THE OMENA DAILY BEEN SHAPAY JANUARY SO. 139%.

Taking Account of Vessels Available for Duty in Hawaii.

PHILADELPHIA READY TO START AT ONCE

Gresham and Herbert Hold a Conference on the Question-State Department Officials Inclined to Make Light of the Disturbances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Early this morning Secretary Gresham received formal no tice that there had been an attempt at revolution near Honolulu on the 6th of this month. This notice came in the shape of the following dispatch from Minister Willis, telegraphed from San Francisco:

"HONOLULU, Jan. 11, 1895 .- To W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; At Wakiki beach, five miles from executive building, night of January 6, uprlaing of Hawalians, reported several hundred, well supplied with arms and ammunition, commanded by Captain Nowlein and R. W. Wilcox. Hon. C. L. Carter, late commissioner, killed first night, Desultory firing every day since without further loss of life or property to government. Three rayalists killed and fifty taken prisoners. Over fifty noncombatants, mostly whites, arrested, including three ex-attorney generals and many prominent citizens. Martial law declared January 7. No vessels allowed to leave. All other islands reported quiet. Crisis thought to be over, but excitement still intense. President Dole expressed to me his gratification that no national ship has been in port during this disturbance. Arms reported to have been brought from Van-

Duver, B. C. WILLIS."
Soon after he reached the State department he sent to the Navy department for Secre-tary Herbert, and the two cabinet officers engaged in a close consultation for half an hour relating to the advisability of sending a United States cruiser to the island. Mr. Herbert stated that the Philadelphia was at Mare island, California, and could start almost immediately, delaying only long enough after receiving her selling orders to take a few fresh stores and a little extra coal aboard. She carries a complement of nearly 400 officers and men, commanded by Captain Colton, and could make the run of 2,080 miles to Honolulu in about six days. After consulting some time the secretaries came to the conclusion that nothing should be done toward sending a ship to Hawaii except by the direct word of the president, so they went directly to the white house to learn the president's wishes in the matter. Before leaving the department Secretary Herbert conferred with Admiral Ramsey, chief of the navigation bureau, and everything was put in trim for the immediate dispatch of orders to Admiral Beardsiee should the pre-ident decide to send a ship to Hawaii.

REVOLT NOT EXAGGERATED. There is a disposition on the part of the administration officials to regard the importance of the revolution as exaggerated and one prominent official declared that he reason for apprehension, for it appeared from the reports that no American interests had been endangered by the revolution. Some officers, however, who have been stationed at Honolulu, and who are familiar with the conditions there, took a widely different view of the matter. They say that the character of the interior of the islands is such that even a small number of determined men might hold their own for weeks against a much superior force, just as did Geronimo and his Apaches when opposed by a military force. They recall the fact that a few lepers managed to resist all of the troops that the Hawalian govern-ment could bring to bear against them for a long time, hiding securety in the fast nesses on the mountains when hard pressed and emerging in force when the pressure re laxed. These officers fear that the bands of Wilcox and Nowlein will thus serve as a nucleus for disaffected natives, and gather strength. These leaders, it is feared, will also offer any terms to secure the support of the Japanese coolies, numbering 20,000, who have been much dissatisfied with the the government to give them the right of suffrage. According to the reports these Japanese already have shown a mutinous spirit, and in his report on Hawaiian affairs, which excited much interest, Admiral Walker strongly urged that danger be looked for in the near future from this ele ment, at once proud, brave and ignorant.

OTHER SHIPS AT MARE ISLAND. Besides the Philadelphia, there is at Mar island, of our fast new cruisers, the Bennington, commanded by Captain Charles Adams, who defied the revolutionists of Salvador in taking aboard Ezeta and his fellow refugees. She has just returned from a cruise off the coast looking for two missing steamers, and while the navy authorities report that three days work is required on her machinery, this undoubtedly could be much abbreviated if necessary.

The Boston and Maine are ready to go

in commission at a moment's notice, but owing to the refusal of congress to pro-vide for enough enlisted men to meet the needs of the navy, there are no crews for them. The Olympia will not be turned over to the

government until the 24th inst., and will be put in commission on the 5th of February The Ranger, Mohican and Alert, old Joy powered ships, would scarcely be chosen for use in any emergency requiring speed, and

the Monterey cannot carry coal sufficient for the cruise to Honolulu.

The news of the insurrection was a great surprise in diplomatic cirices. Neither the Hawaiian minister nor any members of the foreign committees of the senate and house had any expectation of such an occurrence. The general impression seems to be that no revolution can be serious in its results un-less aided and abetted by some foreign power. The forces at the command of the government are said to be ablt to suppress possible native rising or uprising o any disorderly foreign element. Secretary Gresham was absolutely dumbfounded by the Gresham was absolutely dumbfounded by the news. "It is wholly unexpected. I am amazed. The dispatch seems to say the rebels had artillery. Where could they have got this? The dispatch does not speak of

any being landed. Do you think there can be any doubt that the news is accurate?" THURSTON'S ADVICES MEAGER. Exceedingly meager official advices of the trouble in Hawaii have been received by Mr. Thurston, the Hawailan minister here. It came in a telegram from President Dole, sent via San Francisco, and reads as follows: "Rebellion broken. Leaders and remain ing followers fugitives in the mountains."

The telegram, the minister thinks, was written on the day the Alameda left Honolulu. Replying to questions as to his probable course of action the minister said he did not expect at present to call on the secre tary of state in connection with the trouble nor did he intend to ask that a United States war ship be sent to Honolulu.

"The government is itself able to put down the rebellion," he said, "and needs no assist-ance. It is for the government to deter-mine whether there is a necessity for the government to send a ship there to guard the 'The government is itself able to put down interests of Americans."

