THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1893. NUMBER 228.

TOWARD THE CENTER

Populists Getting in the Middle of the Road as Fast as Possible.

GREENE WITHDRAWS HIS CANDIDACY

Unwilling to Jeopardize Success by Staying in on a Hopeless Contest.

JUDGE W. V. ALLEN OF MADISON CHOSEN

Six Ballots Result in His Unanimous Selection by the Caucus.

POPULISTS STRONG IN NEW BORN HOPE

Confident of Electing the Nominee at Today's Joint Session—Personal Statements from Greene, Dysart and Thurston —Sizing Up the Situation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There are hundreds upon hundreds of politicians in Lincoln tonight who are waiting for the morrow with more anxiety and trepidation than has characterized any evening since the opening of the legislative session.

There are those in each party who believe that before tomorrow's sun goes down the senatorial struggle will have been decided, and while fondly hoping that their candidate will be successful, are fearful that the opposition has perfected a combination that will dash their fondest anticipations to the ground. From the most reliable advices obtainable, however, it is not improbable that the week will end with the momentous question still unsettled.

While the course to be followed in joint convention tomorrow will not be definitely settled until a short time before the two bodies meet, there is a feeling around Thurston's headquarters at 1 o'clock tonight that the great break will come at the next session, and that Thurston will be elected tomorrow noon. It is more than probable that such will be the case. Political predictions count for little in these days of uncertainties, but barring the slipping of a cog, something will drop shortly after 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Democrats Going Over.

The independents have taken great delight tonight in telling of a paper signed by thirteen democratic members who promised them enough assistance to effect the election of the populist nominee, but as a matter of fact there is no such paper in existence. Equally certain is it that thirteen democrats will not vote for the independent candidate, and his election tomorrow is therefore an impossibility. If statements from the inside are to be believed, there are five democrats who will not vote for an independent tomorrow, and it is understood that a paper has been signed to that effect. The five stalwarts are Babcock, North, Mattes, Sinclair and Withnell, and it is further stated that Schlotfeldt has promised these five that he will not desert them without giving them notice. It is said that the paper which the independents claim to have been signed by thirteen, was in fact signed by but ten, and one of the ten is authority for the statement that it was not signed by him, and that he knew nothing of it. It need occasion no surprise, however, if Allen receives sixty-five votes tomorrow, eleven of them being democrats.

Independents Jubilant.

There is an intensity about the independent situation tonight that bodes no good to the republicans. This fact was only too plainly evident by the enthusiasm which prevailed in every nook and corner of the independent headquarters at the Lindell this evening, and the populists left that hotel for their caucus room at the state house with a disposition to do something bordering upon the desperate.

The most prominent feature of the populist situation was the withdrawal of W. L. Greene from the senatorial race. This move was arranged at a meeting held early this evening, and Greene admitted that he could see no hope of success, and in accordance with his promise made the other evening, he was willing to withdraw, having had the three trials he wanted. As soon as it became generally known through the hotel lobby the populists naturally gravitated to the main corridor, where a few moments later the ex-candidate for senatorial honors mounted a bench and began an impassioned plea for a union of the independent forces. He said in substance:

Greene's Impassioned Plea.

"For God's sake, let us do something tonight. For three days we have been hanging on the ragged edge of ruin, and unless something is done we will have to go home and acknowledge to our people that we have thrown away our opportunities. If we do take defeat back to the people and tell them that we have had traitors in the ranks, that our men have been untrue to their party, what can I say to them, what can you say to them? We must go back to the people and say that we have kept promises we made them like men, that we succeeded like men, and that we won the victory like men. If we do this, two years from now I promise you that we can come here and not be compelled to court the favor of men who do not belong to our party. Let us do something tonight. Let us get together.

"I have nothing to say to the men that bolted my nomination, only this: For three days we had the opportunity to elect an independent to the United States senate. For three days we held success within our grasp, but we dashed it to the ground.

Prophesies Success.

"I say again that I have no abuse for the men who stood against the nominee of their caucus. But go to the caucus tonight and try to agree. Let the wisdom of the aggregate majority decide rather than the wisdom of the individual. Stand up together, fifty four strong, and in less time than it takes me to tell it you will see thirteen democrats marching to your assistance. Don't be frightened when you see those democratic friends coming. I will admit that if at any time within the last three days I had seen them coming to me no shudder would have rolled across my peaceful breast.

"And another thing, don't be frightened if the railroad gang jump onto your candidate. They will jump onto any man you may name. They jumped on me before I had been nominated ten minutes. Why, today I was accused of being a horse thief, and that's one of the reasons why I am withdrawing from this race. I am afraid they'll prove it. Your candidate must expect abuse, but name your man and he will be elected tomorrow. Every friend I have got will vote for him. I never sulk. If I can't lead the procession I will travel in the rear. Go to the state house, name your man, and as sure as God is in heaven you will win tomorrow."

