

FLAG FIRED UPON.

A Spanish Man-of-War Pursues an American Mail Steamer.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED

And an Investigation Will Probably be Made at Once.

THREE SOLID SHOTS WERE FIRED,

And But for the Alliance's Speed Serious Damage Might Have Been Done—The Alliance was Upon the High Seas and Answered the Man-of-War's Salute—An Unheard of Proceeding in Times of Peace—Captain Crossman's Statement to the State Department—Kept Up the Chase for Twenty-five Miles.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The American mail steamship Alliance, while proceeding from Colon to New York, on the morning of the 8th inst., sighted a barkentine rigged steamer under the land of Cape Maysi, on the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. At 7 o'clock, when about two and one-half miles distant, she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping her, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard. At 7:15 she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, which was soon followed by another. The American ensign was again hoisted and dipped, but the course and speed of the ship was not changed, as no hostile demonstration was anticipated, as the Alliance was more than six miles off the land at the time.

The Spanish man-of-war was not satisfied, however, with the double salute to her flag, but proceeded to chase the American at full speed, judging from the smoke that came from her funnel, and seeing that the Alliance was drawing away she yawed to, to bring her guns to bear, and fired a solid shot which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile away from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more solid shots, which, fortunately, did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship. At each shot, however, the Spaniard yawed to get the range of the American ship before firing on her, plainly showing her intention to hit her if she could. Captain Crossman, knowing he was more than two leagues from land and on the high seas, did not consider it his duty to detain his ship to find out the reason for such an outrage even for so summary a demand, and so ordered full steam and gradually drew out of range. The chase was kept up for more than twenty-five miles, however, before it was abandoned.

If the Spaniard had had more speed or her gunners been better marksmen, no doubt the incident would not have ended so fortunately for the American. This outrage has been reported to the secretary of state by Captain Crossman and no doubt a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish government for an explanation for the insult and a reason required for the attempt made to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace. Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, has written a letter to the secretary of state at Washington, giving a full statement of the Spanish warship's conduct.

Captain Crossman was unable to get the name of the Spanish gunboat. "We were six miles off the shore on the high seas," he said, "and I do not think we were responsible to the Cubans or anybody else for being in those waters. The shots were fired doubtless by some conceited Spaniard who has an idea that he can stop anything that floats. However, he was disappointed as it never occurred to me for a moment to lay to."

"It is customary for us to run within half a mile of the Cuban coast and this time we were further away from it than ever and I really cannot tell why the shots were fired."

In answer to a question as to whether or not the shots might have been fired by the gunboat with the idea that his boat belonged to the revolutionists in Cuba, the captain smiled.

"My captian has been practicing on us," was the reply.

The Alliance has been running between this port and Colon for a number of years, making one trip each month. She leaves this port on the 25th of each month, and starts on her return trip on the 5th of the following month. She carries the United States mails and has passenger accommodations for 150 passengers. Including the officers she carries a crew of sixty men.

Immediately after the steamer Alliance reached her pier this afternoon, Capt. J. A. Crossman sent the following letter to the secretary of state at Washington:

COLUMBIAN LINE STEAMSHIP ALLIANCE, No. 45, NORTH RIVER, New York, March 12, 1895.

To Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—The American mail steamer Alliance, under my command, while on her homeward bound voyage from Colon, B. C., to New York, was upon on the morning of March 8 off the coast of Cuba.

At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steaming directly for us. At 7:15 she set her colors proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Alliance and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then once more saluted, and supposed the matter was at an end. But, about five minutes later, the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterwards by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. I being fully six miles off shore and on the high seas paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept my course.

The Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, for fully twenty-five miles.

I desire to know if the Spaniard has any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or to compel me to heave to as probably intended.

I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not

propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige the Spanish gunboats, or any other, except in case of distress. Respectfully,
J. A. CROSSMAN,
Commander.

LANE MURDER MYSTERY.

