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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EX-CZAR REED IS ROASTED

A COLORADO SILVERITE WARNS HIM OF HIS FATE.

EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Ex-Speaker Taken to Task for His Filibustering Course--Fithian, of Illinois, Condemns the Democratic Obstructionists—Pickler, South Dakota, Comes In for a Share of Pence's Tirade

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The proceedings in the house today were full of exciting incidents. Mr. Bland, being unable to secure a quorum, concluded to allow the debate on the bill to proceed, at the same time declaring that he would return to the assault tomorrow.

Two sensational speeches followed, one by Mr. Pence, of Colorado, who denounced the Republicans for submitting to the crack of ex-Speaker Reed's whip, and warned him if the election of president were thrown into the house in 1896 he would rue his filibustering course; and the other by Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, who condemned in the severest terms the action of his Democratic colleagues who were taking part in the filibuster. Toward the close of the session Mr. Pence's reflections on Messrs. Pickler and Ellis (Oregon) drew forth from them a statement which Mr. Pence characterized as "absolutely untrue." He was twice called to order, and the house, by a vote, refused to allow him to proceed. It is probable that Mr. Pence's speech will be the occasion of further comment tomorrow. When the house entered upon

THE THIRD WEEK

of the struggle over the Bland seigniorage bill at noon, there was a good attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) chairman of the committee on agriculture, arose and stated that his committee claimed jurisdiction over a bill (the anti-option bill) which had been referred by the speaker to the ways and means committee, and he moved that it be referred to the agricultural committee. Messrs. Reed, Hopkins, Breckinridge and Bynum attempted to crowd in some remarks, but the chair decided that the question was not debatable, and on a rising vote Mr. Hatch's motion was carried, 88 to 57. Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum, whereupon Mr. Hatch demanded the yeas and nays.

The Republican and Democratic opponents of the anti-option bill, who do not want the bill referred to Mr. Hatch's committee, pursuing the tactics of the adversaries of the Bland seigniorage bill abstained from voting, but they did not succeed in breaking a quorum, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) presented a resolution reciting the fact of the publication and distribution by the commissioners of education of an attack upon the educational system of Tennessee, and called upon the secretary of the interior for the authority for such a publication. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), as a privileged question, then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a long resolution with several whereases, expressing it as the sense of the house that Mr. Willis should be

RECALLED FROM HAWAII.

"Is this a resolution looking to a successor to Minister Willis, or a resolution to put the Democracy in a hole?" asked Mr. Simpson.

The speaker declared he did not think it was a parliamentary inquiry. He held that the resolution was not privileged, and, under the rule, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The battle over the silver bill was then resumed. Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole on his bill, and, pending that, to close general debate at 4 o'clock tomorrow. On the latter motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted 163 to 5, eleven short of a quorum, and Mr. Bland, upon the announcement, moved a call of the house.

The call developed the presence of 273 members. Mr. Bland then withdrew his motion to limit debate and moved to go into committee of the whole. The filibusters interposed no objection to this motion, as it left the debate running as before without limit, and it was carried—119 to 0. Mr. Bland explained his move by saying that inasmuch as it was evident that no quorum could be obtained today he thought the time could best be spent in debate.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.), who was speaking when the filibustering began two weeks ago, took the floor to resume his speech.

The scenes of the past ten days, he said, proved, if any one has ever doubted it, that just as Senator Sherman was the chief lieutenant of the Democratic president on

THE MONEY QUESTION,

so in this house his lieutenant was the eminent and talented gentleman from Maine (Reed). He had witnessed scores of roll calls on which all the Republicans, except four honorable and independent gentlemen, Messrs. Sweet, Broderick, Bowers and Hartman, had been the chief allies of the executive and secretary of the treasury. These alone had been above the control and crack of the whip of the leader of the minority. But the Democrats, he charged, were no better than the Republicans. They had juggled with silver. They had stricken it down, and now sought to deceive their constituents by the support of this bill. On the 19th a Democratic caucus had been held, and the most rampant man in the hall was said to be the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Patterson, who last fall took back all he had said for fifteen years. He acted with the administration and in return secured patronage for his district and his state. No man on this floor had eaten more administrative pie than he. Yet this man who surrendered the convictions of a lifetime on that occasion and stood up like the gentleman from Texas (Kilgore) and thanked God that he had changed his mind and had the courage to stand by his convictions, became in that caucus the most rampant of silver leaders. He went to the extent of proposing a resolution authorizing the speaker to count a quorum.

