ANNEXATION

Arrangements Completed for the Reception of Hawaiian's Revolutionists.

WILL BE GIVEN AN IMMEDIATE AUDIENCE

Everybody in Washington Impatiently Awaiting the Arrival of the Commissloners-Imformal Discussion of the Subject in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Everybody in Washington is impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners, who ought to reach here early tomorrow afternoon. Quarters have been secured for the commissioners at Wormley's hotel, which is one of the best known hostelries in this city, and which, curiously enough, is owned and managed by a

It has finally been determined that Secre ary of State Foster will not resign and will defer his journey to Paris as the agent of America in the Bering sea arbitration until March 4. It has been supposed ever since the news of the revolution at Honolulu that Secretary Foster would cancel the arrangement to sale from New York on next Wednesday, but not until today did the president finally determine to request Secretary Foster to remain in Washington during the reception of the Hawaiian commissioners and the settlement of the question of protectorate or annexation.

This can be done the more easily since the first meeting of the international tribunal in Paris on February 23, will be merely formal for the purpose of exchanging credentials, and will be followed by immediate adjournment for a month. Both the American commissioners will be there, as well as the American consul so that our side of the Bering sea case will in no way suffer in the absence of Mr. Foster.

No definite arrangements have yet been

made for the reception of the Hawaiian commissioners by the president and secre-tary of state. It is probable that Mr. Walt with, who was the Hawaiian minister here representing the government of Queen Lilinokalani, but whose diplomatic status is just now a matter of uncertainty, may be requested by the commissioners to make the necessary arrangements for an audience. If the commissioners arrive early enough tomorrow, it is possible that there may be ough for a visit to the white house or

dentials could be examined by Secretary Foster on Saturday.

The senate held a long executive session today, during which the Hawaiian affair was informally discussed chiefly for the purpose of making clear to senators not familiar with the subject, the history of the diplomatic re-lations between the United States and

Saturday, otherwise they may not go to the white house until Monday, although the cre-

SPEEDING TOWARD WASHINGTON.

Hawaiian Commissioners Racing Against Time and Weather.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.-Probably the most pover and important long distance race in American history is rapidly approaching a climax. The prize at stake is the political and commercial control of the cross roads of the Pacific, the Hawaiian islands. The result involves the possibility of a clash of arms between two of the greatest nations of earth, America and Great Britain. The participants in the race are Colonel Cleghorn of San Francisco. uncle of Princess Kirulana, heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, and the commissioners of the provisional government of that country. The race is to end in Washington and is to

decide the fate of the islands.

Immediately on hearing of the revolution in Hawaii Colonel Clephorn packed his grip and started post haste for Washington, thereby getting twelve hours the start of the commissioners of the provisional govern-ment. The latter learned of it and began a race against him to secure the ears of the government at Washington. Engines are being crowded to their fullest capacity, for the difference in time may be equalized by the office hours of the department officials at Washington. Despite the fact of the great start of the princess' uncle, the couriers of the provincial government may reach the ears of the State department about the same time. It will then be an equal fight in placing the situation before the United States with no opportunity for partiality formed in advance. tunity for partiality formed in advance

Delayed by Bad Weather.

That the race was on in earnest was apparent in the bustle and activity of the officials of the train dispatcher's office of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in this city. What was worrying the officials was the fact that owing to the blizzard the train from the west which connected with the Description. which connected with the Pennsylvania limited for the national capital was over two hours late. The ambassadors were due here at 9:30 a. m., but were then far to the west of the city, with a flerce snow storm blowing. So the limited had no option but to proceed without them. The reason of all the hubbub was the discovery that Colonel Cleghorn left Chicago for Washington last night about the time the commissioners, the provisional Hawaiian government were in Omaha. Cleghorn's object in hurrying to Washington was to present a plea in behalf of his niece, Kaiulana as heir to the throne, claiming she would give a more satisfactory government than Queen Lilinokalani, saying she was a strong, brainy woman, well educated, capable of ruling the islands and not tinctured with the strong nativism which characterizes the deposed

He said further that he was anxious to correct false impressions likely to be made to President Harrison and cabinet. In case his mission should prove unsuccessful, he said he would pro-ceed to Great Britain and lay the case before that country. Cleghorn is due in Washing-ton at 6 o'clock tonight, which will be too late for an audience until tomorrow, and probably not until neen of that day. The revolutionists have considered all this, and knowing they could catch the 2:30 train on the Fort Wayne road, feel they will be able to reach Washington tomor.ow after-moon. By going direct to the State department as soon as State department as soon as they reach Washington the chances are they might get an audience about the same time as Cleghorn. There would then be an equal chance—hence the race with the kingdom at

Made a Short Stay in Chicago. The revolutionists arrived here three hours

It was 12:25 when the overland train bearing the Hawaiian commissioners reached the Northwestern depot.

