sue to Remove McDonald.  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Frank M. Stone, attorney of the Home Savings

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Early in the day the Governor summoned the Governor's Guard to the Executive mansion. Drawing them up in line he addressed them, saying he was informed that their disbandment was not their fault, but that they had been overruled by a mob at their doors. He told them they stood before the people of the State as a disgrace, and that he now wished to give them the opportunity to wipe the stain from their brow and restore to the honor of the State the conditions as to whether they would obey his orders, in which event their arms would be given back to them. As he made this assertion five of the men of the Governor's Guard stepped forward and were quickly followed by several others.

Their Captain begged them to desist and wait until the Governor had finished. Governor Tillman told them, however, that he would not wait, for he only wished to know exactly what their position was. He then said to those who remained that they could leave, but that if determined to obey orders to report to the State Penitentiary. The remainder of the company marched to the armory, and in five minutes thereafter had disbanded.

During the day the Governor notified the Captains of the other companies that they were to report to the State Penitentiary. The Captains of the companies which they did not know where the arms were, and that it was impossible to comply with his orders. The Governor informed them that the guns must be produced. On hearing this a number of citizens, in the interest of peace and order, advised the men to give up the guns. On their parting the young men soon expressed their willingness to do everything in their power to put their Captain in possession of the arms.

At 5 o'clock marching orders were given to the troops stationed at the penitentiary. Governor Tillman addressed them, saying: "As Chief Executive of South Carolina, I wish to say a few words to you before your departure. I thank you for your prompt and zealous discharge of your duty in responding to the call for duty. Many of you have doubts as to the justice of the cause for which you go. You are Reform Democrats and antis, and all true Carolinians, thank God, are of that persuasion. The reason for your going to Darlington is caused by the dispensary law, and it is a law so long as it stands on the statute books and until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The newspapers have sown the seed of discord, by teaching that there are portions of the law which invade private rights. They say that when they say that they lie. The right to search private houses on a warrant is as old as law itself. They know they are not telling the truth when they try to make you believe these men of law are invading your rights. I am a lawyer. I said in my message to the Legislature that a large force of Constables would not be necessary if the police of the towns would enforce the law, but they would not do this. The dispensary is not the issue now, but as long as it is on the statute books so help me God I intend to enforce it.

When the news came of the trouble, I was never more shocked. When the officers of the law were shot down, I was horrified. The Sheriff telegraphed me he was powerless. My first and natural impulse was to send out the militia of Columbia. What did they do? They surrendered ignominiously the honor of being in the service of the State; but, thank God, there are men left who obey orders and are not to be swayed from duty by adverse political opinions. Two companies at Florence and Sumter did likewise when the action of Columbia was known. We then see the spectacle of the Adjutant-General running over the State trying to get men to do their duty. When I ordered out the Fourth Brigade of Charleston, that crack command, all they did was to dicker with messages to the Adjutant-General. Those covards in Charleston did like those in Columbia. Without a company at my command, I began to cast about to see what I could do to uphold the dignity of the law. The only men I have found in you. You're going on a delicate and dangerous mission. You must remember the Darlington people are our fellow-citizens, but they are in a state of rebellion, and it is necessary to you to go there to uphold the law. I learn that they destroyed a State dispensary. Nobody did this but the ex-barkeepers and their hangers-on. You go to the street and must treat the Darlington people with consideration, but if you are ordered to shoot you must do it, or anarchy will prevail in the State. I hope to return to your homes as early as possible, but the law must be upheld or the State will be the laughing-stock of the world. This ought to be a proud day for you. In after years you can hand it down as a heritage to your children, that you are proud of it.

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SEATTLE AND LAKE SHORE ROAD.

A Decision Rendered by the United States Circuit Court.

