HOUSE OF HOPE.

Something Bright and New in the Line of

A CHURCH FEATURE

—IN—

MONDAY'S GLOBE!

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

SUNDAY ISSUE.

IF YOU GO TO CHURCH

—OR—

If You Stay at Home To-Da the Feature of To-Morrow's

—: GLOBE :—

—WILL BE OF—

INTEREST TO YOU.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1889.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 27.

SCORNED BY HER SEX.

Banker Rawson's Wife Queered in Court by a Housekeeper.

An Unknown Desperado Cuts a Hospital Nurse With a Scalpel.

Hoosier Politicians Landed in Jail by the Federal Grand Jury.

Workmen Discharged For Incapability Retaliate by Wrecking a Train.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—In the Rawson trial to-day Miss Quigley, Banker Rawson's housekeeper, testified against Mrs. Rawson. She described her employer as a perfect gentleman, of kindly heart and manner, and said that his home was a happy one until invaded by the woman who wrecked it. The witness testified that Mrs. Rawson used bad language, told indecent stories, and had a general disregard for the conventionalities incumbent upon her sex and her position. That upon one occasion a dispute arose between the banker and Mrs. Rawson in regard to the location upon the parlor walls of the pictures of his two former wives. Mrs. Rawson said upon that occasion, that she had no objection to the presence of the pictures of two angels, but she would not have the house full of them. At another time, said Mrs. Quigley, while Mrs. Rawson was dressing, some men were looking from the street through an open window blind, and in attempting to close the blind, Mrs. Rawson knocked down a ird cage, whereupon she flew into a fury and exclaimed: "Upon my solemn oath before God, I will never close another blind or draw a shade in this house if every man on earth sees me stark naked." A great deal of the states attorney's examination of this witness was directed to drawing out testimony, showing low and libidinous traits of mind in the defendant. Some of his questions were so shockingly indecent as to compel the court to order that the question and answer be stricken out. Mrs. Rawson made the usual dramatic interruptions, and called the witness a liar. The remainder of the session of court was given to the examination of experts on insanity without definite result.

SLASHED WITH A SCALPEL.

Brutal Assault Committed Upon a Nurse in a Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Annie Eisenhardt, a nurse in the Cooper hospital, in Camden, N. J., was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood on the second floor of the building, near the bath room, about 1 o'clock this morning, after being murderously assaulted by a man, who apparently escaped from the building through the window by means of a rope formed by tying towels together. Joseph Ellis, the night watchman and engineer, is now under arrest, charged with having committed the assault. No one was allowed to see Miss Eisenhardt this morning, and the head physician tells the story of the nurse's midnight encounter. Shortly after 12 o'clock she entered the bath room for the purpose of preparing a hot bath for a patient. As she entered the room she was seized by a man who closed the door and demanded her money. "I have no money," she replied, terribly frightened; "but here is my gold watch, take that." "I don't want your watch; I have come to-night to do away with you. To-morrow night I will do the watchman," fiercely exclaimed the assailant. At this the woman screamed, when the man grabbed her and prevented any further outcry. He then tied her hands and feet and cut off her long hair. The man then attempted to assault her, when the towel around her neck became loosened and the poor woman screamed again. The man tightened the towel again and then made an effort to throw her out of the window. She did not have much power to resist, but he failed to get her out, and threw her forcibly on to the floor. Then he kicked her in the abdomen and side and she lost consciousness. When she came to she found herself covered with blood and very weak, and realized that she had been cut. The man had gone, and the window was open, indicating that he had gone that way. She could not arise because her hands and feet were still tied, but her groans attracted the attention of Joseph Ellis, the night watchman, who was just making his rounds. He and a convalescent patient opened the bath room door, and found the nurse lying in a pool of blood on the floor. She was taken to another room where she told her story and her wounds were dressed by Dr. Jarrett, the resident physician. The doctor found her badly cut up and weak from loss of blood. None of the cuts were deep, and there was no great danger from them. She was, however, suffering the effects of the brutal kicks administered to her, and there was imminent danger of peritonitis setting in, in the event of which she will probably die. She had been cut in nine places with a very sharp instrument. The doctor found three incisions on the right forearm and one on the left arm, two on the forehead and one on the right side of the face, one on the scalp, one on the left leg and a long cut on the calf of the right leg. This last was deeper than the others. There are horrible bruises on her side and abdomen, where the brute had kicked her. All the cuts were sewed up and the sufferer was made as comfortable as possible. The doctor says that four scalpels were stolen from his surgical case, and that from the appearance of the cuts they had evidently been inflicted with one of these sharp instruments. The same thing was probably used in cutting off her hair and in cutting up the towels which hung out of the window. When the police made their investigation this morning they could discover no traces of footsteps in the soft sand below the window from which the towel rope was suspended. When a policeman caught hold of the rope to see if it would bear his weight one of the knots slipped easily, showthat it would never have borne the weight of a man. These circumstances led to the suspicion that the deed was committed by some person within the building, and the rope hung out of the window to cause the impression that the criminal had made his escape in that direction. These and other suspicious circumst nces led Mayor Pratt to cause the detention of Joseph Ellis, the night watchman and engineer, on suspicion of being the murderous assailant. The mayor summoned the public prosecutor, and after a consultation the watchman was committed to prison. Watchman Ellis was subsequently released, Mayor Pratt concluding that there was no evidence to warrant his detention, and being also satisfied from Ellis' statement that he had no connection with the assault. The mystery remains unsolved to-night.

