Story of the Dethronement of the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands.

CONCLUSIONS OF SECRETARY GRESHAM

He Recommends that the Annexation Treaty Be Not Sent to the Senate.

FAVORS THE RESTORATION OF ROYALTY

Full Text of His Letter to President Cleveland on the Subject.

MINISTER STEVENS' COURSE DENOUNCED

called For and Unwarranted-As Seen Through the Eyes of the President's Special Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-After the cabinet meeting today the following letter was given out for publication by Secretary Gresham which he had previously addressed to the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 18, 1893,-To the President: The full partial reports submitted by Hon James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawanian islands, establishes the following facts:

Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention on Saturday, January 14, 1893, to proclaim a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late in the afternoon of that day, a so-called committee of public safety, consisting of thirteen men, being all or nearly all present, the majority of whom, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed to "consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property." This committee met on the 15th, or the forenoon of the 16th, and resolved among other things that a provisional government be created, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

Appealed to Minister Stevens.

At a mass meeting, composed largely of aliens, which assembled at 2 p. m. on the last named day, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee was continued and all of its acts approved. Later in the same afternoon the committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States forces at his command for assistance. This communication con cluded: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and, therefore, hope for protection of the United States forces."

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens requested Captain Willits, commander of the United State ship Boston, to land a force "for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to insure the safety of American life and prop-

The well armed troops were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two Gatling guns to a public hall, previously secured by Minister Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the government building and in plain view of the queen's palace.

The reason for thus locating the military

will presently appear. The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval forces of the United States to land for drill or any other proper purpose. Returned Evasive Auswers.

About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and all American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the island, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated movement, the committee entered the gov-ernment building, after first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of its number, a citizen of the United States, read a proclamation declaring that the existing government was overthrown and a provis-ional government established in its place to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been nego tiated and agreed upon."

No audience was present when the procla mation was read, but during the reading forty or fifty men, some of them indifferently armed, entered the room. The executive and advisory councils mentioned in the proclamation at once addressed a communi-cation to Minister Stevens informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government established. This communication concluded: "Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government de-partmental buildings, the archives and the treasury and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will, on benaff of the United States of America recognize it as the existing de facto government of the Hawaiian islands and afford to it the monel support of your government and, if neces-sary, the support of American troops to as-sist in preserving the public peace."

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens im mediately recognized the new government and in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, its president, informed him that he had done Mr. Dole replied:

go. Mr. Dole replied:
GOVERNMENT BUILDING, HONOLULU, January
17, 1893.—To His Excellency John L. Stevens,
United States Minister Resident. Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication this day, recognizing the Hawaiian
provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred
with the ministers of the integovernment and
have made demand upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually
yet in pessession of the station house, but as
night is approaching, and our forces may be
insufficient to maintain order, we request the
immediate support of the United States forces
and would request that the commander of the
United States forces saide command of our
military forces so that they may act together
for the protection of the city. Respectfully
yours.

Chairman Executive Council.

The station house was occupied by a well

The station house was occupied by a well armed force under the command of a resolute and efficient officer. The same afternoon the provisional government and others, conference at the palace. Refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to it, the was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister, and if necessary would be maintained by the maintai States, then present; that any demonstra-tion on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not with hope of success, engage in war with the United States, and resistance would result in a uscless sacrifice of life.

Surrendered Under Protest. Mr. Damon, one of the chief leaders of the

movement, and afterwards vice president of the provisional government, informed the queen that she could surrender under pro-test, and her case would be considered later at Washington. Believing that under the circumstances submission was a duty, and that her case would be fairly considered by the president of the United States, the queen yielded and sent to the provisional government the paper which reads:

queen yielded and sent to the provisional government the paper which reads:

I. Lilliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaltan kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaltan kingdom. The second of the Hawaltan kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom.

That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary. His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honoidia and declared that he would support the provisional government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and, perhaps, the loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me and the authority which claims the constitutional sovereignty of the Hawalian islands.

President Dole's Endorsement.

President Dole's Endorsement.

