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HOW THE RANGERS CURBED THE FEUD.

Texas Military Force Practically Established Martial Law at Bastrop.

ALL PERSONS WERE DISARMED.

Men Not Permitted to Gather in Crowds on the Streets—Reeve Thomas Feud Keeps the Rangers Alert.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 26.—Adjutant General Scurry returned this morning from Bastrop, where he had been for a week past in charge of the State Rangers force doing military duty during the Reeve murder trial which was yesterday postponed until February 12.

He reports all appearing to others who are parties to the famous Colorado County feud to have dispersed for the respective homes, and the Rangers have been temporarily withdrawn from Bastrop.

During the period of the trial, lasting one week, the town of Bastrop has practically been under martial law. The Rangers have been compelled to take the law into their own hands and disarm men to the dozens to prevent bloodshed.

The cause of all this is a feud between two factions of large blood relationship, known as the Reeve and the Thomas factions.

Quite a number of both sides have been killed during the last ten years, and so bitter has become the desire for revenge that it requires the presence of the Rangers every time either faction comes anywhere near the other. In the Reeve trial 300 men assembled in one town. The result was that twenty-five of the most reliable members of the Ranger force were at once sent to Bastrop to preserve order. They received their instructions to disarm all persons likely to cause trouble, and they did this to the extent of disarming everybody in town save the local officer.

That this was a wise precaution was made manifest by the discovery of several hundred revolvers from six persons of the various members of either faction, who had evidently come to town looking for trouble.

The Rangers did regular police duty, a detachment being located at each hotel, at the depot, at all the saloons and at the courthouse. Any new arrival in town was at once searched and relieved of any guns he might have. Every valise or trunk coming into Bastrop was searched for arms. In this manner a whole truckful of pistols and guns were confiscated, besides a number of cribs containing revolvers.

Every time a collection of men were seen talking together they were at once ordered to dispersed and force to do so. By means of this rigid military rule quiet was preserved during the entire week of the trial, and upon departing for their homes each court was accompanied by Rangers in order to escort them to a point where they were relieved from the remainder of the escort. Their pistols were returned to them once and they were sent home.

The feud between these factions has been so bitter that it necessitates almost constant vigilance upon the part of the Rangers stationed in their home places to keep them down. Week before last two of the factions met at Bastrop before many of the Rangers had assembled, resulting in one killing and several being wounded.

It is believed that now, with part of the feuds on trial for murder, and the others as witnesses, a war of extermination may be precipitated at any time, hence the constant vigilance of the Ranger force.

FAME OF THE CANDLES.

Brooklyn Man's Clever Take Off at This City's Expense.

One of the clerks at the City Hall received a postal card yesterday from a wag-ish friend in Brooklyn, N. Y., which contains a clever hit at present local municipal conditions. The address on the card is:

"August Merphy, City Hall, City-by-the-Tallow-candle, Missyssy."

On the reverse side are the following verses:

Once the lord formed the magger,
He formed him in the image
He made him in a hurry
And forgot to paint him white.

Now future generations
On the same lesson for Miss
Highest on its mantelpiece will see black—
You think, by far, to know.

So take a train and come out East
And visit in brand sunshine
Nor forget to tell Myra to let the lone,
Lit for the Zogenbaum.

The fact that the postal card reached its destination without any delay is an indication that the post office employes in Brooklyn keep pretty well posted on St. Louis affairs, as the forwarding clerk seemingly had no hesitation in correctly interpreting the peculiarly worded address.

Another postal card, written by a local wag to a friend in another City Hall department, which was addressed simply, "Theodore Shadrach, Morgenbenville," reached its proper destination promptly.

CHANGE IN DIRECTORY.

A. Belmont a Member of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. Board.

New York, Jan. 26.—A number of new and strong interests appeared in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to-day, when, as a result of the termination of the voting trust, several new directors were elected to places on the board. The vote all was unanimous, 354,561 shares out of 450,000 outstanding, being voted personally or by proxy.

