Sunday

The Call.

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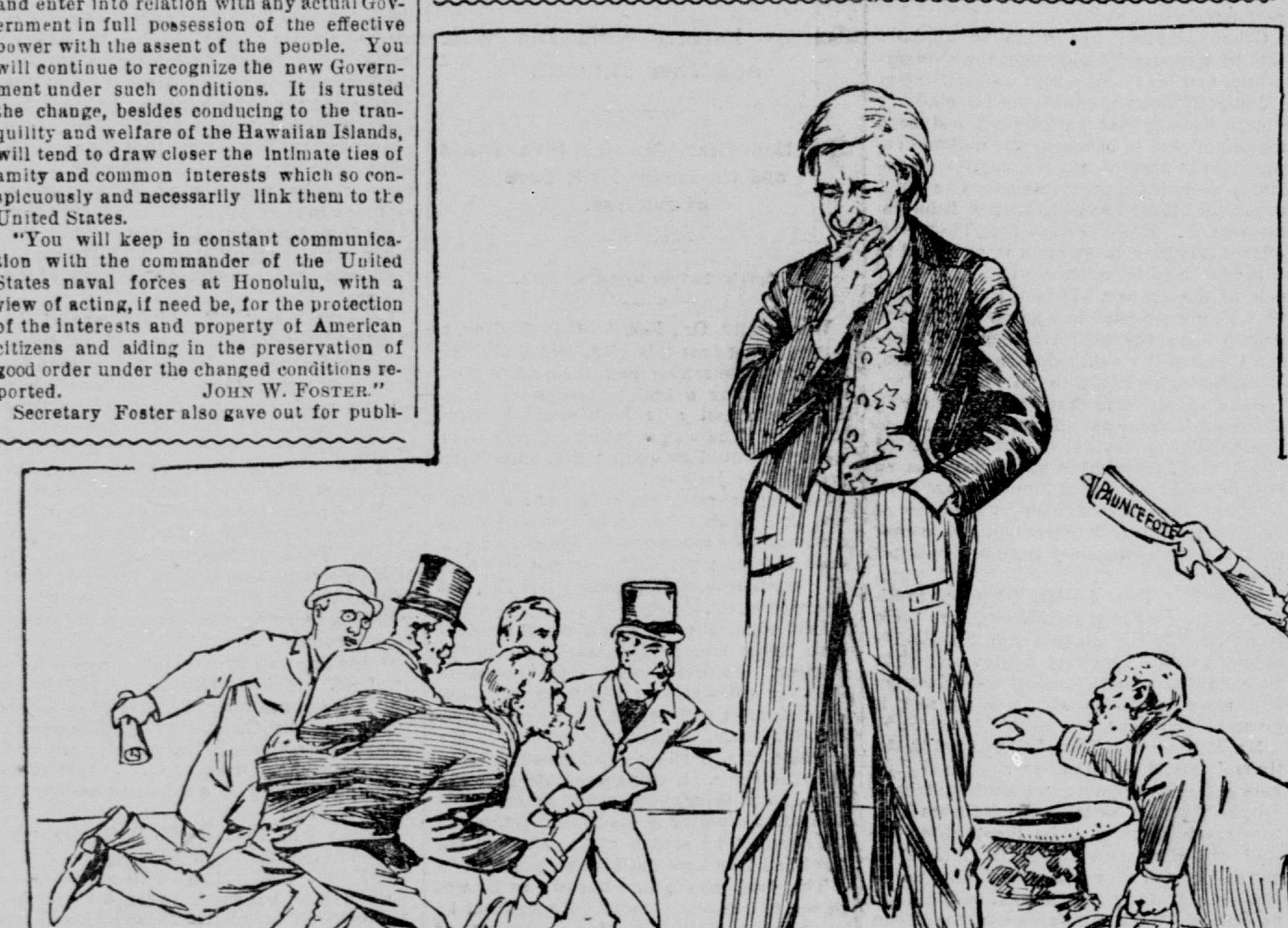


UNCLE SAM IS GREATLY SOUGHT AFTER.

MUST COME IN.

It Is Either Annexation or Nothing.

WITH LIMITED POWER.

What the Commissioners Are Here For.

CONFERENCE WITH FOSTER.

Wrapped About With the Reserve of Diplomacy.

ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE.

She Has Had No Notion at Any Time of Taking a Hand in the Matter.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Hawaiian commissioners have met and talked with Secretary of State John F. Foster and have done some good work in forming a sentiment in favor of annexation among members of Congress and press men, but beyond that no progress has been made toward Hawaiian annexation.

The only proof of real news to-night was the report that England had finally recognized the Provisional Government. The report was circulated this afternoon and given credence in an afternoon paper. The Hawaiian commissioners, however, were not prepared to confirm the story. When they left Hawaii there did not seem to be much indication that the British Minister would take such action.

Commissioner Castle said to THE CALL correspondent to-night that he had no official confirmation of the report that Secretary of State Foster would go to Europe on February 25, as reported in the newspapers.

"At any rate," said he, "I have strong hopes that our mission will have been successfully accomplished by that time.

