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THE QUEEN'S EMISSARY.

The Other Side of the Hawaiian Trouble Explained.

RECOGNIZED BY BRITIAN.

An Emissary of the Queen Arrives On His Way to Washington But is Very Reluctant as to the Trouble There.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The Australia did not dock until 9 a. m. and it was nearly 10 before the passengers were ashore. Paul Neuman, a member of the ex-queens cabinet, was on board, on his way to Washington to lay the deposed Queen Liliuokalani's case before the State department.

Mr. Neuman was not inclined to be communicative. He said that owing to the nature of his mission, he must reserve his remarks until he reached Washington. "With Prince David Kawananakoa, the nephew of the late King Kalakaua, I am a bearer of dispatches to the State department at Washington," said Mr. Neuman. "The dispatches, the nature of which I cannot disclose, state the queen's position in a manner that I am sure will have considerable weight with the president and secretary of state."

"What is the queen's disposition toward the United States?" was asked.

"She is as friendly to the United States as anybody on the island, and if the United States wants to annex Hawaii, she is perfectly willing, if it is done properly. The statement that the new constitution promulgated by the queen, and which precipitated the trouble, would disfranchise the whites, is untrue," continued the queen's emissary. "The whites on the island would simply have to become naturalized citizens, the same as in the United States, before they could vote. The queen and the natives objected to having a lot of foreigners, owing their allegiance to other countries, to come in and run their government for them."

"It is also untrue that the new constitution was only the forerunner of an attempt to confiscate the property of foreigners and drive them from the islands. In these days a small country like Hawaii does not treat subject to great powers like the United States and Great Britain in that manner."

"How do the queen and native regard the action of Minister Stevens in raising the United States flag and establishing a protectorate?" was asked.

"The queen and her loyal subjects have no objection if the United States chooses to act in such a manner," said Mr. Neuman with a significant shrug of the shoulders.

The British minister has recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the islands pending further advice from his home government. Matters have been moving along very quiet since the provisional government took hold. Martial law still prevails and though no hardships, the people both natives and foreigners chafe under the restriction. No arrests have been made, and only for the presence of armed men in the streets the usual quiet prevails.

On the day the steamer left flags on all public buildings were at half mast on account of the drowning of Minister Stevens' eldest daughter.

Rumors of the intended protectorate began flying as early as 8:30 on the morning of February 1. At 8:45 a. m. men from the cruiser Boston left the armory, marched into the government building grounds and drew up in front of the building, together with three companies of volunteers. The proclamation of the protectorate was read, the United States flag was hoisted over the building and saluted by the troops and the cannon of the Boston. Owing to the fact that some foreigners and one or two newspapers are striving to bring discredit on the new government, this action was deemed necessary for the quiet of the island.

As the steamer left all was quiet, with no indications of any attempt at resistance to the protectorate, Messrs. Neuman and Prince David were passengers on the steamer, ostensibly going to Washington to present the queen's side of the question.

The provisional legislature has been busy passing laws for the government of the islands. An oath of allegiance to the provisional government as against the overthrown monarchy was prescribed and generally taken. It does not effect allegiance to any other foreign country. An act was also passed prohibiting the importation of firearms or explosives, defining treason and organizing the Hawaiian National guard.

The deposed queen has retired to her sea-side house. It is not believed she will be able to make any headway against the new government.

Among the passengers on the Australia from Honolulu was J. F. Bush, editor of the native paper called The Voice of the People. Editor Bush is a native Hawaiian and said: "The action of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse in landing armed sailors from the Boston was entirely unwarranted. They were not needed and the natives bitterly resented it. The trouble is that the natives wanted to govern their own country and were opposed by a lot of foreigners, who were afraid that their interests would be imperilled. There was no such danger, for the native Hawaiians are civilized people and respect the rights of others. The action of Minister Stevens in raising the United States flag and declaring a protectorate was a high-handed outrage and is so regarded by the Hawaiian people. They are perfectly willing to hold close relations with the United States, but want to have a voice as to what those relations shall be and how they shall come about."

FIRE BY A MOSLEM MOB.

COTSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—The United States legation here has learned that a Moslem mob burned the American girls' college in Marsovan, because the director, Dr. Herrick, was believed to be the instigator of offensive political agitation. Political placards had been posted on the walls of the college but Dr. Herrick explained to the governor that this was done without his consent. The governor was unwilling or unable to protect the college, for he made no effort to defend it against the mob.

FATAL DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

BOOEE, Ia., Feb. 13.—A curious and fatal disease has broken out among cattle in the eastern part of this and western part of Story counties. It is what has been called heretofore foot and mouth disease, but Prof. Stalker, state veterinary surgeon, has investigated and pronounced the disease ergotism. A herd of fifty cattle owned by Parley Sheldon of Ames, and kept on his farm about a mile out of that city, was six months ago as fine a bunch of cattle as would be looked for, and were fast fattening for market, a dozen or more being ready for beef. Today half of them are dead, and all but probably half a dozen of the remainder will have to be killed. The diseases killing them is caused by eating ergot, a fungus growth on wild rye, which is on the stalk where the head of grain should be. It grows on low ground among wild hay and is eaten with this by the cattle, causing circulation to stop at the extremities and resulting in gangrene setting in at the hoof or ankle joints. The feet die and drop off, the animals become weak and emaciated before this occurs. The stiff beards in the wild rye make the mouth of the cattle sore, which causes the disease at first to be called foot and mouth disease. It is the same disease that was discovered six or eight years ago in Kansas. Investigation at that time failed to locate the cause of the trouble. Prof. Stalker examined the feed of the cattle and found this wild rye with ergot in the wild hay, which is poisonous to horses and sheep, as well as cattle, though in a less degree. There seems to be no cure for the cattle once affected. The poisonous heads of rye are almost exclusively found in the hay of wet lands.