When this paper was prepared, at the conclusion of the conference, and signed by the queen and her ministers, a number of perons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government who were still present and understood its contents, by their silence, at least, acquiesced in its statements, and when it was carried to President Dole he endorsed upon it "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893, without chal-lenging the truth of any of its assertions." Indeed, it was not claimed on the 17th day of January or for some time thereafter by any of the designated officers of the pro-visional government or any annexationist that the queen surrendered otherwise than

as stated in her protest.
In his dispatch to Mr. Foster of January 18, describing the so-called revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The committee of public safety forthwith took possession of the government." ernment building and treasury and installed the provisional government with the head of the respective departments. This being an accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the 'de facto' government of the Hawaiian islands."

Secretary Foster, in a communication of February 15 to to the president, laying before him the treaty of annexation with the view of obtaining the advice and consent of the senate thereto, says: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States were present or took part in the proceedings. No public recogni-tion was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in full possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the bar-racks, the police station and all the poten-tial machinery of the government."

Contradicts Stevens.

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on February 3 by the special commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation. These statements are utterly at variance with evidence, documentary or oral, contained in Mr. Blount's report. They are contradicted by declarations and letters of President Dole and other annexationsts and by Mr. Stevens' verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The provisional government was recognized. The provisional government was recognized when it had little other than a paper exist-ence and when the legitimate government was in full possession and control of the palice, the barracks and the police station. Mr. Stevens' well known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed from the Boston was all that could have then incited serious apprehension in the minds of the queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statement was based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners, but The troops were landed, not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence implied coercive meas-

ares against it. Protected by American Guns.

In a statement given to Mr. Blount by Admiral Skerrett, the ranking naval officer at Honolulu, he says: If the troops were landed simply to protect American citizens' interests, they were badly stationed in the hall, but if the intention was to sid the provisional government, they were wisely stationed. This hall was so situated that the troops easily commanded the government buildings and the proclamation was read under the protection of American guns.

At an early stage of the negotiations, if not at the beginning, Mr. Stevens promised the annexationists as soon as they obtained possession of the government building and there read a proclamation of the character above referred to, he would at once recognize them as the de facto government and support them ty force from our warship then in the harbor, and he kept that pro-This assurance was the inspiration of movement and without it the annexationists would not have exposed them selves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own for they had none worthy of the name. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and was sufficient to lead to the belief that the Hawaiians, if they attempted to overthrow ould encounter the armed forces of the

United States. Absordity of Their Claims

The earnest appeals to the American minister for military protection by the offi-cers of the provisional government after it had been organized shows the utter absurd ity of the claim that it was established by a successful revolution of the people. Tricse appeals were a confession by the men who made them of their weakness and timidity. Courageous men, conscious of the strength and justice of their cause, do not thus act. It is now claimed that a majority of the peo-ple having the right to yote under the constitution of 1887 ever favored the existing authority, or annexation to this or any other country. They earnestly desire that the government of their choice shall be restored and its independence respected. Mr. Blount states that while at Honoluiu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed a willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to foreigners or whites and representative an-nexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned. The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war until such time only as the government of the United States upon the fact being presented to it should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

A careful consideration of the facts will, I think convince you that the treaty which was withdrawn from the senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for its action thereon. Should not the great wrong done to a feeble, but independent, state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anothing short of that will not. I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it itself! Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands and should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud. Respectfully submitted, W. Q. GRESHAM.

Had Not Heard of an Uprising. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War department had received no word this morning of any trouble among the Navajoes, as intimated 10 an Associated press dispatch from Durango, Colo. This is taken to mean that the trouble is not serious, and only such as

HOW IT AFFECTS THE TARIFF

Hopes of the Democratic Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

INFUENCE OF PROTECTION TIDAL WAVE

Chairman Wilson Declares the Passage of a Semi-Free Trade Bill Will Restore Full Confidence in the Party - Other Democrats Counsel Moderation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- It is difficult to predict what effect the recent elections will have on the tariff bill now being formulated by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee, but the utterances of Chairman Wilson indicate that the result will have little weight in changing the policy of the party leaders. Indeed, Mr. Wilson rather confidently predicts that the passage of the very measure now being prepared by himself and his colleagues will be the only thing needful to restore public confidence and replace the democratic party on the pedestal of supremacy.

This opinion of Mr. Wilson is not shared by all the other prominent men in his party. In fact there are indications that the result of Tuesday's elections will be to impel several democratic leaders of national reputation to counsel the ways and means majority to moderation and warmly discourage the radical legislation that the free trade wing of the party has been so strongly urging. There has always been a strong democratic faction in the house of representatives op-posed to any considerable increase in the free list or sweeping reductions of the tariff rates, but the overwhelming majority re-ceived by the democratic party in the elec-tions a year ago effectually overwhelmed this element up to this time. Now, how-ever, that the popular expression seems suddealy to have changed, the protectionist wing of the party has taken heart again and will certainly make itself heard in council.