HELD IN HEAVY BONDS.

"Little Napoleon" Ives and His Pal Staynor Incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Henry S. Ives and George H. Staynor were arrested to-day by Deputy Sheriffs Martin and McConigle, on an order issued by Judge O'Brien, of the supreme court, in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company. The bail in each case was fixed at $250,000. The men are now in the custody of the sheriff. They are charged in the suit with misappropriating the funds of the company. Frank R. Lawrence, counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company, was seen in his office in the Equitable building this afternoon. In answer to the reporter's inquiries he said: "All I can say is that we on behalf of the railroad company have sued Ives & Staynor for defrauding the company out of $2,500,000. The sheriff has been looking for them for the past few days, but was not able to place them until to-day. Judge O'Brien has fixed the bail in the case at $250,000. You may think it a very uncivil thing to arrest a man, but we call it a civil action." It is hardly expected that bail will be forthcoming on account of the large amount required, and the chances are that Messrs. Ives and Staynor will languish in Ludlow street jail until the suit is decided. Messrs. Ives and Staynor, not having been able to complete arrangements for their bail, are spending the night at the Sinclair house in the custody of deputy sheriffs.

ONE WAY TO GET EVEN.

Discharged Employes Retaliate by Wrecking a Passenger Train.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Jan. 26.—A partially successful attempt was made early this morning to wreck an east-bound passenger train just as it was entering the Livingston yards. The engine, three baggage and express cars, and an emigrant car left the track. But no serious damage was done. An investigation showed that a switch light had been put out by breaking the glass front and the switch thrown over so as to derail the train. A number of railroad employes have been discharged during the past month for incapability, and they are credited by the railroad officials with the cowardly work.

LUCKLESS POLITICIANS.

Republican Bribers and Illegal Voters Jammed Into a Hoosier Jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—Three more men indicted by the federal grand jury, all Republicans, were arrested and brought here to-day. A. B. Taylor, of Madison county, the first man brought in to-day, is a prominent and wealthy grain dealer of Pendleton, and has been one of the most influential Republicans of the county. Indictments for bribery, and swearing in illegal votes were returned against him. He gave bond in each case for $500, and was released. The other two arrested are William Owens and J. W. Butler, of Hamilton county, who are charged with illegal voting. They could not give bonds, and were sent to jail to await trial. The grand jury has adjourned to Monday without making any further report.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

That Is the Charge Against a Resident of Michigan.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 26.—R. Irving Latimer, son of Mrs. Mary Latimer, who was mysteriously murdered Thursday night, was this evening arrested on a warrant charging him with the crime. It seems that Latimer went to Detroit Thursday noon and registered at the Griswold house. He was not seen there from 10 o'clock that night until 9 o'clock the following morning, and his bed was not occupied. The police theory is that he came to Jackson on a late train that night, committed the murder and returned to Detroit in the morning. His father died under mysterious circumstances a year ago, and the $10,000 life insurance secured by the widow would revert the son at her death.

CUTE BOODLER CLEARY.

He Exhausts the Fifth Jury Panel and the Jury Box Is Empty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Judge Daniels, who is sitting at the Cleary trial, is exercised about the reports of the proceedings as published in the newspapers here that are evidently biased against the prosecution. He told Clerk Walsh to-day to inform the reporters if truthful accounts of the trial were not published he would exclude them from the court. When the hour of adjournment arrived at noon the fifth panel had been exhausted and the jury box was still empty. Judge Daniels said the chances of securing a jury seemed very remote. If counsel wished to make application for a change of venue Monday morning, he would suspend proceedings and consider it. The court then adjourned until Monday.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Terrible Mishap of a Party of Young People Returning From a Ball.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 26.—A party of young people returning from a dance at Beloit met with a terrible accident in this city this morning. The tugs became unfastened, and the young men got out to refasten them. The horses started, and the four girls who were in the carriage leaped to the ground. Maggie Halligan was instantly killed, Ellen Roberty's skull was crushed, and she received internal injuries that are likely to result fatally. The others were injured, but less seriously.

Rebellious Poles Defy a Bishop.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Despairing of bringing the rebellious Poles under the leadership of Father Kolasinski back into the fold by gentle methods, Bishop Foley yesterday issued a circular warning them that further attendance upon the services of the deposed priest meant excommunication. The Kolasinski adherents are out to-day in a circular in which, "in the name of 12,000 Poles," they defy the bishop.

Justice Tempered With Mercy.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Gov. Wilson has pardoned John Whittaker, of Kanawha county, who was serving a three years' sentence for grand larceny; Roland H. Nichols, of Nicolas county, serving two years for grand larceny; F. W. Dood, of Summers county, serving five years for incest; and W. F. Reynolds, who was serving a five years' sentence for bigamy.

VAMOOSE THE RANCH.

Dakotians Order Faith Cure Practitioners to Skip Out of Pierre.