The following were elected: F. P. Olcott, A. N. Brady, A. R. Flower, E. H. Harriman, C. L. Rossiter, August Belmont, H. H. Porter, T. S. Williams, W. G. Oakman, Henry Seibert, J. C. Jenkins, D. H. Valentine and H. C. Duval.

Of these, the new members are Messrs. Olcott, Flower, Harriman, Belmont, Porter and Oakman.

The significance of the changes in the directory is that local interests, to an extent purely sectional, have been replaced by representatives of important bankers and banking interests in this city. The most important of the changes is in the placing on the board of Messrs. Harriman and Belmont. H. H. Porter was interested in the property while the late ex-Governor Flower was active in its management, and Anson R. Flower also represents the Flower interests. F. P. Olcott, the president of the Central Trust Company, has been one of the voting trustees since the reorganization of the system. The Long Island Railroad interest is to be represented by Walter G. Oakman.

The chief surprise was the placing of August Belmont on the board. The election of the new directors has been expected for some time.

Those who argued that a compromise in the fate war between the companies had been or would be reached, as a step in the union of all local lighting and traction interests affected to find much significance in the election of August Belmont to the Brooklyn Transaction Board. Mr. Belmont is also a director of the New Amsterdam Company, but most people held that this had no significance.

EDUCATION IN CUBA.

Probably 2,000 Schools, Representing 100,000 Children.

Havana, Jan. 26.—Mr. Frye, Superintendent of Public Schools, is in receipt of reports showing that 879 schools have already been organized. Reports are coming in at the rate of seventy-five a day, and it is expected that the number will reach 2,000, representing 100,000 children.

HOUSE REFUSED TO ADMIT THEM.

Mountaineers Disposed to Force an Entrance, but Were Dissuaded.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS DENY.

Disclaim Responsibility for Assembling of Armed Men at Frankfort—Riotous Crowd on Return Train—Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—The mountain delegation left in the city, which numbered about 300, made another attempt today to enter the House. The doorkeeper refused them permission, and as they were disposed to force an entrance, Former Secretary of State Finley went to them and managed to persuade them to refrain from disturbing the sessions.

Senator Deboe made the following statement today with reference to the visit of the men.

"Republican leaders knew nothing of their coming until too late. We wired them not to come. The outrages of closed legislators, overriding law and justice, caused indignant men to leave their homes for the protection of Kentucky's fair name."

Who paid the expenses of the special train and provided for the feeding of the men has not been established. The Republican leaders disclaim all responsibility for it. It has been shown that no tickets were necessary for the train, which was run over the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

Continuous Riot.

Dispatches from various points along the route taken by the special train in returning the men to their homes indicate a continuous riot. Many of the men were under the influence of liquor, and the railway stations and other buildings along the way were peppered with bullets. Several fights took place on the train, and a number of men are reported injured. The coaches were a sorry sight when the journey was ended. A member of the legislature this afternoon received a telegram, saying that one of the men from Hardin County had been killed while on the train, but no name was given, and the report cannot be verified. The coaches were kept locked to prevent the men from crowding out on the station platforms, and in one instance the conductor rode in the engine cab, fearing for his life. The men who remain here are a far more orderly lot than those who were sent away. Two large tents still remain on Statehouse square, but the majority of the 300 who remain have been provided for, either at the State Arsenal or at private boarding-houses.

The Legislature has thus far failed to take any official notice of the presence of the men and they will be regarded as witnesses for the contest. To-morrow is the last day on which the Republicans can introduce testimony. The resolutions adopted by the mob have not been presented to the Legislature, and it was said this afternoon that this will not be done until the Contest Committees are about ready to report. At that time, also, it is said, the men are to return here.

Captain L. W. Bohurnik, in command of the militia company from Mount Vernon, claims that he had regular orders to bring his company to Frankfort. The orders came through proper authorities and he declares that he acted as a captain of militia under orders despite the remonstrance of the militia by Adjutant General Collier and Colonel Williams, commanding the Second Regiment. The Mount Vernon company reached home at 4 o'clock this morning.