Another telegram that has been received by the minister was from Hawaiian Consul General Wilder at San Francisco, and an-nounces that the steamer Australia, whose regular sailing day is today, would postpone her departure until Monday and that Mr Hatch, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, would return to Hawaii aboard her. Mr. Hatch was visiting this country presumably in a private capacity and Minister Thurston believes he had no intention of coming to Washington. The postponement of the departure of the Australia will give to Mr. Thurston an opportunity to send any dispatches he may desire to his government, although the change of date in sailing of the vessel was not made to accommodate

"Do you think the rebels will receive many accessions to their ranks and hold out very long against the government forces?" the minister was asked today. "I do not," he replied. "The place they

are now rendezvoused is on a mountain about five miles from the city. Its area is so small that there is no possible chance for them to operate. The place is so well guarded that it is impossible for them to got any reinforcements. They are a disgot any reinforcements. They are a dis-organized, disorderly rabble that will run whenever ordered to fight. They never did

tained the cannon and ammunition they FRYE CAUSES A COMMOTION declaring for am American policy of administration.

used?" was asked.
"The cannon undoubtedly came from British Columbia. The ammunition came either from that country or from somewhere along the coast. Our government has all along the coast. Our government has all along expected a shipment of ammunition and our officials have been on the watch out for it."

"Does the government have any fear that the Japanese will aid the rebels?"

Introduced a Resolution Expressing Indignation at Events in Hawaii.

"So far as the Japanese government is concerned, I have nothing to say. So far as the Japanese local officials on the island are oncerned, they have shown themselves most more or less apprehension as to the action the Japanese residents may take." In conclusion, the minister said he did not anticipate any foreign intervention in the

'If it had not been on account of the death of Mr. Carter," said the minister," the whole thing might be considered a decided advantage to the government. No greater aid is necessary to demonstrate that the govern-ment is able to stand on its own feet."

CARTER KNOWN IN SEATTLE. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 19.-Charles arter was about 20 years old and was the eldest son of the late H. A. P. Carter, ex-Hawailan minister to the United States. He was born in Honolulu and finished his edu-He was married at Ann Arbor after his graduation and returned to the islands. He took a isading part in the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, and incurred the bitter nostility of Wilcox and other royalists. was one of the commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government early in 1893. He made a brief visit to Seattle and Puget Sound six weeks ago on business connected with his father's estate. He was of the new legislature. He was a very handsome man, an athlete, a giant in stature and brave as a lion. He leaves a ife and three children. His brother, George R. Carter, is Hawaiian consul at Seattle, R. Carter, is Hawaiian and he has a sister here. Carter was strongly in favor of hanging Wilcox and other royalist plotters, and his relatives that the royalist plotters and his relatives. think he was specially selected as a victim by these plotters

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.-The rise and fall of the queen's supporters in Hawaii has created a great deal of excitement among the sympathizers in this city.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special

meeting today and forwarded a telegram to Secretary Gresham, urging him to send a warship at once to Honolulu. This was b fore it had been learned that Gresham had al-ready ordered the Philadelphia to the islands Anticipating orders to sall, the officers the Philadelphia commenced preparations for departure early this morning. They expect to get away tomorrow or by Monday at the latest. The Philadelphia can steam to Honolulu in five days, or even less if she pressed. She carries enough of a crew to put down the biggest rebellion the Hawaiian malcontents are capable of starting, and on her arrival at the islands she will imme-diately proceed to land troops for the pro-tection of Americans and the property of Americans

M'FARLAND CAME TO BUY ARMS. The mission of C. W. McFarland, who arived here in the early yart of the month on the Arawa, is now believed to have been for the purpose of arranging for the shipment of arms to Honolulu. McFarland did not make a lengthy stay in San Francisco, but hurried back on the 12th of the month by the same teamer that he came up on

There is no way by which to prove positively that the colonel dickered for guns and ammunition, but those persons who favor the provisional government are hinting that the wealthy more than the limiting that the wealthy merchant of Honolulu was in con-stant communication with parties in Victoria. This circumstance is regarded as suspicious. There seems to be an overdrawn story regarding the ex-Chilian cruiser Es-meralda. It is reported by the Hawaiian correspondent that it was feared by the provisionals that the vessel had been purchased by the royalists, and that she would bombard Honolulu just as soon as the Alameda was out of sight of land. The Japanese have semi-officially announced the fact that their nation has purchased the Esmeralda, and that the vessel will visit San Francisco before she is dispatched to Yokohama. Even were it so that the cruiser had been turned over to the royalists and that the story of he sale to Japan was only a blind, the adelphia is more than a match for the Esmeralda and could vanquish her in very short order. Though the first uprising may not have amounted to much, the revolt may spread to other islands than the island of stand off the revolutionists, but the natives may be harder to suppress in other localities. Robert W. Wilcox, leader of the revolutionists, who, when captured, will undoubtedly be executed, is well recollected by civil en-gineers in this city, he having been employed

here in the work of water works constru TRACING UP THE ARMS. At the headquarters of the Hawaiian consul there was little information to be gained concerning the uprising further than has al-ready been published in the correspondence from Honolulu, but from another and most reliable course it was learned that the government officials at the islands had com-municated a number of facts to its representatives in this city by which it is expected to trace up the source of the supply of the arms which were obtained by the natives in fact, it is said that the representatives here have already considerable proof agains certain persons who are known to be friendly to the royalists, and who are even now