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 1.—The United States Circuit Court here yesterday heard an application for the allowance and issuance of receivers' preferential certificates by receivers of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Company, amounting to over \$1,000,000, for money paid out and advanced by the former for the preservation and protection of the latter's property, and which was claimed to be entitled to preference over the first mortgage bonds of the company, aggregating \$5,000,000. The Union Trust Company of Seattle, which had been appointed receiver of the said bonds, intervened and opposed the allowance of the receivers' certificates, claiming in substance that the Northern Pacific Company was the owner of a majority of the stock of the latter company, and at the time of such payments was in control and possession and operating the Lake shore road, kept its books, incurred all the expenses, and that the payments made were voluntary on its own account and in payment of its own obligations, and in pursuance of certain contracts made between the said companies, set forth in the answer. The Northern Pacific Company demurred to the answer of the Union Trust Company as being insufficient to prevent the allowance of said receivers' certificates, but the court overruled the demurrers, and by its decision practically eliminated altogether about \$800,000 from the case, and allowing the petitioner thirty days to amend its petition as to the balance of its claims. The court also decided that the payments made were voluntary on its own account and in payment of its own obligations, and in pursuance of certain contracts made between the said companies, set forth in the answer. The Northern Pacific Company demurred to the answer of the Union Trust Company as being insufficient to prevent the allowance of said receivers' certificates, but the court overruled the demurrers, and by its decision practically eliminated altogether about \$800,000 from the case, and allowing the petitioner thirty days to amend its petition as to the balance of its claims.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A Coast Steamship Service to Operate in Connection With the Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A local paper makes the statement that a local company has been formed to operate a large fleet of steamships to Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the great Trans-siberian railway, and some point on the Pacific Coast, probably San Diego. The organization is known as the Russian-American Direct Transportation Company, with a capitalization of \$7,000,000, and its chief backers are the Amoor Steamship Company, the Sitka and American capitalists, among whom several large interests in the Santa Fe road are prominent. A contract has already been made with the Russian Government for the charter of a fleet of steamships, carrying business for a period of fifteen years, during which time a vessel must be constructed each year. For these vessels negotiations are now in progress in New York. The United States works of this city are to construct others. If San Diego is made the terminal point a large sum will be devoted to the improvement of the harbor at that point.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Suit Brought Against the Son of a Santa Cruz Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Mrs. Mary Antonio Castro Majors, a member of a well-known California Spanish family, to-day began suit for breach of promise in the United States Circuit Court against Henry S. Cowell, son of the well known Santa Cruz millionaire line king, Henry C. Cowell. The woman sues for \$50,000 damages and will contest for a share of his wealth, which she declares belongs to her child. Mrs. Majors is the widow of Robert Majors, a very well-known citizen of Santa Cruz who was fatally shot four years ago. It was during Majors' last illness, she says, that Cowell began to come to her house, and after her husband's death paid her marked attentions, lasting through several years. Mrs. Majors is the mother of eight children, seven by Majors and one alleged to be by Cowell.

Shot His Father.

CRICO, April 1.—Isarah Jones (colored) last night shot four times at his father, Claiborn Jones, during a family quarrel. Two shots took effect, and will probably prove fatal. Jones was addicted to beating his wife.

BRIEF NOTES.

The case of Albert Gallatin vs. John T. Barry has been dismissed by consent.

An Tong was arrested by officer Hayes Saturday for peddling clothes without a license.

The weather at the Summit was cloudy yesterday, with no signs of impending rain. The river remains about stationary.

Eastern tourists are daily on our streets, and they generally are greatly pleased with the evidences of prosperity on every side.

John McLaughlin, a well-known Folsom miner, was badly injured on Saturday by the caving in of a shaft in which he was working.

J. F. and B. W. Cavanaugh have settled the case with William Dixon, involving the possession of the racing fillyes Quirt and Addie Chipman.

Travel on the railroad both ways continues very heavy. Yesterday train No. 1 had to be cut into two sections on account of the number of passengers.

J. R. Hodson has commenced suit against A. K. Varney for the possession of 25 negatives, two cameras and a lens, or \$1,200, their value, and for \$250 damages.

Officer Hayes yesterday arrested two women named Fanny McDonald, alias "Slivers," and Mary Brown, with a man named T. H. Sims, for raising a disturbance in the Gleeman House.

District Attorney Ryan has commenced proceedings against Tong Soon and Sney Lim, praying that the seventy-three boxes of lottery tickets in possession of the Sheriff be forfeited to the State.

Three "suit club" proprietors, N. Davis, J. W. Lombard and J. F. McCracken, have been arrested on a charge of selling tickets in a lottery. McCracken says he will demand trial by a jury.

John Peterson, a Swede, was taken from an uptown saloon to the Receiving Hospital yesterday, suffering from a severe attack of asthma. The saloon-keeper was frantic to have him taken away, for fear he would die in the saloon.

Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, State Lecturer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, addressed a large meeting at the Washington, Yojo County schoolhouse at 3 p. m. yesterday. She said that in a very few weeks, if the officers did not stop the gambling there, the women would.