All of the Hawaiian commissioners are well pleased with their reception here and speak hopefully of the success of their efforts. Full arrangements for an early reception by the diplomatic representatives of this Government had been made in advance of their arrival, and they had but to wait for the opening of the State Department this morning to begin the preliminary work in the negotiation for a treaty of annexation. These arrangements were made by Mr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister under the old regime, who has also been fully accredited as the diplomatic agent of the existing Provisional Government. He received notice of his appointment yesterday morning, and was instructed to arrange for the official reception of the commission from Hawaii at the earliest possible date. He thereupon waited on Secretary of State Foster and arranged for the reception of the Hawaiian delegation at the State Department at 10 o'clock this morning.

It was five minutes after the hour named when the delegation arrived at the department. There was a conspicuous absence of formality attending their arrival. The party consisted of Mr. Thurston and his four associate commissioners; Mr. Kinney, their legal adviser, and Mr. Mott Smith, the newly accredited Minister, who acted as their escort. Ascending in the elevator to the second floor of the building, they were met by the Secretary's colored messenger and ushered at once and without ceremony into the diplomatic room, where Secretary Foster and Solicitor Partridge were awaiting them. Foster arose at once and extended his hand to Minister Smith, who advanced to the front and then severally introduced the other members of the party, commencing with Mr. Thurston, the head of the commission.

Mr. Thurston handed the Secretary the credentials of the commissioners, signed by President Dole, the nominal head of the Provisional Government, and properly authenticated by the other members of the same Government, clothing them with full authority, so far as the present government is concerned, to negotiate a treaty with the United States.

The Secretary received these documents with the remark that they would receive a thorough consideration and that he would communicate further with the commissioners in writing after he had conferred with the President on the subject.

The reporters found that the brief stay the commissioners had made in the sacred precincts of the solemn State Department building had served to envelop them completely in the mysterious reserve of diplomacy. Their reticence was remarkable when compared with the constant flow of speech that has marked their trip across the continent.

Minister Smith said: "Well, really, you know, I can't say a word. See Mr. Thurston."

Mr. Thurston when found was very courteous, but was peculiarly uncommunicative on the subject of his visit, and the other commissioners were equally reticent.

Dr. Smith was asked if he anticipated any delay in the progress of the negotiations between the officials of this Government and the Hawaiian commissioners. He replied that he did not.

"The proposition that the Hawaiian commissioners present," he said, "may not be acceptable to this Government, but I look for an early answer to their plea, whatever that answer may be."

While it is impossible to obtain an official admission to that effect, it is known that the commissioners from Hawaii have been officially recognized as having full power to negotiate a treaty with the United States. The Provisional Government of Hawaii having been recognized by the United States Minister, there is no question that a commission accredited by it to the United States on a special mission is fully empowered to conduct the necessary negotiations.

Secretary J. W. Foster had a short interview with the President this morning before he received the commissioners, and was fully advised as to the course to pursue in this conference in advance of their official reception by the chief executive.

Soon after the commission left the State Department this morning Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, called there. He did not see the Secretary, however, and in fact made no effort to see him. His visit was to Assistant Secretary Wharton, and after he had left that gentleman said it related entirely to a private matter and had no reference to the Hawaiian question.

Hawaiian Commissioner Marsden was asked to-night whether there was any truth in the statement that the movement toward annexation by the United States was started in the interests of the sugar-growers.

Mr. Marsden, who is himself a sugar-grower, answered the question in a most emphatic manner.

"None at all," he said. "That statement is as absurd as some of the others that have been made about this matter. In point of fact, the sugar men have opposed annexation all along, and I was one of them. We would have more to lose by the abolition of cheap labor than we could possibly gain by any union with this country. The sugar men were not even consulted, and have had nothing to do with it. The demand for annexation was far more general than that."

"What sort of a woman is the ex-Queen?" he was asked.

"To describe her briefly, I should say that she is a bad woman. She is not particularly clever, but she is most awfully pigheaded. Above all, she is a hater of the whites, and would do anything to drive them away from Hawaii."

Mr. Wilder was asked by THE CALL correspondent: "In case the United States is not willing to annex Hawaii would you be satisfied with the establishment of a protectorate over the islands?"

"No; it is annexation or nothing. The instructions that we have brought with us from the Provisional Government do not cover any such contingency as the establishment of a protectorate. In the event of a refusal on the part of the United States I do not know what we would do. That would be a question for the Provisional Government to determine."

SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

There Was a Second Interview With Foster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The first interview between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian annexation commissioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock and lasted half an hour. There were present Secretary Foster and Solicitor Partridge, representing the United States, and Thurston, Wilder, Castle, Marsden and Carter, the Hawaiian commissioners. Kinney of Salt Lake City was with them as unofficial adviser, and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister.

Thurston, in behalf of his associates, presented their credentials from President Dole of the Provisional Government, and supplemented them with a brief statement of the events on the islands which were the cause of their visit.

Secretary Foster responded in a few words of welcome, stating that the reason for the errand was well known to the people of the United States.