Dysart Drowned Out.

When the applause and cheers which followed Greene's speech had died away there were loud calls for others, but before a speaker could get to the front Senator Dysart mounted the improvised forum and commenced to talk. He was interrupted, however, by the howls of some of the members and hangers-out in the corridors. He faced the crowd and said that the members had just listened to one side of the case and now he wanted them to hear the other side. Again he was engulfed in a flood of protest and it was not until the keen edged voice of Representative Porter had raised itself above the din and commanded silence that the gentleman from Nuckolls county was enabled to proceed.

"Gentlemen," said Porter, "let us have order; let us give this man the respect of our attention at least."

The noise subsided and Dysart again commenced to speak. Repeating his statement that he desired to present the other side of the case, he continued:

His Personal Explanation.

"In the future, when we try to organize the legislature, I would respectfully submit that the organization be left to the members of the house and senate. I came to Lincoln the Friday before the legislature convened and found that the organization had been agreed upon one month before, and that we were simply requested to sign an agreement that had been prepared by men who had no right to a voice in the organization. I have one word to say for the benefit of the strikers, howlers and boodlers. Let them keep away and take their hands off. I have been forced into a position that has led men to call me a traitor, a villian and that I have sold out my party because I won't be controlled by these men. I want to say to you that I had a good reason for not voting with my party. I claim the right to vote and to act as I please. If we can go to the capitol tonight and nominate a good, clean, noble man I will be the last to sell out. What I do I do according to my convictions of right. I know we are in a critical situation, but if you're willing to nominate the man whom I believe is the man, he will be elected."

Would Not Pledge Himself.

Then Mr. Dysart sat down, but he was soon brought up standing by a question from the crowd:

"Will you vote for the caucus nominee?"

"Yes, if he is a good, clean man," was the response.

"Will you vote for him if we allow you to name him?" was another facetious query fired at the senator, but he sat down without reply.

Representative Johnson of Nemaha was called out, and he uttered a few words of advice and moved that the members adjourn to go into caucus. The motion was agreed to with a cheer, and the members filed out.

Lost No Time.

After arriving at the state house the populists lost no time in getting down to work. Beal of Custer county was made chairman, and Rhodes of Valley, secretary. Noses were counted, and it was discovered that fifty-one members were present, the absentees being Speaker Gaffin, Farnsworth and Johnson of Hall county.

A request, signed by Powers, Greene, Edgerton, Neville and Vandervoort, was read, asking that their names be not voted upon in the caucus. A general understanding seemed to exist among the members that thirteen democrats stood ready to vote for the caucus nominee, provided the selection was not made from among the above names, and the request was tacitly agreed to.

Irwin and Scott were appointed tellers and an informal ballot taken with the following result: Allen, 24; Jones, 11; McCarty, 2; McKeighan, 2; Ragan, 1; Hinman, 4; Stark, 2; Shrader, 2; J. M. Snyder, 1; Walsh, 1.

This made a total of fifty votes, the silent member being Krick, who evidently preferred to see how the matter was going before he cast his ballot.

Judge Allen Nominated.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: Allen, 24; Jones, 19; Hinman, 3; Ragan, 1; McCarty, 1; Stark, 1; McKeighan, 1; Shrader, 1.

Second Ballot—Allen, 28; Jones, 22; Stark, 1.

Third Ballot—Allen, 30; Jones, 20.

Fourth Ballot—Allen, 33; Jones, 18.

Fifth Ballot—Allen, 48; Jones, 3.

The sixth ballot was unanimous, the members expressing their choice of Judge Allen by a standing vote, every member rising to his feet.

The caucus then adjourned and all went back to the hotel feeling that a United States senator would be elected tomorrow and everybody was feeling pretty good at the populist headquarters after the caucus. All expressed themselves as being absolutely certain that their man would be elected and that thirteen democratic votes would be thrown to Allen on the first ballot tomorrow.

Their confidence in the success of their nominee was at once childlike and bland, and they are but illy prepared for the rude shock which their faith is certain to receive when the roll is called in joint convention tomorrow.

Mr. Thurston's Position.

Mr. Thurston said this evening that he was very sorry that the papers had intimated either directly or indirectly that Captain Wardlaw had conducted himself other than in a perfectly straight and honorable manner. He was satisfied that the gentleman from Gage had not the slightest idea of the significance that might attach to his action in voting to adjourn, and while he knew that Wardlaw was a staunch supporter of Senator Paddock, he also knew that the gentleman was his personal friend. He was satisfied as to the loyalty of the member, and regretted exceedingly that unkind words had been spoken that he was certain had no foundation in fact.