If the Order Is Not Obeyed There Will Be a Lynching.

Mrs. Brown, the Alleged Borgia, Listens to Some Damaging Testimony.

Hawkeye Litigants Disgrace a Court by Liberal Use of Billingsgate.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, Dak., Jan. 26.—Two apostles of Christian science, or faith cure, named M. A. Elliott and Mrs. M. A. Campbell, recently came to Pierre and commenced preaching and teaching their art. Two days ago an infant babe of W. G. Nixon, a prominent banker, whose wife is a daughter of Bishop Andrews, of Washington City, died with with no other aid than these scientists and their alleged cure. To-day the facts were made known and an exciting indignation meeting was held at which the scientists were notified to leave town or suffer the consequences. They are attempting to resurrect the child while the inquest is being held. Talk of mob law at the meeting this evening was freely indulged in, and the excitement is growing greater. The sheriff is protecting the two apostles.

ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE.

Progress of the Brown Poisoning Case at Mason City.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., Jan. 26.—The jury in the now famous Brown case was selected and sworn in this morning. The judge warned the jury against reading comments of the trial in the newspapers, remarking that reading these comments was like conversing with the editors. The proceedings were begun by County Attorney Clark reading the indictment charging Mrs. Brown with murder. He outlined his case, and stated that the testimony of the case would be mostly circumstantial, but that it would be conclusive. Mr. Claggitt followed, and impressively related the story of the life of defendant, many being visably affected when he referred to the aged father of Mrs. Brown, who sat directly behind her, a truly pitiable picture. On his speaking of the death of Jessie, the defendant for the first time displayed emction. The court room has been thronged all day, many ladies being present. Henry Brown, the thirteen-year-old son of defendant, was the first to testify. His story was to the effect that he had been with his brother all day and that neither were near the poison. His grandfather was in his room and they did not see him in the kitchen where the poison was. He also stated that he did not see his father go into the house after they had returned from Putsy until they all went in to get supper. Rats were in the house, but they could not get into the cupboard. Mrs. Hattie Brown, sister-in-law of defendant, said that the accused had told her that she was living a two-sided life, was not happy with Hiram, did not love him, and that Jim Anderson would make a good husband for some woman. Court adjourned until Monday.

SIBLEYITES ARE SORE.

Litigation That May Develop a Bloody Battle.

Special to the Globe.

SIBLEY, Io., Jan. 26.—The fact that the town marshal and three prominent business men were recently indicted by the grand jury for dabbling in raffles, has been a matter for much conversation on the streets of late. All sorts of raffles have been indulged in here for several years past, in bold defiance of the law. Not a single arrest has been made before, but the climax came last night, and this county now has on the books the most disgusting case ever tried before judge or jury. J. D. Harris a former constable under the impression that his successor had not qualified served certain papers for the recovery of a wagon in the possession of Charles Blackmore, a well-to-do farmer. Blackmore defied Harris to take the wagon, and carried out the force of his argument by striking him, whereupon Harris whipped out his revolver and forced Blackmore to stand aside. Blackmore at once filed an indictment against Harrison for carrying concealed weapons. Harris in turn having Blackmore arrested for assault and battery. The trial took place last night before Justice Lister, Judge McColum acting as counsel for Blackmore, and O. J. Clark for Harris. While Harris was upon the witness stand McCullum opened the cross-examination by asking him if he was the same Harris who forged a letter upon the M. E. church two years ago. As that matter was almost forgotten the question sprung so suddenly caused the blood of Harris' friends to boil, and muttered whispers as to the advisability of forcibly ejecting Judge McCullom from the court room were heard. Other questions were put to Harris until he resented by accusing the judge of cohabiting with a woman of questionable repute residing at Rock Rapids, Io. McCullom's friends grew to a white heat. Had tt not been for the interference of Attorney Clark, who emphatically informed Justice Lister that such scandalous proceedings had to be stopped the two factions would have come together in a bloody row. Censure is being heaped upon Justice Lister for not preserving the dignity of the court by promptly fining the parties for contempt. The matter is resting, but an outburst is momentarily expected.

THE CORN PALACE TRAIN

Will Create a Deal of Comment in Washington.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 26.—The success of the corn palace train to Washington to witness Harrison's inauguration is now assured and the time table has been arranged. The train will leave Sioux City at 2 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 28, arriving at Chicago at 8 a. m., March 1. The train will leave Chicago at 11 a. m. March 1, over the Baltimore & Ohio road, arriving at Washington at 9 a. m. March 3. Stops of thirty minutes to one hour will be made at Tiffin, Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Zanesville and Cambridge, the departure from the latter place being at 7:30 p. m. Work on the exterior decorations has already begun, the corn being fastened to one-half inch lumber, made so as to fit the entire sides of the coaches, with openings for the windows, etc. The expense of this work will be $40,000, which amount is being raised by subscription. The passengers will wear silk tiles and handsome corn badges, and carry canes made of cornstalks. Probably 150 will go, and they will make a good appearance in the line of march. The interests of the Northwest will be furthered by appropriate advertising matter, to be distributed at each stopping place.