The company from Barbourville was in command of John T. Powers, a brother of the Secretary of State. Captain Hawn of Company D says he was requested by Caleb Powers, Secretary of State, to bring his men to Frankfort, armed, but not in uniform. Captain Hawn refused to do so in the absence of regular orders. Lieutenant Black also refused, but John T. Powers corralled most of the men and took them on the train.

The cannons from Harlan was in command of Captain James Forrester. This was one of the most desperate lot of all. It was 150 strong, and all were armed. The Bell County company from Pineville was commanded by H. Clay Rice. Captain Rice and several of his most reliable men remained behind when the soldiers were ordered home.

The men say they were promised $1 a day and their board, and they had expected to remain until the contest committees made their reports to the General Assembly. Most of the men reached home disgusted, but many of the more desperate say they are surely going back again, and declare that Goebel shall never be seated.

Responsibility Not Fixed.

It is as difficult to learn why the mountain delegation left town, as it was to ascertain who was responsible for their coming. All the leaders deny responsibility for their coming, and ex-Secretary of State Finley seems to be getting the most of the blame. As to who ordered them away, no one seems to know. There are several stories afloat. One is that at the Republican conference last night two of the Republican members of the Legislature declared they would vote against Taylor if the mob remained, and the other is that Colonel Breckinridge threatened to resign as counsel for the Republicans if the men remained, realizing that it would seriously weaken the Republican cause if the men were permitted to operate in Frankfort.

The men who came here were all organized, but by whom it is impossible to learn. Every delegation was headed by a captain. There were ten or twelve delegations, representing as many counties. When they arrived they declared that they had come for the purpose of remaining until the contests were decided. When ordered away, the captains selected from fifteen to twenty of each company to remain, and the others were sent away, but all declared they were coming back again when the Legislature was to take up the contests on the report of the committees.

After a spirited debate, the House today consented to hear arguments in the matter of contests for seats in the House. The Democrats sought to table Mr. Grider's resolution to that effect, but the motion to table was lost by a vote of 49 to 47. Then after a conference between the leaders of both sides a resolution was agreed to providing that not more than fifty nor less than twenty minutes shall be allowed to the attorneys.

The Vaughn-Berry contest from Fayette County was then taken up. The Republican majority report favored the retention of the seat of Berry. When this was sent up Mr. Haswell, the Republican leader, moved that the House go into committee of the whole to hear the mountain delegation, which sought admittance. Speaker Trimble declared him out of order, and the reading of the Contest Committee's reports was entered into. The Democrats suspected that Mr. Haswell's motion, coming when it did, was an effort to intimidate the House, while the contest was before it. Before the contest was passed upon, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

It is expected that a vote will be reached to-morrow after the House, in committee of the whole, hears the arguments of attorneys. The Republicans held conferences to-night and regard the vote as a test of Goebel's strength and as indicating whether he can be successful in his own contest.

Old Mayor Hubbard,
Went to the cupboard,
To get a poor dog a bone—
But the cupboard was bare,
For the gang had been there,
And so the poor pup got none.

They are encouraged by the fact that the motion to table was lost by a vote of 49 to 47. However, the vote to-day was not a strict test, and 57 votes are claimed upon by the Democrats.

There are 99 members in the House and one of these, Mr. Berry, contest vote, being an interested person.

The Republicans claim 51 votes, as they count on Messrs. Gilley, Orr, Rigby, Dillingham, Lyon, Lafferty and Rankine, all Democrats, to vote with them. That two or three of these men favor Berry retaining his seat is known, but the Democrats claim the others.

Blackburn at Frankfort.