"I realize," he said, "that influences are at work to force me out of the fight, or to make my election impossible. The story has been assiduously circulated that this is a boodle campaign, and that every man is for sale. These stories are circulated for the purpose of terrifying parties who might wish to vote for me, and holding them in line. I don't complain of it, for its effect on me, but it endangers the chances of any republican as we have not a majority and must look to the other parties for assistance."

CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT.

Closing of the Harney Peak Tin Mill at Hill City Quite Disastrous.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Information received here yesterday to the effect that the Harney Peak tin mill at Hill City had shut down and 100 miners thrown out of employment caused a great deal of comment and speculation. Various reasons are given for the suspension. It was stated today by parties from Hill City that the severe weather impeded work and running the mills in cold weather with the defective heating apparatus would necessitate handling the ores twice.

Another reason given is that the mill will not resume business until about July 1, when the 4 per cent per pound duty on tin goes into effect. It has been rumored that there is trouble in the company's directory. There is no positive information to be obtained. The mill cost the Harney Peak company $150,000, of which the last payment was made last week. The mill has been in active operation since December 1, 1892, and has been pronounced a decided success. Five mines under development have also been closed.

Changed the Time of Meeting.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 3.—Governor L. Bradford Prince, president of the Trans-Mississippi congress, has been in consultation with the other officers regarding a change of the time of holding the next congress, which was fixed for May 2, at Ogden, U. T. In consequence of the opening of the World's fair at Chicago on May 1 it has been decided to change the date of the congress to April 24, so that representatives from the Pacific states may attend it on the way to Chicago. It is expected that nearly all the governors of states west of the Mississippi will be present, and everything gives promise of a very important, successful meeting.

BOGOTA SACKED BY A MOB

Capital of the United States of Colombia Terribly Excited.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

Thousands of Workingmen Take Possession of the City and Defy the Military Authorities—Several Days of Desperate Fighting.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PANAMA (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—There has been a serious riot at Bogota, which lasted for two days. It is said that 100 men were killed and 500 wounded. The riots are in no sense political. The trouble grew out of a publication in the La Cristina of an article by J. Ingacee Gutierre, a professor in a local Jesuit college, alleging widespread ignorance among the laboring classes. The artisans rose en masse and a mob of about 400 gathered about the house of Gutierrez, stoned the building and broke the windows and doors.

The police remonstrated with the rioters, but they were driven away. They returned with reinforcements and a collision occurred, in which shots were exchanged. The police were victorious.

Another fight occurred later in the day but the rioters were dispersed. Everything was quiet the next morning but at 5 o'clock in the evening the working men gathered by thousands in San Victoriane square, Las Cruces ward and in the public market. They overpowered the police, and for a while were in full possession of the city. Newspaper offices were sacked and a general assault was commenced on the police barracks.

The government called out the military and after a sharp fight the mob was dispersed. The capital is still in a state of siege, although it is officially announced that quiet has been restored. A strict local press censorship has been established.

ZBOROWSKI AGAINST DE STEURS.

Argument of a Great Case Before an Apparently Biased Court.

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PARIS, Feb. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Diplomatic immunity is the plea behind which Chevalier de Steurs, the Netherlands minister to Paris, takes refuge to prevent his former wife, now Mrs. Elliott Zborowski from obtaining possession of her daughter, now in the convent of Sacre Cœur here. The custody of this child was accorded Mrs. de Steurs by the South Dakota courts, which granted her a divorce, but the superioress of the convent, prompted by de Steurs, refuses to give up the girl without an injunction from the French courts. The case came up today before the first chamber of the civil court. It was rumored that the presiding judge, Debois Lisle, was a partisan of Chevalier de Steurs and the opening incident gave color to the report. When Clunet, barrister for Mrs. Zborowski, rose the judge told him to be very brief. Clunet rebelled, and argued that the case involved a new point and that it was impossible to do justice to his client without laying all the facts before the court. "I never knew of such a thing before," said Clunet, and eventually the judge allowed him to speak, on the condition that he would be brief.

Clunet afterwards told me the judge's attitude was a scandalous, shameful, deliberate attempt to throttle the suit. However, Clunet, once started, was not easily stopped. In his speech of keen argument and well marshalled facts he dwelt of Mrs. Zborowski's right to the custody of her child and referred with cutting irony to the cowardly action of de Steurs, who was taking advantage of his position as a minister balk justice and keep the mother from even seeing her child. "I am above law," says de Steurs. Clunet then drew a striking contrast between this attitude of de Steurs and his energetic defense before the Dakota court. Beaten in open fight, de Steurs had taken refuge behind his diplomatic immunity. Thus a woman who, in the first instance had been refused justice in France because of her husband's position, who had sought and found justice in America and returned to France to take possession of her child, was again to be denied justice.

Clunet then examined the case from a purely legal point of view, making cleverly the point that de Steurs' diplomatic immunity was not in question. The court reserved judgment for a week.