planning to send additional arms to the isl

An effort is being made to locate the schooner Norma, which, it will be remem-bered, left Victoria nearly two months ago. supposedly for the islands, with a lot of con traband oplum. Another vessel is supposed to have left Victoria on a similar mission shortly after the Norma and Deputy Collector of Port McStoker, who was here investigated ing opium smuggling, hurried back to the is ands, hoping to anticipate the plans of th smuggiers. By the mail which arrived here previous to that of the Alemeda there came a letter from Deputy Collector McStoker to the customs officers here stating that a vessel answering to the description of th Norma had been hovering off a neighboring island but could not be overhauled because of the government's lack of a proper boat. It is now believed that the vessel was the Norma, but that instead of having opium aboard she in reality was loaded with The arrival here three weeks ago of Colone McFarland on the steamer Arawa and his sudden departure the same day on the steamer Australia is also regarded as having had something to do with the preparations had something to do with the preparations of the royalists. The colonel said his visit was purely a personal one, but shortly after he arrived here it was learned that he had received several telegrams from Victoria It is now believed that he came to learn something about the Norma and being ad vised that she was already on her way to the islands he hurried back home that same

TERRITORIAL ADMISSION CHANCES Delegate Joseph of New Mexico Thinks Their Chances Are Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood is expected to come before the senate next week. These measures passed the house some months ago, but they have not advanced rapidly in the senate. Senator Faulkner is anxious to have them acted upon before the session closes, and he will, therefore, call them up during the morning hour next week. Aside from the interest the bills have to the two territories, there is wide, general interest in the effect their passage will have in assuring four additional senators to the upper branch of congress. Delegate Joseph of New Mexico, who has given most of his time in Mexico, who has given most of his time in congress to advancing the New Mexico bill, says he has little doubt of favorable action by the senate, as the only active opposition being made is by the A. P. A. organization, which argues that the old Spanish and Mexican population of New Mexico is almost exclusively Catholic. Mr. Joseph is not apprehensive, however, that this will affect the final passage of the bill.

Austria Threatens Retaliation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The new Austrian minister, Mr. Henglemuller, is a frequent visitor at the State department, looking against the government forces?" the minister was asked today.

"I do not." he replied. "The place they are now rendezvoused is on a mountain about the miles from the city. Its area is so must that there is no possible chance for them to operate. The place is so well glarded that it is impossible for them to see any reinforcements. They are a district any of the companies of the special tax on bounty sugar. Although the formal note in which he presented the case of his government the State department to understand that if is reason to believe that he has given the State department to understand that if it will adopt a measure of retaliation that will run will exceed anything that has been done by Germanny or any other of the European powers. Information respects to sugar. Although the formal note in which he presented the case of his government the State department to understand that if will adopt a measure of retaliation that will run will run.

"Where do you suppose the rebels on-

DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO TONE IT DOWN

Finally on Motion of George the Resolution Went Over-Lodge Will Bring the Question Up Again Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The death of iss Mary Stevenson, daughter of the vice president, was feelingly preferred to in the prayer of the chaptain of the senate at the pening of the session today.

Mr. Manderson, republican of Nebraska, presented the credentials of John M. Thurston, elected as a United States senator from Nebraska for the term beginning March 4, next.

With this brief routine prelude, Mr. Frye of the committee on foreign affairs, gave a dramatic turn to the proceedings by offering a resolution expressing the profound indignation with which the senate heard of the efforts to restore the deposed queen to the throne of Hawaii and expressing it as the sense of the senate that the United States government should at once dispatch warships to the islands.

Senator Frye's resolution is as follows "Resolved, That the senate learns with profound indignation of the attempt to restore a deposed queen to power in the Hawaiian islands and extends to the young republic the warmest sympathy in her efforts to suppress rebellion."

Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the resolution, and the galleries filled rapidly as word was passed that the Hawailan question had been taken up Frye asked that the resolution be given immediate consideration.

"I suggest," said Mr. Hill, democrat of ew York, "that the language 'profound indignation' is rather extreme, and it might desirable to modify it by the words 'profound regret.' "On the contrary," declared Mr. Frye

with great earnestness, "I do not believe profound indignation sufficiently expresses my own feelings or the feelings of the Amercan people "Nor the feelings of the senator from New York," interjected Mr. Chandler sarcas-

tically. Mr. Hill hesitated only a moment at the interruption and then added: "I at least hope that the senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler) will concede me the guardianship of my own feelings. I had not moved an amendment to the language, but had merely

offered a suggestion."
"In order to facilitate the passage of the resolution," continued Mr. Frye, "and in order that it may at once be cabled to the Hawalian islands, I will accept the proposed change.

GRAY HAS AN OBJECTION. The presiding officer was about to put the nuestion and it seemed as though the resolution would pass without a word of protest, when Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, interposed an objection.
"I do not object to the first part of the resolution," said he, "but the last part seems

inappropriate at this time."
"Then," said Mr. Frye, "let us proceed to
the consideration of the first. I will modify the resolution accordingly." Mr. Caffery, democrat of Louisiana, ros at this point. "Is this not rather prema-ture?" he asked. "Wo are not yet informed

as to the facts on which the resolution is predicated. The press reports this morning tell us there has been an emute in the Hawaijan islands. But whether there has been an effort to restore the queen to her throne I do not know. I ask the senator from Maine to tell us if he has any information on that point. Mr. Frye was again on his feet. "I mus

he proceeded, "that since I have read say,' in the morning papers that the secretary of state says that he can take no action until he receives an official communication as the outbreak, that while the secretary of the navy can order warships to these islands would not act until so requested by the secretary of state, I can consent to no further change or modification in the resolution." Again the presiding officer was about to

put the question, when Mr. George, democrat of Mississippi, interfered. "I object." Mr. Frye faced about to the democrati side, and looked steadily at Mr. George "God may forgive the senator who makes that objection," said Mr. Frye, each word coming with measured deliberation, "but I do not believe the American people will for-

give him." There was an impressive pause of a mo ment. Senators looked at each other ominously as Mr. Frye's words eachoed through the chamber. George had risen slowly, his face

flushed and showing intense feeling.
"Such a remark is improper and unworthy of the senator," said Mr. George. "My right to offer an objection is not influenced in the least by what the senator may think on subject. I am not responsible to the senator from Maine as to my conduct."