Saw Mill Scorched.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 26.—A dispatch was received this afternoon from Brownsville, Minn., asking for a fire engine. A train was got ready and the steamer loaded, but subsequently the order was countermanded. Early in the morning Clark's saw mill was completely destroyed. The fire burned all day in the rubbish surrounding the mill, and in the afternoon got into an immense pile of dry wood, which was the reason of the request for aid. The wood was moved enough to put it out of danger. Clark's loss is said to be $8,000. He is taking the machinery out of his mill and moving it to a new mill at La Crosse. It is not known how much of the machinery had been removed before the fire or the amount of the insurance.

Weyerhauser Fights a City.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 26.—A largely attended meeting of citizens was held here to-night to hear the report of the committee appointed to draw up a bill for bonding the city for the purpose of establishing manufactories. The committee reported that Fred Weyerhauser emphatically declares that the city must not be bonded for any such purpose. If the citizens attempt to carry out the project, he will fight it with the whole strength of his company. The citizens are greatly excited over the matter, and interesting developments are looked for. The meeting decided by resolution to proceed with the project in spite of all opposition.

Arrested and Bound Over.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Jan. 26.—The libel suit of Rev. Erik Thuland, of Preston, against the editor of the Norwegian newspaper Varden has not been settled and disposed of, as was understood by the public. The suit against the proprietor, P. O. Evenson, was withdrawn upon the latter's affidavit that he did not write the alleged libelous article, and it was not aimed at Mr. Thuland anyhow. A few days ago Mr. Stenholt, the editor, was in Minnesota, where he was arrested on the charge of criminally libeling Rev. Thuland in a letter written to a Lanesboro gentleman. He was arraigned before a Spring Valley justice and bound over for trial. Bail was furnished by friends at Preston.

Lumber Company Incorporated.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 26.—The articles of incorporation of the Charles Betcher Lumber company have been filed here. The incorporators are Charles Betcher, Charles A. Betcher, Margaret Betcher, John A. Norman and Helen B. Norman. The capital stock is $400,000, divided into 4,000 shares. The limit of indebtedness is $150,000. The first officials are: President, Charles Betcher; vice president, J. A. Norman; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Betcher.

Prospectors Strike Hard Coal.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 27.—Prospectors who have been drilling for coal at Volins Siding, nine miles east of Yankton on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, found a five-foot vein to-day at a depth of seventy feet. An eight-foot vein was discovered eighteen miles east of Yankton last week. The coal is of good quality. Several mines will be opened up at once, as coal exists in vast quantities in the county.

Want to Change Its Name.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 26.- The recent conference of Northern Wisconsin Prohibitionists last night voted 86 to 7 in favor of changing the name of the party. The gathering represented all the northern counties. There was a lively quarrel over the woman suffrage question, State Chairman Richmond being bitterly opposed to the idea and favoring its complete abandonment as a party plank.

Poison in the Bolognas.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Jan. 26.—The entire family of Robert Scheu, consisting of himself, wife and five children, were poisoned to-day, it is supposed by eating Bologna sausage. Emetics promptly administered saved their lives, though it was thought until this evening that three children would die. At last accounts they were a little better, but Mrs. Scheu was much worse.

Winona Wirelets.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 26.—Abner Lewis, of Lewiston, accidentally shot himself while hunting in the arm and side. The wound is not fatal. Joseph Nuppe, a Wisconsin farmer, broke his left leg while driving to town to-day. The German soldier veterans hold a parade this afternoon, and a grand masqueade to-night.

Purchased by a Preacher.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Jan. 26.—The Daily and Weekly Plaindealer was sold to-night for $27,500. Rev. H. G. Mendenhall is the purchaser. The Associated press franchise accompanies the sale. The policy of the paper is likely to be changed under the new management, which goes into effect February 1.

Murderer Collins Convicted.

Special to the Globe.

GRAFTON, Dak., Jan. 26.—The jury, after being out all night, brought in a verdict at 9:40 this morning finding James R. Collins, the slayer of Lyman Moore, guilty of murder in the first degree. Application for a new trial on technical grounds was made, and is under consideration. Sentence was deferred.

Forced to Insolvency.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 26.—The Winona Harvester works assigned to-day to W. J. Whipple. The company has been embarrassed for eighteen months, and made the assignment to close up affairs. The outside indebtedness is only $20,000. The plant is mortgaged for $60,000.

Hary Acquitted.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK RAPIDS, Jan. 26.—Michael Hary, of Gilmanton, this county, upon his second trial for alleged incest, was this morning acquitted by the jury after having been out fifteen hours.

Heir to a Fortune.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Jan. 26.—E. S. Horton, of Vermillion, has fallen heir to a fortune —about $23,000—by the death of an uncle in New York.

LED BY A RENEGADE.

Klein, the Newspaper Correspondent, Responsible for the Samoan Troubles.