Mrs. Zborowski was not in court, but Elliott Zborowski was an attentive listener. He said afterward he would, if an adverse decision was given, take the case before the American legation and fight it to the death.

TO TOUCH FRENCH PRIDE.

Last Resort of Panama Canal Company to Complete That Enterprise.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PANAMA (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 3.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Panama papers today confirm the cable dispatch sent to the Herald yesterday in regard to the protest of the Colombian government to M. Devigiere. The news has created a profound impression and the action is universally approved. The Frenchmen ridicule the idea that the United States will make any proposition to Colombia looking to the acquirement of the canal. They say that such talk is inspired by the liquidator, who hopes in this way to touch French pride and induce France at the last moment to take official action on behalf of the canal.

It is also intimated that the action of the Colombian government in this matter giving it a seeming official standing is due to canal influences. Colombians are looking forward with much anxiety to the decision of the American courts on the matter of the Canal company purchase of a majority of the stock of the Panama Railroad company. It is hoped here that the sale will be declared valid as that will increase the assets of the company, which will revert to the Colombian government. It is said that as a last resort the canal people will plead the invalidity of the Wyse extension on the ground that it was not approved by the tribunal of the Seine and will claim an extension under the old contract.

Electrician Van Rysselberghe Dead.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Francois van Rysselberghe, the great Belgian electrician, died this morning at Antwerp, after a brief illness, aged only 45. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Leo's Interest in the United States.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The congregation of the propaganda has sent a long declaration to the Catholic archbishops of the United States, setting forth the pope's interest in the growth of the church in that country, and, in evidence thereof, appointing the venerable Francis, titular archbishop of Lepanto, apostolic delegate to the United States.

DEMAND AN INQUIRY.

Serious Complications Growing Out of the Italian Bank Scandal.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Pressure among the deputies for a parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals was increased today by confirmation of the report that Sig. Tanlongo, the imprisoned governor of the Bank of Rome, had made a statement implicating Premier Gioletti and ex-Premiers di Rudini and Crispi.

In the Chamber the president read a letter from Crispi denying Tanlongo's charges and stating that illness, which was now confining him to his bed, prevented him from defending himself before the Chamber.

Sig. Colajani argued for the appointment of a parliamentary commission of inquiry. A great uproar followed when he said the National bank had paid annually a large sum to the secret service fund, and that many deputies knew it.

"A more utterly false statement could not be made," exclaimed Premier Gioletti, who was at once on his feet to reply. It was for the Chamber to decide whether or not Deputy Zerbi, charged with having received large subsidies from the Bank of Rome, should be delivered up to the criminal law at once, but he and his colleagues would resist every attempt to authorize an investigation by a commission of deputies. The courts of justice had ample powers, and there was no necessity of an extraordinary tribunal.

This statement produced such a tumult that the rest of his speech was only partly audible.

Sig. Grimaldi, minister of justice, followed his chief and, amid renewed disorder, repudiated the accusations current against him and the Department of Justice.

After a short but stormy debate the Chamber decided to authorize the prosecution of Deputy Zerbi.

A Palermo daily paper says the murder of Sig. Notarbartolo on a railroad train near Aetvilla yesterday, was part of a plot to suppress evidence concerning the bank scandals. Notarbartolo was long director of the Bank of Sicily, and as such got possession of many documents incriminating persons of high influence. These documents, says the daily, were in his satchel when he was killed, but are now missing.

The government made an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Sicily several years ago and a voluminous report, said to incriminate all the directors except Notarbartolo, was filed in the government department, of which Sig. Monsillo, now under arrest, had charge. This report was stolen and the thief was never apprehended. After the theft Notarbartolo seldom traveled without having an armed attendant by his side. The documents to which the Palermo daily referred, are believed to have been the stolen report. The police still think that the murder was done by bandits. Notarbartolo, long ago, was caught by bandits and held for ransom. He secured their arrest and punishment and the police think they have hunted him down to get revenge.

ZANTE'S DEPLORABLE PLIGHT.

Startling and Terrible Effects of the Recent Seismic Disturbances.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—It is an undisputed fact that the earthquakes that have occurred during the past two or three days at Zante have been the worst that have done damage on that island in modern times, and no one can tell when the disturbances will cease. The shocks experienced last night did enormous damage; in fact, the whole island was devastated. To add to the terror of the inhabitants, most terrific thunder storms prevailed at the time of the shocks. The rain fell in torrents and was accompanied by large hail stones. The blinding flashes of lightning, the roaring thunder and the rumbling beneath the surface of the swaying earth caused many persons to believe the end of all things had come. The people were panic stricken, and so great was the fear inspired that many persons entirely lost their reason and are now hopelessly crazy.

A most unfortunate feature of the situation is the fact that last night's shock destroyed the bread ovens in the city of Zante, rendering it impossible for the greater portion of the inhabitants to procure that most necessary article of food.