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A BIG WAR AT TOPEKA.

Rough and Tumble Street Fight and Noses are Punched.

FEARS AS TO THE RESULT

Both Speakers Swear in Large Numbers of Assistant Sergeants—Warrants Out for the Arrest of Two Populists.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 14.—War is on in real earnest between the two houses of the legislature and blows have been exchanged. There are now open threats by the populists of sensational hostilities and at any moment there may be something more than the talk which has been so long indulged in. An attempt today by deputy sergeants-at-arms of the republican house to arrest Ben C. Rich, clerk of the populist house, on orders from the republicans, caused a conflict during which two republicans were knocked down and several men on both sides were badly bruised by blows of fists. The encounter occurred in the very center of the city and created the greatest excitement. What will be the outcome of the trouble no one attempted to foretell, but it is generally agreed that tomorrow will witness the most exciting scenes known in Kansas for years.

W. F. Hoch of Marion arose in the republican house at 11:35 o'clock this morning and, after reviewing the history of the muddle, said that the people of the state were tired of the waste of time and demanded that it get down to business. He knew only two ways to settle the question—either to knock down or to go into the courts. He did not believe in the knockdown policy, but he was satisfied the courts would bring about a settlement. He thereupon offered a resolution for the arrest of Ben C. Rich, the populist clerk, on the charge of disturbing the legal house by his actions. The sergeants-at-arms succeeded in finding Rich, after considerable search, in the parlor of the Dutton hotel, read the warrant to him and demanded that he accompany them. John W. Briedenthal, Fred Baily and others interfered in behalf of Rich and immediately there was a great crowd of people in the hotel. After a brief struggle the crowd moved out upon the street, and with Rich in custody of both republicans and populists, up the avenue.

At the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenue the republicans tried to run Rich over to the Copeland house and a warlike scene followed. In the struggle Representative Ryan knocked one of the republican sergeants-at-arms down and immediately astride of him, while John W. Briedenthal had to use force to get rid of a republican who was trying to pull him away from Rich. Other men exchanged blows but nobody was seriously hurt.

In the end the populists got their man away and took him to the governor's office, from where, a few minutes later, he was triumphantly escorted into the hall of the house of representatives, his wife holding one arm and Representative Wordsworth of Anderson the other. His appearance in the hall was greeted with cheers and clapping of hands.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Panama investigation committee of the national house met here today and examined Bayard, who at various times accepted the position of general agent, secretary and purchasing agent of the panama company. He declared that he never made any disbursements except those he was officially authorized to make. He was instructed to appear this afternoon, with his books and papers. Secretary Colne of the American commission testified that he turned over his books to General Bristow six months ago.

Nathan Appleton of Boston was the first witness called after the recess. In 1879 he received a letter from De Lesseps asking him to accept the position of general agent of the canal company in this country. His idea was that the share of the company should be placed on sale by the national banks of this country. He estimated the cost of the canal at \$200,000,000. In 1880 a subscription for \$60,000,000 of the stock was opened in this country

and was a great success. The amount was covered three times over. At that time he had not heard of the American committee. He had drawn a salary \$4,000 a year as general agent of the company ever since, through the banking house of J. & W. S. Seligman. To earn this salary he did all he could to promote the interests of the project by writing articles for the papers, having himself interviewed, etc. He did not know what inducements were offered Thompson to give up the secretaryship of the navy and accept the presidency of the American company.

LAKELWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet through the United Press this evening. They are as follows: Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo postmaster-general.

On making the announcements, Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptance and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herber and others who have been mentioned are still under consideration. A conference which will probably settle Mr. Hoke Smith's chances one way or the other will be held at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York some day this week.

Senator John Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. J. Neely of the same state had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland today. They put in a strong claim for a representative in the cabinet from Kansas. Senator Martin urged the selection of ex-Governor G. W. Glick and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind as to the chances of his candidacy.

Henry Waterman and wife of Lincoln came down Tuesday morning, returning in the evening.

From whisperings here and there among financial men it is safe to guess that one of these days the news-papers of this town will have some big news to print about the organization of a bank to fill the void left by the collapse of the Capital National. One underground report has it that some of the "big men" of the Burlington railway are going to back the bank heavily, and that it will be a larger bank in every way than any now in the field. Nothing more definite can be given than this rumor which may or may not be founded on fact.—Lincoln Journal

AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

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Read of Cuticura. Got the Remedies. Relief Immediate and Cure Speedy and Complete.

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