MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Daily Globe.

VOL. XV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1893. NO. 34.

NAMED A DEMOCRAT.

President Harrison Nominates a Successor to Justice Lamar.

His Choice Is Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee.

The New Appointee a Democrat of High Ability and Character.

Anti-Option Will Be Vigorously Opposed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Howell Edmunds Jackson was today nominated to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He is a Democratic ex-senator, and at present judge of the United States court for the district embracing Tennessee. Inquiry about the capitol shows that the appointment is considered from a judicial and not a political view as a splendid one. About the supreme court it is said that President Harrison has shown once more a great deal of judgment in his selection of a man for a place on the bench of the highest tribunal in the land. It is stated that Mr. Jackson has made a fine circuit judge, and that no doubt is entertained as to his making a good justice. The appointment was a great surprise to the Tennessee delegation in the house. The two Republican members felt sore over the selection of a Democrat and a states' rights man, but when asked as to Mr. Jackson's personal fitness, conceded that his character and abilities were all that could be desired. The selection was politically no more pleasing to some of the Democratic representatives, who recall the fact that Judge

Jackson Was a Leader

of the up-school Democrats of Tennessee, an element which made a warm, but unsuccessful, fight within the party in favor of the payment of the state debt dollar for dollar, substantially as demanded by the bondholders. These men said, however, that the new judge was strong, clean and able.

Representative Houk, of Tennessee, when asked about the appointment, said: "I think President Harrison has followed his inclinations, and has betrayed the Republican party and committed a crime against the constitution by appointing a man who by birth and schooling is a states' rights Democrat, believing in strict construction of the constitution and the supremacy of the state over the nation. I have nothing to say against Judge Jackson as a man. He is just, able and humane."

Representative Enloe said: "It is an excellent appointment. Judge Jackson is able, industrious, pure of character and a good judge. I have never heard his Democracy questioned."

Representative Pierce said: "It is a fine appointment. The nomination came as a great surprise on the senate side, and was received while the senate was in executive session. There was no comment made on the floor, but the Republicans gathered about in little groups and discussed it. With the exception of a few who think the president should have appointed a Republican, the nomination was well received. There is said to be little if any opposition to his confirmation."

He Will Accept.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Judge Howell E. Jackson is at home, and is holding court in this city. Soon after the news of his nomination reached the city he was seen, and said he would accept the appointment if confirmed. He further said he had no information from President Harrison that he would tender him the appointment. Judge Jackson has been the recipient of congratulations from citizens, irrespective of party, as soon as the information reached the city.

SHARP AND VIGOROUS

Will Be the Fight on Anti-Option in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The session of the house today was an interesting one. Mr. Catchings, from the rules committee, reported a special order for the repeal bill, and gave notice that he would call it up Feb. 9. In the morning hour the anti-option bill was the center of interest, and before the opening of the session little knots of members congregated and discussed the probable course which would be pursued in disposing of the measure. The opponents of the legislation were on the alert, and the instant that Mr. Hatch made his motion for a conference Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was addressing the speaker with a point of order that the senate amendments must first be considered in committee of the whole. The discussion of Mr. Bynum's point was a brief one, but long enough to show that the fight over the measure will be sharp and vigorous. The speaker will decide the point of order tomorrow, and in the meantime the bill will remain on the speaker's table.

AGAINST REPEAL.

Indications That the Senate Will Let the Sherman Act Alone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Republican members of the senate, under the direction of Mr. Sherman, have just completed a poll of the senate on the proposed repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890. The poll was made by Senators Chandler and Dixon, and the result, it is said, is not at all satisfactory to those who have looked forward to the possible repeal of the act. According to common report, these senators have discovered that there are only about eight men on the Democratic side who can be depended upon to vote for the repeal, and that the result is even more discouraging on the Republican side. There are some senators, and in this class Mr. Platt is placed, who are in favor of, or who would vote for the repeal if the measure came to a vote, but who would not vote to bring the matter under consideration. It is also understood that there is a majority of seven or eight on the Republican side of the chamber against bringing the measure to a vote.

Will Include Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Republican senatorial caucus this morning decided to admit Arizona, together with the other three territories previously decided upon.