Senator-elect Blackburn reached Frankfort to-day, and assisted from the Legislature during the proper release of the election, in being his surname, Governor Taylor to issue him the certificate of election to the Federal Senate. The law provides that the executive shall issue the certificate upon the filing of such record, and owing to the fear that Governor Taylor would refuse to issue it in order to aid ex-Governor Bradley in his proposed contest for the seat, Mr. Blackburn determined to act on the safe side, and not wait for the Governor to issue the certificate of his own volition. It is not thought the Governor will refuse to issue the certificate. Mr. Blackburn probably will make his formal demand to-morrow.

The Senate grew facetious to-day, and by a vote of 18 to 17 passed the bill of Mr. Johnson, preventing the wearing of high hats by women at public assemblages. The vote was a tie, but to prevent Lieutenant Governor Marshall of the embarrassment of casting the deciding vote, Senator Jones changed his vote from no to aye.

When the Contest Committee met this afternoon ex-Governor Bradley, for the contestees asked for more time. He made a statement to the boards of the condition of the contestee's side of the case and entered a motion that an extension of time be granted them until the conclusion of the evening session of Wednesday next. He said that at that time the contestees would submit their cases whether they were ready to do so or not. Attorney Megowan, for the contestants, objected to the granting of further time, saying that it was unjust to his side to allow them only five days and to give the contestees ten days for the hearing of evidence.

The ex-Governor responded that one side should not be held to the same time to present its case as the other, as it might require more time for one than for the other.

Attorney John K. Hendrick answered for the contestees, and Bradley closed the argument.

Governor Bradley's motion for more time was overruled to-night.

After the argument, the hearing of testimony was resumed. Doctor D. T. Smith was questioned regarding the Honest Election League in Louisville. He was a special bailiff on election day, serving Judge Toney's injunction order.

Judge Sterling R. Toney was next introduced. He came from Louisville in response to a warrant of arrest. He was interrogated by Judge W. H. Yost. He thought it was beneath the dignity of a Circuit Judge to go before a legislature committee, but decided to come after protesting against the action of the Legislature Committee in summoning him. He said that he had filed a copy with the board of every order that he had entered on election day, and the day after.

Grand Jury Reports.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—The Franklin County Grand Jury filed a report to-day declaring that the report of further attempts at bribery of legislators is without foundation.

It states also that a letter was addressed to Governor Taylor by the Grand Jury asking whether he had any information regarding the visit of armed men to Frankfort and that no reply was received.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Congressman Jenkins Proposes a Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin to-day introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between the States, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express and sleeping car companies, and giving Congress power of control over such corporations.

The bill is made to apply to all territory over which the United States have sovereignty and jurisdiction.

CULLOM FORCES CARRIED THE DAY.

Noninstruction of Delegates the Only Crumb of Comfort for Tanner's Followers.

THREE REEVES DELEGATES.

Fourth Said to Lean in That Direction—Five of Six Senatorial Delegates for Cullom—Exciting Scenes.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Olney, Ill., Jan. 26.—"As goes Richland County, so goes the State of Illinois," has become a proverb in the State.

Richland County Republicans held their convention to-day, the first in the State, inaugurating the campaign of 1900. It decided that John Riley Tanner is a back number, and that Shelby M. Cullom and Walter Reeves were twin gods cast from the same metal. The only crumb of comfort the Tanner following received was the fact that none of the delegates were instructed. This saved the Governor's friends from complete disgrace.

Governor Tanner to-day lost a county that has been true to him for more than a generation. In the past the only question in Richland County was, What does John Tanner want? and it was given him.

Most of the time John Tanner wanted the Richland County Republicans to be for Shelby M. Cullom for something or other, but times have changed, and the question yesterday and to-day was, which shall it be, Tanner or Cullom?

There is no controversy over the decision. Five of the six delegates to the senatorial convention are for Cullom, and the fifth one is likely to join the balance and make it unanimous.

Three out of the four delegates to the State Convention are for Walter Reeves for Governor, and the fourth one is said to be for Yates, with a strong leaning toward Reeves.

Skim Milk for Tanner.

