

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Gresham's Views on the Workings of the Tripartite Agreement.

FAILED TO CORRECT EVILS IT WAS DESIGNED TO PREVENT.

The House Committee on Labor Agrees to Report Favorably the Resolution for the Appointment of a Joint Committee to Investigate the Cause of the Prevailing Labor Depression.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President today submitted to the Senate the correspondence relative to Samoa called for by Senator Gray's resolution of the 6th ult. The correspondence is very voluminous, covering about 10,000 pages. In submitting it to the President, Secretary Gresham has taken the opportunity to set out at length his conclusions as to the workings of the tripartite agreement. This letter of the Secretary is certain to give rise to much discussion and controversy.

As a period of almost five years has elapsed since the conclusion of the General Act of Berlin, the present occasion is, the Secretary says, not inappropriate for a review of the results. In order that the subject may be fully comprehended, he presents a general survey of our relations with Samoa, before and since the conclusion of the General Act, and recites the policy we have pursued toward the islands.

"It is in our relations with Samoa," says the Secretary, "that we have made the first departure from our traditional and well-established policy of avoiding entangling alliances with other nations in relation to objects remote from this hemisphere. Like all other human transactions, the wisdom of that departure must be tested by its fruits. If there be no evidence of detriment suffered before its application, or of advantage since gained, we are confronted with the serious responsibility of withdrawing without sufficient grounds, imposed a policy which is not only unequal with our Government, but which may in a great measure be ascribed to the influence of the United States.

"In 1873 a special representative named Steinberger was sent to the islands by the Secretary of State, to obtain information in regard to their condition. This step seems to have been suggested by certain 'highly respectable' persons in the United States, who represented the opportunities in strengthening our commerce relations in that quarter of the globe, and by a circumstance in the preceding year, when the United States, acting on its responsibility, entered into an agreement with the Great Chief of the bay of Pago-Pago whereby the latter, in consideration of the United States, granted to this Government the exclusive privilege of establishing in that bay a coaling station.

"The Secretary continues, with an account of Steinberger's connection with Samoa and his efforts to bring about the annexation of the islands to the United States. He mentions the unauthorized promise to the islanders of the protection of the United States, and his final deportation from the islands on a man-of-war.

"The Steinberger-Godfrey episode is also recounted. 'On January 6, 1878, there was concluded at Washington the treaty which up to the ratification of the general Act of Berlin, twelve years later, contained the only connection between the relations of the United States to the Samoan group. The impression produced by a discriminating examination of these treaty provisions has been that we were inspired rather by an amicable desire on the part of our Government not to appear to be insensitive to the friendly advances of the Samoan islands, and by a supposition that the character of our relations to Samoa greatly concerned us. The way, however, was then open to form with Samoa a connection our interests might seem to require.

"The occasion to make good the obligation of the United States under the treaty of 1878, re-opened the subject. In the half of the Samoan Government, arose in 1888, when Dr. Steubel, the German Consul, took possession of all the land in the municipal district of Apia, and the Samoan Government sovereign rights in it were concerned, to hold it as security until an understanding with the Government should be arrived at for the protection of German interests. As counter demonstration, the American Consul, Greenbaum, raised the American flag and proclaimed a protectorate. Subsequently the United States Consul at Berlin were instructed to say that the claim of an American protectorate over Samoa by the United States Consul at Apia was unauthorized and disappeared, and no protectorate by any foreign power being desired; and to suggest that the British and German Ministers at Berlin be instructed to confer with the Secretary of State with the view of the establishment of order."

"The Secretary states some length the facts connected with the tripartite protectorate in Samoa, the establishment of a new form of government, the election of Malietoa as King, the relations of the natives to accept the new regime, the resort to coercive measures, the declaration of war in 1889, the intervention of the treaty powers and Malietoa and eleven chiefs, the appointment of Henry C. Ide as Chief Justice and the present trouble in Samoa.

"The Secretary concludes as follows: 'Sobly surveying the investigation of our relations with Samoa, we well may inquire what we have gained by our departure from our established policy, beyond the expense, the responsibility and the entanglements that have so far been the only fruits? One of the great difficulties in dealing with matters that lie at a distance, is the fact that imagination is no longer restrained by the contemplation of objects in their real proportion. Our experience in the case of Samoa serves to show that for our use an exception from the consequences of this we are indebted to the wise policy that had previously preserved us from such engagements as those in the general act in Berlin, which besides involving us in an entangling alliance, has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very ills it was designed to prevent.'

COXEY'S PLAINTS.