After a hasty greeting to some Chicago friends the commissioners bundled into an omnibus and were driven hurriedly to the Fort Wayne depot, and after not over half an hour inside the city limits, were speeding castward over the Pennsylvania road for Washington.

Chairman Thurston said to a reporter: Chairman Thurston said to a reporter:
"What course we shall pursue at the capitol
will depend entirely on our reception by the
government. We will present our credentials from the provisional government to the
State department, and the statement of our
position as prepared by United States Minister Stevens. I cannot say what our action
will be further than that. I wish it understood that there is no politics connected will be further than that. I wish it under-stood that there is no polities connected with this matter. The present provisional government of Hawaii was formed and is up-held by the best element of her population. Men who have spent their money to make Men who have spent their money to make the island what it is are back of the move-ment, and their sole desire is to see Hawaii reach that state of development which her climate and natural resources entitle her to."

DON'T KNOW HIM.

Dr. Mott Smith Unacquainted with Princess

Kalulani's Alleged Uncle. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.-Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawailan representative in Washington, was this afternoon shown a copy of the dispatch from Chicago containing the statement of John M. Cleghorn, claiming to be an uncle of the Princess

Kalutani, heir apparent to the Hawalian throne. Mr. Cleghorn, the dispatch says, was on his way to Washington forty-eight hours in advance of the commissioners of the bours in advance of the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii for the purpose of asking President Harrison to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, with the Princess Kaiulani as queen.

Dr. Smith said: "Mr. Cleghorn may be what he asserts himself to be—the brother of the father of the princess, but I never heard of him. I have known Mr. A. S. Cleghorn, the princess' father, for many years, and I rather think that if there had been such a brother as John I should have been made aware of it. Unless Mr. Clegby some means, was made aware e revolution in Hawaii before the ar rival of the Claudia at San Francisco, he could not have left there, at the very outside, more than twenty-four hours in advance of the commissioners, for they remained in that city but that length of time after their arrival from Hawaii. If Mr. Cleghorn was forty-eight hours in advance of the commissioners, he should have reached Washington yesterday afternoon or this morning at the latest. I have not heard of his arrival, however, and your message is the first news I have had of the existence of the gentleman, or of his errand

2 WO MURDERS, FOUR LYNCHINGS. Bloody Record of One Day in a Virginia

RICHLANDS, Va., Feb. 2.—The following are the particulars of the double murder and quadruple lynchings mentioned in these dispatches last night: A. Rateliff and Ben Shortridge, country merchants, came to Richlands to buy goods. On the return trip they camped with wagons for the night. Yesterday morning their bodies were found covered with blood, having evidently been murdered for the purpose of rob-bery. Suspleion fell on four negroes, Searching parties at once started out. The first of the negroes, Jerry Brown, was ar-rested, and after satisfactory evidence of guilt was obtained he was strong up. Later in the day Spencer Branch, John Johnson and Sam Ellerson were captured and the officers sam flierson were captured and the officers started with them by a roundabout way to the court house. The neighbors of the mur-dered men, learning of the fact, organized and overtook them, and took the prisoners from the officers and swung them to a tree. The mob is said to be pursuing two other

Regarding the Parks.

The superintendent of the Omaha park system has submitted his annual report, which has been placed in the hands of the park commission. In Hanseom park he says that the commission constructed two green houses and a boiler house at a cost of \$3,000. A large number of evergreen and forest trees were planted and portions of the park beautifled by the planting of flowers. The driveways were surfaced and graveled, thus making them permanent roadbeds. On the south side of the park the sidewalk was extended along Creighton avenue. In speaking of the artesian well, Mr. Adams informs the commission that it has reached a depth of 1,070 feet, but that flowing water is not yet in sight. During the year the north boulevard was improved by the grading, grubbing and surfacing up the ground. The south boulevard was surveyed, but nothing was done in

the way of improving.
In Elmwood park the commission expended a considerable sum of money in grading the drives and in planting trees. In Bemis park there was nothing done until late in the fall. This spring Mr. Cleveland will submit his ns for the improvement of the park. Up to this date the superintendent has experionced considerable difficulty in growing trees and flowers in Jefferson square, owing to the fact that the noxious gases from the smelter have proven fatal to the vegetation, denuding it of vegetation.