The minister of the interior has arrived at Zante and will do everything in his power to relieve the distress. King George will start for Zante on Sunday. A Brittish war ship and three vessels belonging to the Greek navy yard arrived at the island today with supplies of tents provisions and medicines.

Death of Colonel Dawes.

Word was received in this city last evening, announcing the death of Colonel A. C. Dawes, at Tampa, Fla., to which place he went several weeks ago in search of health. His death occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Colonel Dawes was well known in Omaha, as he held the position of general passenger agent of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad for twenty-five years. Although Colonel Dawes' home was in St. Louis, he spent a considerable portion of his time in Omaha during the last years of his life. He was a brother of Mrs. Frank E. Moores.

Result of the Balloting in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 3.—The forty-sixth ballot today brought no change in the senatorial situation.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

Alaskan citizens are clamoring for home rule.

James Frederick Kerrick, a newspaper man of ability, of New York City is dead.

The O'Neill-Jay contested congressional election case is now on at St. Louis, Mo.

Four men were seriously injured in a wreck on the Reading road near East Douglas, Mass.

The last will of General R. B. Hayes has been admitted to probate. It shows no change in its provisions as already published.

The lower house of Illinois has passed the senate bill memorializing congress to repeal the World's fair Sunday closing clause.

Judge Thomas E. Withrow, for many years general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, died in Chicago.

The Louisville & Nashville Rolling Stock trust, with a capital of many millions of dollars, has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky.

Hon. Howell E. Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., recently appointed to the vacancy on the supreme bench is the recipient of many congratulatory letters and telegrams.

The engineers of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company have asked for an increase of one-half cent a mile in their pay. Their demand has been refused, and a big strike is in prospect.

Mr. J. B. Wathen was unanimously elected president, J. H. Hobbs of Cleveland, O., was made first vice president and W. R. Lee of St. Louis second vice president of the new corporation organized at Louisville, Ky., to fight the whisky trust.

The Oceanic Steamship company's steamer Mariposa has sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu and Australia. Among the passengers were a number of newspaper correspondents and Captain Day, who is to relieve Captain Wiltz, in command of the Boston.

The attorney general of Illinois has instituted formal proceedings against ex-Auditor Pavey and his bondsmen. The suit is brought as an assumpsit and the declaration recites in detail the charges of abstraction of records, registration and vouchers by ex-Auditor Pavey.

Foreign.

The Banco de Romay la Plata of Buenos Ayres, suspended payment in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to $1,000,000.

The total loss occasioned by the fire in St. James street, Montreal, will reach $300,000. The insurance is in the neighborhood of $175,000. Several firemen were frozen and some were injured by falling timbers.

ADVICES FROM HONOLULU

Minister Stevens Communicates with the State Department.

REVOLUTIONIST ENVOYS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. Castle Details the History of the Overthrow of Hawaii's Queen—Proposals to Be Made to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Dispatches from Minister Stevens at Honolulu and the commander of the Boston were received by mail at the State and Navy departments today. It is stated that they confirm the information made public through press dispatches from San Francisco and telegrams received by the State and Navy departments concerning the Hawaiian revolution. There is, however, one fact embodied in Minister Stevens' dispatch that puts a different aspect on his action than that contained in the press dispatches. This is nothing more nor less than the point that the revolution was a complete surprise to the minister, as well as to the commander of the Boston. The minister left Honolulu on the Boston early in January for a visit to some of the other islands without the idea that any trouble was impending. The Boston did not return to Honolulu until January 14, and the minister says he was very much astonished to find the country in a state of turmoil and excitement. The events of the next few days following the arrival of the Boston, however, culminated on the 18th in the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani.

The above information was received from an official of the State department, who explained its significance by saying it showed conclusively that the American representatives had not started the revolutionary movement and, in fact, were not on the ground until after it was under full headway.

Commissioners in Washington.

The commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the government of the United States the proposition of annexing the islands to this country, reached Washington this afternoon. They were met at the station by Dr. Mott Smith, who had previously received by mail the commission of President Dole of the provisional government appointing him the representative of Hawaii at Washington under the new regime. The gentlemen went at once to their hotel, where they passed the evening.

The hour of their arrival was too late in the day for them to meet any of the officials of the government and the arrangements made for their reception did not include an interview with any of them before tomorrow morning.

The commissioners received a number of representatives of the press at their rooms and talked freely of their errand. They brought with them copies of the Hawaiian papers of Wednesday, January 18, which contained full accounts of the proceedings in connection with the revolution, the particulars of which have already been made public through interviews given by the gentlemen at San Francisco and at various points enroute to Washington.

Desires of the Annexationists.