Mr. George insisted on his objection, and under the rules the resolution was laid aside

LODGE TAKES ANOTHER TACK. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts then gave no ice of an intention to call up the resolution offered by Mr. Aldrich on the 9th inst., saying that such a course might overcome objection to the present consideration of the resolution. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the senate, in view of the public interest and those of the American citizens residing in the Hawaiian islands, is of the opinion that our government should os represented in Hawaiian waters by one or more ships of our navy."

The discussion of the Hawalian matte was brought to a close by Mr. Cockrell of the committee on appropriations, by the troduction of a report on the urgency defictency bill.

Finally Mr. Chandler moved a postpone ment of the conference report until 2 o'clock. Mr. Lodge contended the Hawaiian business was of more importance than the infliction of the income tax on the country. He said the news furnished of the uprising reported in today's papers was a verification of the predictions that had been made by Admiral Walker in his report, and by himself in his remarks made in the senate, based upon that report. The admiral had made that the withdrawal of the American ships from Hawaiian waters would make the impression upon the native mind that this government was in sympathy with the royal-lets and in favor of the restoration of the queen. In his comments Mr. Lodge

out that, so far as the result had been effected, it would not matter whether they were right or wrong in reaching this conclu-sion. It would in either case be liable to encourage an uprising. Admiral Walker had also expressed the opinion that in case of an uprising, the present government would be able to maintain itself, and this prediction had also been happily verified.

Mr. Lodge referred to the portion of the

president's message bearing upon the landing of a British cable on the Hawaiian islands as a covert reference to Admiral Walker, who was his own witness, and proceeded to comment upon the fact that "the intelligent diplomatic agent" to whom the president had referred had been so prompt to disayow the views of the admiral. He also called attention to statements in the day's dispatche concerning the alleged readiness of the Brit-ish consul to recognize the revolutionary government in case of its being able to hold the palace for three hours. He did not mean to imply that the British were doing more than seeking, by the aggressiveness which Great Britain shows in all such matters, to the commercial supremacy of that country to Hawaii.

CRITICISED THE ADMINISTRATION. He critisised the administration, not only for the withdrawal of the American ships, but for its efforts to sustain the royalists. also complained of what he considered the efforts of the democratic senators to pre-vent immediate consideration of the question by technical objections and privileged re-ports. In view of the facts developed in teday's dispatches the senate should no longe delay in the expression of sympathy with the republican cause in Hawaii in extending its congratulations on the strength which the existing government had shown and in

Mr. George said he had based his objection on the ground that the information furnished was insufficient to proceed on in the manner indicated by the resolutions. He character ized the Hawaiian affair as "a little rio ized the Hawaiian affair as "a little riot in which two or three people were killed," and said that no apperican had lost his life nor had any American property been destroyed. Hence he thought it wise that the senate should delay action for further information. He said in reply to questions by Mr. Teller that the senate had nothing to do with the rights of the president as commander-in-chief of the army and navy in his disposal of these forces, and were not, he said, called upon with all our powers to give any advice in the premises.

any advice in the premises.

Mr. George said the present Hawalian gov ernment was one of force. It had secured its place by force, and it was bound to main tain itself by force. There was no obligation on the United States to maintain that gov nment. We might maintain the security of the lives and property of American citi-zens in Hawaii, but the lives and property American citizens were not assailed "How will we protect American citizens to Hawali when our war ships are in San Francisco?" Interposed Mr. Kyle.

Mr. George answered that there was no occasion for the ships are the same of the same

casion for the ships to go to Hawaii. "We are sending them to Madagascar, iggested Mr. Allison, derisively.

Mr. George urged that there was no war-ant in international or constitutional law for nterference by the United States. Mr. Kyle urged briefly that the situation immediate action by the senate. The United States navy was being distributed

Caffery of Louisiana said that from the published report the uprising was a fizzle, a fiasco. It had shown only one thing—that the existing government was amply able to sustain itself. The senator spoke against the annexation of the heterogeneous population of Hawaii. It would be against the best in-terests of this country to take such a people under our flag. "The policy of the president of the United States toward the Hawaiian islands has been marked by islands has been marked by the utmost wis-

dom and sagacity," said Mr. Caffery.
Mr. Frye then secured the passage of resolution asking the secretary of the navy for information as to the surveys made of Pearl harbor, Hawaiian islands, by Admiral Walker. At this point, the hour of 2 o'clock having, arrived, and as the senate had previously fixed this time for hearing eulogies on the late Senator Vance of North Carolina, the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside.