The resolutions are of the usual perfunctory variety, although McKinley and Cullom had the cream, while the Governor was fed upon the skim milk. Candidates for Governor, Reeves, Yates and Haney, were present and showed themselves to the crowd after the business had been transacted. They made speeches of the usual order and none of them received extraordinary applause.

"Button" Carnes, a product of this county, and an eleventhumber of some fame, roused the most enthusiasm by a couple of invitations, and then Colonel Clokey of Decatur, who wants to be State Treasurer, was introduced and shook the steel ceiling with his glorious periods until supper time.

Colonel G. W. Johns of Fairfield left to catch a train and lost an opportunity of exhibiting Wayne County eloquence. John wants to be Attorney General, and is favorably regarded around here.

The turbulent scenes of yesterday, when the Cullom and Tanner factions tried to maul each other to death, were discussed during the night and this forenoon. Yates was the only candidate present yesterday, and he would have escaped had it been possible.

"Do you have this kind of conventions down here every year?" he asked a bystander.

"Forty near, I reckon," was the reply.

"Will they shoot?" queried the candidate nervously.

"No, not often; they just knock around, that's all."

"I guess I'd like to go to my hotel for a few minutes," said Mr. Yates. "I wish you would show me a back stairway or a ladder, or a fire escape."

But he had to stay. The only exit was filled with twenty feet of fighting men.

Money Was Plentiful.

Money was plenty in Olney yesterday. It is said that one of the Tanner faction purchased sixteen men at $5 a head to follow him to the convention and obey his signals.

Each side claimed three times the strength of the other, and each side was afraid to force a show-down. Several times a test might have been made, but it was evaded.

After three hours' fighting and quarreling, three or four got together and agreed on a compromise, which, in effect, gave the Cullom faction the delegates, but denied them instructions.

The defeat is the most crushing for Governor Tanner because he had the flower of his army of officeholders present, including Colonel James B. Smith, Colonel Randolph Smith, John Edmiston of the East St. Louis Grain Office, Superintendent R. N. McCauley of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Bentley Newell of the Beef-inspecting Department, Chicago, who lives here.

The Cullom-Reeves forces were marshaled by Arch Spring, Deputy United States Marshal, and a former Sheriff, James E. Wharf, Judge Fritchey, Postmaster Adam Knapp, a banker, and others. Fritchey and Knapp have been Tanner's good friends for years, and years, but when the fight was opened by the Governor they lined up with the venerable old Senator.

The delegates to the State Convention are: Frank Simpson, who was chairman of the convention to-day; David Horner, George E. Jones and James E. Phillips.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are: Ed P. Bartley, George Butler, R. S. Rowland, Arch Spring, Robert Kinkaid and John Lynch, Jr. All are unquestionably Cullom's friends, excepting probably Lynch, who is now on the fence.

The congressional delegates are: W. Mitchell, S. P. Byrne, John Weigle, J. N. Schafer, John Lynch, Jr., Fred Amsler, R. S. Rowland and W. B. Johnson.

Cullom—Reeves Sentiment.

Their choice of a sacrifice to Congressman Joe Crowley's prowess as a Democratic vote-getter was not disclosed, although it is possible that John Lynch, Jr., will offer himself.

I interviewed a number of delegates to the convention and the Cullom-Reeves sentiment is pronounced, still Dick Yates has a host of friends and they made themselves known. In spite of the spirit of the convention that Cullom was behind Reeves and Tanner behind Haney, and Tanner and Haney certainly got the worst of the deal, Frank Simpson, who heads the State delegation, and who was chairman of the convention, tersely expressed the general feeling when he said to me:

"If it is between Cullom and Tanner count me for Cullom every time. I am not a Tanner man at any stage. I am for Cullom. My choice for Governor? Well, I don't know as I care to indicate it at this time. I will say that I am for Cullom and any man Cullom wants. It does look as though Mr. Cullom's friends wanted Congressman Reeves, and, if they do, I am for him."