After an exchange of social greeting, in the course of which the Secretary expressed his regret that he was unable to receive them at his own house, which had been closed in expectation of his departure for Europe next week, the interview closed, with an engagement to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Hawaiian commissioners returned at once to the hotel, where they discussed the question of making a statement to the people of the United States upon the subject of their mission to this country.

Thurston was asked whether the reception by Secretary Foster had been satisfactory, and replied, "Quite so." Of the details, however, he could not speak, as he had been requested by Secretary Foster, pending negotiations, to make no statements regarding the progress thereof.

The other members of the commission united with Thurston in expressing much satisfaction over the manner of their reception. Castle said he found Secretary Foster an exceedingly affable gentleman, and anticipated very pleasant relations between him and the commissioners during their stay. They have been cordially received by the representative of the United States Government, he said, and this beginning he believed augured a satisfactory completion of their mission.

At the interview this afternoon it is expected an hour will be fixed for the presentation of the commissioners to President Harrison.

After the interview Secretary Foster said he had nothing new to communicate and, owing to the press of other business, he was unable to see the newspaper men.

A second interview between the Hawaiian annexation commissioners and the Secretary of State was held at the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was shorter than the conference of this morning and quite as unproductive of results. There was some informal talk over the annexation proposition, and this was concluded by an agreement that Secretary Foster should again meet the commissioners on Tuesday morning next for an extended conference. The commissioners are saying very little on the subject, but intimate that they feel very much encouraged. No arrangement has been made for their reception by President Harrison, as the recognition of the new Government by this country removes any hesitation the President might feel in giving the commissioners a formal audience.

KEEPS HANDS OFF.

England Had Never an Idea of Interference.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Smalley cables to the Tribune from London: The rumor that England had sent a protest to Washington against the annexation of Hawaii and contradicted at once by Sir Julian Pauncefote seems to have been since revived. It was revived for a purpose, if the story telegraphed here be true, one of the news agencies alleging that a report of English interference is to be made the basis of a patriotic American movement. There is supposed to be a large party in the United States which does not care much about Hawaii, but could be made to care by a menace of English hostility. "Whatever England opposes America must favor," is the motto of this party.

Well, if you are going to annex Hawaii you will have to do it on some other grounds. Sir Julian Pauncefote's denial of the assertion that England had protested against annexation by America was strictly accurate, and might have been made stronger had diplomatic etiquette permitted. You may take it as a fact that England has not protested nor had any notion of protesting. The English Foreign Office does not regard this question as one which concerns England primarily, or concerns her sufficiently to require any remonstrance against any policy yet suggested for adoption in the United States. No doubt she has interests in Hawaii, but they are not such as would be endangered either by annexation or by an American protectorate. She does not take a military view of the matter, nor does she think herself in a position to complain should the Government at Washington be of the opinion that Hawaii comes under the operation of the Monroe doctrine. Such is the Foreign Office view. As for the outside or popular view, there is none. Neither in the English press nor elsewhere has there been any demonstration of dislike to annexation, or of any deep interest in Hawaii. The revolution, if revolution it be, was discussed with moderation and without any sign of excitement, still less of anger or of serious opposition to American projects, should America have projects. The voice of jingo has not been heard, nor did the story above alluded to stir a ripple of feeling or provoke a single hostile comment.

It is, however, a situation likely to occasion rumors, and it does, at least in America, and the cable gives us the benefit of others than the one above mentioned. Lincoln, the American Minister in London, is named as authority for the statement that Great Britain will have something to say in this matter, and the Cabinet at Washington is said to have discussed this portentous announcement. I have not asked Lincoln, but I do not believe that he has informed his Government that England had lodged a protest or offered any form of diplomatic objection to the expected action of the United States, because she has not done anything of the sort.

You are reported as suggesting that England has her hands too full in Egypt to trouble herself about Hawaii. That may be a reason, but it is not the reason for her attitude of acquiescence. Egypt is only one spot on a map world dotted all over with English red. Larger considerations govern her action or inaction in this case. The Everett view of the Monroe doctrine might or might not be accepted in Downing street in the very positive and emphatic way in which that eminent American puts it, but I apprehend that it is accepted only in substance. Hawaii is a long way further off than Cuba, and Everett's arguments will have to be stretched a little in order to cover the Pacific.

It is hardly necessary to add that no unfriendly action is to be expected from the present Foreign Minister. Everybody knows that Lord Rosebery has a real regard for America, but his first duty is to his own country. He has taken his decision about Hawaii in view of English interests, or the absence of them, and Lord Salisbury would probably have done the same. There are settled and continuous principles in force at the Foreign Office, and it is in pursuance of a well-understood and rational, yet entirely English, policy that England keeps her hands off Hawaii.

RECOGNIZED BY ENGLAND.

This Would Seem to Settle One Vexed Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Foster made public to-day the full text of the dispatch announcing the Hawaiian revolution received by him from Minister Stevens on the 28th of January by telegraph from San Francisco and the answer to be sent to the Minister. The information contained in the dispatch sent by Stevens has already been made public, but the reply of Secretary Foster is here given for the first time. It is addressed to John L. Stevens, United States Minister, Honolulu:

"Your dispatch, telegraphed from San Francisco, announcing a revolution and the establishment of a Provisional Government, was received to-day. Your course in recognizing, unopposed, the de facto Government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this Government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relation with any actual Government in full possession of the effective power with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new Government under such conditions. It is trusted the change, besides conducing to the tranquility and welfare of the Hawaiian Islands, will tend to draw closer the intimate ties of amity and common interests which so conspicuously and necessarily link them to the United States.