Arranged for a Debate.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.-Messrs, W. G. Brownson and L. L. Wells of the Yale union met Messrs. Erdman and Cochran of the Princeton debating societies at New York last night and completed arrangements for the first annual debate between the two colleges. It will be held at Princeton March 15. The question which has been chosen for discussion is: "Resolved, That the Peaceful Annexation of Canada Would Be Beneficial to the United States. It was decided last night to have no judges. Yale chose the negative and Princeton will support the affirmative.

For the first time in the history of the

recent intercollegiate debates, the custom of rebuttals will be adopted.

Adventures of a Chicago Fly Cop. New York, Feb. 2.—Among the passengers

on the North German Lloyd steamship Sallier, which arrived here from Bremen last night was Detective Charles B. Hefler of Chicago who, through his weakness for a good time missed the steamer Aller, which sailed from Bremen, January 10, carrying his prisoner, Jacob David, the Chicago embezzler. David arrived here all right a couple of weeks ago and was taken into custody by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhault. Heffer, after many delays, man-aged to get a steamer. He has the extradition papers with him

Ordered Them Prosecuted.

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2 .- As a result of the controversy between ex-Auditor Pavey and his democratic successor as to the disposition of certain records of funds Lieu tenant Governor Gill, the acting governor. today directed that ex-Auditor Pavey and his bondsmen be prosecuted to the full ex-tent of the law by Attorney General Maloney for irregularities in office and for ab-stracting from the office of the auditor of public accounts certain books, vouchers and papers belonging to the state of Illinois. The mount of the bond is \$50,000.

Dr. Graves' Case.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 2.—The supreme court oday issued an order in the Dr. T. Thatcher Graves case calling for a new trial. Dr. Graves will be brought to Denver at once and the question of bonds settled. His at-torneys say the doctor can give any reasonable bond, and if there is no hitch in the case he will probably be breathing the free air of practical freedom by Saturday night.

Mr. Cleveland's Movements.

Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 2.-Mr. Cleveland returned from the city at 6:05 this evening. He was accompanied by Don M. Dickinson who will remain over night at the Cleveland cottage and return to New York with Mr. Cleveland tomorrow. Mr. Cleveland will be at his office in the Mills building tomorrow and Saturday. After that he will remain at Lakewood until he leaves for Washington.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney's Condition NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Mrs. W. C. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary Whitney, who is eriously ill at her residence, Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, suffering from heart trouble, was reported today to have passed a comfortable night and to be some-what improved. Her condition is encourag-ing, but absolute rest and quiet have been

ordered by the physicians. No News from the City of Peking. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—There is no news of the City of Peking. She is now nine days overdue and the insurance men are becoming alarmed. A premium for insurance is being offered. The incoming ships report severe weather off the Japan coast, and it is thought the Peking has been disabled in one of the numerous gales.

Governor Hogg After Smith's Slayers. Austin, Tex., Feb. 2.-Governor Hogg telegraphed the officials at Lamar to protect the negro, Henry Smith, from mob violence, and after hearing of Smith's fate wired them to take the names of the parties prin-

cipally concerned in the affair for prosecu There is no better proof of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than that it is recommended by leading physicians.

Short in Itis Accounts.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—Dr. Lancaster Drew, treasurer of the Central Savings Fund, Trust and Safe Deposit company, has disappeared. He is \$10,000 short in his ac-

Constipation cured by DeWitt's Early

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Commanding Position of the Hawaiian Group of Islands.