Mr. Pence, continuing, said his chief objection to this bill was that backsliders last summer would utilize their vote upon it to cover their retreat and deceive the voters. The utterances of Mr. Patterson in the Democratic caucus would be made to commend him to his constituency

AS A SILVER LEADER.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Pence in conclusion, "I do not suppose it would do a bit of good if the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) were here now for me to make an appeal to him to keep his hands off, to fold his whip, to suspend his management of his party here upon this question. Although the gentleman has left his seat, I will treat some of his representatives now present as standing in his stead, and will make an appeal in behalf of Republican members, who, it seems to me, have not had the courage to make the appeal for themselves. [Laughter.] The crack of the gentleman's whip has failed to control four members of the Republican minority here.

"And, Mr. Chairman, in addition to these four, there have been five or six of the most accomplished, well rounded, graduated and slippery dodgers that ever went on record upon any vote in any house of congress. [Laughter.]

"Cannot the gentleman from Maine (Reed), who is interested more then any one in the election of the next house, hold off his hand a little while and let Republicans here from the silver-producing sections of the country vote their own convictions and the convictions of their constituents? Mr. Chairman, I have never engaged in the role of a prophet, but I am going to do so now. The next president will be elected by the Fifty-fourth house of representatives. If there is any one man here, especially interested in knowing what will be the answer on the roll call of the states at that time, probably it is the gentleman from Maine, who today and upon every occasion is standing up here and elsewhere to be measured

AGAINST MAJ. MCKINLEY

as a candidate for president in 1896. When the question comes before this house the vote of Idaho will be as big as the vote of Pennsylvania. The vote of Montana will be as big as the vote of New York, each state having one vote. I say to him now, that when that roll comes by states he will rue this day and the last fifteen days. Why cannot he take his hand off of Ellis, of Oregon? Why should Ellis, of Oregon, or Pickler, of South Dakota, be required to wind in and wind out and appear and disappear as his vote may be desired or not? Do they believe for one moment, any one of them, that they can deceive their constituents? Let the gentlemen know, each of them and every one of them, that while we are permitted under the rules of this house to bring a camera on the floor to catch the reflection of each rising vote—that while we are not permitted to carry a kodak into the gallery to catch the fleeting and flittering and disappearing forms of these gentlemen as under the direction and domination and suggestion of the gentleman from Maine, they grab their coats and hats and disappear from this presence—we do not propose to remain dumb either here or elsewhere in describing and exposing the absolute and unqualified infamy of such a gang of hypocrites as the Republican minority have been upon this question.

"Mr. Chairman, the minority seems to specially despise the mugwump. What is a mugwump? My friend from Montana described a mugwump here last August in poetic language. Let me tell in plain language what it is. It is a cross between a Democratic cuckoo and a Republican cuckoo. [Laughter and applause.] If there were no cuckoos of one kind or the other, then there

WOULD BE NO MUGWUMPS.

What does it mean, Mr. Chairman, that here, last Friday, when we came within two votes of a quorum, and there were nine Republicans who voted, inside of three minutes after that happened, the gentleman from Maine (Reed) and the General Tom Thumb of the Democracy (Tracey), the Tom of one side and the Tom of the other, scared away seven of these nine Republicans, so that upon the next ballot, if all who voted should stay, there would still not be a quorum.

"Mr. Chairman, in the minute now remaining to me, I want to reiterate what I said the first time I appeared upon this floor last August, that the time is rapidly approaching from day to day when the producers of the South and East must unite and act together; must be found before and after November represented by same men."

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.), who followed Mr. Pence, said he would not occupy much time in replying to the strictures of the latter upon his personal action. In his judgment personalities never did any harm unless within the limitations of truth. He had not changed his position. He had made a speech last summer against free coinage, and today he was still opposed to it. On that occasion he announced himself in favor of coining the seigniorage. He denied that he had offered a resolution in the Democratic caucus to count a quorum. Nevertheless, he favored it. He was not one of those who would go back on the Lord's prayer because it was indorsed by the gentleman from Maine. [Republican applause.]

Proceeding, he said that while he favored this bill he though that the discussion in the house was having and had a disastrous effect upon the country. The fight here had produced

A STATE OF ALARM.

Business men were becoming afraid of silver certificates. Secretary Carlisle had told him this morning that in spite of everything he could do to push these certificates out into the country through the subtreasuries they came flowing back to the treasury.