Will Begin With Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Panama and Pacific Mail special investigating committee met today for consultation. It was decided to telegraph ex-Secretary Thompson, of Indiana, to be present as the first witness. He will be heard on Saturday, or earlier, if he can get here before that time. Afterwards the committee will go to New York.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Counter Cases to Be Exchanged Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Tomorrow is the date fixed for the formal exchange of the counter cases for the United States and Great Britain in the Behring sea arbitration. The case for the United States was forwarded to London about the middle of January, while that for Great Britain left London last week and reached New York this morning on the steamer Teutonic. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, had a special messenger in New York awaiting the arrival of the Teutonic, and he will bring the document, so it may be presented to Secretary of State Foster tomorrow. This completes the evidence to be submitted to the arbitrators at their meeting in Paris, although the arbitrators are empowered under the treaty to call for additional information if they should find it desirable or necessary.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

Steps Taken Toward the Repeal of the Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—John Davenport and the federal election laws occupied the attention of the house today after the anti-option bill had been laid over, brought forward by an amendment offered by Mr. Fitch, of New York, to the sundry civil bill, providing that hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States commissioners, marshals or clerks shall be used for any warrant issued, or arrest made under the laws relating to the election of members of congress, unless the prosecution has been commenced on sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. The Republicans, whose spokesman was Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, saw the entering wedge of a repeal of all the laws relative to federal supervisors. Mr. Fitch replied in a moderate tone, but stated that the Democratic party made no secret of its purpose to repeal the federal election laws. Several slightly personal passages ensued, but the amendment was finally agreed to—172 to 47. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The Fitch amendment was agreed to—181 to 89. The bill was then passed, and the house adjourned.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The Senate Holds a Lengthy Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—With the exception of one hour in the early part of the day and a little longer time in the evening today's session of the senate was held behind closed doors, and was spent in the consideration of the French and Swedish extradition treaties, and incidentally of the Hawaiian question. In the open session of the senate today the Chandler Hawaiian resolution (offered some days ago) was referred to the committee on foreign relations; Messrs. Hale and Blackburn were appointed tellers to assist in counting the presidential votes, and Mr. Carlisle's resignation as senator from Kentucky was presented. The district appropriation bill was taken up, considered and passed. A concurrent resolution from the legislature of Oregon, requesting the senators from that state to use all honorable means to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, was presented and referred.

LUMPY JAW CURABLE.

Satisfactory Experiments of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry for the department of agriculture, has just returned from Chicago, where he has concluded the experiments which have been in progress in that city to test the effect of the treatment of lumpy jaw. Eighty-five cattle were slaughtered, all of which had been affected with this disease, and sixty-eight were found to be completely cured. This is even better than the showing made on the first lot of 100 killed, which showed 63 per cent of cures. Secretary Rusk states that this completes the test and demonstrates the perfect success of the experiment, which, he says, will prove of incalculable benefit to the stockgrowers. The secretary says that great injustice has been done to cattle men by the ill-considered and mistaken statements which have been made concerning cattle affected with this disease.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

News Items of the Capital Put in Few Words.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Minnesota, Justus Pickett, Fergus Falls; Wisconsin, N. W. Lawrence, New Lisbon.

The speaker has appointed Messrs. Chipman (Dem.), Michigan, and Lodge (Rep.), Massachusetts, as tellers on the part of the house during the counting of the electoral vote.

The senate today ratified the French extradition treaty, after making amendments expunging misdemeanors and offenses of a political character.

A conference with the house was ordered by the senate today on the anti-option bill.

Mr. Little (Dem.), New York, a member of the Raum investigating committee, introduced in the house today a bill to revise the pension list. Its purpose is to discover all undeserving pensioners and have their names erased from the rolls.

Mrs. Blaine to Rest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. James G. Blaine will shortly leave Washington for a few weeks. Her destination has not yet been decided upon, but it is probable she will go to some Southern resort. Mrs. Blaine's health is fairly good, considering the long physical strain to which she has been subjected for so many weeks, in consequence of her assiduous watch at the bedside of Mr. Blaine. She has been the recipient of many invitations from friends in different sections of the country urging her to visit them, but has not accepted any of these offers.

Harries' Boom.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Capt. Harries' boom for collector of internal revenue of Minnesota is growing and receiving general approval among his many friends, and voluntary proffers of assistance are daily made to him. Ex-Congressman Thomas Wilson, who is here taking testimony for the Northwestern railroad, says that there are several other candidates for the revenue collectorship, but the opinion here is that Capt. Harries is on the inside track and will win.

BENTON MAY YET WIN,

Although Democrats and Populists Yesterday Voted for Shortridge.