Harry Lane, Who Was Supposed to Have Been Killed at Washington, Pa., is Alive.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 12.—The Lane murder mystery, so-called, has been cleared up. Since the summer of 1893 Harry Lane was supposed to have been waylaid and killed, presumably for the purpose of robbery. Lane's brother now says that Harry went to Zediker's Station the night he disappeared, where he took a Baltimore & Ohio train for Wheeling. Staying there for some days he went to Chicago, where he remained three months, and then went to Dakota. From there he went to Manitoba, where he is now hauling lumber. His brother Daniel and Stewart Early, of this place, have been aware of his being alive for several months.

Daniel Lane says he has received several letters from him, and that before leaving Harry had arranged the bloody handkerchief and things, and placed them where they were found on the night of Lane's disappearance. The arrival at home of his riderless horse, the finding of a bloody handkerchief on the highway, about two miles from his home, and the utter disappearance of every other trace of him or his personal belongings made up the rest of a first class murder mystery. This supposed murder was one of a preceding series, and the commission it created was not confined to this community. The Washington county commissioners offered liberal rewards for the discovery of his body or of evidence to help apprehend his supposed assassins.

For weeks and months organized and unorganized bands of searchers hunted in vain. Acres of land in different sections were dug up with spades and mattocks. Detectives from abroad and local sleuths of high and low degree worked numberless clues for nothing. Field and forest were scoured foot by foot. Oil tanks were drawn off, and newspaper specials written by rod measurement. In the light of recent developments, much of this now seems absurd. But the case had its tragic elements. Lane's young wife lost her reason, his father assigned, innocent men were more or less accused of murder and threatened with private vengeance.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

Rejects the Admission of Women—Sensational Remarks by a Minister.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—A resolution offered at the Methodist conference to-day characterizing as unchristian-like the use of individual cups at the Lord's Supper, brought to their feet a large portion of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of Grace church, Baltimore, which recently adopted individual cups, said:

"I would like to know in what particular the use of individual cups conflicts with the Bible or the Methodist discipline. 'There was a time,' Dr. Harcourt resumed, 'when it was said everybody had to go clean-shaven like the bishop of this conference, when there was no dipping of moustache into the cup, with, perhaps, tobacco juice on it; when there was no offensive suffering from the grip after having left the handkerchief at home.'"

Finally the matter was laid on the table—79 to 93.

Later in the session the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby declare that our action, taken this morning with reference to the use of individual communion cups is not to be construed as either approving or condemning this innovation.

The conference rejected a proposition to admit women to the general conference 116 to 65. When affirmative votes were recorded the ladies applauded until warned by the bishop to cease such demonstrations.

NUNS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Pennsylvania House Passes a Bill Prohibiting the Wearing of Religious Garbs.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12.—The house passed finally by a vote of 151 to 28 the bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious insignia or garb by teachers in the public schools.

In defending the bill, Mr. Spangler, of Cumberland, made a speech denouncing the Roman Catholic church and its head, to whom he referred as "that man, Pope Leo the Twelfth."

In closing his speech, Mr. Spangler took from his desk a small American flag, which he waved triumphantly until called down by Speaker Walton.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The National Fraternity Legion is in session at Pittsburgh.

Henry Bohl, United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, has resigned.

Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby, sixth earl of Bessborough, died yesterday in London.

Mrs. Frank Edinger, of Elbert, Col., being threatened with a lawsuit committed suicide by taking strychnine.

By the breaking of an axle on the Lehigh express, at Hazleton, Pa., fifty passengers were more or less injured.

The new London city council has elected Mr. Arnold as its chairman. The duke of Norfolk was his competitor.

A delegate to the A. P. A. convention at Saginaw, Mich., said that the convention would probably decide to merge into an open political party.

J. E. Stocking, the young son of the millionaire lumberman of Eau Claire, Wis., committed suicide at the St. Louis hotel, Duluth, by taking 125 grains of morphine.

One of the prisoners at the Pennsylvania penitentiary at Pittsburgh made an assault upon the warden Sunday last, and a revolt of the prisoners was narrowly averted.