"You will keep in constant communication with the commander of the United States naval forces at Honolulu, with a view of acting, if need be, for the protection of the interests and property of American citizens and aiding in the preservation of good order under the changed conditions reported. JOHN W. FOSTER."

Secretary Foster also gave out for publication a statement defending the landing of the United States marines at Honolulu.

It was stated to-night that Minister Stevens had informed Foster that all of the representatives of foreign Governments at Hawaii had recognized the Provisional Government of the islands.

This official announcement, contained in Minister Stevens' dispatch to Secretary Foster, that the representatives of all foreign Governments on the islands would recognize the Provisional Government of Hawaii was evidently as much of a surprise to the commissioners now here as it was to the general public, as it may properly be construed to include the representative of Great Britain. The commissioners say it is probable that the British Minister met the United States Minister and communicated verbally to him the information that he had just before notified the officials of the new Government of his recognition, or that he intended doing so, which gave Mr. Stevens the grounds for the statement contained in his dispatch. The commissioners say that they have full power to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States, and, although they have not been officially recognized by the Government yet, they are encouraged to believe from the manner in which they have been treated that a formal recognition will soon follow.

OFFICIALLY ADMITTED.

England Has Recognized the Provisional Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Star says: The most important development in the Hawaiian matter to-day is the official announcement that all the Governments, including that of Great Britain, have recognized the Provisional Government of Hawaii. It has been heretofore supposed that the British Government had withheld any recognition of the new Government in Hawaii, but that this is not the case was admitted to-day by Secretary of State Foster and Secretary Tracy.

ONLY AFTER MONEY.

A Beet Sugar Man's View of the Annexation Scheme.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 4.—Henry T. Oxnard, the beet sugar king of America, who has just returned from Honolulu, in an interview said to-night: "By treaties with Hawaii all the sugars are admitted duty free. In this manner they really obtained a bounty of 2 cents per pound on every pound of sugar sent to the United States. This 2 cents per pound did not go into the United States treasury as did the 2 cents on all other sugar imported by the United States, but went directly into the pockets of these very Hawaiian planters who are to-day asking the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands. Let Hawaii be annexed and they would enjoy the same privileges as the American home sugar producers, but it would greatly injure the new American industry of beet sugar growing which is just beginning to develop itself, and which will in a few years, if not stopped by any adverse legislation, find a home in every State in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, either with sorghum or beets.

"They have a strong lobby at Washington, but I do not believe, if only from an economic standpoint, that the United States will want to burden itself with a territory which has already cost us over $50,000,000, and which would continue to divert $28,000,000 a year from the United States treasury to the pockets of the Hawaiian Government, otherwise known as the Hawaiian sugar-planters. Annexation or nothing is their motto. The reason is evident, but a protectorate would not give them what they are really seeking, money from the United States treasury."

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

The Opinion of a Man Who Has Been in Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—The Express to-day published an interview with George W. Merrill, who during the administration of President Cleveland and during a part of the term of President Harrison was American Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and who is thoroughly versed in the conditions there. He said:

"As to who shall settle the troubles in Hawaii, there can be no question that the United States Government must be allowed to settle matters in its own way, and all European nations fully understand this fact. The interference of any other nation would not be permissible under any circumstances, nor do I anticipate any attempted interference beyond the usual formal protest. When, under patriotic impulses or for any other consideration, annexation is demanded it seems that the full significance of such an act has not been thoroughly considered. By the cession of this territory we absorb a heterogeneous population composed of a class of people against whose coming to America stringent laws are constantly demanded of Congress by those who believe in maintaining Americanism intact.

"The principal islands comprising the group, eight in number, are situated within the tropics and have a total area of 7000 square miles, with a population of about 96,000. Of that number about 48,000 are natives and half castes. Seven-eighths of the foreign population of the island are of the Asiatic race, 20,000 Chinese, 15,000 Japanese. About 10,000 are from the islands of Portugal, and about 1300 are British, 1000 Germans and 2000 Americans. The Portuguese have been imported into the country under labor contracts, which are permissible and are recognized and enforced in that country. You will find a large part of the population composed of this class who, when their contracts have expired, have elected to remain in the country. Under the constitution of 1887 all male residents of the kingdom of Hawaii of American or European birth or descent were endowed with the elective franchise, and once clothed with that privilege they would hardly consent to be deprived of it, whether they be native Hawaiians or contract laborers. In the past thirty years, the Chinese population have been constantly increasing, and now they constitute one-fourth of the whole; while, according to a Government report made in 1889 of the various industries licensed by the Government, they hold one-fifth of them. They have largely intermarried with the native race, being naturalized under the liberal laws of that country, and generally are firmly fixed in all the departments of business. They are entitled to all the rights and privileges, except the ballot, enjoyed by any resident of that country. The Americans, British and Germans, numbering in all about 4000, one-twenty-fifth of the entire population, are the only ones who have absorbed the influence of Anglo-Saxon civilization and who comprehend the true spirit of a republican form of government.