"Do you attribute this to those who have been trying to pass this bill or to those who have been preventing its passage?" asked Mr. Bentner.

"To those who have been preventing legislation," replied Mr. Patterson. Still, he declared in conclusion that inasmuch as this alarm did exist, the second section (providing for the coinage of the remainder of the bullion in the treasury) should be stricken out and the matter ended.

Representative Fithian (Dem., Ill.) created much merriment by reading from the speech of Representative Patterson in New York city last Saturday. Mr. Fithian said the meeting was one of the "gold bugs," and the chairman was a gold bug. In the New York speech Mr. Patterson said that Southern men in congress were wedded to old financial ideas, and were following old fogy traditions. Mr. Fithian said that if forced to the point of making a choice between New York gold bugs and Populists, the people of the South and West would not be slow in choosing the latter. New York leadership in congress at present consists in filibustering. It consisted in turning the house into a "beer garden."

"A bear garden, I mean," added Mr. Fithian.

Mr. Fithian continued: "There are three kinds of Democrats in this house. The real Democrats, the cuckoo Democrats and the Tom Reed Democrats." He said the roll of the house disclosed the names of the Tom Reed Democrats who for the last two weeks had blocked legislation. As between Colorado Populists and

TOM REED DEMOCRATS

he said he would join the former. "As to the cuckoo Democrats," said he, "they are that class of vacillating, dodging, uncertain, now you see him

Continued on Fifth Page.

DEMOCRATS IN A WRANGLE

BUCKEYE BRICE AND THREE EX-REBEL BRIGADIER SENATORS

HAVE A SHARP TARIFF TALK.

At a Democratic Caucus of Senators Protectionist Brice Finds Fault With the Way the Tariff Bill Has Been Handled—He Thinks There Should Have Been More Consultation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Democratic senatorial caucus adjourned at noon, the hour for the senate to convene, without accomplishing anything. It is understood that the caucus of this forenoon was devoted largely to speech-making and to the consideration of the policy of the party with reference to the tariff bill, when it shall reach the senate. There was also some discussion as to whether the bill should be submitted to the full caucus before it had been inspected and passed upon by the committee, and it may be inferred from the fact that an adjournment was taken to a given hour this afternoon that the argument of those favoring submission to the caucus prevailed.

Among others who made speeches in the Democratic caucus were Senators Butler, Pugh and McPherson, all of whom spoke in

A CONCILIATORY TONE,

and advised the making sure of a Democratic majority for the tariff before bringing it into the senate, which could be done if assurance could only be reached through a general conference of Democratic senators, such as could be had in a caucus. There was no opposition advanced to this view, and when a motion was made that the caucus adjourn till 1 o'clock, the motion carried without a division.

The bill was not read in the caucus, nor was there reference made to any of the schedules. None of the points on which the senators constituting the caucus are known to differ were taken up.

Later developments concerning the caucus of this forenoon are to the effect that there was more or less reference to an interview of Senator Brice, published in a New York paper, in which he was quoted as saying that the tariff bill to be presented to the senate had been shaped by

THREE EX-REBEL BRIGADIERS,

all of whom were idealists, referring to Senators Jones, Mills and Vest. Mr. Vest is said to have spoken quite sharply in reply to this statement, and Mr. Brice to have replied with no less feeling. Mr. Brice said he was not complaining of the wool schedule, but that he objected to the general method of procedure, and that he thought the party in the senate should have been consulted as such in shaping of the bill. While the interview of Senator Brice was being discussed the Ohio senator took the floor and said that was not so much a question of who made the statement of the manner in which the bill was prepared as to whether it was true or not. Several senators concurred in this, and declared that the criticism which Senator Brice had made of the manner of preparing the bill had resulted in bringing it before the caucus, and in that respect a great deal had been gained by the caucus. Among the senators who, it is asserted, concurred in Senator Brice's statement to the caucus are Senators Morgan, Butler, Faulkner, Camden and others from the South. At 5:30 p. m. the caucus adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, after a continuous four hours' session.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Morgan's Bill Will Be Pushed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is the purpose of the senate committee on foreign relations to take up Senator Morgan's bill for the reorganization of the Nicaraguan canal during the present session. Senators Morgan and Frye are both known to be anxious to promote this enterprise. It is understood that the president is convinced of the importance of the canal, and that Secretary Gresham is also in accord with Senator Morgan on this subject. The publication of the testimony taken by this commission in the Hawaiian investigation contains many allusions to the canal brought out by questions asked by these senators, to demonstrate the importance of controlling the islands in case the canal should be built, and to show the dependence of one interest on the other.