The tributes were heartfelt and eloquent. When they were concluded the senate, as a esolution asking the secretary of the

When they were concluded the senate, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, ad-

CLEVELAND BLAMED FOR IT ALL. Boutelle Calls Up the Hawalian Rebellion in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-There was ar exciting incident due today when Mr. Boutelle of Maine tried to secure the consideration of a resolution of sympathy for the Hawaiian government and expressing it to be the sense of the house that a United States warship should be stationed at Honolulu to protect American interests. He made a characteristic although impulsive speech, denouncing the policy of the present administration toward Hawaii and charged the rebellion against the republic, fomented by the royalists and adherents of the discredited monarchy, directly to that policy. The hour of 2 o'clock, which arrived shortly after Boutelle began his speech, cut him off and a scene of excitement followed when Mr. Boutelle attempted to have the second to have the special order (eulogizing the late Representative Lyle of Kentucky) set aside. Boutelle continued his appeal until the speaker was forged to rebuke him and order speaker was forced to result and order him to take his seat. The early part of the day was devoted to the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and the day after 2 o'clock to enlogies on the life and character of the late Representative Lyle. When Mr. Bucrows of Michigan entered the house shortly after the opening of the session he was greeted with a round of applause.

It was his first appearance since his election as United States, senator. The speaker announced Mr. Burorw's retirement at his request, as a member of the committees on rules and ways and means, and apopinted to the vacancy on rules Mr. Cannon of Illinois, and icy on ways and means Mr. Gro venor of Ohio. The senate amendments to the pension bill were disagreed to and the bill sent to

Mr. Hartman of Montana asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to suspend all action looking to the of selections and patenting to railroads of any lands selected under the rules issue July 9, 1894, until congress may dispose of bill now pending in the senate and finally settle the question of the classificagranted lands. Mr. Hartman claimed that 1,092,000 acres of land were involved. Mr. Maddox of Georgia objected, but finally withdrew his objection. Later the objection was, however, renewed by Mr. Tracy of New

A bill was passed on motion of Mr. Lynch of Wisconsin to authorize the secretary of the interior to correct errors where double allotments of land has been made to In-

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriations bill. After some debate Mr. Boutelle got the floor to offer a resolution on the Hawaiian incident. He made an impassioned speech

which Mr. McCreary of Kentucky vainly which Mr. McCreary of Kentucky vainly tried to interrupt.

Mr. Boutelle, whose words gushed like a torrent, said: "I am not going into details on this. It is not necessary. I am not going to say a word that I do not know will carry with it, the sympathy of nine-tenths of this house on both sides of the chamber. I know there is no sympathy in the American people. there is no sympathy in the American people or in the hearts of the American con gress, on either side, outside a small coterie could be counted on the fingers of my hand, for the policy which has led directly up to this tragedy in Hawaii. Today learned that one of my dearest friends, young man of American lineage with blood that runs back to Boston on the one hand and through the missionary stock that wen to Hawaii and redeemed those islands from barbarism upon the other, has fallen, fight ing to defend his home and fireside against an insurrection stimulated by the adherents of a discredited monarchy, and encouraged, regret to say, by the action of the executiv government of the United States in removing from the harbor of Honolulu the last vestige

of the moral support and sympathy of the people of the United States."
At this point the speaker said that under a special order the remainder of the day would be devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Lyle of Kentucky.

Mr. Boutelle vainly sought to have the order set aside teniporarily until a resolution he desired to offer could be considered When the speaker rapped for order, he con-

When the speaker rapped for order, he continued his appeal until, amid great confusion, the speaker was obliged to order him to be seated and to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to enforce the order of the chair.

The Lyle eulogies were then delivered. Those who paid tribute to their late colleague were Messri. McCreary of Kentucky, Berry of Kentucky! Draper of Massachusetts, Caruth of Kentucky, Martin of Indiana, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Pence of Colorado, and Lucas of South Dakota. and Lucas of South Dakota.

Then, at 2:15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned. The resolution which Mr. Boutelle intended The resolution which Mr. Boutelle intended to offer in the house today was as follows:

Resolved, That the house of representatives learns with profound regret and indignation of the bloody attempt of the adherents of a discredited and deposed monarchy to overthrow the republic of Hawali, in which a distinguished young officer of that government, of American illeage, has been killed while acting in its defense, and extends to that republic assurances of the earniest sympathy of the representatives of the American people in its successful efforts to maintain its authority and to protect the lives and property of the people of those islands.

Resolved, That in view of the traditional policy of the United States to afford moral support to the people of our own blood and kindred in establishing enlightened government in the Hawaiian islands and for the protection of the lives and important business interests of American citizens there, it is the sense of this house that one or more suitable ships of the American analyshould be stationed at the Hawaiian islands and retained there so long as there may be any apprehension of domestic insurrection or foreign interference. o offer in the house today was as follows:

may be any apprehension of do surrection or foreign interference. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The committee ways and means has agreed to give Mr. Walker of Massachusetts a hearing on his bond bill, introduced yesterday in the house. MILITIA CHARGED STRIKERS

Two Men Slightly Injured by Contact with the Soldiers' Bayonets.

SITUATION SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Cars Run with Great Irregularity and Mer Constantly Being Interfered with by Strikers-Police Make 1 Few Arrests.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 19.-Three thousand nen are under arms in Brooklyn tonight. Rioting has been the order of the day, and the strikers had some serious clashes with the militia this evening. The presence of the militia did not tend to prevent the mob from making numerous assaults on conductors and motormen who had taken posttions with the tied up roads. In many instances nonunion men were badly hurt, and so fierce were the attacks of the strikers tonight that the soldiers had to resort to the bayonet. Several strikers or sympathizers were bayoneted, and the situation is considered the gravest that has confronted the authorities for many years. So threatening, too, had become the attitude of the mobs that 200 men who had been secured by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company abandoned their work in a body tonight The strikers threatened them with violence or death, and the newly engaged men not only left work, but departed from the city as weil. Even the Board of Mediation and Arbitration has given up its attempt at recon ciling the two factions. Commissioners Robertson and Purcell have apparently abandoned any hope of affecting a compro-mise for the present at least, for after the board adjourned this evening they left town, declaring that the board had been able to

accomplish nothing. The most serious side of the matter is the probability of a general strike being ordered. Rumors were abroad through the day that the elevated men would go out in sympathy the elevated men would go out in sympathy with the surface men. These rumors were denied as frequently as they were made. Despite all contradictions, however, several of the leaders of the "L" informed a representative of the Associated press that the probability of a sympathetic strike was good. Conferences on the subject had been hald and it had been dealed to give the held and it had been decided to give the surface men all the aid possible. It was said by the "L" leaders that it was not at all unlikely that a strike would be ordered on Monday morning.