CENTER OF A VAST OCEAN TRAFFIC

Unsurpassed Commercial and Political Advantages - Productive Wealth of the Country-Interests of the United

In climate and fertility Hawaii deserves the title, "The Paradise of the Pacific. There are but few shadows to the lovely pictures of the country painted by travelers but these are overbalanced by the advantages of location. Within the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean the Hawaiian group of inhabited islands occupy a commanding position. They are directly in the track of vessels sailing from our western ports. They are the natural rendezvous for coal and supplies of the trading vessels of three continents-America, Asia and Australia. Besides the harbor at Honolulu, ten miles away is Pearl harbor, a fortified United States naval station, which by the removal of a coral reef could be made one of the most spacious harbors in the world. The entrance to this harbor is such that the trade winds would facilitate the entrance and de parture of ships under sail. As a station for omarine telegraphs to connect the eastern and western hemispheres and as a relay port for Atlantic commerce upon the completion of the Nicaraguan canal, these islands have long claimed special attention.

Hawaii's Strategic Position

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific. Honolulu is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australia from San Francisco or Puget sound. The trade in this line is between kindred peoples, and already includes one line of monthly steamers, with other lines in early prospect. Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua ship canal, to burst in one impetuous tide through the isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicara-gua route. It is this large movement of cean commerce impending in the immediate future which lends the most serious impor-tance to the political relations of the Hawaiian kingdom. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawalian islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international re-

lations of Hawaii of importance.
Although not upon the shortest or "great ircle" route between California and China Honolulu is practically a convenient port of call for steamers upon that line, as many of them now do call. This tendency crease with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It also a natural port to call and supply for sips to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is the great cross-roads of Pacific commerce. More than this. Honolulu is the only cross-roads of the north Pacific—and the north Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4,500 miles from San Francisco and 6,200 from Nicaragua.

No Other Pacific Stations.

At those distances, but far south of the route, lies the poor little haven of Jaiust and a little beyond it that of Strong's island. These are over 2,000 miles beyond Hawaii. Scarcely anywhere else on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean absolutely devoid of land as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. From any point between Panama and Sitka a bird flying westward Hawaii is reached. Beyond Honolulu there is no port available except Guam, and that is only 1,500 miles east of Hong Kong, while being 5,500 from San Francisco and 7,500 from Nicaragua. Honolulu alone suitably divides the distances, being 4.250 miles from Nicaragua and from Hong Kong. Jalust, Strong's island and Bonabee are too far south of the route to be considered. By the geographical necessity of the case everything centers at Honolulu, as the only port of call. The larger part of the steamers crossing the Pacific will find it expedient to coal at Honolulu. It seems certain that all those to and from Nicaragua will do so. Within ten years Honolulu will clearly have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them and this

in addition to her present trade. It is true that steamships can make the run of 9,000 miles from Nicaragua to Hong Kong or Yokohama without replenishing their bunkers. It will not, however, ordi-narily pay to do that. The storage of the necessary coal will displace just so much paying freight.

Extensive Traffic.

This will be a formidable increase of busiess, and must materially affect the commer cial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii. The amount of tonnage likely to come through the canal soon after its opening is roughly estimated at 10,000,000 tons per annum. This is equivalent to five ships of 3,000 tons per day, together with fifteen ships of 1,000 tons. This will steadily and rapidly increase, as has the Suez traffle. Now, it seems not unfair to estimate one-moth of this tonage will be in the Assational to the steam of the seems of the see

Now, it seems not unfair to estimate one-tenth of this tonnage will be in the Asiatic trade, and will call at Honolulu.

This allows for the large proportion of American trade with Asia by way of the Pacific coast, and remaining on the great cir-cle route. The favorable position of Hono-lulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using these islands as the intersecting point for telegraphic as the intersecting point for telegraphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific coast must make Honolulu their first station.

Such extensive commercial change and development as is thus foreshadowed must involve serious political changes for Hawaii. The vast commerce about to traverse the Pacific will imperiously demand adequate shelter and protection of the common port of supply—Honolulu. A government must exist there so strong as to assure complete secur-ity from disturbers within and aggressors without. Such government must possess sufficient enterprise and ability to maintain the largest conveniences of every kind to the ships calling there.

Commercial Importance.