Smythe Is All Right.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Haytien minister has informed the department of state by instruction of his government that Mr. Smythe, our minister to Hayti, is as acceptable to that government as any minister who has occupied the position in many years past. This is apropos of the story that Mr. Smythe had incurred the ill will of the Haytien authorities by interfering in their affairs.

ADAM BEDE NOW MARSHAL.

THE SENATE CONFIRMS THE BIRCH BARK STATESMAN.

MORE APPOINTMENTS DUE.

Enid Olund Booked for the Collectorship at Duluth — New Postmasters for St. Cloud and West Duluth Within a Week—Duluth and Superior Bridge Bill Indorsed in Committee.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — J. Adam Bede was confirmed by the senate today to be marshal of the district of Minnesota.

Enid Olund will be appointed collector of the port of Duluth on next Thursday.

There is every reason to suppose that there will be a change with the postmastership of St. Cloud and West Duluth within the coming week. Postmaster General Bissell assured Maj. Baldwin today that he would take up these two and dispose of them at his earliest opportunity.

The Duluth and Superior bridge bill was reported favorably by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce today. This is the bill agreed upon by Maj. Baldwin and Mr. Haugen, at the solicitation of their constituents.

The latest candidate who has developed for the United States district attorneyship is R. R. O'Dell. His papers were filed today, and are said to contain the names of some of the leading Democrats of the state.

A bill to ratify the agreement for the purchase of lands from the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians for settlement has been introduced by Representative Lucas, of South Dakota. It proposes to appropriate $600,000, making $100,000 immediately available.

SHORT SENATE SESSION.

Hawaiian Investigation Reports Were Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The senate held but a short session today, in order to give the Democrats an opportunity afterwards to continue the caucus begun in the morning. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented the report on Hawaiian investigation, and Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) gave notice that on Wednesday he would address the senate on that subject. When the senate met this morning a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the attorney general as to whether silver certificates were "lawful money," and the reply of the attorney general, giving a negative opinion, were read. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made an announcement of the report of the committee as to Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) asked to have the report read, but Mr. Cockrell suggested that as the senate would have to take an early adjournment, that the report be printed in the journal, and this was finally agreed to. The senate took from the calendar and passed the joint resolution providing for a commission to the Antwerp international exposition, and then at 1:07 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cockrell, went into executive session. After the doors were reopened, at 1:20 p. m., the senate adjourned.

IS GROVER SAFE?

Cleveland and Gresham Were in a Bad Storm at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—There is not the least uneasiness among the officials of the White house or state department over the safety of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, who left in the storm of yesterday on the lighthouse tender Violet for a few days' recreation down the Potomac. Capt. Evans, who has charge of the party, is one of the most capable and efficient navigators connected with the government, and he would, it is said, take no chances of danger on account of the personnel of the party. The boat is considered by Capt. Mahan, the secretary of the lighthouse board, as one of the staunchest vessels in the service. She has experienced the roughest kind of weather, and Capt. Mahan said tonight that the storm of yesterday would not bother her in the least. The fact that no telegrams have been received means nothing, as Mr. Cleveland told Secretary Thurber that he would send no communication until he forwarded notice of when the party might be expected to reach this city again. Secretary Gresham left similar word with his private secretary.

Mr. Thurber said this evening that the idea of alarm had not entered the minds of any one at the executive mansion.

"There is not a particle of apprehension," said he, "nor has there been. We do not expect to hear from the party until the return is made."

COUPON FOR PART SEVENTEEN

Of the "Sights and Scenes of the World."

Every day this week a coupon for Part Seventeen of the Great Art Gallery which the GLOBE is supplying the public will be printed on this page. Any three of the coupons, with ten cents, secure you Part Seventeen.

If you want back numbers prior to Part Seventeen send one extra coupon for this week and fifteen cents, or twenty cents without any coupon.

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(CUT THIS OUT.)