The resolutions pay a high compliment to McKinley and are as strong as words can make them in painting the virtues and ability of Cullom and indorse Tanner's administration in a decent manner.

The Cullom section appears to have been written with the Tanner phillipic against Cullom in the mind of the writer. Judge Fritchey is the father of the mess, and it is a compliment to his dictionary education.

After the resolutions came speeches by Reeves, Yates and Haney. Then Colonel Clokey spoke and the weary delegates broke ranks for home, glad to escape without broken heads and bruised limbs.

The Tanner faction are fighting mad and are making all sorts of threats at "traitors" and "sneaks" in the camp.

That they are tremendously satisfied is evident from the message R. N. McCauley sent Governor Tanner that "We got all we expected."

J. L. PICKERING

M'KINLEY NOT WITH CULLOM.

Administration Would Favor Some One Else for Senator.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Although the capital of Illinois is 1,000 miles away, the Cullom-Tanner fight, which is raging in Sangamon County, is attracting attention here and is much discussed in the cloakrooms of both the Senate and the House. A gentleman who is near the administration said to-day:

"Senator Cullom need not expect President McKinley to fly to his relief. The President remembers the vicious fight made against him in 1896 by J. O. Humphrey, present United States District Attorney, at Springfield, in the interest of Cullom's candidacy for the Republican nomination for the presidency. Cullom has since tried to ingratiate himself with the President and, it is understood, claims on the quiet that the administration will aid him in his present trouble. That, however, is not the case. The President may not take a part in Illinois politics, directly or indirectly, against Mr. Cullom."

It is understood here that organized labor in Illinois is greatly stirred up at Senator Cullom on account of his turning down Colonel J. M. Clokey of Decatur for Interstate Commerce Commissioner. He was indorsed for that position by the Illinois State Federation of Labor. It is said there will be an organized effort on the part of organized labor to elect a Democrat.

The impression obtains here in well-informed circles that Senator Cullom has on his hand the fight of his life, with the odds very much against him.

It is an open fact, and much commented on here, that it is believed the administration would as soon see any other of half a dozen Republicans who could be named elected Senator from Illinois.

RUSSIA'S HAND SHOWN IN CHINA.

Czar's Government Believed to Be Behind the Change of Rulers.

INTERIOR GREATLY EXCITED.

Progressive Inhabitants Begging American, British and Japanese Ministers to Secure Kwang Su's Restoration.

London, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the news of the abdication of the Chinese Emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan, where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures, as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

The Dowager Empress has dismissed Jung Lu, generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of his supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been superseded. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the Vice Regal capitals to prevent rioting. The troops have been served with ball cartridges.

The interior of China is greatly excited and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British and Japanese Ministers to intervene and restore the Emperor to power.

An official communication received here from Pekin says:

"Pu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last Emperor. The statement that a new Emperor had succeeded the throne is premature, although it is likely that the present action is preparatory thereto."

URGED TO RECONSIDER.

London, Jan. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"A petition was forwarded by telegram to Pekin to-day, signed by 1,200 representatives of local Chinese merchants and gentry, begging the princes and ministers of the Tsung-Li-Yamen to urge the Emperor to reconsider his abdication and to revoke the edict."

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Times says he has received a dispatch indicating the dethronement and death of Emperor Kwang Su.

AWAITING NEXT MOVE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 26.—While little is known in Washington of what is passing in China, the administration is on the alert for some unexpected move. It is expected that in the near future the President will send a special message to Congress touching upon the Chinese situation and bringing immediately to the replies received from the several Powers in the matter of the protection of American trade in China.

The State Department has received the answers of all the Powers approached in response to Secretary Hay's request for written assurances that the open door would be maintained. In a few days the Secretary of State will prepare a circular letter to the several governments informing them that all have assented to the proposals of the United States, and with this announcement the replies will become binding.

OPPOSITION TO REFORM.

Unprogressive Chinese Supported by Dowager Empress.

Considerable light is thrown on affairs in China by an opportune paper on reform in that country contributed to the Forum by Mr. Gilbert Reid of the International Institute of China.