The Indian prince, Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, of Hyderabad, and the princess, his wife, arrived at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, yesterday. They are accompanied by the countess of Kullman, of Austria, who acts as interpreter for them. They are on their way to Europe.

THE TAX DEFENDED.

Attorney General Olney Argues for the Income Tax Measure.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT LISTENS

To His Defense of the Law—The Question of Its Unconstitutionality Narrowed Down to Two Points—Is It Uniform and Is It a Direct Tax?—An Address by Attorney Carter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The proceedings in the income tax case in the supreme court to-day opened with argument by Attorney General Olney on behalf of the government for the validity of the tax. The court room inside the bar was crowded when the court came in at noon, and there was no time when the limited capacity of the room was sufficient to accommodate the audience.

Mr. Olney began by saying that the chief interest of the government in the present litigation was limited to the constitutional questions which the several plaintiffs alleged to be involved. Whether they are really involved he would not attempt to determine.

An examination of the plaintiffs' bills and briefs and arguments seemed to him to show that many of the alleged objections to the validity of the income tax are simply perfunctory in character.

For example, he thought no time need be spent in discussing the averments that the income tax law is an invasion of vested rights or takes property without due process of law. These propositions are pure generalities, and if there is anything in them, it is because they comprehend others which are the only real subjects of probable discussion.

BUT TWO POINTS AT ISSUE.

"If I am right in those observations," he continued, "the constitutional contention of the plaintiffs simmers down to two points. One is that an income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the constitution with regard to uniformity.

He declared that whether an income tax is what the constitution describes as a "direct" tax is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

"A federal tax, which is not a poll tax or a tax on land, must be the same in all parts of the country. It cannot be one thing in Maine and another thing in Florida. The law providing for such a tax must be like a bankruptcy law or a naturalization law. It must have the same operation everywhere, wholly irrespective of state lines."

The power to tax, he said, is for practical use and is necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These are never the same for any two persons, and as applied to any community, however small, are indefinitely diversified. Regard being paid to them, nothing is more evident, nothing has been often declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation is impossible—in a character, in an opinion of this court, only "a baseless dream."

CONGRESS THE AUTHORITY.

It is quite beside the issue to argue in this or any other case that Congress has mistaken what public policy requires. On that point Congress is the sole and final authority and its decision once made controls every other department of the government. The statute makes no exemption in favor of a class that is not based on some obvious line of public policy—and, the class being established, one uniform rule is applicable to its members. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation in the manner that would make it most easily borne and most lightly felt. Take another illustration—that of business corporations.

Their net incomes are taxed at the standard rate of two per cent, but undiminished by the standard deduction of \$4,000. The result may be that a man in business as a member of a corporation is taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself or as a co-partner. Here, it is claimed, is a distinction without a difference. It is common knowledge that corporations are so successful an agency for the conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth, that a large section of the community views them with intense disfavour as maliciously and cunningly devised inventions for making rich people richer and poor people poorer.

When, then, this income tax law makes a special class of business corporations and taxes their incomes at a higher rate than that applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it not only recognizes existing social facts and conditions which it would be folly to ignore.

PLAYING FOR A LARGE STAKE.

"It would certainly be a mistake to infer that this great array of counsel, this elaborate argumentation, and these numerous and voluminous treatises miscalled by the name of briefs have any tendency to indicate anything extraordinary or unique either in the facts before the court or in the rules of law which are applicable to them. All these circumstances prove in the immense pecuniary stake that is being played for. It is so large that counsel fees and costs and printers' bills are absolutely of no consequence. It is so large and so stimulates the efforts of counsel that no rule or principle that stands in the way, however well settled, and however long and universally acquiesced in, is suffered to pass unchallenged. It is a matter of congratulation, indeed, that the existence of the constitution itself is not impeached and that we are not treated to a logical demonstration that, for all taxable purposes, we are still under the old articles of confederation. Seriously speaking, however, I venture to suggest that all of this laborious and erudite and formidable demonstration is bound to be without effect on one distinct ground. In its essence and in its last analysis it is nothing but a call upon the judicial department of the government to supplant the political in the exercise of the taxing power; to substitute its discretion for that of Congress