Some of the Casey Contingent May Go to the Fargo Man.

The Prohibitionists Win the Preliminary Skirmish in South Dakota.

It Is Feared There Will Be a Shortage of Fuel Around Huron.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 2.—Republicans now dread the meeting of the joint session for the election of a United States senator, for the election of a Republican seems more uncertain each day. Several Republicans do not hesitate to declare their disgust and intention to vote for a Democrat rather than continue the razzle-dazzle. If a second ballot could have been had today, it is likely Benton would have been elected. The Republicans managed to adjourn after one ballot by a bare majority of two. Congressman Johnson has been heard from again. He telegraphed in the Norwegian language to his nationality in the legislature that Casey would be obnoxious to him, but adds the advice to vote for a Republican only. A call for a Republican caucus is now being circulated requiring two-thirds to nominate in caucus, and Casey not to be considered. As Casey had 37 out of 53 Republicans, the Casey men look upon the proposition as an injustice to them and the Republican majority, but rather than have a Democrat elected they will agree to the two-thirds scheme, with Casey out, provided forty-seven, or enough Republicans to elect, will agree to stand by the caucus nominee, whoever he may be. The Democrats and Populists threw their strength to Gov. Shortridge today, giving him 39 votes. Casey got 31; scattering 20, among them one vote for ex-Gov. Ordway, who, if another vote had been taken, would have had the Cass county vote. The feeling tonight is that in the break of the Casey forces, unless forty-seven Republicans can be got into caucus, Benton, Democrat, will succeed.

LOCAL OPTION FAILS.

The Resubmissionists Four Votes Short at Pierre.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 2.—The long expected contest over the resubmission of the prohibition clause of the constitution came up in the house today. The amendment was in the form of a proposition to submit to the voters a proposed amendment to the constitution giving incorporated cities and towns the option of licensing or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The majority of the committee on temperance presented a report in favor of the amendment, and the minority an adverse report. The majority report was presented by Mr. Fowler, and he moved its adoption. Mr. Hooper moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 43 to 39, with one absentee. The amended report was then adopted by the same vote as above, thus defeating the proposed local option amendment by four majority. Mr. Fowler changed his vote, and gave notice that tomorrow he would make a motion to reconsider the vote, and the question will then come up again. During this time there were many conflicting motions, and much bad blood was shown. The Prohibitionists are much elated over the result; but the resubmissionists are still hopeful, and will continue the fight tomorrow, and, if defeated in the house again, will carry it into the senate. There is a large lobby here on both sides, and much interest is manifested.

The house committee on railroads agreed to recommend the indefinite postponement of a bill fixing passenger rates on mixed trains at 2½ cents per mile. A bill was introduced in the senate making it a felony to break telegraph or telegraph wires or to in any way obstruct or interfere with the prompt transmission of messages, and fixing severe penalties for violation. The house bill passed the senate today prohibiting county treasurers from charging a fee for registering warrants when there is no money to pay the same. A number of bills of local and state interest only were passed. The senate committee to investigate the agricultural college is at work, and interesting developments are expected.

FUEL SHORTAGE FEARED.

South Dakota Not Sure of Its Footing on Coal.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 2.—The past five days have been exceedingly cold and stormy. The temperature has ranged from 10 to 34 below zero, with the wind at a velocity of thirty-five to sixty miles an hour. Only a little snow has fallen, but sufficient to greatly interfere with the railroads. Telegraph communication is also interrupted. No fatalities are reported from any part of the state, but it is reported tonight that fuel is alarmingly scarce at several points on the north line of the Dakota Central railway.

REQUIRED A LARGE HALL.

Beginning of the Yester Trial at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—The hearing of Mrs. Minnie Yester on a charge of conspiracy with Dr. J. Eugene Jordan and Dr. H. Martin Van Buren to destroy the last will of her husband, the late pioneer millionaire, H. L. Yester, began in the justice court yesterday. Jordan and Van Buren waived examination and gave bail for trial in the superior court. Each was held in $5,000 on each of the two charges, forgery and conspiracy. Mrs. Yester's case occupied the entire day. F. H. Peterson, a lawyer, testified that he went to Yester a month before his death, at Mrs. Yester's request, and asked him to settle some property on her before his death. Yester replied he had provided for her in a will. S. L. Crawford testified that in 1889 Yester showed him a portion of his will bequeathing a large amount of property to the city of Seattle, but Yester became angry and tore the will up. He had a way of procrastinating that made it probable he never made a new will. Public interest is so great that the court adjourned to a larger hall. Sensational developments are expected, as it is openly asserted that Yester was poisoned.