Calling for a Caucus. It has been quite generally believed that the bill to be reported by the ways and means committee will enlarge the free list by removing the duty on wool, lumber, iron ore, coal and salt. Already the democratic opposition to this policy has become so ap-parent as to demonstrate much truth in the famous characterization of Hancock that declared the tariff question to be largely a local issue. The main opposition to free wool comes from one locality, the objection to free lumber from another, the opposition to free coal from still another and so on

through the entire list of articles sought to be added to the free list. It is natural, therefore, that the desire for a democratic caucus should be expressed by the malcontents and it is this desire that just now is creating some commotion in the radical tariff reformers. The request for a caucus has been made by so eminent a leader as Judge Culbertson, chairman of the ju-diciary committee, and even Congressman Bland of Missouri is credited with the de-termination to fight the committee recom-mendations if they place all the articles enumerated above on the free list.

Ready for the Regular Session. In speaking of the progress being made by the committee, Congressman Whiting of Michigan, today said: "The committee is getting along well and I think there is no doubt the bill will be ready for presentation at the opening of the session in December, It is my opinion that there should be no delay in presenting this bill, and passing it delay in presenting this bill and passing it through congress in order that the people may have an early opportunity to judge of its practical operation. Yes, there has been a desire expressed by a number of demoratic congressmen for a caucus to discuss and approve the bill before it is presented in December, but whether this desire will become so general as to necessitate a aucus, I cannot say. The most important thing, I think, is to get the bill before the house and also I think the result of the re-cent election will enjoin us to caution. While I do not agree with President Cleveland in everything, I do agree in the opinion credited to him that the tariff should be of the moderate, yet firm and judiciary character that will commend us to the people without obliterating or hopelessly embarrassing

any existing industry.

Extremes to Be Avoided. "I do not think the free list should be greatly enlarged, and I do not think the platform of our party demands that such radical reductions on manufactured articles should be made as will cripple or close American factories. A gradual and con-sistent reduction all along the line is what I favor. If every democratic member of con-gress who has some industry appealing to him for protection insists that his district must be protected and reductions made at the expense of some other man's constituency and district and some other articles where will we be? This is a great mutua enterprise we are engaged in now, and we must all be mutually co-operative and rea-sonable if the principles of the party are to

be carried out successfully. "On the other hand," continued Mr. Whit-ing, "the party must not be dominated by the free trace sentiment that we frequently hear by the tariff reform theorists. The re-public is not piedged irretrievably to protect the trusts, which invited and met disaster degree that incurred the prompt disapproval of the American public. We must not accept this disapproval as an expression for free trade, and the mistake that Mr. McKinley people are no longer behind us. Theory is ne thing, but the practical workings of law another, and it is the practical side of the question with which we now have to deal. We must pass a law that, while remust pass a law that, while redeeming the party pleages, will be firm, non sectional, logical and equal and consistent.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT. One Nebraskan Among a Number of Luck;

Office Seekers. Washington, Nov. 10.—The president made the following appointments today: To be registers of land offices-Frank M. Hopkins of Roscoe, S. D., at Aberdeen, S. D.; Frank W. Walls of Phoenix, Ariz., at Tucson, Ariz; John C. Slack of Folsom, N. M., at Clayton, N. M. To Be Receivers of Public Moneys—Frank M. Brown of Alliance, Neb., at Alliance, Neb., and Joseph Hallenden of Clapham, N. M., at Calyton, N. M. M., at Calyton, N. M. Charles D. Rogers of Sitka, Alaska, to be

clerk of the distanct court for the district of The members of the California debris commission who failed to be confirmed by the senate were reappointed as follows: George H. Mendell, Lieutenant William H. Renyard and Major William H. Huer, all of the engineer corps.

Is a Citizen of Nicaragua. Washington, Nov. 10. - Dr. Guzman, minister to the United States from Nicaragua, has made presentations to the State department regarding Bonilla, the political refugee who was the cause of the firing upon the American steamer Costs Rica by the government of Honduras. It is claimed Bonilla is now an adopted citizen of Nicaragua, although a native of Honduras, and that he has been elected a member of the constituent assembly of Nicaragua. The personal safety of members of this body is said to be guaranteed by the nation, and Nicaragua, consequently, feels herself agriceed at the action of Hondaras. Dr. Guzman is said also to have been empowered to act as agent in the country for the Nica-ragua canal project and to push the invest-ment of money necessary to prevent the lapsing of the government grant.