J. LIND AWAY FROM HOME.

HE TALKS OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

DENIES COMPACT WITH NELSON

Redwood Falls Forger Caught at Yankton—Joel Heatwole Nominated for Mayor of Northfield as a Liberal—Arresting the Slot Gambling Devices—Sudden Death at St. Cloud.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—John Lind seemed to be in earnest when he said to the GLOBE correspondent that he was not to be considered as a possible candidate for senator, and expressed in the same breath the opinion that W. D. Washburn had made a very acceptable senator, barring his pronounced convictions in favor of Wall street financial ideas. He din not wink the other eye as he solemnly proclaimed that there was no compact between himself and Gov. Nelson whereby they had agreed to—each in his section—secure the election of as many Swedes and Norwegians to the next legislature as possible, and then join teams for the election of one or the other to the senate. "That lie," he remarked, "does not even have the virtue of being graceful. It is just a common, plain, homely, vicious, clumsy, everyday chunk of political mendacity, not intended to deceive anybody."

On being asked what he thought of Maj. Baldwin's political experiences, he replied: "The effort to burn the major in effigy was a silly piece of political malignity. The major is making a most excellent, courageous and effective Democratic member. After inquiry throughout the house among my old Democratic friends, I find that he is regarded as one of the very ablest among the new members, and as possessing many of the elements of leadership. He certainly voted good Democratic doctrine when he cast his ballot for free iron ore. The fact is, I am not quite positive that the personal assault upon Maj. Baldwin will not serve to make him the Democratic candidate for governor next fall. Courage is always admirable, and he has shown undoubted courage."

A FORGER CAUGHT.

He Will Be Brought Back to Redwood Falls.

Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Feb. 26.—Forger James A. Duffield was today arrested in Yankton, S. D. Sheriff Blenthen and Deputy Sheriff Barnes are now in Yankton, and will arrive here with their prisoner Thursday evening. He was trying to get out of the country when arrested. Duffield has been at Graettinger, Io., for some time, going by the name of H. E. Wilson. He left there suddenly and was tracked to Sibley, Sioux City, Vermillion and finally caught in Yankton. He is the man wanted by the state in the Citizens' bank $1,200 forgery case. He is the accomplice of U. S. Grant. Grant forged a deed to a quarter section of land, and then deeded the same to Duffield, who then negotiated with the Citizens' bank for a loan of $1,200. There was some delay about getting the money turned over, and he became alarmed and left for parts unknown. He was only located about ten days ago.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 26.—James G Duffield was arrested here today for grand larceny and forgery at Redwood Falls, Minn.

JOEL REDIVIVUS.

He Is Nominated as Liberal Candidate for Mayor of Northfield.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Feb. 26.—A city convention to nominate a mayor, recorder and treasurer was held in the city hall tonight, and was a contest between parties who wish the present close-fisted policy and those who wish to see Northfield have more advantages which a city of its size should have. Last Sunday Rev. J. E. McConnell, pastor of the Congregational church, preached an eloquent sermon appealing for water works and proper street lighting. He evidently struck a sympathetic chord, as the slate of the "close sailors" was broken, and Joel P. Heatwole, of the News, was nominated for mayor; H. W. McChesney, recorder; John Clifford, treasurer. Another candidate for mayor will probably be sprung, and the election, which occurs March 13, will be a close one.

Gambling Devices Raided.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 26. — A sentiment has been stirred up against gambling devices in candy stores here, and tonight the police captured machines in H. E. Converse's well-known confectionery stores. Hundreds of young children have been dropping pennies in the slot, turning up two pairs or flushes and winning cigarettes or cigars. Complaints from parents have started the police on the warpath.

Sudden Death.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 26.—David Felson, for many years foreman of Foley Bros.' mill at Foley station, ruptured a blood vessel while walking in front of the postoffice shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon and died in a few minutes. He had been sick a long time, and but recently left the hospital. A doctor was called, but nothing could be done for him. He was about forty years old and unmarried.

Judge McDill Very Ill.

CRESTON, Io., Feb. 26.—Judge J. W. McDill, of the interstate railway commission, who has been ill at his home in this city for several weeks, is still in a critical condition. Yesterday he was not expected to survive the day, though he is now expected to recover, but his physicians have slight hopes. He is suffering from typhoid fever, developing from malarial fever contracted at Washington.

Newspaper Sold.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D. Feb. 26. — George R. Owen has purchased the plant of the Chamberlain Register, which was sold by the sheriff, and will continue its publication as a Republican newspaper. Mr. Owen was a former owner of the plant.

A DIVIDED INDORSEMENT.

REPORTS FROM THE SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE

ON THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Chairman Morgan Approves of the Course of Cleveland, Blount and Willis, but Does Not Criticise Stevens — Republicans Take a Few Exceptions—Four Democrats Condemn Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, today presented the report of the investigation of that committee into the Hawaiian affair.