The objection which prudent Americans can have to the Hawaiian annexation scheme from a financial standpoint disappears when the value of commerce at present and future commercial possibilities are considered. The commercial possionates are considered. The value of imports during the year 1890 was nearly \$7,000,000; the exports for the same period were valued at \$13,282,000, making a total foreign commerce of over \$20,000,000, or \$225 for each inhabitant, a larger per capita than that of any other country on earth. Over 32 per cent of this trade was done with the United States, and 73 per cent of the carrying trade was done by American ships. The principal industry is the growth and manufacture of sugar. The amount of capital invested in sugar plantations is over \$21. tal invested in sugar plantations is over \$23,000,000, of which about \$25,000,000 belong to Americans, the balance being held by the

British, Germans and other nationalities. The other industries of the islands are the cultivation of rice, coffee, bananas, nineapples and live stock. The coffee is the finest on earth, and the industry, though comparatively undeveloped, is rapidly attracting capital and promises, to become second only to sugar.

Wealth of the Islands The finances of the present governmen

are in a healthy condithm. The receipts for the two years ending April 1, 1800, were \$2,817,000, and exceeded the current expenditures for the same period \$145,000. The pul-lic debt is \$2,507,000, interest on which is be ing paid at the rate of 4), to 6 per cent. The value of private property is estimated at \$40,000.003. It must be remembered also that the state of industrial development corresponds very closely with that of our newer states, and the present is but a tithe of the possibilities of the future. There is another cause which has created annexation sentiment toward America in preference to England, and that is the islands are laboring under severe commercial pression, owing to the adverse workings of the sugar clause of the present tariff law. Before the enactment of the McKinley bill Hawaiian sugar was admitted duty free under a reciprocity treat. They were then on the same basis as Louisi ana planters. The duty of 2 cents a pound against West India's product represented the Havali and Louisiana margin of profit. The removal of this and the granting of the compensating bounty to Louisiana planter left the Hawalians out in the cold. Exce in favored spots, sugar can no longer raised on the islands except at a loss. fifths of the owners of sugar plantation stocks are Americans, mostly residing in the United States, who want annexation and the same terms of protection that are granted their Louisiana brethren.

Reasons for Annexation.

An additional commercial reason for annexation is that Hawaiian bonds in the mar-kets of the world take rank with those of the turbulent little South American republics, owing to revolutionary scares, although in none of the revolutions has property been

affected or values unsettied.

The lack of real stability in the government has been a source of expense to the United States, for it is deemed advisable to keep a war ship in Honolulu harbor constantly to protect the rights of this govern-ment under a mutually unsatisfactory treaty. This government desires a dominating influence there. The first move looking to that end was in 1876, when a reciprocity treaty was established. By this rice and raw sugar were admitted duty free, giving the Hawalians an advantage of \$60 per ton over other foreign producers. Under stimulus the exports rose from 13,000 tons in 1876 to 130,000 tons in 1890. The revenue of four-fifths of this went to American citizens mostly residing in the United States. Hawaii was appropriately called an outlying

In 1887 supplementary provisions were made by which the time of the treaty was extended and other products came in for free duty, in return for which Kalakaua ceded to the United States the exclusive right to establish and fortify a naval station at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, this right existing only during the life of the treaty, in 1889 Secretary Blaine proposed to make the treaty permanent and to create absolute free trade between the two countries, to make the cession of the naval station permanent, and to pledge to Hawaii full par-ticipation in bounties granted American producers of sugar. Commercially Hawaii was to become one with the United States. There were other provisions looking to the exclusion of other nations, and estab lishing a sort of mild protectorate over the islands. At this time the attorney genera At this time the attorney general was a Canadian named Ashford, who, adroitly using the local political situation, succeeded at the instigation of the Dominion govern-ment and the Canadian Pacific railway in defeating this treaty, promising better terms with Canada, which have not since material-

One by one the South Sea islands have passed under the yoke of European powers, until now only Samoa and Hawaii retain any vestige of independence. On the Hawaiian islands American influence has always been predominant, and this influence has greatly nereased during the last ten years, now this nation is in control of the kingdom in everything except in name.

FLOUR OUTPUT.