THE ST. CLOUD NORMAL.

It Pleases Members of the Legislature.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 2.—The senate and house committees on normal schools have spent the day at the school in this city. They were tendered a banquet tonight, and left at 10 for Moorhead. Reports of the storms up the line and the possibility of becoming blizzard-bound sent some members home from here, but the rest will brave the chances, desiring to see for themselves the needs of the Moorhead institution. A canvass of the members discloses a sentiment that the present schools should be well cared for and developed to their full capacity before any others are constructed. This means disappointment for Duluth and Tracy, at least for the present session, unless the house should look at the matter in a radically different light. The St. Cloud school impressed the visitors very favorably, and a report will no doubt be made in favor of an appropriation.

WAS HE POISONED?

The Death of Young Pingel Regarded as Suspicious.

NEW ULM, Feb. 2.—The excitement over the death of Charles Pingel at his wedding supper has been increased by the suspicion that poison was administered to him. Pingel became infatuated with Bertha Gise in Germany, but his affection was not reciprocated. He came to New Ulm several years ago, and sent money to Bertha to pay her passage over. She was poor and promised to marry him. On her arrival he pressed his suit, but she refused. On the day before the marriage she consented and became his wife. She left the house before he died, and has been near it but once since. He leaves considerable farm property, which is now hers. The coroner has been sent for at Springfield to hold an inquest.

Swell La Crosse Wedding.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 2.—One of the most brilliant weddings ever known here was celebrated this evening. The parties were Clark W. Thompson, son of the former president of the Southern Minnesota railroad, and Miss Jessie Hyde, daughter of a well-known wheat man, S. Y. Hyde. Among the guests from abroad were Maj. D. C. Wagner and wife, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Rockford, and three brothers of Mrs. Hyde from Minneapolis named Stevens. The gifts represented several thousand dollars.

Stabbed in the Back.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Feb. 2.—Early yesterday morning, while A. Graboski, a Fourth ward saloonkeeper, was watering his horses in front of his place of business, Alex Doblinowski sneaked up behind him, pulled out a knife and inflicted a serious, and probably fatal, stab wound two inches long and three inches deep on the left shoulder between the scapula and ribs. After the stabbing the assailant entered the saloon and smashed the furniture with a chair. A drunken judge was the cause.

Died From Black Diphtheria.

Special to the Globe.

TREMPEALEAU, Wis., Feb. 2.—The third death from black diphtheria in the family of William Patterson occurred last night. Vigorous quarantining measures have been resorted to, and it is thought the disease will go no further. It is believed that the disease was brought here from Chicago by a young married lady who was doctored for tonsilitis. Her laundry work was done by Mrs. Patterson, mother of the deceased children.

Victims Must Pay.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 2.—The Bohemian oats swindle came to the surface in the supreme court yesterday in a case appealed from Madison county. The court holds that the Bohemian oats notes are worthless between the original parties, but are good and collectable in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

Necessary Signatures Secured.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Feb. 2.—The commission that has been at work for several months to secure the signatures of Indians on the Yankton reservation, in South Dakota, will conclude its work this week. The majority of signatures necessary to open the land are now secured. The reservation contains about 200,000 acres of rich land, and will be opened in the spring.

Hitting at Pinkertonism.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—A bill this morning was introduced in the legislature which is a blow at Pinkertonism. It provides that no person shall at any time be appointed peace officer unless he is a citizen of Wisconsin and a resident of the county where his services are required to prevent or quell a public disturbance.

Two Men Run Away.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 2.—T. Tunerman, manager of the Western Union and A. D. T. here, has skipped, about $1,200 short. A. M. Taylor has also skipped, leaving creditors for about $2,500.

Carleton Senior Banquet.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Feb. 2.—The senior class of Carleton college gave its regular annual banquet this evening at the Archer house. The event is the principal one of the school year, and this one eclipsed all previous efforts.

Satolli Turns Wigger Down.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mgr. Satolli has decided the case against Bishop Wigger, of the Newark diocese, sustaining the charges made by Father Killeen in relation to the closing of St. Thomas' church.