GRAND MASTER SOVEREIGN COMING. Grand Master Sovereign is expected in Brooklyn tomorrow and he will attempt to do what the Board of Arbitration has failed to do, conciliate the presidents of the various roads. Master Workman Connely, however, said that he did not know of Sovereign's rumored intention of taking a hand in the ques-

There was a conference of police captains tonight and it was decided to rigidly enforce the excise law tomorrow. It was regarded by the authorities as extremely necessary that no liquor be sold to the strikers durin the present troubles, and hereafter a sharp outlook will be kept on the saloons in the vicinity of the car stables. Superintendent e Police Campbell tonight issued a statement that he had been notified that the Brooklyn Railway company will put their lines in operation at 8 c'clock. The lines are the Green Point, Third and Hamilton avenues and some other lines. The chief of police, in conjunc-tion with the militia, will make a special preparation for the opening of these lines. Notice is given that a further force of militia will be ordered out, the impression having been obtained late tonight that the strikers had made special arrangements to meet the railroad officials on their grounds. SUBSISTENCE FOR THE MILITIAMEN.

Twenty-five thousand sandwiches and 100 gallons of coffee have been ordered for the

gallons of coffee have been ordered for the militiamen now on duty.

The Prospect Park reservoir station is guarded by 100 men under command of Captain Tobias, while Captain Stokes has 150 men at he car sheds at Flatbush. Privates do not enter upon the campaign with any degree of enthusiasm. In the strike of 1892 they had a long slege of service at Bluff protecting railroad property and they Bluff protecting railroad property, and the profess to fear that if they should be kept on duty now for more than thirty-six hours their employers will come to the conclusion that membership in the National guard is not compatible with efficiency in business Many are talking of resigning from their

companies. A car of the Putnam avenue line was attacked by a mob of strikers this morning near the vacant lots on Haisey street between Ralph and Howard avenues. man Kelly and Conductor Hawkins were badly beaten and the latter had to be removed to a hospital. The police charged the mob and arrested one man. Another car of the same line was also attacked and the motorman beaten

A car on the Halsey street line in charge of Conductor Joseph Whalen was held up at the corner of Ralph avenue and Halsey street by a large crowd of strikers tried to induce the motorman and conductor to quit. Failing in this a rush was made for the motorman, but he held on with all his might. Conductor Whalen was also attacked, but before the strikers could do any damage they were dispersed by the police.

POLICE CHARGED THE MOB. Companies F and G of the Seventh regi-nent were sent to the East New York depot A crowd of strikers had collected there to prevent cars being started. The police prevent cars being started. The police charged the mob and used their clubs freely Two strikers were badly hurt. Nearly 1,600 strikers and sympathizers waylaid two Broadway cars near Flushing avenue and carried off the motorman and conductor as prisoners. The police were powerless to prevent the ac-The calling out of the troops seems to have aggravated instead of alleviated the situation It has caused indignation among the labor organizations and there is a prospect that other trades will be called upon to strike in

sympathy.

Master Workman Connelly said to a re porter that a general strike may be expected before Sunday.

Two cars of the Fulton street line, one flying a United States mail flag, reached Williams place and Fulton street at 1:40 p. m. This is two blocks from the Fulton street station. A crowd of about 1,400 strikers surrounded the cars and chased the four policemen from them. Passengers and a number of nonunion men were also driven off. Police reinforcements are on the way to the scene. The motormen deserted their posts and the cars are now at the mercy of the mob. The trolley wires were cut at Manhattan crossing and Stone avenue in two places. The mob is constantly increasing and

serious trouble is expected.

Two more Fulton street cars were held up at Williams place and Fulton street. The The Sumner avenue line is blocked, the circuit having been burned out by inexper-

The trolley wires were cut by the strikers t Fulton street and Nostrand avenue. They were repaired, however, by the company but less than an hour later were again cut further down the street.

About thirty-five nonunlonists who were in the cars on their way to the Fulton street station were induced by the strikers to join

President M. J. Connelly of the executive coard of district assembly 75, Knights of Labor, said at noon: "The situation is a very serious one. The calling out of the militia has intensified the struggle between the railroad corporation and the men. I favor the calling out of all the labor unions as the best means of ending the present difficulty."

their ranks.

MAY CALL OUT THE RAILROADERS. It was rumored that all railroad employes a Brooklyn would be called out tomorrow. Mr. Connelly, however, would neither affirm nor deny the report. From the nature of his replies to questions it was gathered that the matter was under consideration by the ex-

matter was under consideration by the ex-ccutive board.

The Bergen street line sent out three cars this morning. They proceeded as far as Van-derbilt avenue, where they became stalled and were compelled to return to the depot. The officials dispatched three other cars, the first of which was a sweeper, the next a sait car and the remaining one a passenger car, over the Sumner line. When the train reached Sumner avenue and Dean airest angry mobs of women and boys surrounded the cars and anowballed the men vigorously.