The House Committee Reports In Favor of Investigating the Matter.

good roads and the issue of non-interest-bearing bonds. 'It is here,' he said, 'billions of dollars' worth of improvements throughout the country to be made and millions of men to make them. There is but one thing in the way, and that is the want of money. The passage of my two bills would set all men at work.' He asked for 99 per cent. of the people the same privileges as were enjoyed by the national bank Secs., who alone are represented in Congress.

'Have you any showing to make, any proofs to offer, that you represent 99 per cent. of the people?' asked Ryan (Dem., of New York). 'No,' said Coxe; 'I don't claim that.'

E. E. Dean, a member of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance, followed with a recital of the depressed condition of labor. Representative Dunn of New Jersey asked Mr. Dean: 'Do you believe the American people have reached a stage where they want threats and coercion used against their Legislatures by these moving bodies?'

'No,' said Mr. Dean, 'threats are not intended.'

'Then,' said Mr. Dunn, 'what can be accomplished by these steps equivalent to coercion?'

'You have a habit in Congress,' said Mr. Dean, 'of consigning petitions to pigeon-holes and water baskets. The object of Coxe was to present to you a petition that could be heard and seen.'

When the committee was about to go on to the next item, Mr. Coxe said: 'We have thousands of petitions, if we only have a chance to present them.'

'I will give you a committee,' said Chairman Turner, 'to receive them.' Messrs. Coxe, Browne and his friends then withdrew to let the committee consider the resolution. With Coxe and his friends a group of the People's party Executive Committee, N. T. Dunning, editor of the Populist organ, and Representatives Pence, Boon and Kem.

'I am,' said Mr. Coxe, 'the committee, by a vote of seven to two, decided to report a resolution for a joint investigation by a special committee of the Senate and House of the Coxe movement and the water baskets of the People's party. This resolution was hailed with satisfaction by Messrs. Coxe and his friends, and by a number of prominent Populist and Farmer's Alliance leaders, including the President of the Alliance and the Chairman and Secretary of the People's party. The vote to report the resolution was as follows: Ayes—Erdman of Pennsylvania, Wells of Wisconsin, Ryan of New York, Talbot of South Carolina (Democrats); Pence of Colorado (Populist); Phillips of Pennsylvania, Kiefer of Minnesota (Republicans).

Dunn of New Jersey (Democrat); Aspley of Massachusetts (Republican). Chairman McGann says a favorable report will be made to-morrow, and he bears the responsibility for the passage of the resolution. Dunn says there will be a minority report.

COMMITTEE TO HEAR REQUESTS. WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Kert (Dem.) to-day introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, In view of the fact that the American people, however misinformed in the methods they may employ, are reported as coming to Washington in the belief that by so doing they may be benefited, and that the United States has a constitutional right that no one has assailed; therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators and five Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee on Labor and the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, be appointed to hear the requests of the people, receive their petitions and act as promptly as possible, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, either to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, on Banking and Currency.

CURRENCY STATISTICS.

Furnished by Secretary Carlisle to the United States Senate.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS.

A Large Mob Avenge a Brutal Murder at Sharon Springs.

FATHER AND SON SWING FROM A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The Heaviest Storm of Rain and Hail Ever Known in the Vicinity Prevalts at Stillwater, Minnesota, Doing Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Damage to Property in the City.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TOPEKA (Kas.), May 9.—A special to the Capital from Sharon Springs, Kas., says: One of the most determined mobs that ever congregated in this portion of this State on Monday lynched William McKinley and his son, Lewis, for the murder of Charles Garty, committed on one week ago. The mob, the terrible lynching reached the outside world for the first time to-day.

The crime which led up to the hanging was cruel and revolting. About a week ago Charles Garty, a son-in-law of William McKinley, was murdered. An investigation revealed the fact that Fred, the seventeen-year-old son of McKinley, Sr., committed the crime. The boy, when arrested, made a confession, stating that he had been induced to kill his brother-in-law by his father and older brother Lewis. The father and brother seemed principally revenge and hatred.

The murdered man had only a few weeks before married McKinley's daughter. It is reported that the father and son marriage that the groom was to pay the bride's father \$300 for the privilege of marrying. The groom refused to pay this money, and the father and son, who were the wretched of the father and son, cutting him horribly with a garden hoe. He was found dead and horribly mutilated.

On Monday the three were arraigned in court, where Fred pleaded guilty as charged. His father and brother pleaded not guilty, waived trial and were placed in the County Jail.