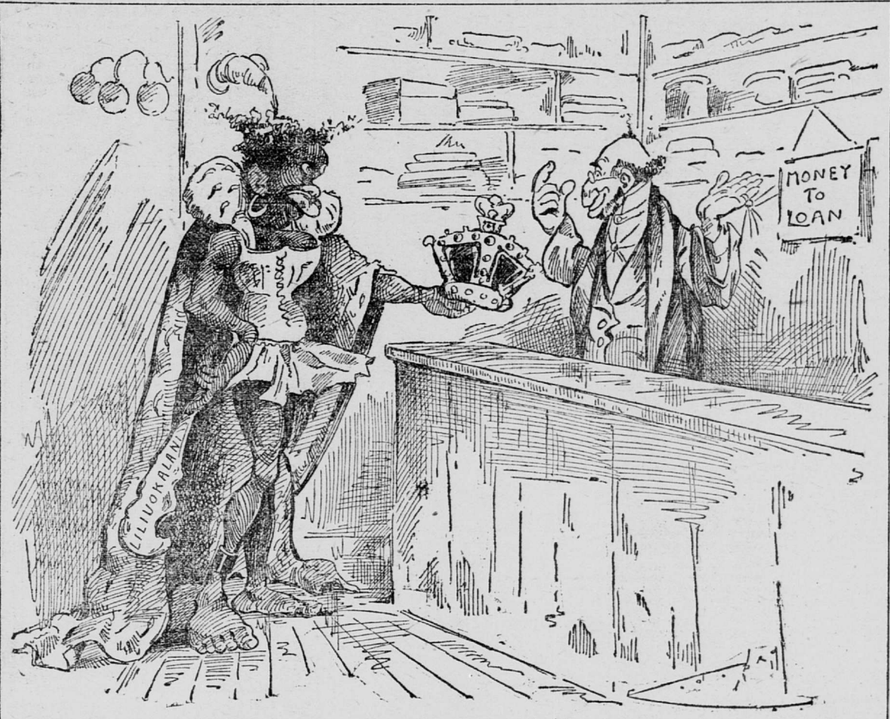
Favor Election of Senators.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—The lower house has adopted a joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Died From Exposure.

Special to the Globe.

ARGYLE, Feb. 2.—Dennis Collette died Friday evening from exposure. He had both his hands and feet frozen, and had not sufficient strength to recuperate.



LILIOUKALINA—How much can you lend me on this Honolulu crown?
PAWNBROKER—I might have let you have a few sandwiches a month ago, but it isn't worth a wisp of hay now.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

The Hawaiian Commissioners Nearing the Capital of the Nation.

They Say It Is Not Yet Time to Make Their Plans Public.

Every Man of Them an Annexationist Pure and Simple.

Spreckels' House Said to Be Cool Toward the Movement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Directly in line with the speed and smoothness of action which has from the outset characterized the revolution in Hawaii was the passage through Chicago of the commissioners from the provisional government en route to Washington today. This was rendered necessary in part by the fact that the Chicago & Northwestern train on which they arrived was three hours late. There are five commissioners, Lorrin M. Thurston, chairman; William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Joseph Marsden, Charles L. Carter. These, with Secretary Peterson and Miss Mabel Andrews, a cousin of Mr. Thurston, make up the party. During the hurry and bustle of getting the commission from one train to the other, Mr. Thurston had time to say a few words to a reporter.

"The great trouble was," said he, "that the queen did not wish to resign constitutionally, but sided with that element whose cry had for years, 'Hawaii for the Hawaiians.' The Americans and Europeans, who have by far

The Largest Interests

there, are not willing to let the natives spend the money which they have labored so hard to make. As to your question of how we expect to be annexed to the United States, I will simply say that it is not yet time to make public our plans, but it is probable that we shall ask to be admitted as a territory, with a resident of Honolulu as governor."