Washington Notes. Washington, Nov. 10 .- Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue department ex-

pects soon to take the necessary steps for the enforcement of the amended Geary act, of which he has little doubt the Chinese will avail themselves. His letter of instructions to collectors will be practically the same as that issued under the original act. It was stated at the Frensery department that Secretary Carlisic would probably hold in abeyance his plan to coin the seigniorage

in the treasury. FIOLATED THE LIQUOR LAW.

Sheriff of Woodbury County, Iowa, and His Deputy Under Arcest.
Stock City, Nov. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Sheriff Magner of this county and his chief deputy, James F. Shanley, are under \$300 bonds to await a hearing on a criminal charge and to defend themselves against a forfeiture of their offices. The office of sheriff of Woodbury county is considered the best paying office in lows. The way it came about is this: Paul H. Leader, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer who was once convicted of contempt of a liquor injunction and was pardoned by Governor Boies, worked and voted for Frank D. Jackson this year. This aroused the ire of Magner and Shanley, who are democrats, and they arrested Leader for violating the liquor laws and confiscated his stock valued at \$7,000. Leader employed able counsel and started after their scalps. It is well known that the law has been

openly violated here and that Magner and Shanley knew it. Shanley knew it.
Section 2,408, a part of the liquor statute, reads as follows: "All peace officers shall see that the provisions of this chapter are faithfully executed and when informed that the law has been violated or when they have reason to believe that the law has been violated and that proof of the fact can be had, such officer shall go before a magistrate and make information of the same. Upon trial before magistrates at hall a magistrate and make information of the same. Upon trial before magistrates it shall be the duty of the district (county) attorney to appear for the state, unless the person filing such information shall select some alling such information shall select some other attorney. Any peace officer failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50, and a conviction shall work a forfeiture of his office. Every peace officer shall give evidence when called upon of any facts within his knowledge tending to prove a yielation of the previsions ending to prove a violation of the provisions of this chapter, but his evidence shall in no case be used against him in any prosecution against him for a violation of the provisions of this chapter." The information against Magner and

Shanley is under this section and charges both with failing to do their duty under the section. The cases will be heard Novem

Service for Young Men.

MALVERN, Ia., Nov. 10 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The Young Men's Christian association of this place will observe the week of prayer for young men, commencing Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and each evening of the week at 7:45. In connection with it all the churches will unite in a union service for young men at the Presbyterian church in the evening, Rev. C. W. Brewer of the Methodist church preaching the sermon.

It is proposed to hold a district convention of the Young Men's Christian association for southwestern Iowa at Malvern during the early part of December.

Iowa Republicans telebrate. DES MOINES, Nov. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The republicans of this city and vicinity held a grand open air jollification this evening over the results of the late election. Previous to the meeting there was a great parade, with many hundreds in line and a conglomeration of noises unequaled in the history of Iowa politics. The meeting was addressed by Governor-elect Frank D. Jackson, Lafe Young, A. B. Cummins, James A. Howe, W. E. Odell, C. H. Gatch, James G. Berryhill, Rev. John Newman, A. S. Bar-nett, George L. Dobson, W. T. Wilcoxen and J. A. T. Hull.

Alleged Thief Arrested. CRESTON, Ia., Nov. 10.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Frank Kennedy was arrested at this place last night for stealing \$60 from the residence of Fireman Henry Phillips at Ottumwa. Kennedy resides at Villisca. but had been in Ottumwa in search of em-ployment. Phillips had taken him to his nome and had boarded him, and in his benefactor's absence, it is alleged, he took the

BARDSTOWN TROUBLES.