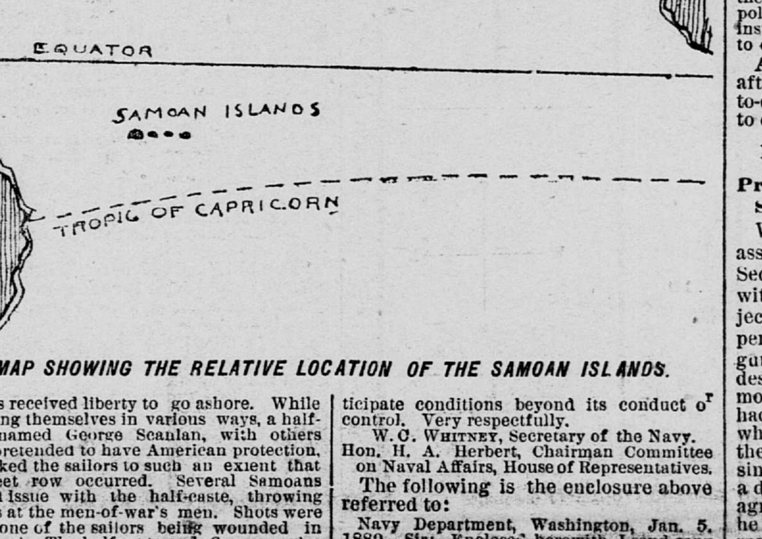
Germany's Consul at Apia Takes That View of the Matter.

Uncle Sam's Representative Furnishes Bayard With Additional Facts.

A Serious Split in the Cabinet as to the Government's Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The German side of the Samoan story, as related in the circular letter sent by the German consul at Apia, is quite at variance with the other reports which have reached this country. A copy of this circular has been obtained. Speaking of the trouble of the 16th of December, when two Americans were reported assaulted and seriously wounded on the streets of Apia by German sailors, the letter says:

On Sunday, the 16th, about 120 German sailors received liberty to go ashore. While amusing themselves in various ways, a half-caste named George Scanlan, with others who pretended to have American protection, provoked the sailors to such an extent that a street row occurred. Several Samoans joined issue with the half-caste, throwing stones at the men-of-war's men. Shots were fired, one of the sailors being wounded in the hand. The half-caste and Samoans also received a rough handling. Early next morning the Olga left Apia for Salaufata.



MAP SHOWING THE RELATIVE LOCATION OF THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The consul goes on to tell of reports of further damage done by the rebels, and says the captains of German vessels, after consultation with the consul, finally decided that the German cruiser Adler, with the consul on board, should proceed to Mataafa's headquarters at Lauilii, and request the chief to induce his people to throw down their arms. The consul says further that the rebels would not have dared to attack European troops had they not been drilled and led by an American named Klein. Continuing, the consul says:

As there is a large plantation called Vailele, situated about two miles on the Apia side of Laulili, it was deemed advisable to place some of the sailors belonging to the Olga there for the purpose of preventing a possibly disorderly retreat of the rebels to Apia through the said plantation. To carry out this about 150 sailors were put in boats to run down the coast to the plantation. The sailors rowed quietly on, and as they kept close in shore, the natives followed them along the beach, calling out to the sailors, who took no notice. About a half mile further on the natives held a hurried council of war under the control of Klein. The natives drew the attention of Klein to the risk run if they fired on the man-of-war's men. The persuasive powers of the journalist were too strong for the Samoans, and he induced the people of the island to man their big war canoes and and fire upon the German sailors at sea. In the meantime the sailors were followed by a large body of natives. Klein then took charge and ordered them to fire on the boats. As the man-of-war's men approached Fagalil, about a mile from their destination, it was deemed prudent to land half their men, the other half proceeding on their journey by water outside the reefs. As the boats neared the shore, Klein gave orders to fire. The Samoans were still afraid to follow his instructions. Klein therefore set them the example by firing himself. This was the signal for a general attack, and the natives followed suit.

The consul gives his version of the engagement which followed, in which fifteen Germans were killed and thirty-eight wounded.

BLACKLOCK'S LATEST BLAST.

Uncle Sam's Representative in Samoa Furnishes Secretary Bayard With Details of the Disturbance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The secretary of state this morning received a long dispatch from Vice Consul Blacklock, at Samoa, giving additional details in regard to the disturbance on the island on the 18th ult., in which so many Germans were killed and wounded by the natives under the leadership of an alleged American citizen named Klein. It is merely an elaboration of the cable message received from Consul Blacklock Jan. 5 last by way of Auckland, but presents the occurrences in a much clearer and more comprehensive manner than was possible at that time. The mail was brought by the Pacific Mail steamer, which arrived at San Francisco last Saturday. It will probably be given to the press Monday. The following letter from Secretary Whitney to Congressman Herbert was made public this morning:

THE CHIEF SAMOAN ISLANDS, WITH TOWNS AND HARBORS PROMINENT.

Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 25, 1889.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 24, in which you request that there may be transmitted to the naval committee of the house any recent reports from the officers of the vessels stationed at the Samoan islands, showing the condition of things, and the request of the department for the announcement of a definite policy referred to by me in my letter of the 23d inst., if part of the records of the department. There are no later reports than those copies of which were transmitted to congress in a message of the president of Jan. 15, 1889, printed in Executive Docket No. 68 of the senate. The communication of the department to the secretary of state in reference to the announcement of a definite policy is contained in a letter, a copy of which is enclosed. Your letter also contains the following request: "I should be glad to know if any further enlargement of the appropriations of your department should be made in view of the existing conditions." This inquiry upon its face seems to put upon this department the responsibility of estimating for possible expenditures arising out of conditions which it cannot anticipate. Until a decision is reached as to the policy of this government regarding the independence of the Samoan group of islands, no judgment can be formed upon the subject of possible expenditures. Up to the present time, the department is not aware that we have had any national policy upon the subject. Neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other expression of national policy is understood to apply to the islands of the Pacific. One by one they have been taken without interference from us. If there is to be no new departure affecting this group of islands, I conceive that the department is quite able now to perform every duty arising out of existing conditions. Unless there is a conflict between the policy of the United States government and that of some other power, differences will doubtless be harmonized and no extraordinary expenditures will be called for. Having brought to the attention of the appropriate department the circumstances specially within the observation of this department, seeming to call for definite instructions to its officers, and the whole matter having subsequently laid before congress by the president, it would be preferable that this department should not anticipate conditions beyond its conduct or control. Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. A. Herbert, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

The following is the enclosure above referred to:

Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 5, 1889.—Sir: Enclosed herewith, I send copy of dispatch just received by way of New Zealand, from the captain of the Nipsic, now at Samoa. The department is able to send immediately two additional vessels to Samoa, in response to this request, and has given directions that they be made ready to receive sailing orders, and would be pleased to strengthen the force at the Samoan islands by these and other vessels of the Pacific squadron, if any useful purpose is to be served thereby. If, however, the purpose of the German government, now made entirely clear, imposes no duty upon the officers of the squadron, to strengthen the naval force at those islands would only place the officers under irritative conditions with no duty to perform, and would in all probability give rise to trouble. The Nipsic is entirely adequate for the protection of our consulate, and as an asylum for non-combatants entitled to the protection of our government. In view of the critical situation at the Samoan islands, it seems to the department that the officers of the squadron, if further vessels are to be dispatched, should receive instructions of a definite character as to their duty in the premises. From the correspondence heretofore held between the department of state and the German government, and from the reports received from the naval officers and the consular agency at the island, it appears clear that the conquest of those islands is intended by the German government in the interests of a commercial company, and is being consummated by overt acts, which are multiplying day by day. There is no longer any other pretext upon which can be explained the interference of the German man-of-war in the contest in progress upon the island of Apia. I apprehend that the officers of the navy will not understand, without definite advices to that effect, what their duty may be under the circumstances as they are developing. Our antecedent relations to this group of islands and to the Sandwich islands have been of an exceptional character, and will be likely to give rise to doubts in the minds of the officers as to their duty under existing conditions. In these two groups of islands, by treaty, harbors have been reserved for the use of the navy of the United states, and as to the Samoan group, the three governments—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—have, up to recent date, acted together upon the theory of mutual co-operation in preserving the autonomy of the people of the Samoan islands. A harbor at Samoa would be now of national consequence to us, as a future naval power; but, if the islands are to go under the dominion of another government, it would ceased to be use to us. The department has heretofore directed the officers of the squadronto act in accordance with the instructions which the consular agent at Samoa shall receive from the department of state; but in view of the late advices, and this request for an additional force, the department desires to be advised whether it is the purpose of the government to announce any policy regarding the Samoa group of which the officers should be advised. Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

To the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CHAIRMAN HERBERT'S VIEWS.

Chairman Herbert of the house naval committee, received Secretary Whitney's letter touching Samoa this evening. He says that the suggestions made by the secretary were undoubtedly considered carefully by the state department, and probably by the cabinet, as was shown by the transmission of the papers to the senate by President Cleveland. The secretary was undoubtedly right, and represented the position of the administration when he said that in this matter the policy of the government should be shaped by congress, and that the department was not aware that we had any national policy upon this subject—neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other expression of national policy applying to the islands of the Pacific. Mr. Herbert said that he had not yet had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the correspondence on the subject, but he understood that while there was really no treaty in existence between Germany, Great Britain and the United States binding the treaty powers to preserve the autonomy of the Samoan government, there was an understanding to that effect which had not taken the form of a treaty. He also understood that we had a naval station at Samoa which seemed desirable, and perhaps was more essential to the United States than to Germany. Certainly we had as much right to acquire and maintain a foothold there as had Germany.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

The dispatch received by Secretary Whitney from the commander of the Nipsic referred to above, bears the date of Auckland, Jan. 5, and is as follows:

Three German warships at Apia threatened to disarm Mataafa, and landed at Lalengo to prevent Mataafa's retreat. An engagement followed, and the German's lost twenty killed and thirty wounded. The Germans swear vengeance, and are shelling and burning the native villages. Neutral property is not respected and our protests are disregarded. American property is in danger. Consul Blacklock reports that an American in a boat, flying the American flag, was seized in Apia harbor by an armed German boat, but released after an investigation. The German captain says no flag was shown. The state of affairs is so serious that I request additional force. I shall remain at Auckland three weeks."