The causes of the revolution were more fully explained by Mr. Castle. "When Kalakaua came to the throne in 1874," he said, "he began to usurp powers that were not strictly his. He encouraged the native feeling, and pushed things to such an extreme that a revolution in 1887 curtailed many of his prerogatives. Under this electors were confined to Americans, Europeans and those of Hawaiian birth. Since that time the natives have been trying to restore the native Hawaiian rule. This feeling reached a crisis when Queen Liliuokalani attempted a coup on Jan. 14. Her new constitution provided that the queen should appoint the nobles, and the electors should be of Hawaiian birth or parentage. There were

Other Important Changes

which would have aided in taking all voice from the foreigners resident there. On Jan. 17 the queen's government was overthrown, a provisional government established, and the rest you know. The foreign element approves the course taken. There are some Englishmen who would like Princess Kaiulani to take the throne, but this would encourage a loyalist influence too much. The Hawaiians cannot govern themselves. The development of the country is due to foreign enterprise. Foreigners practically pay all the taxes. Yes, the attempt to introduce a lottery was one of the main causes of discontent. When the queen signed the bill the alarm was general. The English are in favor of annexation, the only people opposed to it being the opium ring and the lottery ring, and, of course, the native Hawaiians. These latter, however, are less than half the entire population. The sugar planters have had nothing to do with the overthrow of the government. Up to the time of our departure no protest against the action of the commander of the Boston hrd been filed."

No Policy Formulated.

Commissioner Castle said that the commissioners had so far formulated no policy, preferring to wait until the executive branch of the United States government had expressed itself. "Every man of us," said Mr. Castle, "is an annexationist pure and simple. We want annexation if it can possibly be procured. If not, then we must be satisfied with a protectorate, if that is obtainable. We have no plans regarding our return home."

The suggestion that Claus Spreckles was at the bottom of the revolution, with the view of bringing about annexation to the United States, so that he might avail himself, in relation to his sugar interests, of what is known in parliamentary parlance as the "Lousiana bounty," was emphatically repudiated by one and all of the commissioners. "Here are the facts," said Mr. Castle. "Mr. Spreckels was not on the island at the time of the revolution, nor had he been for quite a while. His personal representative, W. R. Irwin, was and is in New York. Not only this, but Spreckels' house, W. G. Irwin & Co., manifested

Considerable Coldness

toward the members of the provisional government, and clearly indicated by their manner that they were not exactly satisfied with the situation. Possibly this was due in a measure to the fact that Gifford, their head man, is English by birth and English by prejudice. At any rate, while they made no loud objection to the course in which events were shaping themselves, they manifested a coldness and apathy that indicated that they preferred to wait for instructions before expressing themselves. They do not figure at all in the revolution."

Three of the five members of the commission were born on the Hawaiian islands. The chairman, Lorrin A. Thurston, was born in Honolulu, his parents being Americans. After graduating at Columbia college with the class of 1880, he returned to the islands and became a political leader there. In 1889 he headed the revolution against King Kalokaua, and in 1890 he was that monarch's prime minister. He was elected a member of the house of nobles from Mani in 1892. Mr. Thurston is chief owner of the Haleakalka Ranch company, and the head of a syndicate that will have a diorama of the volcano of Kilauea at the fair. He is thirty-four years old.

One Canadian.

William C. Wilder is a Canadian by birth. He served three years in the United States army, and went to the islands in 1869. He is president of the Wilder Steamship company. He was elected a noble in 1888, and went to the legislature again in 1892.

Joseph Marsden is the only foreign commissioner. He is an Englishman, forty-six years old, and has lived in the islands since 1869.

Charles L. Carter is twenty-eight years old, and is of American parentage. His grandfather, Dr. G. P. Judd, was the first premier of the Hawaiian government after it was organized on a civilized basis. Carter's father was for years minister to Washington, and the young man, who is worth $500,000, received his education at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of that institution.

William R. Castle is also of American parentage, and is a graduate of Columbia college of the class of '76. Previous to his departure for Honolulu he had extensive practice in the law office of William C. Whitney, then corporation counsel of New York city. In the government of Hawaii he has been consecutively a member of the legislature, a noble and president of the house.

NOT UNEXPECTED.

Belief That the President Looked for the Outbreak.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Times' Washington correspondent has this to say upon the Hawaiian affair:

"If all the intimations that seem to come from the administration concerning its plan of operation in the Hawaiian matter are to be believed, the president is prepared and has been ready for many months to act in a very decisive manner and with a view to the establishment of the influence of the United States in the Hawaiian islands. The report is again uttered that the president looked for an outbreak, and the statement is made, apparently on authority, that the Boston was not at Honolulu by accident, but in accordance with the understanding of the administration that it would be advisable to have an American force there just at the time the Boston appeared in the harbor of Honolulu. It may be expected that the Hawaiian commissioners will find upon their arrival that the president and department of state are prepared to meet them in the most friendly manner, and to co-operate with them to some extent in their objects. There will be some surprise, no doubt, if the plan of the administration contemplates departure from the policy enunciated by Webster, when the state department declared that this country could not consent to any operation that interfered with the independence of the islands as the possession of them by a maritime power would threaten military surveillance in the Pacific similar to that which Bermuda has afforded in the Atlantic."