in respect of the subjects of taxation, the plan of taxation and all the distinctions and discriminations by which taxation is sought to be equitably adjusted to the resources and capacities of those who have to bear. Such an effect, however weightily supported, can, I believe, have but one result. It is inevitably predestined to failure unless this court shall for the first time in its history overlook and overstep the limits which separate the judicial from the legislative power, and the scrupulous observances of which are absolutely essential to the integrity of our constitutional system."

MR. CARTER'S ADDRESS.

When Mr. Olney closed, Mr. James Carter began his argument. He stated that he appeared for the Continental Trust Company, which had been advised that the law was constitutional, and he was glad to say that they had decided to obey the law, for he was pleased to see that there were some rich men who did not object to the imposition of such a tax.

Mr. Carter asserted that he agreed with the counsel for the appellants in the necessity for equality in taxation, but he stated that the thorough test in the matter of equality was ability to pay, accordingly the principle of levying burdens. Mr. Carter dwelt upon the tendency of the people to evade taxation, and took issue with Mr. Edmunds on the point that the poor do not pay the great burden of the taxes. The rich, he said, were able to defend themselves, while the poor men are not able to do so.

"Inevitably," he declared, "the poor must go to the wall. The object of the income tax was to in a measure correct this inequality and shift a part of the load from the shoulders of the poorer classes to those of the more opulent."

Touching the questions of exemptions, he said it was necessary to make them, as for instance the wages of the laborer and the incomes of the lower middle classes. What then have you left, but the incomes of those who have all that is necessary to supply the wants of life and a surplus besides?

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The Basis of Agreement on Which the Peace Negotiations Will be Conducted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun, in Japan, and Minister Dewey, in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in high official circles they are as follows:

First—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of the war, but on the removal of peace the new treaty will grant Japan extra territorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Second—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the mainland of Asia. But the island of Formosa, a Chinese possession, lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Third—The Japanese will by treaty be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

Fourth—The claims of China that Korea is a dependency of hers shall be forever relinquished and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

Fifth—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed \$250,000,000 in gold.

The foregoing terms give a number of new features which the cable information from Peking and Tokio has not thus far disclosed. The purpose not to extend Japanese territory on the mainland, but to confine it to the outlying island of Formosa, assures the conclusion of a peace without European intervention.

Probably the most important concession is Japan's occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei for a term of years. This will assure a continuance of the peace for many years, as China is in no condition to renew hostilities so long as the gateway to Peking and to China's commerce is guarded on either side by the great fortresses, which China grants to Japan for a term of years.

FIVE PRISONERS KILLED.

A Wagon Fired Upon From Ambush With Fatal Results.

PUEBLO, Col., March 12.—A special to the Chieftain from Watsonburg, a small town fifty-six miles south of Pueblo, says:

A mob in ambush at 7:30 this evening fired on a wagon containing nine Italians who were charged with beating A. J. Hixon, a saloon keeper, at Rouse, a coal mining camp, six miles from Watsonburg, Sunday last. Four of the Italians were killed. Joe Welby, a young American boy, who was driving the wagon, was also killed.

The work of the mob was done to avenge a peculiarly brutal crime: At 7 o'clock Monday morning two men discovered A. J. Hixon in a dying condition. He had been struck on the back of the head with a blunt weapon, and was unconscious. He expired within an hour.

A trained bloodhound was secured. The dog proceeded to a saloon door and two men, Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, discovered therein, were arrested.

They divulged the names of seven others who were with them, and charged Lorenzo Danino with the murder.

The officers were quick and the entire nine were under arrest at 4 p. m. In taking them to jail the ambush was encountered.