What the Minneapolis Mills Have Been Doing for the Past Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—The Northwestern Miller says: The mills ran with exceptional strength last week for this season of the year, grinding over 30,000 barrels daily. The aggregate output was 181 435 barrels against 169,590 barrels for the week before. 137,700 barrels for the corresponding time in 1802, and 129,680 barrels in 1891. One more mill is in operation this week and the production will doubtless be fully as large, if not larger, than that of last week. Greater dullness has characterized the flour market for a week back, the weakness in wheat keeping buyers from trading, except as purchases could be currently disposed of. None of the Minneapolis mills appear to have taken orders equalling their output. Some of them, however, have a considerable amount of orders on their books and attention is being given to filling them. Shipping directions are said to be coming in more promptly than heretofore. The foreign trade is very dull. Nevertheless a limited amount of business is being done right along amount of business is being done right along and the demand for bakers compares very well with that for patents. It is, however, difficult to keep the grades cleaned up. Scarcely anything can be done in low grades abroad, better prices being obtainable in this country. The advance in feed has made a better demand for Red Dog, and millers have in consequence stiffened in the millers have, in consequence, stiffened up que tations. Direct export shipments by the mills last week were 41,025 barrels, against 55,225 barrels for the preceding week.

An honest pili is the noblest work of the apothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, biliousness and sick head-

Cigarmakers Introduce an Innovation. Yesterday the members of the local cigarmakers' union received the official ballots to be cast for national officers of their organization. For the first time in the history of trades unions the national officers will be elected by a direct vote of the members. voting begins Friday, February 11, and the voting begins Friday, February 11, and the polls are to be open from 3 to 6 in the afternoon. Under the rule recently adopted, every member falling to vote is fined \$1, this being done to make the men in the small shops come out and prevent any domina-tion by the large shops. G. W. Perkins of Chicago is the choice of the Omaha cigarmakers for president.

Weak stomach strengthened by Beecham's

Austin's Queer Hallucination It was thought that bringing William B Austin to his home to live for awhile amid familiar surroundings; would aid in the return of his reasoning powers, but it seems to be a failure. Austin still persists that he is William Brensley and that Austin is dead. He resents any familiarity on the part of his wife and children, saying that as Austin was a good friend of his, he does not wish to take

any advantage of the widow and orphans. Building Permits. The following permits to build were issued yesterday by Inspector Tilly: Rudolph Beal, dwelling, Thirty-sixth and Charles streets. Herman Beal, dwelling, Thirty-fifth and Hamilton Two minor permits..... \$ 1,400

Four permits, aggregating \$ 2,900

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURB

United States Only from Point Barrow to the Isthmus of Darien.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON ANNEXATION

He Favors the Extension of Old Glory Until it Covers the Entire North American Continent - flow the Matter is Considered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-In a lengthy dispatch regarding the proposed annexation of the Sandwich islands, the Washington correspondent of a morning paper

"Enthusiastic members of the house are firmly impressed with the belief that Mr. Cleveland favors not only the annexation of Hawaii, but of Canada. They think he favors the absorption by the United States of the entire North Amerlean continent. "It was suggested to several members

that possibly England might not stand idly by and sec the United States annex such an important possession as British America. The reply was that Europe would be in a blaze of war within the next twenty-four months, and that England would be so busy protecting her European and other colonial possessions that she would not be likely to do more than merely protest against the action of this government. It is remarked that the sentiment in Canada is entirely favorable to its annexation by this country. The interests of both countries, it is argued, are identical, and indissoluble, and the greatest good results to both can be secured by no better means than by the unification of the two coun-

Very Popular Notion.

"The annexation spirit has developed wonderfully in Washington during the last ten hours by the visit of Mr. M. Dickinson, who thoroughly understands Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy. It is presumed his mission here included, in addition to stirring up the democrats on the silver question, the dissemination of the idea that Hawaii should be annexed.

"The first gun, it is rumored, will be fired in the house next week. One of the leading democrats has, it is said, a speech in preparation which will, to a great extent, reflect the prospective policy of the incoming administration. Several days ago it was stated that many democrats were adverse to giving expression to their views until they had heard from Mr. Cleveland. They have evidently heard from him in an unmis takable way. "Nothing has transpired to change

the prevalent sentiment in administration circles in favor or annexation. Indeed, Secretary Foster is believed to be more thoroughly wedded to that course than ever since his conference this morning with Chairman Blount of the house committee on foreign affairs, Representative Hitt, exchairman of the same committee and Senator Morgan of the senate committee on foreign affairs. Preparing the Way.

"Pending the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners, the administration will continue to feel the pulse of the two houses on the subject. Both democrats and republicans will be consulted, the object of the administration apparently being to beat its way carefully in order to adopt the course which promises to bring about prompt action.