WILL RESIST BRITONS.

No English Marines Will Be Allowed in Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Col. Lathrop L. Bullock, of California, who has long been identified with large financial interests on the Pacific coast, says that his opinion is that the Americans in Honolulu would resist with arms any attempt of the British to land troops at Honolulu. "I know the temperament of our people out there well to admit of any doubt as to what course they will pursue if the British attempt high-handed work," said Col. Bullock. "I call them our people because they are Americans. The 2,000 Americans at Honolulu are patriotic to a degree which people at home do not fully realize. Shut off as they are, they have been welded together. Co-operation they have found necessary in view of the constant encroachments of British agents. I know that not only are our people down in Hawaii ready to hold the island, but that if need be there are plenty of supplies and equipments ready in San Francisco ready for shipment to them.

"Delay in the taking advantage of the opportunity now offered to the flag to acquire new territory will prove disastrous. Depend on it. Just as soon as a British fleet reaches Honolulu, and I understand British war ships are now hurrying thither from all points of the Pacific, that fleet will attempt to land men under some pretext or other. The British have done this thing before, and they understand better than any one else how to find an excuse for disembarking on foreign soil. The trouble will come when such an attempt is made. The provisional government, capable as I believe it to be to maintain complete sway on the island, will resent as an invasion the appearance of British troops on the island."

Col. Bullock says that Hawaii has practically been under American control for the last fifteen years. The late king was heavily in debt to several Californians, as was also the recent government. The natural condition of affairs has led to the assumption of control by the rulers of the island.

DID NOT COME UP.

The Hawaiian Situation Not Discussed in Official Circles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—This was diplomatic day at the state department, and Secretary Foster had conferences with several of the ministers, among them being Dr. von Hollenben, the German minister; Mr. Tattenow, the Japanese minister, and Mr. Irygoyed, the Peruvian charge. So far as can be learned, the subject of the Hawaiian islands did not come up in any form during the day. The commissioners from the islands are not expected to reach Washington until tomorrow afternoon, after the cabinet meeting has adjourned, and will have an interview with the secretary of state Saturday morning. The telegram from Berlin which was published this morning, to the effect that it the United States should annex Hawaii Germany might demand a slight compensation elsewhere, was discussed with much interest in official circles. But one construction could be placed upon it, and that was that Germany would insist upon the United States retiring from its joint control with Germany and England of the Samoan islands. That is the only place where Germany and the United States have the least interests in common, and, of course, the only place where Germany's demands for "slight compensation" would have any footing.

It may be stated that the disposition of the Hawaiian question will not in any wise depend upon either England's attitude with reference to Hawaii or Germany's attitude toward Samoa. The interests of the United States in Samoa are relatively like those of Germany in Hawaii, being comparatively nominal, except for the harbor privileges at Pago Pago. If the right of the United States to the undisputed possession of that harbor and the privilege of maintaining a naval station there were confirmed in a satisfactory manner, it is intimated that this government might be induced to forego its share in the arrangement to govern the islands, which has so far, it is alleged, proved not altogether satisfactory. The action of the navy department with reference to the Hawaiian situation outlined in these dispatches yesterday will be adhered to. Preparation of naval vessels for sea service will be actively pushed, but the naval force at Honolulu will not be augmented to any extent unless affairs should have taken a serious aspect. Vessels on foreign service will be held within reach of the telegraph, and marines will be placed under orders preparatory to speedy departure.

TACOMA IN LINE.

Strong Resolutions in Favor of Annexation.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Tacoma chamber of commerce this afternoon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce declares itself unequivocally in favor of preserving the commercial ties already established, and those in contemplation by annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and respectfully urges upon our government the necessity for prompt action to attain this end."

The Commercial Club of Tacoma, composed of 600 business men, this evening adopted strong resolutions urging the government to annex Hawaii. Tomorrow a joint resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii will be presented in the legislature.

LIVELY IN COMMONS.

Conservatives Ask the Government Some Very Searching Questions.

Col. Saunderson Arouses the Ire of the Irish Nationalists.