The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, the Republican members of the committee, who also make a supplemental report, taking more positive ground than the Morgan report; while Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray, Democrats, submit a minority report.

These reports, with the testimony taken in the secret investigation, make a bulky document and a comprehensive review of the Hawaiian question, made after a thorough investigation. Senator Morgan, in his report, says that the inquiry related, first, to the conduct of the government, as shown in its official acts and correspondence, and second, to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the discharge of their public duties and functions. These are matters which do not concern Hawaii

AT THIS TIME.

He also says that the future policy of the government as to annexation has been excluded from the consideration of the committee, except where it is alluded to as an incident to the investigation. Mr. Morgan lays down the proposition on the first page of the report, "as a government dealing with Hawaii and with any form of government in that country, the United States can have no separation or break in its line of policy corresponding to any change in the incumbency of the office of the president. It is in all respects as much the same government in every right and responsibility as if it had been under the same president during the entire period covered by the recent revolution in Hawaii and the succeeding events."

The president, however, has a right to change his opinion, and a change of policy on the part of one president from that inaugurated by his predecessor must be regarded simply as a change of mind in the same person. A declaration against monarchism in the islands follows next, the report saying that we exercise at least a moral suzerainty over that country. "Hawaii," it says, "is an American state and is embraced in the American commercial and military system.

IN THIS ATTITUDE

of the two governments Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an indulgent consideration, if not an active sympathy, while she is endeavoring to accomplish what every American state has achieved, the release of her people from the odious anti-republican regime which denies to the people the right to govern themselves, and subordinates them to the supposed divine right of a monarch whose title to such divinity originated in the most slavish conditions of pagan barbarity."

Coming to the landing of the troops from the United States steamship Boston, Mr. Morgan details the facts of the ten days' cruise, in which Minister Stevens had participated, and says that upon the minister's aeturn to the harbor a condition of affairs existed in Honolulu which led naturally to the apprehension that violence or civil commotion would ensue, in which the peace and security of American citizens residing in that city would be in peril, as had been done on three or more separate occasions previously when changes occurred, or were about to occur, in the government of Hawaii.

Mr. Morgan's report enters into the legal reasons for the revolution and plainly states that the queen by her own acts had forfeited

HER RIGHTS TO THE THRONE.

It continues:

"Liliuokalani had only been kept on her throne by the forbearing tolerance of the white people, who owned $50,000,000 of the property on the islands. It required nothing but the determined action of what was known as the missionary party to overthrow the queen, and that action had been taken before the troops from the Boston had been landed. There was no executive head of the government of Hawaii; it had perished."

The report then calls attention to the fact that in landing the troops there was no demonstration, and that in passing the palace they saluted the queen. It adds; "Her attitude at the time was one of helplessness, because she found no active or courageous support in her isolated position, which was self-imposed, and was regretted by few of her former subjects. In this condition of Hawaii the laws for the protection of life and property were, in fact, suspended, so far as the executive power was concerned, and the citizens of the United States in Honolulu and all the islands and their property rights were virtually outlawed.

THE CITIZENS OF HONOLULU

were not held amenable to the civil authorities, but were treated by the queen as well as by the people as if the country was in a state of war."

In view of this state of facts the report lays down the following proposition: "In a country where there is no power of the law to protect the citizens of the United States there can be no law of nations nor any rule of comity that can rightfully prevent our flag from giving shelter to them under the protection of our arms, and this without reference to any distress it may give to the queen who generated the confusion, or any advantage it might give to the people who are disputing her right to resume or hold her regal powers. In every country where there is no effective chief executive authority, whether it is a newly discovered island where only savage government prevails, or where the government is paralyzed by internal feuds, it is the right, claimed and exercised by all civilized nations, to enter such a country with sovereign authority to assert and protect the rights of its citizens and their property, and to remain there without the invitation of anybody until

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

shall have been established that is adequate, in a satisfactory sense, for their protection.

"The committee agree that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time the troops were landed in Honolulu from the steam war ship Boston; that there was then an interregnum in Hawaii respecting the executive office; that there was no executive power to enforce the laws of Hawaii, and that it was the right of the United States to land troops upon those islands at any place where it was necessary to protect the citizens of our country."

Cognizance is taken of the charge that the landing of the troops was intended to overthrow the queen with the purpose of procuring ultimate annexation of the islands to the United States, but declares and agrees that the purposes of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse were legitimate, and that they acted in good faith and with no intent except protecting American citizens and preserving order.