Aiderman J. McGann has contributed \$1,000 to aid the strikers. The railroad companies

have not fulfilled their agreement with Mayor Schieren to open up all their lines. But few cars are running, and they are in charge of

militia at the Jamaica car stables were

forced to charge a big mob three times since 6 o'clock. The first time the strikers gathered at the stable and jeered the soldiers. The officer in command drew his men up in line and gave an order to charge. The mob was driven back to the houses on the oppo-site side of the street and fell pell mel through the doorways and down cellars, and in fact, wherever they could find a place of escape. One person, Charles Wilson, was injured by being stabled in the back with a bayonet. He was taken to a temporary hospital establishment by Assistant Surgeon Belcher, in one of the empty car houses, where his wound was dressed. It was only a slight flesh wound. At 7:10 and again at 7:30 the militia charged the mob, which had become once again threatening. The strikers and their friends had begun to gather in front of the car house and jeered which began to close around the car house. Colonel Eddy called out his peserves in the barns, formed them into line, stretching them along the street for a distance of 250 feet and then gave the order to advance. Some of the strikers and their sympathizers took issue with the militia and stopped to argue the point. The temper of the crowd necessitated a third charge. Again the soldiers advanced on the mob and drove it from the street at the point of the bayonet. A second man was wounded. His name is Thomas Nolan, a compositor. He fell and was struck on the left knee with a bayonet the hands of some unknown guardsman He was removed to his home STRIKERS RIOTING.

p. m.—The strikers have been for the last three-quarters of loting an hour in the vicinity of the car stables, on Jamaica avenue. In the Twenty-sixth ward they are hurling bricks and stones in every direction. The military scattered the crowd time and time again. Several men and women were wounded. Eugene Williams was stabbed in the back by a bayonet. Philip Tighe was also stabbed by a bayonet. man whose name could not be learned, while attempting to pass through the line, received a similar wound by a guardsman, whose bayonet was pointed in the direction of the fleeing crowd. The militia drove the rioters down Alabama and Georgia avenues several times, chasing them from the stables as far as four blocks. The situation at this place s a serious one. Several ambulances have been sent to the scene of the riot. 11 p. m .- It is rumored that a man had

been killed by the militia in eastern New York. The rioters are still rioting. The militia, under Major Cochran of the eenth regiment, charged the strikers several times. One hundred mounted police have been sent to the scene of the riot. Soldiers are charging the mob in all directions. Fif-teen ambulance calls have been sent out. A squad of 100 policemen has also been

During the rioting in the vicinity of the Alabama avenue barns some of the strikers retreated to the roofs of the houses and heaved down stones onto the troops. Some idea of the violence of the fighting may be gathered when it is known that from the immediate neighborhood fifteen ambulance calls were sent to St. Mary's hospital. The battle waged fiercely up and down the short block on Alabama avenue, between the rallroad depot and Atlantic avenue. The soldiers drove many of the strikers into the saloons which lined both sides of the street, and kept them prisoners in there. Aided by a reserve and a mounted squad, they then drove the remainedr of the rioters across Atlantic avenue and down a side street. In the meantime additions to the strikers' were being made from the surrounding districts.

Scores of sympathizers from this ever in creasing mob mounted to the elevated rail-road tracks and from this point of vantage hurled missiles of ervery conceivable kind at the members of the national guard, nearly half of whom were struck and more or less wounded. So serious indeed had the state of affairs become that as soon as the strikers had been driven from their vantage ground Major Cochran, in command of the guardsmen, sent an emphatic request to headquarters for reinforcements. Two companies were soon upon the scene. By this time, aight all was quiet on the battlefield.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Manderson's Busy Day. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-(Special Tele gram.)—Sanator Manderson today presented in the senate the credentials of his succes-

sor, Senator John M. Thurston. Senator Manderson presented a petition from local union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, of Lincoln, favoring the

of Carpenters, of Lincoln, favoring the passage of the house bill for the appointment of a strike commission.

The senator today sent a letter to Comptroller of the Currency Eckles, recommending the appointment of O. C. Boll of Red Cloud, as receiver of the Kearney National bank of Kearney. In his letter the senator says Bell has been receiver of the First National bank of Red Cloud and is eminently fitted for the position.

Senator Manderson has written the Nebraska State Board of Transportation recommending the appointment of R. O. Hodge as secretary of the board.

In response to a number of petitions the senator has urged the superintendent of the railway mail service to reinstate M. L. Dunlap of Schuyler.

Rev. T. B. Gardner of Lincoln has written Senator Manderson asking the senator to endorse him for appointment as chaplain of the Ninth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara. The senator says that he has already recommended the appointment of a clergyman residing at Chadron, and therefore cannot comply with Gardner's request.

Senator Manderson has donated his quota of garden seeds from the Agricultural department to William N. Nason, chairman of the Nebraska State Relief committee. These amount to 1,500 packages, containing ten smaller papers of seeds each.

Congressman Meiklejohn today presented the protest of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical association against the internal revenue tax on alcohol in the arts.

Banker Charles Grable of Crawford was at the capitol today to see Congressman Mercer.

Senator Kyle today proposed an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$20,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to purchase a tract of land in the James river valley, South Dakota, not to exceed 160 acres, to sink an artesian well and to conduct an agricultural farm according to the latest improved method of irrigation.