An Objectionable Expression Modified at Mr. Balfour's Request.

Joseph Chamberlain's Comments on the Release of Dynamiters.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Before the debate on the reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the house of commons today, Mr. Johnston (Conservative), member for South Belfast, who, as the author of some highly successful novels, poses as a literary gentleman, asked the government who was to be appointed poet laureate. Mr. Gladstone arose from his seat and curtly replied to Mr. Johnston's interrogation. He declared that he had no intention of recommending the queen to appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson. Apropos of the Russian seizures of British sealing vessels and the treatment accorded the crews of the seized vesssels, Sir Edward Grey stated that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to ask that an inquiry be made into the matter, and redress furnished. The Russian government had promised both. Some time must elapse, however, Sir Edward added, before the question was settled. Continuing, Sir Edward stated that another question was pending with Russia, The latter's claims to the Pamir country had been revived through a collision between Afghans and Russians at Samatash in July last. This claim was at the present moment under discussion by the two governments.

Egan's Release.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howarth, Conservative member for the South division of Salford, attempted to draw out Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, on the release from Portland prison of the dynamiter Egan by demanding the production of the report in Egan's case, and the government's reasons for the prisoner's release. Mr. Asquith made a point and by so doing elicited cheers from the Irish members by stating that Egan had been released under an ordinary license of the penal servitude act. There being no special condition attached to the release, there was no necessity for making a report to the house.

Another "fishing" question came from the Irish bench. Arthur O'Connor (anti-Parnellite), member for East Donegal, inquired whether John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, was preparing a measure providing for a temporary readjustment of judicial rents in Ireland. The inquiry was obviously aimed with the object of getting its formation associated with the land clause of the home rule bill. Mr. Morley replied that he had not prepared such a measure. Mr. O'Connor then asked Mr. Morley if he would support a bill having the readjustment of the

Judicial Rents

in view if it were introduced by a private member of the house. Mr. Morley declared that he would not undertake to say what he would do under such circumstances. Timothy Healy (anti-Parnellite), member for North Louth, here took part in the questioning, asking:

"But if the bill were backed by Conservatives in addition to the Irish Nationalists, would not the government assent to it?"

Mr. Morley replied: "A bill so presented would certainly receive the government's attention." This skillful reply of what might have been an awkward thrust, was greeted with loud laughter.

Col. Edward James Saunderson (Conservative), member for North Armagh, generally regarded as leader of the Irish Unionists, attacked the evicted tenants' commission in a fierce tirade. Col. Saunderson is noted for harsh and unsparing invective, and he seemed to throw all his bitterness and all his energy into his assault upon the opposite party in Ireland. He spoke of Ulster's loyalty to England and about the resolution of Protestant Ireland to oppose by every means the designs of the separatists. The evicted tenants' commission he described as a body pledged in advance to

A Cause of Injustice

and oppression, and headed in its outrageous work by a partisan president. Its course, Col. Saunderson asserted, was in a line with the policy with the Irish church in releasing the Gwedore assassin, who, led by a murderous ruffian, had done to death a faithful officer. The term "murderous ruffian" was interpreted by a number of the Irish members as alluding to McFadden, who had been connected, as his friends claim, innocently with the Gwedore tragedy, when Inspector Martin was killed while attempting to arrest the priest. Several voices from the Irish benches were lifted in loud protest against Col. Saunderson's utterance. Col. Saunderson went on defiantly and undauntedly. "Yes," he cried, "they were arrested by a murderous ruffian." A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant with cries of "Order," "order," "Withdraw the expression." "It is a ruffianly utterance." The speaker demanded order.

John Dillon—Is the member from North Armagh entitled to say that the priest is a murderer?

Col. Saunderson (in a tone of cool contempt and defiance)—I withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer; but a murderous ruffian.

Conservatives Approve.

Irish cries of "Oh! oh!" and "Withdraw!" almost drowned Saunderson's utterance. The Irish Nationalists were in a state of great excitement. The Conservatives remained quiet, but some of them nodded approval to Saunderson while the latter remained undismayed and apparently kept his temper. Then followed tumultuous cries, "Divide!" Then the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the speaker to compel Col. Saunderson to withdraw his expression.

"It is not in my power," said the speaker, "but I hope the honorable member from North Armagh will not persist in irritating language."

John Dillon made a motion that a member using such language is no longer fit to be heard. "The member

Continued on Third Page.