Late Monday night a mob of several hundred men took the father and son and brother and hung them from a mile west of town and lynched them. They both died piteously for mercy. Fred would probably have been hanged with the others, but instead of this he was kept under guard in the hotel. The people of the county are aroused at the disposition the juries have shown toward criminals, and have demanded that justice shall be done in some manner, if not by the proper course of law.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Coxey, Browne and Jones, convicted in the Police Court yesterday, were in the lobby of the Senate when it met to-day, anticipating the further airing of their case in connection with the Allen resolution.

On motion of Gray of Delaware, a bill authorizing Rear Admiral Walker and Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon of the navy to accept a decoration from Venezuela for humane service to the wounded in the Venezuelan war, was passed; also, a bill to authorize the crew of the life-saving station at Hog Island, Va., to accept medals from Spain for saving lives from a wrecked Spanish vessel.

Berry of Arkansas allowed these bills to go through under protest. He insisted that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the bill to amend those who opposed, as well as those who approved it, were anxious for action. The interminable delay was making people lose confidence in the Senate.

Allen of Nebraska called up his resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the police interference with the Coxe movement. Allen spoke with feeling. He had waited a week after the outrage was committed upon the Capitol grounds before introducing resolutions, he said, expecting one of the Senators from Ohio, Coxe's State, to take steps toward an investigation. Coxe came from the Congressional district formerly represented by Governor McKinley.

When Mr. Allen sat down, Senator Sherman arose to reply. 'The Senator from Nebraska,' he said, 'wants the Senate to investigate the Coxe movement. I tried in the Police Court before a jury of twelve honest men, a case in which the defendants had the benefit of the services of the best lawyers in the State, and I was probably fatally injured. The Government should be suspended to review a case that could be carried to the higher courts, where if mistakes were made, the redounding power of the President could be invoked as a last resort? When this Coxe movement was first started, a small shoe shop was floated away. A small shoe shop was floated away. A small shoe shop was floated away.'

RAIN AND HAIL.

Stillwater, Minn., May 9.—The heaviest storm of rain and hail ever known in this vicinity prevailed this evening for over an hour. Several buildings were undermined. One hundred feet of the Third-street fill, forty feet deep, was washed into a ravine, carrying sidewalks and street-car tracks along with it. The loss is not less than \$30,000. A small shoe shop was floated away. A small shoe shop was floated away. A small shoe shop was floated away.

THE ARMY CAUSING TROUBLE.

Fight at North Yakima Between Officers and Industrials.

Two of the Former and Three of the Latter Shot.

Sanders' Crowd Manage to Make Progress With Their Stolen Train on Their Journey Eastward, in Spite of the Obstructions Placed on the Track by the Railroad Officials.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TAOAMA (Wash.), May 9.—A special to the Ledger from Yakima, Wash., says: A fight took place at North Yakima at 7:30 this evening between Marshals and Industrials. Deputy Marshals Chidester and Jolly of Tacoma were shot, the first named in the leg and the latter through the bowels. He is bleeding internally. Twenty shots were fired in the melee. Savage, Weaver and McAdae, all Seattle Coxeites, received flesh wounds from revolvers. 'Buck,' a pocketmarked Seattle Coxeite, who was the leader of the crowd, had two fingers broken with a club. Intense excitement reigns at Yakima.

The fight was the result of the determination of the Coxeites not to leave a train which had been held there since 10 o'clock this morning. At 2 o'clock thirteen deputies attempted to take out the train, Chidester being in charge. The Industrials swarmed over the train and outside the engine, and the latter gave up after two attempts to oust the army, and steamed back to Yakima, two miles from the scene of the scuffle, and the train was held there until 11:30. Chidester from Toppenshi responded to Chidester's demands for reinforcements, and twenty-five more went from Ellensburg.

At 1 o'clock this evening the train backed to the bridge over the Yakima River, a mile from the town. Half the population followed. Coxeites boarded the train to get the engine, and says one of them attempted to set a brake. A deputy ordered him to stop. On his refusal the deputy pulled him away. The Coxeites began shouting the deputy, and the latter commenced firing. The Coxeites retreated, breaking a switch and piling rocks on the track, but afterwards removed them. Then the fight was renewed, and a brick was thrown at the engineer and fireman, attempting to dislodge them.

The train backed into Selah station after the light when it was stopped. Surgeon Hill has gone from Yakima to attend the wounded. Chidester was Secretary of the Tacoma City Democratic Committee in the recent campaign.