Inquiry at the navy department this afternoon developed the fact that Secretary Bayard has made no direct response to Secretary Whitney's letter, inquiring as to the policy of this government. It is understood, however, that the president's action in referring the matter to congress was based to a considerable degree upon the points made in Secretary Whitney's letter. In answer to an inquiry on this subject, Secretary Whitney this afternoon said:

There is no antagonism between the state department and the navy department in this matter. For the protection of the naval officers who are at Samoa, or who may be sent there, I asked for a difinite statement of policy for their guidance, and on the 15th inst. the president referred the whole matter to congress, and there it rests.

Assistant Secretary Rives said this afternoon that the dispatches received to-day from Samoa will be transmitted to congress early next week.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

President Cleveland's Cabinet Has Split on the Samoan Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The position assumed and the arguments used by Secretary Bayard in the negotiations with England and Germany on the subject of Samoa during the preliminary period of diplomacy, and before German gunboats were brought into play for the destruction of property belonging to Samoans and Americans in Samoa, had the entire approval of those who are now severely criticising the secretary for his inaction since the Germans have shown a disposition to throw all treaties and agreements to the wind. The position he took in the conference with the representatives of England and Germany is admitted to be unassailable and his arguments unanswerable. But the fact that the state department acted so acceptably then only accentuates the disappointment felt at the slowness of the department now. It is stated by one who is in a position to know, that the cabinet is far from harmonious in this matter. Some insist upon prompt action, while others prefer a policy of caution. Secretary Whitney and Postmaster General Dickinson, it is said, would serve an immediate warning upon Germany that further interference in the internal affairs of Samoa would be regarded as a violation of rights under our treaty with Samoa and our agreements with Germany herself, and that it would be resented by the United States. Their policy would be to say to Germany, in the most unmistakeable terms, "Hands off," and to send to Samoa a force sufficient to enforce the decree. But from the other members of the cabinet Messrs. Whitney and Dickinson are said to receive little encouragement. Secretary Fairchild inclines to Secretary Bayard's policy of caution, and so does Secretary Endicott. Attorney General Garland's position is with the secretary of state. Secretary Vilas, too, to the surprise and disappointment of some of his friends and admirers, is a man of patience and long suffering, and wants peace at almost any price. The president is said to be more in accord with Whitney and Dickinson than with the others, and when he throws his weight entirely on that side, as is believed he will before long, numbers will not prevail. The last two cabinet meeting days are said to have been regular field days in the cabinet room. Yesterday the council lasted a much shorter time than usual, and the reason assigned is that some members of the cabinet had almost lost their tempers, and their patience, with the others. It was suggested by a leading member of the diplomatic corps that Prince Bismarck would probably be in no hurry to bring about a termination of the present difficulty. "Bismarck," said he, "realizes that the German government has a navy that is by no means commensurate with its position among the great powers of Europe. A war cloud like this will not only furnish ample justification for keeping up the great army Germany now has, but it will be used as an argument for the building of enough great vessels of war to put the German empire into the front rank as a maritime power. Bismarck is a great schemer."

GUARDED BY SAILORS.

Malietoa, the Deposed King, Is on the Marshall Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The American schooner H. L. Tierman has arrived here from the Marshall islands, the place of banishment of Malietoa, the deposed king of Samoa. Malietoa arrived at Jaleut, on Bonham islands, about Nov. 25, on the German war ship Olga. He was accorded the liberty of the island but was guarded by German soldiers and prevented from holding any intercourse with white people of Jaliut. E. M. Morgan, United States consul at Joliut, endeavored to get into conversation with the deposed king, but was prevented from doing so. Maliestoa has aged considerably since being placed in captivity, and he wanders aimlessly about Jaliut as if he had given up all hope of escape.

Probably a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—No official advices have been received at the state department of the reported firing upon an American sailing vessel by a German war ship on the Zanzibar coast. Assistant Secretary Rives, of the state department, said to-day that he could only account for the occurrence, if true on the hypothesis that the sailing vessel was endeavoring to break the blockade on the Zanzibar coast and run in arms and ammunition.

Sewell Is Blamed.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The North German Gazette says: "Advices from San Francisco show that the chamber of commerce there is the most active element in the opposition to Germany's policy in Samoa. The anti-German feeling is heightened by the action of Mr. Sewell the American consul in Samoa. There is no conflict between Germany and America. It is only with Sewell and the American officials in Samoa, who are anxious to cause complications."

SOMETHING OF SAMOA.

The Little Kingdom Which Forms the Basis of All This Rumpus.

Diplomatic circles, the world over, have been more or less excited and interested for the past ten days over the stirring news from the Samoan islands, a Pacific sea-group the local government of which may involve the United State and Germany in war. As developing arrogant positivism on the part of Bismarck and almost ultra-conservatism on the part of Bayard, the recent developments have been of surpassing interest and have excited a universal desire to know something of this group of islands and the history which has preceded the late outbreak. Where are the Samoan islands and what have been their relations with the three great powers now represented, diplomatically and by naval armament, at the harbor of Apia?