"Understanding these facts it hardly seems possible that while constantly calling upon Congress to close the avenue of the Atlantic seacoast against the influx of contract labor and to lock the gates of the Pacific against the hordes of Asiatics, the people of the United States, and especially of the Pacific Coast, will demand or permit the opening of the floodgates by an annexation which at one fell swoop would absorb this conglomerated mass which would eventually be endowed with statehood and all its rights. Once annexed the territory is a part of our domain, and to deny the right and privilege of any one residing within the United States to pass and repass throughout the entire length and breadth is un-American and can never be enforced if attempted.

"From a financial standpoint the United States Government would have to pay a bounty upon the one product of the islands, sugar, imported into this country, and this would amount to nearly $5,500,000 per annum, an amount in excess of the entire value of the goods exported from the United States to that country. Now, the proper action to be taken, it seems to me, if the Hawaiians (the original proprietors of the soil), who have participated in the government of that country for more than seventy years last past, are to be entirely ignored and the present commissioners are to be recognized as the representatives of a Government, with complete authority to dispose of the territory, is to make a treaty on the lines of the one proposed in 1889. This would place our country in control of affairs without violating any of the cardinal principles of this Government.

"As annexation will not extinguish the people of those islands, the necessity of the constant presence there of United States forces will be no greater under treaty stipulations than under an absolute title. With such or a similar treaty perpetuating our rights to a harbor and a coaling station, and the power to preserve the tranquillity of the islands, and a cable extending from Hawaii to some point on United States territory, the relations of Hawaii to the United States could no longer be considered problematical, either politically or commercially, but would be amicably fixed on a basis of mutual benefit to both countries. Further, our position in the Pacific as a naval power would be unalterably established—as much so as though we owned the islands absolutely. The labor conditions of the country are peculiar, and contract labor meets the demands. The industries there, among which sugar-growing is paramount, require cheap labor and constant care, for which free and intelligent labor, with contingent strikes, is ill adapted. For this reason they require laws to enforce the performance of daily toil which the United States cannot permit."

WALLS OF BRASS.

An Incidental Reference by Salisbury to the Hawaiian Matter.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lord Salisbury opened the Liverpool Electric Railway to-day. Afterward, at the Liverpool Town Hall, replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce, Lord Salisbury referred to the increased difficulties with which British merchants had to contend in the way of foreign competition. He questioned both the morality and the expediency of the use of the tariff as a weapon against other nations, and mentioned as an illustration of his argument the fiscal wars between France and Italy and Switzerland as producing disaster to all concerned. Lord Salisbury defended the colonial extension of English rule. The whole world, he said, was benefited by British colonization. Should other nations obtain colonies they might not use them in the same generous manner as the English, but might fence them around with walls of brass against English commerce.

WASHINGTON WANTS IT.

A Resolution Passed in Favor of Annexation.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 4.—The Senate to-day passed a concurrent resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii, and also the House concurrent resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by the popular vote.

SPOKANE WINS.

Lower Freight Rates for a Live Town of the North.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—It is stated that as a result of the transcontinental conference the new rate sheets will show a reduction in St. Paul and Spokane rates of 7 to 10 per cent on the old tariffs. The present rate sheet is made up of ten subdivisions, five of which are classes and five commodity rates. The supposition is 10 per cent reduction will apply to the classes and 7 per cent to the commodities. Under the old agreement the same rates applied to Spokane as Portland, the whole territory west of the former city being covered by a blanket rate. Strenuous opposition was made to this discrimination by the Spokane people, with the result that the Interstate Commerce Commission decided the railroads should concede to them 18 per cent on a through rate. It has not been found practicable to grant this full concession, but it is understood on the bulk of the traffic Spokane will receive a reduction of from 7 to 10 per cent, while the old tariffs will remain in effect as to Portland. This announcement is subject to exceptions being made in favor of through traffic coming into competition with the clipper trade.

A BIT TOO WILLING.

German Officers Ordered to Help Out the Army Bill.

They Obeyed Orders but They Said Too Much, and Serious Trouble May Come of It.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—An official dinner was given on Thursday evening by Count von Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, at which Emperor William, Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, and other Ministers were present. The dinner was distinguished by the entire suppression of all reference to the army bill. Probably the Emperor finds the opportune period of silence pleasant, and another reason for the reticence at present observed in official circles is the recent bellicose speeches made by leading generals, who speak out on the necessity for military reforms. The generals, in enthusiastic obedience of orders, went beyond their instructions, and the terms used by them would have been justified only had Europe been on the eve of a general conflict.

Whatever may be the effect of these utterances outside of Germany their influence on the Reichstag will be small. The fate of the bill rests with the entire party, and an unimpeachable Centrist authority declares that a majority of the Prussian Centrists will vote for the bill with slight amendments, while the South German members of the party will continue to oppose the whole measure. The Government will thus obtain a small majority of eleven. Though the mission of General von Lohe, who was appointed by Emperor William to congratulate the Pope upon his episcopal jubilee, is officially denied to be in any way political, it undoubtedly has a bearing on the attitude of the Centrists, who opposed the Catholic party in Germany, toward the bill.