"It can be said by authority that the administration officials, as far as they have gone in their work of 'pulse feeling, believe that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of annexation and that this will be the course recommended by the president unless some unexpected obstacles should arise, after the arrival of the annexation commission, which will make it expedient to adopt other means of obtaining immediate control of the islands. At the present time the question of a protectorate is a secondary considera-tion and is receiving little attention. To change the views of the administration there will need to be a very sudden revulsion of public sentiment on that point or news from Hawaii showing that the provisional government has been short-lived and the queen is again in control. The authorities do not anticipate the receipt of any such news as long as the Boston remains in port."

Mr. Harrison is Ready.

The Times' Washington correspondent has this to say upon the Hawaiian affair

"If all the intimations that seem to come from the administration concerning its plan of operation in the Hawaiian matter are to be believed, the president is prepared, and has been ready for many months, to act in a very decisive manner and with a view to the establishment of influence of the United States in the Hawaiian islands.

"The report is again uttered that the president looked for an outbreak, and the statement is made, apparently on authority, that the Boston was not at Honolulu by accident, but in accordance with the understanding of the administration that it would be advisable to have an American force there just at the time the Boston appeared in the harbor of Honolulu. Already Welcome.

"If the reports are true, it may be expected that the Hawaiian commissioners will find upon their arrival that the president and Department of State are prepared to meet them in the most friendly manner and to co-operate with them to some extent in their objects. There will be some surprise, no doubt, if the plan of the administration contemplates departure from the policy enun-clated by Webster in 1842, when the State department declared that this country could not consent to any operation that interfered with the independ-ence of the islands, as the possession of them by a maritime power would threaten arbitrary surveillance in the Pacific similar to that which Bermuda has afforded in the Atlantic." Editorially the Sun says:

either take Hawaii or leave it alone The protectorate idea is bosh. Carried out, it would involve us in difficulties

YOUR EYES ARE TROUBLING YOU!

Well, come and have them examine 1 by our optician ree of charge, and, if necessary, fitted with a pair of our "PERFECTION" SPECTACLES OF EYE GLASS-SE—the best in the world. If you do not need glasses we will tellyou so ann a tvise you want to do. GOLD SPECTACLES or EYE GLASSES FIGM \$1.01 UP. Plain, smoke, blue or white glasses, for protecting the eyes, from him a pair up.

Max Meyer & Bro. Co

Jewelers and Opticians.

ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG without dignity. It would not give Hawaii the government that she needs Hawaii the government that she needs. and, worst of all, it would give to the United States an impossible role. The protectorate is not a form of government practicable for us.

No English Need Apply.

Colonel Lathrop L. Bullock of California, who has long been identified with large financial interests on the Pacific east, and who at various times has represented these interests in Hawaii, says that his opinion is that the Americans in Honolulu would resist with arms any attempt of the British to land troops at Honolulu.

"I know the temperament of our people out there too well to admit of any doubt as to what course they will pursu if the British attempt high-handed work," said Colonel Bullock. them our people, because they are Americans through and through. The 2,000 Americans at Honolulu are patriotic to a degree that people at home do not fully realize. Shut off as they are y a stretch of 2,000 miles from their native country, they have been welded to gether. Co-operation they have found o a certain extent necessary, in view of the constant encroachments of the British people.'

CANADIAN PRESS ON ANNEXATION.

Goldwin Smith Shrickingly Scored by Ultra-Loyalist and Conservative Newspapers. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 2.-In an editorial last evening, the News independent conservative) said: "If it is true, as reported in New York dispatches, that Goldwin Smith intends calling on President-elect Cleveland and urging action to encourage prompt annexation of Canada, then that uneasy and mischieveous gentleman has come perilously near the limit of forbearance which he has been allowed in this country. Smith's scheme must inevitably end in disappointment and purhaps in volve Great Britain and the United States in one of the bloodiest wars in their histories. Canadians are far too tolerant of those who are trying to bring about a transfer of this country to a foreign power, and it is time that Goldwin Smith should be pulled up short or ex-

pelled from the country."

The Empire (government ultra-loyalist organ), referring to the same sub-ject, says: "We warn Smith and those ject, says: acting with him that the limit of patience of the Canadian people will soon be reached."

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THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all bair-dressings. "My hair began turning gray and fall-

ing out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."-R. J. Lewry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever. and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."- Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."-Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

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