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Their Captain begged them to desist and wait until the Governor had finished. Governor Tillman told them, however, that he would not wait, for he only wished to know exactly what their position was. He then said to those who remained that they could leave, but that if determined to obey orders to report to the State Penitentiary. The remainder of the company marched to the armory, and in five minutes thereafter had disbanded.

During the day the Governor notified the Captains of the other companies that they were to report to the State Penitentiary. The Captains of the companies which they did not know where the arms were, and that it was impossible to comply with his orders. The Governor informed them that the guns must be produced. On hearing this a number of citizens, in the interest of peace and order, advised the men to give up the guns. On their parting the young men soon expressed their willingness to do everything in their power to put their Captain in possession of the arms.

At 5 o'clock marching orders were given to the troops stationed at the penitentiary. Governor Tillman addressed them, saying: "As Chief Executive of South Carolina, I wish to say a few words to you before your departure. I thank you for your prompt and zealous discharge of your duty in responding to the call for duty. Many of you have doubts as to the justice of the cause for which you go. You are Reform Democrats and antis, and all true Carolinians, thank God, are of that persuasion. The reason for your going to Darlington is caused by the dispensary law, and it is a law so long as it stands on the statute books and until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The newspapers have sown the seed of discord, by teaching that there are portions of the law which invade private rights. They say that when they say that they lie. The right to search private houses on a warrant is as old as law itself. They know they are not telling the truth when they try to make you believe these men of law are invading your rights. I am a lawyer. I said in my message to the Legislature that a large force of Constables would not be necessary if the police of the towns would enforce the law, but they would not do this. The dispensary is not the issue now, but as long as it is on the statute books so help me God I intend to enforce it.

When the news came of the trouble, I was never more shocked. When the officers of the law were shot down, I was horrified. The Sheriff telegraphed me he was powerless. My first and natural impulse was to send out the militia of Columbia. What did they do? They surrendered ignominiously the honor of being in the service of the State; but, thank God, there are men left who obey orders and are not to be swayed from duty by adverse political opinions. Two companies at Florence and Sumter did likewise when the action of Columbia was known. We then see the spectacle of the Adjutant-General running over the State trying to get men to do their duty. When I ordered out the Fourth Brigade of Charleston, that crack command, all they did was to dicker with messages to the Adjutant-General. Those covards in Charleston did like those in Columbia. Without a company at my command, I began to cast about to see what I could do to uphold the dignity of the law. The only men I have found in you. You're going on a delicate and dangerous mission. You must remember the Darlington people are our fellow-citizens, but they are in a state of rebellion, and it is necessary to you to go there to uphold the law. I learn that they destroyed a State dispensary. Nobody did this but the ex-barkeepers and their hangers-on. You go to the street and must treat the Darlington people with consideration, but if you are ordered to shoot you must do it, or anarchy will prevail in the State. I hope to return to your homes as early as possible, but the law must be upheld or the State will be the laughing-stock of the world. This ought to be a proud day for you. In after years you can hand it down as a heritage to your children, that you are proud of it.

The following companies went: Butler Guards, 16 men; Dibble Light Dragoons, Orangeburg, 31 men; Maxwell Guards of Sewardville, 30 men; Morgan's Rifles of Clifton, 30 men; Hampton Guards of Spartanburg, 24 men; Lally Rifles, 30 men; Palmtoe Rifles of Aiken, 15 men; Fort Motte Guards, 15 men; Edgemoor Hussars and Light Dragoons of the same place, combined mustered 35 men; Greenville Guards, 16 men; Abbeville Rifles, 20 men.

Captain G. H. Tillman went with the troops. He said he had ordered his company, the Capers Light Infantry, to Darlington, and he expected to meet them there, ninety-six strong. There was a force of exactly 322 men all four companies of boxes of cartridges were placed upon the train.

General Reinberg, who is commander, would not say anything about his orders. The troops went on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line. Immense crowds of people were at the crossing at which the soldiers boarded the train. Three companies were left in the city. The train was met by the local militia to the teeth, left shortly after the departure of the troops and are ready to obey the orders of the Governor. More volunteers are to come. Nothing can be done to stop the train. The telegraph office will not receive nor send telegrams except from the Governor.

An Associated Press representative had

His Disappearance Unaccounted For.

CHICAGO, April 1.—E. F. L. Gaus, one of the best known fugitives of this city has disappeared from his home, and, despite the efforts of his friends, not a trace has been found. He left his home a week ago last Sunday. His affairs are in perfect condition, and his home life was pleasant.

At this writing the town is very quiet, and has been so all day.

His Disappearance Unaccounted For.