Urgency Deficiency Disagreement Reported. passage of the house bill for the appointnent of a strike commission.

rrigation.

rgency Deficiency Disagreement Reported. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-When Senator Cockrell presented the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill today he that an agreement had been reached on all that an agreement had been reached on all the senate amendments except two, one of which decreased the number of income tax special agents from ten to three, the other being Senator Hill's amendment in regard to the questions to be asked of income tax payers. Cockrell stated that all the members of the conference had been of the opinion that the adoption of the Hill amendment would render the law far more inquisitorial in character than it would without it. Mr. Cockrell moved that the senate adopt the disagreement, which motion was agreed to, and then moved that the senate recede from its disagreeing amendments. The Hawaiian incident prevented any final action on the conference report, and it will come up Monday.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Major John V. Lauderdale, surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East on expiration of his leave of absence and will report for duty at Fort Omaha. Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Tilton, deputy surgeon general, is relieved from duty at Omaha, and will relieve as medical director Colonel Charles B. Byrne, assistant surgeon general, Department of Dakota. Colonel Byrne, upon being relieved, will report for duty as medical director, Department of the East, First Lieutenant James B. Irwin, Fourth cavalry, is granted one month extended leave; Second Lieutenant Delamere Skarritt, Fifth artillery, three days extended. News for the Army. Some New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- (Special Tele gram.)—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska-Mirage, Sheridan county, T. J. Mohler, vice H. N. Merrill, removed. Iowa-Clayton, Clayton county, C. W. Bothmer, vice M. R. Sheldon, re-

Pension Examining Surgeons WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. Henry S. Summers was today appointed an examining surgeon at Wes Point, Neb., and Dr. E. Beeson at Miracle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-(Special Tele gram.) A postoffice has been established at Hooker, Turner county, S. D., with New-ton S. Waterman as postmanter,

## MOVING FOR FORECLOSURE

Petition in the Union Pacific Case Filed Yesterday.

MATTER WAS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

General Opinion Among Parties Interested is that the Order Will Issue-Present Receivers Will Likely Be Reappointed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Before Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court today Attorneys Winslow S. Pierce the soldiers. There were several personal and R. S. Hall of Omaha, representing F. encounters between the guards and the mob Gordon Dexter and Oliver Ames, second, and R. S. Hall of Omaha, representing F. trustees for first mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific Rallway company, filed a bill of complaint setting forth that the interest on the \$27,000,000 of first mortgage bends had been defaulted January 1, 1895, and asking the foreclosure of the mortgage and appointment of separate receivers for that division of the Union Pacific covered by the mortgage and known as the main line. John M. Thurston represented the Union Pacific receivers, and W. R. Keily represented the road. Mr. Pierce, for the trustees, also presented a form of order closely following that in the Denver Pacific case, and asked that it be made the order of the court, After considerable general discussion by counsel of the proper verbiage of the order, the court took the matter under advisement and will render a decision later, probably the first of next week.

> The discussion between the attorneys and Judge Sanborn partook of the nature of a friendly interchange of opinion, and while nothing was definitely stated it seemed to be generally accepted by the counsel for both sides that the order asked would issue, though the exact terms, of course, remained with the judge for final determination. The principal subject of discussion was the protection of the present receivership creditors, and as a result of the exchange of views it was practically agreed that the order to issue should protect in every way the claims of creditors under the so-called Ames suit. Not only the funds in the hands of the receivers at present, but any further earnings necessary to meet said claim would be set aside for that purpose after due process of law. As explained by Mr. Pierce, the main purpose of the application was to law. place the old main line of the Union Pacific, that portion specifically covered by the terms of the first mortgage, under separate management, though it is ex-pected that the same individuals will act as receivers. Most of the argument indulged in was as to details of management, the idea being to so arrange as to permit the carnings of the main line to stand by themselves and, therefore, in a position to be subject to the equities of the first mortgage. At the same time the representatives of the bondholders desired the operation of the branches as well as the main line in such manner as to carefully guard all sources of income-raising of

The bill of complaint, as filed, is a purely formal statement of the terms of the mortgage, the default in interest, the relation of the first mortgage to the others and the position of the main line and the branches toward each other. The order asked for is, as stated, practically the same as that issued in the case of the Denver Pacific.

Prior to bringing his bill of complaint, Mr.

Pierce stated that the matter of asking an order of foreclousre and the appointment of receivers was purely one of form. He said that it was being done on all of the Union Pacific lines when the interest was defaulted, and denied that it was done for the purpose of stirring up congress. He said the first mortgage bondholders wanted protection, and were taking the customary course. He further stated that the present receivers, known as the Ames receivers, would doubtless be reappointed. Mr. Pierce says that so many limbs have been lopped off the Union Pacific system under the present re ceivership that it has been pretty well stripped. The new receivership, if directed, will take the place of the old receiverships on all lines affected by the first mortgage. Foreclosure suits similar to this have instituted in the case of the Oregon Short Line, the Utah Southern, the Utah & Northern, and in fact in many places on the ystem where the coupons are in default. The same procedure will doubtless follow

everywhere on the system.
United States Circuit Judge Caldwell, in conversation with a reporter, made a sug-gestion in regard to the case. He said: "I am not now speaking as a judge nor as a lawyer, but, if I were a politician in con-gress, I would propose a scheme which, if it could be made to pass the senate, would settle the whole matter. I would introduce bill to have the government buy up the first mortgage and run the road itself. That would settle the transcontinental rate ques-tion and would straighten the whole matter

## ADVANCING WESTERN RATES.

Rate Sheet Will Be Ready to Make the Raise Effective February 15. CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The western lines have agreed on a date on which to advance the rates to Colorado, Utah and Pacifio coast points to the tariff published some weeks since. Owing to the difficulty in preparing the rate schedules the advance will

ot be made until February 15. The Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul has stirred up the western roads who are making a protest against the cutting of rates, which it agrees is being done in favor of the thatrical companies. It declares that it will from this time meet whatever rates atrical or other parties.

A quarterly dividend of \$2 has been de-

clared from the net earnings of the Pullman company, payable February 15.



## MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

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