A Veteran Dead.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Joseph Pierre Drouillard, a veteran of the war of 1812, died to-day at his home in Gallipolis, O., his demise leaving but four surviving veterans of that war. He was a descendant of Napoleon I, and had held numerous government positions, having been postmaster at Gallipolis for many years.

Taylor's Arrest Reported.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 12.—Advices received here via Tampa report the arrest in Mexico of Taylor, the ex-South Dakota treasurer, who defaulted for several hundred thousand dollars.

A Cut in Coal.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At a meeting of the traffic managers and sales agents of the anthracite coal roads to-day the price of soft coal was cut to \$3 15 a ton from \$3 55.

A BLOODY RIOT.

Five Men Killed and Several Injured at New Orleans.

COLORED SCREWMEAN SHOT DOWN

By Rioting Longshoremen—The Cause of the Trouble—The Pursuer of an English Steamer Dangerously Injured—International Complications May Grow Out of the Episode—List of the Dead and Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The thick fog in the early morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered, and which they penetrated with Winchester rifle balls aimed at the colored non-union men at work at the ships.

The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and, as a result, there are a half dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men. The police saw the attack, but no arrests followed, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the mayor said, all was quiet and the governor saw no grounds for interference, but to-day the business men are denouncing both; the militia is in readiness to move; an appeal to the federal government has virtually been made and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The causes which led to the troubles have been of long standing, and grow out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men, who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work, and gradually crowded the white men off. The white associations then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this. Since then the steamship lines have been gradually giving over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen quit work on lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro labor out of necessity. The whites finally determined to retaliate on the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores and offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but the screwmen declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

Calmly reviewing the happening of the morning everything would seem to indicate the attack to be a pre-arranged affair. It is rumored and there is every reason to believe the rumor to be correct that a secret meeting was held last night and the bloody affair of this morning carefully mapped out. The details seem to be that the crowd of rioters who were sent up town were residents of the lower district while those who were sent down town were those who live up town. The guns and rifles which were used by the down town men who went up town seem to have been deposited in the various saloons along the levee. The men assembled somewhere in the vicinity of Natchez street, and in a dense fog proceeded up the levee.

It seems to be generally understood that the guns were taken to some place in the vicinity of the sugar refinery in a wagon and then were placed away until such time as they were required. It also seems that in the preconcerted attack that the shooting should be done between 6:45 and 7:30 o'clock, at a time when the men would be going to work.

THE VICTIMS.

The dead are as follows:

William Campbell, colored screwman, shot at Phillip street.

Jules Calice Carrabe, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyons' clothing store.

Unknown, shot in vicinity of Cromwell line.

Unknown negro, in same vicinity, not yet identified.

Leonard Mallard, colored, seaman, shot over right eye.

The injured:

James A. Bane, white purser, British steamship Engineer, shot in the head twice, arm open; dangerous.

Henry Brown, colored screwman, shot five times, both arms and both legs; will recover.

Tim Heaton, colored coal wheeler, shot seven times, both legs and thighs and may recover.

Louis Cast, colored employe sugar refinery, shot in hip; will recover.

Billy Williams, colored screwman, shot in the leg; will recover.

Frank Lighthall, colored driver for cement firm, shot in leg; dangerous.

Robert Brooks, white longshoreman, shot with Winchester in right leg below knee.

Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and it is believed were drowned.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

The work of rioting and bloodshed began this morning at 7 o'clock. After 6 o'clock last evening, though there was intense excitement along the levee, and many drunken men were present, there were no deeds of violence. The police were massed in the Sixth precinct police station, and had remained there all night under command of Acting Chief of Police John Journe. Everything was reported quiet and they were hopeful that everything would remain so, when there came a message that a dozen men had been killed in front of the Jackson square, and that a terrible riot was in progress.