Since the Czarewitch's return to St. Petersburg the Czar is credited with instructing General Gourka, Governor of Warsaw, to suspend the massing of troops along the German frontier.

The members of Emperor William's immediate circle make much of the symptoms of renewed amity, and hence the rumors current of the coming meeting of the Czar, Emperor William and Emperor Franz Joseph. Rumor also has it that a conference is being arranged between the Czar and Emperor William, but notwithstanding all these rumors of pacific intentions the Russian newspapers of pro-French opinions take special occasion now to recur to their expressions of hostility to Germany.

The Hawaiian question is not exciting great interest here as it is understood that the Imperial Foreign Office will be willing to support an American protectorate over Hawaii on condition that Germany receives some compensation in Samoa. The present situation in Samoa cannot be long tolerated, and it is the opinion of the Foreign Office that the Hawaiian business offers a good opportunity to obtain new and permanent arrangements as regards Samoa.

THE AMMEN RAM.

Intended Solely to Destroy Cruisers and Battle-Ships.

BATH, Me., Feb. 4.—The twin-screw armor-plated harbor defense ram Katahdin, better known as "the Ammen ram," was launched this afternoon in the presence of 6000 people. Miss Soley, the daughter of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, performed the christening ceremony. The Maine Legislature attended in a body and there were a number of Congressmen from Washington present. The new vessel is built upon plans drawn by Rear-Admiral Ammen, and is something of a novelty in naval architecture. Her principal peculiarity consists of a number of tanks which, when filled with air, give her a convenient freeboard for the coast service, but, when filled with water, depress her so that the turtleback deck is awash. She is intended purely as a weapon of offense against an attacking fleet, and her mission will be to sink battle-ships or cruisers. She will mount no guns save a few small ones of the rapid-fire pattern, intended to keep off torpedo-boats.

CANADA NOT ALARMED.

President Harrison's Message Has Created No Panic.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4.—President Harrison's message to Congress, recommending the cancellation of bonding privileges enjoyed by the Canadians, caused no anxiety here.

Sir Richard Cartwright said: "I regret the condition of affairs which the ill-advised policy of the Dominion Government appears to have brought about, but I prefer to await developments before expressing an opinion as to results."

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, declined to give his views until he had time to consider the message.

HOT LATIN BLOOD.

Serious Rioting Follows a Newspaper Controversy.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.—There has been a serious riot at Bogota, which lasted two days. It is said 100 men were killed and 500 wounded.

The riots were not political. The trouble grew out of a publication in La Cristina of an article by K. Ignacio Guiterrez, professor in the local Jesuit College, alleging widespread ignorance among the laboring classes. The artisans rose en masse and a mob of about 400 gathered about the house of Guiterrez and stoned the building and broke the windows and doors. The police were driven away, but returned with re-enforcements and a collision occurred in which shots were exchanged. The police were victorious.

Another fight occurred later in the day, but the rioters were dispersed.

The next evening workmen gathered by thousands and overpowered the police, and for a while were in full possession of the city. The newspaper offices were sacked and a general assault was commenced on the police barracks. The Government called out the military, and after a sharp fight the mob was dispersed.

The capital is still in a state of siege, although it is officially announced that quiet has been restored.

SUFFOCATED BY WATER GAS.

Two Fatalities and Several Narrow Escapes at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Two families living in the building at 4311 Evans avenue were asphyxiated by water gas this morning. Their non-appearance aroused suspicion, and when a plumber came and said he had been ordered yesterday to repair a gas leak, the suspicion became a certainty. The doors of the flats were forced, and William Drangel and his one-year-old daughter Alice were found dead. Four others were in a dangerous condition, but were resuscitated. They are: Mrs. William Drangel, M. Lady, Mrs. Lady and her three-month-old son.

THE FATAL CROSSING.

Six Men Run Down in the City of Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A terrible casualty occurred here about 8 o'clock this morning.

At the foot of Emerson avenue the New York Central passenger train ran down six men, killing three outright, and injured others, of whom one died at the hospital. Another is dying and a third seriously hurt. The men were section-hands and were walking the track. The train was hidden by drifting snow.

FIGHTING THE STORM.

Cherokee Strip Boomers Frozen in Their Camp.

A Howling Gale Still Sweeps the Snow Down From the Icy Land of the North.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 4.—Reports reach here of dreadful sufferings among the boomers camped along the borders of the Cherokee strip during the fearful blizzard of the last few days. Several are reported frozen to death, but no particulars are obtainable.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Advices to the Associated Press from upper Michigan points report a terrible blizzard raging. The temperature is 30 deg. or more below zero, with a howling gale and snow. It is the worst weather on record. Trains to the copper country are blockaded. The log trains cannot be moved, and lumbering operations are suspended.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—Advices to the Associated Press show the blizzard in this State and Dakota is moderating. In this city the temperature has risen to 10 from 20 deg. below, with prospects of a further rise. The blizzard in North Dakota of yesterday did not last. In some parts of the State there is a coal famine, the railroads being unable to get supplies in, and the inhabitants are burning fences, railroad ties and brush.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 4.—The blizzard that has prevailed with varying force for four days was followed last night by a fall in the temperature to 30 degrees below, the coldest in twelve years. The railroads and highways are blockaded with drifted snow.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The blizzard struck this city last night with blinding snow and a high wind. Traffic of all sorts is practically suspended. The snow has drifted so that milkmen cannot enter the town. It is 13 degrees below zero this morning.