The report speaks of the queen's desire for the banishment of death of those who had opposed her, and says that America should not hesitate in the support of a government

SET UP TO OPPOSE HER.

Continuing, the report says: "The president says on the first intimation of these harsh declarations he at once laid them before congress, and abandoned the further exercise of his good offices to bring about a reconciliation between her and those who were conducting and supporting the provisional government.

"Mr. Willis being so distant from Washington, it is a matter of regret, but not of surprise, that there was an apparent want of harmony between his action in continuing his interviews with Liliuokalani after the president had determined that the full duty of the government had been performed. When a crown falls, in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere, it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it departs forever; and American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reasons may be that seem to justify him."

STEVENS JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Stevens' recognition of the new government is justified, the report having the following: "The precise hour when, or the conditions under which, the American minister recognized the provisional government is not a matter of importance. It was his duty at the safest possible period to assist by his recognition the termination of interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might safely be remitted to the care of that government for the care of their rights. As soon as convinced that the provisional government was secure against overthrow it was his duty to recognize the rehabilitated state. If no question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States had existed, the conduct of the American minister in giving official recognition to the provisional government would not have been the subject of adverse criticism. But the presence of that question and his anxious advocacy of annexation did not relieve him from the duty nor abridge his right to call for the troops on the Boston to protect the citizens of the United States during an interregnum in the office of chief executive of Hawaii.

"The committee finds no cause of censure either against Minister Stevens or Capt. Wiltse, of the Boston.

"Afterward, on the 1st day of February, 1893, the American minister caused the flag of the United States to be raised on the government building in Honolulu and assumed and declared a protectorate over that nation in the name of

THE UNITED STATES.

"This action on the part of our minister was without authority and was void for want of power. It was disavowed by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham, and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States. To haul down the flag of the United States was only in order to preserve its honor." The matter of annexation is discussed at some length, and while the whole tenor of the report relating to the subject is favorable to the annexation, no direct statement was made therein.

Next the report states that recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to the peace of Hawaii, and, continuing, says: "The president of the United States, giving attention to the queen's claim that the government had alarmed her by the presence of its troops into the abdication of her crown, believed that it was proper and necessary in vindication of the honor of the United States to appoint a commissioner to Hawaii who would make a

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION

into the facts and send the facts of the case and his conclusions to the president for his information. The commissioner, Mr. Blount, went to Hawaii under circumstances of extreme embarrassment and executed his instructions with impartial care to arrive at the truth. In the agitated state of opinion and feeling in Hawaii at that time it was next to impossible to obtain a full, fair and free declaration in respect of the facts which attended this revolution.

"The evidence submitted by the committee in addition to that prepared by Mr. Blount having been taken under circumstances more favorable, has, in the opinion of the committee, established the fact that the revolutionary movement in Hawaii originated with Liliuokalani, and was promoted, provided for, and, as she believed, secured by the passage of the opium bill and the lottery bill through the legislature from which she expected to derive a revenue sufficient to secure the ultimate success of her purpose, which was distinctly and maturely devised to abolish the constitution of 1887, and to assure to her absolute power, free from constitutional restraint of any serious character."

DOLE'S GOVERNMENT UPHELD.

The report takes the side of the provisional government as respects the counter revolution which the queen provoked. It is exceedingly severe on the ministers of the queen. The right of the president to appoint Mr. Blount is discussed, the report stating the conclusions to be that such a right no doubt existed, and that the authority given to Mr. Blount and which he exercised was proper. Then Mr. Willis' mission is taken up and the position of the president referred to in the following: "If, in this course of proceedings, the president of the United States had intended to compel the obedience to what is termed 'decision' in the matter by using the force of the United States to assist the queen gaining the throne, that would have been an act of war, entirely beyond his power, and would not have received the sanction of any considerable part of the American people and would have no warrant in international law. But such was not the intention of the president, as is shown by contemporaneous acts, by his declarations and by his subsequent treatment of the subject. Therefore, the question between the United States and Hawaii touching the propriety of an intervention in the domestic affairs of Hawaii to the extent of gaining the final decision and agreement of both parties upon

THESE PROPOSITIONS

is one that is strictly within the accepted right or authority of a sovereign to tender his good offices to reconcile the conflicts of two or more factions or parties that may be opposed to each other within any country." The report then goes on as follows: "In the public act by which the provisional government of Hawaii was established there was a distinct declaration that that government was to continue until Hawaii was annexed to the United States. That declaration, apart from every other consideration, would have justified the United States, in an inter-

Continued on Fifth Page.