The police were hustled into the patrol wagons, which were drawn up at the station, and were hurried to the scene of the trouble. They had barely left when Sergeant Richard Walsh, in command of the precinct, heard a volley of shots from the direction of the levee, in front of the station, Sergeant Walsh rushed to the scene, and among the freight cars on the levee, between Phillip and First streets, he found a crowd of negroes. They surrounded a wounded companion. The man's head was covered with blood. He was shot in the

mouth. The negro, who was unknown, was taken to the station. Those who were about declare he was crossing the levee, when a mob came along and fired a volley into him, killing him instantly.

At 8:30 o'clock everything uptown was comparatively quiet, with very few weapons in sight. All negroes had left the levee and not one could be seen anywhere. The mob deposited their shot guns and rifles in the barrooms in the vicinity.

A SECOND RIOT.

When this was going on in the vicinity of the French market was in excitement. A bloody riot had occurred. The trouble occurred on the levee, at the landing of the Harrison line of steamships, opposite the Jackson square. In the fog which prevailed a mob of 100 armed men got through the guards of the police and opened fire on the negroes who were at work. They fled in terror, some jumping into the river. Those who ran across the levee in the direction of the square were subjected to a deadly volley. The shots seemed to come from doorways, windows, galleries and street. Look where they would, the negroes saw pistols and heard the reports as the revolvers were discharged.

Each man then ran in a different direction, and the poor devils seemed panic-stricken. Those in the crowd of whites who were not armed with revolvers picked up stones, clubs and other improvised weapons and attacked the crowd of negroes. Even the most venturesome of the blacks could not stand this, and they fled.

The time for the shooting seemed to have been fixed for the hour just preceding the beginning of the working day. As a usual thing the stevedores and longshoremen began working at 7 o'clock, and it was just before this hour that the firing began. It seems to have been unexpected, for the negroes were upon the levee in large numbers. The poor blacks evidently believed that there was a sufficient police force on the river front to protect them, and that protection would be accorded them.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S VIEW.

If the Englishman Was Fired Upon on Account of His Nationality Trouble May Result.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The British officials here regard the present trouble as part of the racial agitation which has been going on for some time and which first broke out in connection with cotton ships. The white laborers of that section object to the employment of negro labor on the ships, and to this feeling is attributed many of the incendiary fires which have occurred. The progress of the trouble is being closely observed by the British officials, although they feel confident that the local authorities in Louisiana are doing everything possible to suppress the disorder, and if the trouble passes beyond local control the federal authorities will take such steps as are necessary to protect foreigners and Americans alike.

It is said that the complaint of the Englishman, Bain, injured in to-day's riot, would first be submitted to the British consul at New Orleans, who would communicate with the foreign office at London or direct to the embassy here according to the emergency. If the offense was shown to be against Bain because he was an Englishman, it is said, Sir Julian Pauncefote would demand an explanation. If, however, Bain's nationality had no part in the affair, and he was hit because he was in the mob, no attention would be given to the accident.

No Federal Troops Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The intimation that troops were needed at New Orleans came from the United States district attorney there, and Attorney General Olney has replied that the state must first exhaust its resources or deny protection before troops can be used.

LATEST FROM HAWAII.

Queen Liliouokalani's Sentence—She May Be Released.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 12.—The steamship Miowera arrived at 4:30 this p. m., seven days from Honolulu. She brought no deported revolutionists. It is understood there were some offered, but the company desired to take no risk in the matter.

Honolulu advices to March 5 are: The work consequent to the rebellion was practically completed on Friday. The natives convicted have, as a rule, been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The ex-queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. She is still confined in the room of the executive building, where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under military guard. Just what is to be done with Liliouokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered.

It will not be the policy of the government to assume an arbitrary attitude should the ex-queen make a reasonable proposition.

The movement for annexation is gaining favor among the natives.

The stories published in American papers of tortures practiced upon sixty prisoners to bring about confessions has caused a feeling of indignation throughout the community.

Logan County Obituary.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., March 12.—William Ketchum, an officer of Logan county, was shot on Big Ugly creek by Milton Gross, whom he was attempting to arrest. Ketchum was mortally wounded. Gross is a desperate character and