A Viking Ship.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 4.—The Viking ship intended for the Chicago World's Fair was launched to-day amid great enthusiasm.

PAINTED FOR WAR.

Rumor of Trouble With the Sioux.

TWO STRIKES WANTS BLOOD.

The Messiah Is Due and Ghost Dancing Is Likely to Commence in the Spring.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Noble to-day received the following dispatch from Inspector Dismey at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.: "It is reported by the policemen that three white men were murdered and one mortally wounded at the beef contractor's camp on this reserve. Captain Brown is endeavoring to capture the murderers, who are said to be Indians. No further trouble is anticipated. The Indians condemn the act."

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—On receipt of the dispatches from Washington and the Pine Ridge Agency this afternoon announcing that there had been a tragedy at the latter agency, a reporter went to the headquarters of the Division of the Missouri to see General Miles. He was not in the city, but Captain Baldwin of his staff said: "I don't think there is anything in it. We have received no news of an uprising, and although some men may have been killed that does not predict a general revolt by any means. The murders could not have been committed by Two Strikes, for he is not near Pine Ridge. He is at Rosebud, and could hardly have killed anybody at Pine Ridge. I think the uprising part of the story is not so serious as reported."

A dispatch received here to-night from Chadron asserts that the killing was done by Two Strikes' band, and that the murderers are still at liberty in spite of the efforts of the Indian police to apprehend them. The killing took place at Humphrey's ranch, about twenty miles from the Pine Ridge Agency.

It is difficult to learn just what was the reason for the killing, or how it occurred. From dispatches from Rushville it is learned that the first rumors of the killing came to Pine Ridge Agency yesterday morning. The acting agent, Captain Brown, immediately sent several Indian policemen to investigate the matter.

Upon their return to-day they reported finding three white men dead and another fatally wounded. The latter died in a short time. They said the killing was done by Two Strikes, his sons and another Indian. Captain Brown, on receipt of this information, sent out a detachment of Indian police to apprehend the murderers.

It is stated at the agency that Captain Brown does not think that there will be any further trouble, as the outbreak is only due to some outside quarrel. It is also said that the chiefs at the agency deprecate the killing, and profess anxiety to see the guilty ones punished, but it is difficult to say how much reliance may be placed in their professions, in view of past occurrences.

A report received this evening asserts that in a fight this afternoon the Indian police killed Two Strikes, his two sons and an Indian named White Horse. This, however, has not been authenticated.

LINCOLN, Nebr., Feb. 4.—A special to the Journal from Pine Ridge confirms the killing of Two Strikes, his two sons and White-faced Horse.

TOO EARLY.

The Indians Are Apt to Wait Until Spring Fairly Opens.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—The news of the Indian difficulty was conveyed to the officials of the Department of the Platte by a Bee reporter this afternoon. General McCook thought there could be no foundation for the rumors of a general outbreak. He said that Two Strikes and his band belonged at Rosebud, and not at Pine Ridge.

One of the leading officers at department headquarters said this was the wrong time of the year for an outbreak. If it were a month later there might be more likelihood of an uprising.

Inquiry as to the force now in the vicinity of Pine Ridge Agency elicited a statement to the effect that the officers feel well able to contend with anything that may come up. At Fort Robinson there are six troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, and at Fort Niobrara the same force is stationed, both garrisons being well supplied with Gatling and Hotchkiss guns. If necessary four troops of cavalry could easily be brought down from Fort Meade, and other troops could be brought in very quickly. There are sixty Indian policemen at Pine Ridge Agency and about the same number at Rosebud.

Dr. McGillicuddy, who was for a long time agent at Pine Ridge, and who in the past has made some very interesting statements regarding the Indian situation to the press, said to a Bee reporter that while there is now no open ghost dancing there is a quiet discussion of the topic going on all the time, and the fact that the promise was that the Messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time to 1893, is being carefully watched by the Indians.

The Government recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge $85,000, and this is used as an argument that the Great Father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them?

The return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added a disturbing element to the situation. These fellows are big men among the Brules, who are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in bounds, and who really do not belong to the Pine Ridge Agency, where they settled after the trouble of 1890. These fellows figure that the concessions which resulted in their being allowed to remain there, instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that they can secure greater favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea.

The most significant thing, however, is the fact that there have been communications between the various Indian tribes, all during the past year, of a secret and apparently important nature. There is also a line of communication well established and constantly used between the Indian territory and British America, and Indians all along the line understand that other bands are kept posted on their movements.