Mr. Castle, one of the commissioners, said to a reporter that the desire of the commission was to secure annexation with the United States. "The proposal that we have to make," he said, "is practically that set forth in the proclamation of the provisional government, issued on January 17, in the following language:

"We, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian islands, organized and acting for the public safety and the common good, hereby proclaim a provisional government, for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

"The terms upon which the annexation shall be made," continued Mr. Castle, "we are perfectly willing to leave to the United States government to determine. There is only one condition that we, however, desire shall be contained in any agreement that may be determined upon, and that is that the right of suffrage shall be restricted. We want no universal suffrage on the islands. If to accomplish this it is necessary to lose our own right to vote we are perfectly willing to abandon that. We might be allowed to suggest the form of government of the District of Columbia seems to afford the most desirable one for the Sandwich islands. We do not want a territorial government, in which there shall be a legislature elected by the votes of all the people."

Causes of the Revolution.

Speaking of the causes that led to the revolution, Mr. Castle said that there was, in his opinion, a conspiracy, to which the queen was a party, and included the passage of the bill to charter a lottery, and in that providing for the importation of opium by the former, an exclusive franchise for twenty-five years was given to a corporation, which was doubtless the Louisiana Lottery company.

"The incorporators were Davenport of St. Louis and Clerk of Chicago, who, we have been assured since our arrival, were connected with that concern. Of course, a lottery could not live upon Hawaiian support alone. It would have to be fed upon the United States, and the queen was given to understand that the passage of such a law would be regarded by the United States as a distinctly unfriendly act, but that made no difference whatever. There is at present a very strict law against the importation of opium into the islands, which is in the interest of the preservation of the native population, but the Hawaiians passed both these measures."

Mr. Castle was asked how long the commissioners would remain in Washington, and, turning to Mr. Marsden, he said:

"How about that?" to which the latter responded: "We are enlisted for the war. We shall remain here until our object is accomplished or our application is rejected."

The commissioners were asked in what shape their authority to act would be presented.

Their Authority.

Mr. Thurston, who is at the head of the commission, replied: "We have here credentials from the president of the provisional government, Mr. S. S. Dole, and these will be presented to Secretary Foster at our first meeting with him."

Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, informed Secretary Foster today of his appointment as representative of the provisional government of the islands to the United States and his acceptance thereof. He arranged with the secretary to receive the commissioners at the State department tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REASONS FOR ANNEXATION.

Colonel Volney Ashford Talks to a Chicago Reporter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—Colonel Volney Ashford, ex-commissioner of the Haiwaiian orces, was in the city today. He is of the opinion that the United States must either annex the Sandwich islands or let them alone. A protectorate, he declares, would be so distasteful to the Hawaiians that they would probably prefer an independent republic, or even a return to the government of the deposed queen. It is either annexation or nothing, he declares.

"I almost sets me wild," he said tonight, "to see the United States take this thing so calmly. If she does not annex the Sandwich islands now, she will never get them, unless they come to her as the result of war with the power which may seize them."

"I have seen it strongly questioned," he continued, "whether the gentlemen who are representing the provisional government at Washington represent the people; that is, a majority of the people, and I can most emphatically say that they do. Even the British residents of the islands realize that the commercial prosperity of the Sandwich islands lies in annexation to the United States.

"Mr. Marsden, one of the gentlemen now representing the provisional government at Washington, is a British subject. When I knew him he was opposed to annexation. He realizes now that unless the islands are annexed to this country, that their prosperity is gone, and he has gone to do what he can to save them from the utter ruin which stares them in the face."

The story that Spreckels was behind the revolutionary movement was ridiculed by Colonel Ashford. Spreckels, he said, held so many liens on the sugar plantations that an era of depression, which would enable him to foreclose on the planters, was the desire of his heart. If the planters could obtain the same market for their output as before the passage of the McKinley bill, it meant prosperity for them and the payment of their mortgages. Therefore, he said, Spreckels wanted a monarchical government.

Queer Story from Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—Tageblatt publishes an interview with a relative of Queen Liliuokalani, concerning the revolution in Hawaii. The relative is quoted as saying that the Hawaiian queen had frequently protested against the cruelty of the American sugar planters toward the natives. She also objected to the importation of Chinese, principally because she feared they would bring leprosy with them. The fact that she was the owner of large sugar plantations was also a cause of trouble between her and the Americans. The object of the new constitution was to protect the lower classes from foreign land owners. It was desired by the Americans to upset that plan, and this brought about the revolution. The Americans had prevented the marriage of the Princess Kaiulani to a distant relation of the English royal family, because they feared an increase of British influence, and had tried to make a match between the princess and an American.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE PEKING.

Her Delay in Reaching Port Accounted for by Many Theories.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The steamship City of Peking is still on the missing list. She is now twenty-four days out from Yokohama, and should have arrived here over ten days ago. The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Union iron works have made a statement to the Associated press in regard to the machinery of the steamer. They refer to the reports which have been published to the effect that on the last two voyages of the Peking trouble was experienced by heating and melting of the rings in the thrust block, and that on her last westward trip she had her rings repaired at Yokohama and patched with babbit metal to prevent heating.