The Industrials in Yakima have been swearing all day that they would go out of the city and do as they pleased. They were incensed in the afternoon by the Marshal clubbing a Coxeite in the first scuffle. They threatened to burn the city, and some citizens saw some of the Coxeites were being proclaimed that they had guns and did not propose to give them up. The Industrials desire, and claim that the Marshals did to walk over the mountains to Wenatchee on the Great Northern, where they hope to get transportation to Spokane, and possibly St. Paul.

SANDERS AND HIS STOLEN TRAIN.

PUEBLO, May 9.—At 1 o'clock the Sanders crowd, with their runaway train, had reached Chivington, 120 miles east of Pueblo. They have gone around three ditches, engines, and nothing has been done to stop them, though the ditches engines delayed them three or four hours. When they came to an obstruction they tear up the rails behind their train, carry them forward, build a track around the obstruction and go ahead. The company has a number of locomotives gathered along the line east of Sanders for use in catching the fugitives. All water tanks are emptied, and this ought to prevent the Cripple Creekers from going far.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 9.—A special to the Times from Salina, Kan., says: Information came late to-night that an army had reached Covington, near the mouth of the Missouri River, and that the Missouri Pacific had prepared five hundred warrants, and saying that a posse of 300 deputies from Leavenworth was en route to this city to place the army under arrest. The local authorities are confident that they will not interfere with the train, but will permit it to proceed Eastward.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN PURSUIT.

TOPEKA, May 9.—A special to the Record-Union from Topeka, Kan., says: Deputy Marshals B. Waggoner and other officers of the Missouri Pacific from Topeka and Atchison came over the Santa Fe at 5 o'clock. They remained here to await the arrival of United States Marshal Neely. The plan is to gather a force of Deputy Marshals and start west over the Missouri Pacific to intercept the Sanders contingent of Commonwealers, which is now on the way East from Pueblo. Mr. Waggoner made application to Governor Lewelling for his influence in gathering together an effective force of deputies, and he received the reply that the Governor would take the matter into consideration. Mr. Neely has been seen by the Missouri Pacific for the stolen train, and it will be demanded of Marshal Neely that he execute the writ. It is believed that Neely will also in each county in the State through which the Commonwealers pass charging them with bringing stolen property into the State. On these warrants it is desired that the Coxeites be arrested.

The special train started west at 11 o'clock over the Santa Fe. It carried the general Attorney Waggoner, General Manager Clark and United States Marshal Neely, with a number of deputies that he collected here. The train will run to Osgood City, and there be transferred to the Missouri Pacific and run to Genesee, Rice County, on fast time. Marshal Neely will pick up a number of deputies along the line, and expects to have a force of at least 200.

LEFT BEHIND WITHOUT AN ENGINE.

BOISE (Idaho), May 9.—A squad of Commonwealers came into Caldwell to-day, in company with the train, and possession of the train was taken by the latter. The train was side-tracked, and the United States court, which had issued restraining orders, was appealed to. The troops at the barracks were put under

orders ready to march, and have since held themselves in readiness to move. A Deputy Marshal read the order to the men. When the train was ready to move this evening they climbed aboard the rear cars. These were detached, and the rest of the train crossed eastward.

COXEY'S CAMP A NUISANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The District Commissioners have decided that Coxe is maintaining a nuisance by keeping his men in their present camp, and have given him forty-eight hours to abate the nuisance. The action was taken on the advice of S. T. Thomas, attorney for the District, and was the result of a conference between the Commissioners, Health Officer Hammett and Chief of Police Moore to-day. The advisability of applying to the courts for an injunction against Coxe was considered, but the attorney said that proceedings were unnecessary, as he could be prosecuted in the Police Court for violating the health ordinance. The forty-eight hours' notice dates from 2 o'clock. It is likely Coxe can comply with the law by moving his camp from the square. He expressed his intention to move, but the notice was served, and hinted that he might secure an abandoned baseball park near the Capitol, known as Capitol Park, where Congress could have an oversight of the army. Coxe expressed surprise at the orders, and said he had just engaged a landscape gardener to mark out ditches for sewers in the old place.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Ten Thousand People Believed to Have Perished in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Herald's Caracas dispatch says: A terrible earthquake took place in Venezuela April 25th. Reports from districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guana, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwest of the republic, are reported destroyed. Many villages were wrecked, but details are not yet to be had. The convulsion extended to Columbia. Reports from districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guana, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwest of the republic, are reported destroyed. Many villages were wrecked, but details are not yet to be had. The convulsion extended to Columbia. Reports from districts affected tell of terrible loss of life and destruction of property. The cities of Merida, La Guana, Chiguara and San Juan, situated in the northwest of the republic, are reported destroyed. 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