It appears that the reform agitation was undertaken by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, or, as it is known in Great Britain, Christian Literature Society. Gradually, through schools started for the study of Western languages and by the knowledge gained through Western literature translated into Chinese, a class sprung up among the merchants at the treaty ports favorable to progress.

After the war with Japan, many of the conservative officials at Pekin and the veteran statesman Li Hung Chang, on his return from his tour in Europe and the United States, felt that reform measures were necessary. Younger men of the literati started a reform club, not so much in support of Kang Yu Wei, leader of the forward movement, who was looked upon as an impracticable dreamer, as to urge upon the Government conservative progress. The Emperor surprised his Ministers and people by his sudden display of energy until the Empress Dowager retook the reins and suppressed the whole movement.

Mr. Reid points out that the reform party found sympathizers among Anglo-Saxons, while the Empress Dowager, with supposed conservative tendencies, had the countenance of Russia. Kang Yu Wei favored Great Britain and Japan as opposed to France and Russia. Thus the reform movement had an element of partiality and lost the unanimity of foreign support essential to success.

It must be stated, however, that the attitude of the Empress Dowager is not as reactionary as the political events of the last year would indicate. She has often shown herself ahead of her ministers, favoring a foreign trained army and navy, the telegraph and railways. But she favored these more as additions to existing systems than as alterations of established usage.

China's international relations, in Mr. Reid's opinion, intensify immeasurably the complexity of the problem. She has not the free hand that Japan had and the jealousies and opposition at work between the various nations interfering with Chinese affairs cause detestation of all foreigners, reforms of any sort whatever meantime lying in abeyance. Not until a wider education gives enlightenment and not until fresh avenues are found for employing the energies of the mandarins and literati, can there be much hope, it would seem from Mr. Reid's review, of China's making any considerable steps in progress.

COUNCIL TAKES NO ACTION.

Fake Retrenchment Bills Are Still in Committee.

The fake retrenchment bills introduced in the City Council a week ago by President E. F. W. Meier were not reported at yesterday's session. They are in the hands of the Council Municipal Affairs Committee, of which Mr. Richards is chairman.

Communications were read in which the measures were strongly denounced, respectively, by the Central Trades and Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the Journeymen Plumbers' Association as a menace to union labor.

Factory Inspection Bill.

At yesterday's session of the House of Delegates the factory inspection bill was given its final reading and placed on its passage. The bill is to provide for the appointment of a chief inspector, to receive $1,800 per annum; two assistant inspectors, at $1,200 per annum each, and one clerk, at $1,000 per annum. The bill is in conformity with the new State law, and after its passage in the House was sent to the Council, where it was given its first reading.

CITIZENS OF HILO IN OPEN REBELLION.

Made Armed Demonstration Against Government Officers Returning From Honolulu.

EXCITED OVER PLAGUE NEWS.

Board of Health Continues to Burn All Infected Buildings in Honolulu—Half of Chinatown Destroyed.

Honolulu, Jan. 17, via Victoria, British Columbia, Jan. 26.—Up to and including January 12 there were thirty-four cases of bubonic plague reported, seventeen of which proved fatal. Since that date five cases have been discovered. The most important and alarming was that of a white woman, the wife of George Burman, an old resident. This case was reported on the 14th. The woman lingered for two days and then succumbed. This case created great alarm among the white people here. A citizens's meeting was called and active steps were taken to disinfect the city, and now a house-to-house inspection is made twice a day and each occupant must be accounted for. It is believed that this plan will do more to stamp out the trouble than any steps yet taken. The Board of Health still continues to burn all infected buildings. About one-half of Chinatown has been destroyed by fire. Before the month is out it is expected that this plague spot will be entirely reduced to ashes.