This group, which has always been better known as the Navigators', consists of twelve small islands, of which nine are inhabited, lying about midway between the Sandwich islands and Australia, and distant 3,000 miles from each. They are of volcanic origin and contain, in the aggregate, but 1,200 square miles, of which some 600,000 acres are not only arable, but exceedingly rich in soil. Savai and Upolu are the principal islands of the group, but Tutuila, at the extreme eastern limit, contains the harbor of Panga-Panga, ceded to the United States, and valuable as an unapproachable haven and the chief coaling station for trans-Australian commerce. The population, which has wonderfully increased of late years, approaches 70,000, largely German, but with a growing American tendency. The importance of the Samoan group as a South Sea station was recognized as early as 1873, when Commodore Meade made a treaty with Chief Maunga, by which Panga-Panga was

CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES,

and since held in peaceful possession. The senate, in ratifying the treaty, so modified it as to eliminate any intimation of the "obligation of protection." In later years the Samoan government appealed to the United States and Great Britain respectively to establish a protectorate over the islands, but the appeal was declined in each case, with the tacit understanding that both governments would resist any power to disturb the Samoan autonomy. The real spring of the present difficulty is found in the apparent desire of the German government to break down the autonomy and set up a protectorate, and back of this desire is the fact that Bismarck is interested in the Hamburg company which owns most of the cultivated land, and, to a large extent, controls Samoan commerce.

The first real outbreak was in the spring of 1885, when an effort to annex Samoa to New Zealand was defeated. The German man-of-war Albatross was in the harbor of Apia, and landed a party of marines, who, headed by Dr. Steubel, the German consul-general, tore down the government flag, hoisted their own and drove the king and his followers back from the town. This act was promptly disavowed by the German government, and was passed over. But the German intrigue took another form. King Malietoa had been the sovereign of the islands, duly recognized by the great powers, and whose title came down in an unbroken line for 500 years. Tamasese, the present claimant, was vice king, and by German encouragement in 1886

SET UP A CLAIM

to the throne. He removed to Fasetootia, and was there visited by the German squadron, and recognized as authority. King Malietoa appealed to United States Consul Greenebaum, who responded with a proclamation declaring Malietoa the rightful king, and hoisting the Samoan flag surmounted by the United States ensign, thus virtually establishing an American protectorate over the islands. For this piece of assumption he was promptly recalled by President Cleveland; but it had the effect of encouraging Malietoa to organize an army of resistance and prepare for war. Capt. Day, of the United States steamer Mohican, approved the action of Greenebaum, but at a general conference of all the foreign consuls, called by Malictoa, it was decided to avert all difficulty, recognize Malietoa as king, and call upon Tamasese to lay down his arms. The apparent agreement of the three great powers to this programme brought peace to Samoa for some months, but in June, 1887, the Germans again assumed the aggressive. Three war vessels arrived in the harbor and sumptuously entertained Tamasese, with his banner flying at their mast heads, within 400 feet of Malietoa's residence. Consul General Becker followed this insult with a letter to Malietoa, with a trumped-up indemnity bill, and a demand for an abject apology to the German government. Upon the failure to immediately obtain either, Commodore Heusner, of the German squadron, sent a body of mariners ashore to sack the king's house, but Malietoa had fled in the night. Heusner then declared war and proclaimed Tawasese king, in the face of the protests by representatives of the American and British governments. A few days later, Malietoa was decoyed on board the German man-of-war Adler, on the pretense of a conference, but was forcibly detained, declared a prisoner of war, and

FINALLY DEPOSED.

Subsequently he was taken to New Guinea and thence to the Marshall islands, where, as will be seen by this morning's dispatches, he is now. Subsequent events upon the island are personally fresh in the public mind. The followers of Malietoa refused to recognize the royalty of Tamasese and have declared Chief Maafa for king, and quasi recognition has been given him by Howard Tuvall, sent out to succeed Greenebgum as American consul. John G. Klein, the newspaper correspondent who appears to have figured quite extensively in the recent affrays, is the representative of California and New York papers, and it is through him that all but official information has reached the United States press.

BREWERS FORM A TRUST.

They Will Fight All Attempts at Sumptuary Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—It is stated that the reported effort of a foreign syndicate to control the brewing interests of this city conceals the real purpose of a brewing trust, which is being organized throughout this state; and, that while organization is for the protection of the business interests of the brewers by consolidation and plan of co-operation, the same plan is also to be applied to defend brewers from prohibitory and high license legislature. It is said that the brewers fear that their business will be ruined in this state as it has been ruined in prohibition states, and that national and state organizations have been effected to prevent the passage of prohibition laws in any additional states. The agents of the syndicate decline to talk about the matter.

FIRE EVICTS WORSHIPERS.

The Polish Church of St. Adelbert, at East Buffalo, Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—About 11 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the Polish church of St. Adelbert, at East Buffalo, situated at the corner of Stanislaus street and Rother avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the interior of the structure was ablaze when the firemen arrived. In a short time the roof caught and fell in with a crash. A portion of the walls also fell, and the structure was practically ruined. A large crowd of excited Polanders gathered in the vicinity, and extra police were summoned to the scene. The loss will be from $60,000 to $70,000; insurance, $50,000.

Panic in a Theater.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A cry of fire during the first act of the opera "Erminie" at the Olympic theater caused a scene of wild excitement this afternoon. The great audience, composed principally of ladies and children, became panic-stricken, and for a time it looked as though there must be loss of life. Women fainted and others went into hysterics, and it was with great difficulty that the few men present restored order. No casualties are reported.