One trouble at Pine Ridge is that Captain Brown of the Eleventh Infantry, who is now there, is not a permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build on the possibility of his being taken away at any time. "Captain Brown has affairs at the agency in good shape," said Dr. McGillicuddy, "but it would not take much of a mistake to start a worse outbreak in the spring than the one of two years ago."

The Bee's special from Pine Ridge Agency to-night says: First Sergeant Joe Bush of the Indian police, in charge of a detachment sent out this morning by Agent Brown, returned this afternoon and told the story of overtaking the murderers. He was instructed by Agent Brown to bring them in, whether they resisted or not. He said the men were camped near No Water's camp, and when the police came up the murderers at once fired and the police returned the fire. They killed three of the party, but Two Strikes and one of his boys got away. It is thought that Two Strikes is seriously wounded.

The Indian police were highly complimented by Captain Brown and Mr. Cisney. Captain Brown has another squad of men out after the missing two, with instructions to bring them in.

Captain Brown and Inspector Cisney of the Interior Department do not anticipate any further trouble.

The story of the trouble leading to the killing of the whites, as nearly as can be learned, is as follows: On Thursday a number of cowboys belonging at the beef camp of Isaac Humphreys, the Government contractor on White River, at the mouth of White Clay Creek, twenty-five miles north of Pine Ridge, returned from town drunk. During the evening they mistreated an Indian named Two Sticks, and not the big chief, Two Strikes, as at first reported, finally driving him from camp and firing revolvers at him. Two Sticks returned later at night with a number of his friends and commenced a deadly fire on the cowboy camp, killing three of them and mortally wounding a fourth man, who has since died.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

It Is Not Probable That Any General Trouble Will Follow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—A Hot Springs (S. D.) special to the Pioneer Press gives a different story as the cause of the trouble leading up to the killing of white men by Indians than previously told. It seems that four men, named George Hadeway, John Bennett, Rodney Royce and Ed Cochrane, herders, belonging to Stinger & Humphrey's outfit, were found dead in their cabin yesterday. They had caught the Indians the day before killing a steer belonging to the herd being held on the agency for delivery at Pine Ridge. They threatened to report the depredators to the agent and this so exasperated the Indians that they made threats, which it seems they carried into execution several hours later. It is hardly probable that any general trouble will follow, and the people about the agency are not alarmed.

ANXIOUS FOR HELP.

Colombia Looking Longingly Toward the United States.

America Can Have the Concession to Build the Panama Canal for the Asking.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.—The people of Colombia appear to imagine the United States is very anxious to get hold of the Panama canal, and express an earnest desire to know the nature of the propositions the United States will make. El Cronista says in an editorial: The propositions from the United States cannot be confined to prohibiting Colombia from granting an extension of time to the French company to complete the Panama canal. The United States has no right to make such a proposition, as it would be likely to breed trouble with other powers. It may be expected the United States will at least assure the opening of the canal. The very great interest the Americans have to-day in building the canal with American capital, has its explanation in the loss of the possession of the railroad across the Isthmus. While the transfer of the railroad has been a great loss to the United States it is a grand and significant acquisition for the French, and if they have not built the canal they are fully compensated by acquiring possession of the Panama Railway with the contingent control of the transfer of the traffic across the Isthmus. The Americans, therefore, must build the canal or lose all.

Frenchmen here ridicule the idea that the United States will make any proposition to Colombia looking to the acquirement of the Panama Canal. They say such talk is inspired by the liquidator, who hopes in this way to touch French pride and induce France at the last moment to take official action in behalf of the canal. He also intimated that the action of the Colombian Government in the matter, giving it seeming official standing, was due to canal influences.

BOGOTA, Feb. 4.—The newspapers of the capital express the belief that Monge, the representative of the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, will secure a renewal of the canal concession.

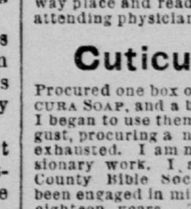
Death of a Baronet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sir Walter Charles James, Baron Northbourne, is dead.

Additional Telegraph on Second and Seventh Pages.

MISSIONARY'S STORY

How He Suffered from Eczema. Doctors Failed. Grew Worse. Death Only Relief Expected.



I have been troubled with chronic Eczema on my limbs. The itching was very annoying and made me unfit for work. I had tried many remedies and consulted a good physician, but received no permanent relief. A friend told me of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I then sent for a copy of your book, more than a year ago, and now I wish I had read the book and begun to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES at once. But the doctor said the remedies, good in some cases, would be of no use to me, and continued to prescribe for me for nine months. I grew worse and worse. Death would have been a relief, and it was the only relief I expected. Just then my wife (I thank God for a good one) found the book you sent in some out-of-the-way place and read it through. She discharged the attending physician and said we would try the

Cuticura Remedies

Procured one box of CUTICURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I began to use them about the middle of last August, procuring a new supply when the first was exhausted. I am now well and attend to my missionary work. I am Secretary of the Sullivan County Bible Society (portrait inclosed). Have been engaged in missionary work in the county for eighteen years. To recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to suffering humanity will be part of my missionary work in the future.

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