The citizens of Hilo are worked into a frenzy by the plague news, and those on there even tried to keep the Sheriff, Mr. Andrews, from returning after he made a visit to Minister Cooper, on the Kinau, on the occasion of the latter's visit in connection with the burning of mail by the local authorities. Not only the organized movement to keep off communication with Honolulu manifested itself, but a mob armed with guns and stones made an ugly demonstration at the landing. Minister Cooper's show of authority was of not the slightest avail, and the people at Hilo did not mind being told that they were in rebellion against the Government.

"We don't care if it was the President of the United States," they shouted, "he could not land here." Sheriff Andrews finally succeeded in getting ashore. He secured the aid of the United States survey ship Pathfinder, which vessel was in the harbor. He was finally landed and then began another stormy meeting in Hilo.

Honolulu is not a closed port, in spite of reports to the contrary from San Francisco. The Australian passengers will all be quarantined in San Francisco.

Judging by advices received to-day, via the Australia, the bookings number 150 and W. G. Irwin & Co. are preparing to fit up the quarters of the vessel usually used by steerage passengers for cabin passengers. The quarantine at the other end will be fifteen days, though it is possible that from this period the time occupied by the voyage will be deducted. San Francisco has apparently taken on a fit of a state as a result of the last advices, and the greatest precautions are now being taken against infection from Honolulu.

The Japanese steamer Yorohine Maru, with about 700 emigrants from Honolulu, arrived early this morning from Yokohama. She was anchored outside the harbor, as there is no room on quarantine island for her passengers. The Japanese brought by the Doyo Maru are still on the vessel, quarantine island being about full, and it is likely to be a long time before the latest arrivals are taken off the steamer.

The arrival of the emigrants on the Yorohine Maru makes about 2,000 that have arrived this month already. The Yorohine Maru is thought to have the last that are coming, and the importation of contract labor from Japan is probably about at an end.

PLAGUE AT NOUMEA.

Twenty-Three Cases Have Been Reported at Sydney.

Victoria, British Columbia, Jan. 26.—Mail advices from Sydney announce twenty-three cases of bubonic plague at Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, and special precaution in all Australian colonies to guard against its importation. Two sailors, having landed passengers from New Caledonia at Sydney before the plague situation was known there, occasioned much alarm.

CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

Mrs. Lease's Daughter Will Take to the Stump.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 26.—Louise Evelyn Lease, daughter of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, lecturer and political speaker, like her distinguished mother, is a skillful debater and has already delivered several lectures on reform topics. She will graduate from a normal school next year, and then will start in at the serious part of life.

When but 9 years old she made a suffrage speech at a People's party meeting in St. Louis. In ringing tones, she said:

"You men must keep your promises and give us a suffrage plank. You all have been used to say 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' but I say to you, gentlemen, if you do not keep your promise there will be no cradle to rock and no babies to put in them."

Miss Lease blushingly deprecates this childish speech now. She is a girl of tender sensibilities. When she was 12 years old she visited the stock yards in Chicago. The scenes she saw made a vegetarian of her.

"It was because I could never forget the look of agony in the eyes of the dying animals that I could never eat meat again," she said. "Besides, I met a Hindoo soon afterward who convinced me that life is sacred.

"I shall work for municipal reforms," says she. "I am in favor of municipal ownership of public franchises. I shall always raise my voice for purity of life for men and women, men as well as women. I believe in woman suffrage, of course, although I don't think all women are ready for suffrage. I would have women vote, but I would restrict the ballot. There should be an educational qualification for the franchise, I think. I believe that capital punishment should be abolished, and I would like to see our reformatory institutions really reformatory, instead of breeding places of crime. I—please don't think 'what an anti-climax'—I would like to convert the world to vegetarianism."

Miss Lease has written clever verses and an amateur drama or two.

KENTUCKY SHOOTING.

R. R. Pickering and E. N. Daniel Were Wounded.

Princeton, Ky., Jan. 26.—On account of an old grudge, R. R. Pickering, ex-Sheriff, and Edward N. Daniel, a merchant, fought with pistols. Daniel's wounds are not considered dangerous. Pickering is dying.