Alexander Center, the agent of the Pacific Mail company at this place, made the following statement: "The steamer City of Peking was laid up from the middle of July to the 17th of September last, undergoing a most complete and thorough overhauling of the hull, the boilers and machinery at the hands of the Union Iron works of this city and on her departure for Japan and China in September last, she was in a most thorough and complete state of repairs. One of the repairs made was a new thrust shaft and a new set of thrust rings. The engines on her trip to China and return worked most satisfactorily, but through the carelessness of an oiler, after leaving Yokohama, who allowed the thrust rings to heat, it was determined, on her arrival at San Francisco, to remove these rings and replace them with an entire new set. This was done, and the vessel left for Japan November 26 last. The latest authentic reports received from the City of Peking were dated Yokohama, January 10, the date on which she left that port for San Francisco. These reports from her engineers state that from the time of leaving San Francisco up to that moment her machinery in all parts had been working in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

Henry T. Scott, the president of the Union Iron Works, made a statement in confirmation of the Pacific Mail agent.

The Pacific Mail officers express the belief that the Peking has just put into Honolulu, and that the first reports of her will be received when the next steamer arrives here from that port on February 8.

COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Very Low Temperature Still Prevails in That Section.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—The weather department predicts colder weather for tomorrow morning, with a warming tendency on Sunday.

There was today an area of very high barometer over the Dakotas, with a temperature of from 20° to 40° below zero. The wind velocities from Bismarck to Winnipeg varied from twenty to forty-four miles per hour. West of there the weather is generally clear and cold. The temperatures are: At Winnipeg, 34° below; Vincent, 34°; Huron, 24°; Pierre, 24°; Bismarck, 36°; Miles City, 32°; Helena, 33°; Minneapolis, 13°. All trains are delayed.

The weather bureau tonight gives the temperature in this city at 22° below zero; 14° below at Duluth; 24° below at Huron; 18° below at Pierre; 12° below at Helena, Mont., and 38° below at Winnipeg.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Oregon and Washington are covered with a mantle of snow from two to four feet deep east of the Cascade mountains. The weather is cold and a heavy loss of stock is reported. Many buildings are damaged by the great weight of snow. Trains are much delayed.

Death of a Grand Island Girl.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Joseph Watkins, aged 18 years, wife of a Grand Island, Neb., coal dealer, and a passenger on Union Pacific westbound train No. 1, died at 9 o'clock this morning just as the train was pulling into the yards here. She left Grand Island last night to visit her parents at Carbon, Wyo., notwithstanding she was in the last stages of consumption. As the train approached Sherman, Wyo., twenty-two west of here and the highest point on the Union Pacific, she grew rapidly worse, and the conductor was requested to wire her mother to meet her on the arrival of the train at Carbon, but she died ninety miles east of her destination. A brother and two sisters arrived here this evening. The body will be taken to Carbon for burial.

Surprised Their Pastor.

The pastor of the Castellar Methodist Episcopal church was agreeably surprised last evening by about 150 of the members of the congregation, calling on him and leaving material mementoes of their visit. Quite a sum of money was given the pastor and enough donations of the solid things of life at his residence to make the winter pass without fear of famine.

Movements of Ocean Steamers February 3.

At Southampton—Arrived—Dresden, from New York, for Bremen.

At Kinsale—Passed—Naronic, from New York for Liverpool.

At Lizard—Passed—Friesland, from New York for Antwerp.

At New York—Arrived—Prince Wilhelm II., from Amsterdam.

At Boston—Arrived—Lancastrian, from Liverpool.

To Prohibit the Making of Hoopskirts.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—In the house today Representative Blooker offered a measure prohibiting the manufacture and sale of hoopskirts. Mr. Blooker's bill was referred to the committee on corporations other than municipal.

IOWA'S GOVERNOR DECLINES

Will Not Accept a Position in Grover Cleveland's Cabinet.

ILL HEALTH OF HIS DAUGHTER THE CAUSE

In Addition to This Reason Boies Prefers to Remain at Home and Watch the Interests of His Party in the State.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is definitely known among a select few here that Governor Boies has been tendered the position of secretary of agriculture by President-elect Cleveland, and it is also known that the governor has declined to accept.

This information comes from a source so near to the governor that it cannot be doubted. Mr. Cleveland does not know of the declination, but a letter from the governor to the president-elect was started from here today giving the governor's reasons for declining the tender of this high honor. The principal reason, it is said, is the ill health of the governor's only daughter, Jessica, to whom he is greatly attached, and on whose account he has seriously considered the question of resigning his present office and taking her abroad.