WILL START NORTH TODAY

MAJ. STRAIT'S BROTHER ARRIVED AT EL PASO YESTERDAY.

REACH SHAKOPEE FRIDAY.

Date of Funeral Will Be Announced Before the Body Arrives—It Will Be Held From Shakopee Episcopal Church—Strait's First Congressional Nomination.

The remains of the late H. B. Strait will leave El Paso, Tex., today for Shakopee, accompanied by Wallace W. Strait, brother of the deceased. Yesterday William Bickel telegraphed Hon. M. L. McCormack, of North Dakota, who was the traveling companion of Maj. Strait, to embalm the body and have it in readiness for Wallace Strait on his arrival at El Paso from Los Angeles, Cal. Last evening Mr. Bickel received a message from Wallace Strait stating that he had just arrived at El Paso, and would start North with the body today, taking the route via Sioux City. The telegram further stated that Mr. Strait would wire on the way the date of arrival in Shakopee. The friends do not expect the body to arrive before Friday.

Mr. Bickel said that the funeral would be held at Shakopee, probably at the Episcopal church that the family attended, and under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. It is expected that Burton Strait, the son of the deceased, who is in New York, will arrive in time for the funeral.

The widow and daughter, at Shakopee, are heart-broken, but they are not wanting for sympathy from the wide circle of friends.

"Maj. Strait's financial affairs are perhaps in better condition than those of any other business man in the state," said Mr. Bickel last evening. "He has worked at them for the past year; sold stocks and properties that he did not consider desirable, and brought matters down to a solid basis. He was worth over $100,000.

"I remember well the incidents connected with his first nomination for congress. The congressional convention was held at Hastings. Ignatius Donnelly was a candidate; but he finally declined the nomination, and I then set a movement on foot that resulted in the nomination of Maj. Strait.

"The major's father died only a year ago. Maj. Strait had been a sick man for more than two years past. Last year he planned to go to Los Angeles, with the hope of finding relief there; but some way he didn't get started. Many years he has been afflicted with dyspepsia. The trouble with him was, as I think, that he was too attentive to business, and did not take outdoor recreation enough.

"His death is mourned by very many people, for he was a good man, a kind and generous friend and neighbor, and as a business associate no one could ask for a more congenial one."

WEARY OF LIFE.

A Notorious Character of Grafton Ends His Existence.

GRAFTON, N. D., Feb. 26. — Siver Roestad, a notorious blind pigger, committed suicide here today. He was to be an important witness before the district court now in session, and his evidence would probably have convicted several prominent citizens who were selling liquor. It is thought by many that he was driven to the act by threats that if he testified against them his life was in danger. He has always been a hard character, and caused considerable trouble. He has been suspected of setting several fires in the city. He tried to kill himself years ago.

Saw Mill Burned.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Feb. 26.—The saw mill and lumber sheds owned by W. S. Bartholomew were totally destroyed by fire at Avon this morning. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine room and before it was noticed was beyond control. The mill has been doing a good business and the loss will be greatly felt by many citizens, as it has been their only means of employment this winter.

There was no insurance on the building. Total loss, $5,000.

A Possible Murder.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D. Feb. 26.—Yesterday Adam Troester, of Tyndall, S. D., was brutally beaten on the head with a club and kicked in various places upon the body. He is in a precarious condition and is more liable to die than to recover. He was out most of the night previous doing the town with one Charles Campbell, and the evidence is strong against Campbell. He has been placed in jail, Troester had considerable money about him while making the rounds with Campbell.

Bridging the Missouri.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 26.—Engineers began work today sounding the Missouri river here and surveying for approaches. They are in the employ of the Leavenworth Bridge company.

Sent to an Asylum.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Feb. 26.—Maurice Bonner, who was taken to the asylum at Rochester last week, was an inmate of that institution about two years, being discharged last spring. He was sent the first time from Stillwater.

Pensions.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — Pensions: Original, Haldor Estensen, Ashby; increase, Lorenzo Underwood, Plainview; original widow's, etc., Emeline Elson Anoka; Drusilla A. Gordon, Long Lake; Annie M. Muchler, Perham.

Let There Be Light.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Feb. 26.—At a special meeting of the city council tonight it was voted to confer with Quirk & Co., of this city, and the Great Western Electric company, of St. Paul, and establish an electric light system. About $4,000 will be expended.