Another reason for the governor's declination is said to be his loyalty to the democracy of Iowa, from whom all his political honors have come, and he feels that it is his duty to remain in the state and assist in the attempt of the party next year to capture the legislature and subsequently the United States senatorship, which in event of success would without doubt place him in the upper house of congress. The governor himself declines to talk and the above facts became known by accident.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.

Peculiar Story of W. S. Dickinson, Decatur County's Hermit.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb., 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The news is just received here that W. S. Dickinson, the Decatur county hermit, was found lying dead on his cabin floor last Saturday, evidently having frozen to death. In a rudely constructed hut in a picturesque yet lonely spot Dickinson has lived a recluse for fifty-three years, his only companions being his dogs and cats. The reasons for his wishing to live apart from his fellows have never been divulged, except once in a delirium during illness he would frequently refer to a young lady who had died long before in Connecticut. From Kensington, that state, Dickinson came to Iowa in 1840.

After his death a photograph of a young lady was found, together with letters, in which it is said she refers to their wedding day. It is supposed that her death occurred before the day set for the wedding, and the disappointment caused him to come west and seek a hermitage. He rarely went to town, and for twenty years had not been off his own land, of which he possessed 320 acres, though he lived close to Davis City. He was a cousin of the poet, James Gates Percival, and highly educated.

The single room of his cabin was filled with curious relics of by-gone days. He was very well informed on leading events, and conversed pleasantly with all who chanced to meet him. He was very liberal in his contributions to the church and needy poor, and had a good deal of money on deposit.

MARSHALLTOWN'S MURDER TRIAL.

Alleged Slayer of J. B. Hurto Likely to Be Convicted.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—John Nolan is on trial at Marshalltown, charged with the murder of J. B. Hurto, who came to his death in a somewhat mysterious manner last October. Hurto and a neighbor named Jane had been looking at some land. Returning to the house of Hurto, Nolan went on with them to Jane's.

Late in the afternoon Nolan returned home without Hurto and said he had been hurt and that he covered him up with weeds at the side of the road. Mrs. Hurto persuaded Nolan to return for her husband. Late in the evening he returned with him. Both were intoxicated and Hurto, who was unable to walk was left in the barn all night. In the morning he was found to be in a precarious condition. A physician was sent for, but he rapidly grew worse and soon died.

Nolan was arrested and indicted for murder in the first degree. Nolan claims Hurto received his injuries accidentally; that while racing his horses he ran into a chuck hole, breaking the tongue and throwing them out. Hurto said before dying, in the presence of several witnesses, that Nolan kicked him to death. Upon this statement the prosecution hopes to secure the conviction of Nolan.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following supreme court decisions were rendered today:

State against Beebe, appellant, Harrison district, affirmed; state, appellant, against Des Moines & Kansas City Railway company, Polk district, affirmed; state against Smith, appellant, (two cases), Harrison district, affirmed; state against Tyner, appellant, Fremont district, affirmed; state against Giffin, appellant, Keokuk district, affirmed; state against Sexaur, appellant, Polk district, affirmed; Manning against Bonard, appellant, Lyon district, affirmed; Curtis against Sioux City & Highland Park Railway company, appellant, Woodbury district, affirmed; Bigelow against Wilson, appellant, Polk district, reversed; Meek, appellant, against Briggs, Mahaska district, affirmed; Hudson against Applegate, appellant, Cass district, affirmed; Howarth against Seevers Manufacturing company, appellant, Mahaska district, affirmed.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire in a Six-Story New York Tenement House.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—In a fire of mysterious origin early this morning in a six-story tenement on Orchard street a family of three was wiped out of existence and three other people were injured. The dead are Morris Cohen, wife and baby. The family was suffocated and was found by the firemen after the blaze was under control.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 3.—A portion of the old Knowlton Manufacturing company building burned this morning, together with seeds stored in it owned by H. W. Buckbee. The loss on the building and contents is $20,000; insured.

Two Killed in a Mine Explosion.

MCALESTER, I. T., Feb. 3.—An explosion occurred last night in the mine of the Osage Coal company. Two were killed, and perhaps more. It is not known how many miners were in the pit at the time. The names of those known to be killed are Nathan Ward and Jack Connors.

Killed in a Tail-End Collision.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 3.—An express train on the New York & New England road ran into the rear of another passenger train near East Douglas, Mass., this morning. One woman was killed and several other persons were injured.

Governor Pennoyer Called Down.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 3.—The democratic state central committee last night adopted the following:

The state democratic central committee regret the attitude of his excellency, Governor Pennoyer, toward the leader of our party, President-elect Grover Cleveland. The people for the second time have shown their confidence in the president-elect, and it ill-becomes Governor Pennoyer, who has been repeatedly honored by the democratic party, to throw slurs on the great leader. We hereby renew our allegiance to the chosen chief executive of this country and consider Governor Pennoyer's charges against him unwarranted.