Irlal of the Negro Evans Attended with

Much Disorder.
Louisville, Nov. 10.—A special from Bardstown, Ky., says: This place tonight is in a state of great excitement, and an occurrence of this afternoon may precipitate a race war which will result in much bloodshed. For the past week the people of this and surrounding counties have been aroused to a high pitch over the assault of Edna Hall by Phil Evans. The trial has been in progress for two days, and not until this afternoon was any evidence introduced that was at all favorable to the accused. At the trial this evening the testimony of one of the witnesses tended to prove the innocence of the accused. The negros have all been favorable to Evans. A crowd of them had congregated outside of the court house, and when Evans was being conducted from the court house to the jail by the militia they

The streets were packed with crowds of white people. The cheering of the negroes so exasperated the whites that a fight was the result. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and arrested three of them. John Wickliffe, a negro, was badly wounded and will probably die. Paul Abel and another negro named Sims were arrested. These men are desperate and were badly beaten up. Several negroes and one white were also nurt, but their injuries are not of a serious nature.

a serious nature.

Deputies reinforced by the milita soon dispersed the mob. More trouble may result. The negroes are considerably wrought up over the occurrence and threaten vengeance. The whites, however, largely outnumber the blacks and an outbreak will result disastrously for the latter. The cheering of the negroes has largely intensified the feeling of the whites, and there are many rumors concerning threats to take the law into their own hands and make Evans pay the hands and make Evans pay the own hands and make Evans pay the penalty for his crime. It is thought, how-ever, wiser counsel will prevail, and serious trouble will be averted. The militia is still guarding the jail, and any attempt to secure the prisoner will certainly result in the loss

Evans, when questioned today, testified that he was at home on the night of the crime. His mother's testimony was badly mixed, however, and Evney' testimony will go for naught. Court adjourned at a late hour this evening until tenierrow at 8 o'clock, and by noon the case will go to the jury which means death for Phil Evans by the aw or at the hands of an angry mob.

LOST THEIR NEWS SERVICE.

Associated Press Telegrams Denied the World-Herald and Lincoln Journal. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The statement pub lished this morning that the Omaha World-Herald had left the Associated press and joined the United press is utterly untrue. The World-Herald has never been a member of the Associated press at any time, but has always been a client of the United press The statement concerning the Lincoln State Journal is equally untrue. It has never been a member of the Associated press, but received a condensed Associated press re port under a temporary arrangement which has recently been discontinued by the Associated, and the State Journal thereupon began an action to compel the Associated press to continue the delivery of its report,

WILL IMITATE THE ALABAMA

Retired English Naval Officer Preparing a Private Fleet to Aid Mello.

TWO CRUISERS HAVE BEEN SECURED

Negotiations for Torpedo Boats Are Under Way-Several English Officers Are to Accompany the Expedition-Mello Seeking Recognition.

[Cov yrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 11.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]-I learn on good authority that a well known English retired naval officer is forming a small fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats, in command of which he will proceed to the assistance of Admiral Mello. He has already purchased two ships for cruisers and is treating with leading Thames ship builders for two torpedo boats. Several English naval officers are preparing to accompany the

Mello Asks Recognition.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro stating that he had received a circular from Admiral Mello, the insurgent leader, asking that the United States recognize his rights as a belligerent.
Minister Thompson asked for instructions.
After a conference between Secretary
Gresham and the president our minister was
instructed to say to Admiral Melio that in the opinion of this government he had not been able to establish either a political or military organization which entitled him to the recognition he asked and that it would not be granted. Secretary Gresham added that the position of the United States in the present controversy was that of an impartial observer.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times has received

London, Nov. 10.—The Times has received advices, by way of Montevideo, that all the foreign lecations in Rio had received a request by Admiral Mello for recognition of his rights as a belligerent. By so doing, he claims, the danger to life and property will be decreased. The foreign representatives are agreed in considering the application premature.

The foreign war ships maintain a position of neutrality and refuse to give protection to vessels landing cargoes of war materials.

MOBILIZING AGAINST MELLO.

Brazil's President Send n g Troops to Capture the Insurgent Headquarters. [Copyri hied 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 10 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tue Bee. |-Republican troops from San Barja and Itaqi, order towns of Brazil, have gone on to Urguayana, which is connected by rail with the capital of the province of Rio Grande do Sul and the sea coast. It is believed they are mobilized there to aid in the struggle for the recapture of Desterro, the provisional government's headquarters. The Brazilian steamer Santos, anchored in

this port, has signaled that the loyal ironclad Bahia which was reported ashore in the Panama river has been floated off again. The cruiser Tiradentes will go up the river after her to escort her down in safety. The Brazili in steamers Santos and Desterro set out from here tomorrow for Buenos Avres and ammunition.

where they will be furnished with cannon To and to the Brazilians' thoubles yellow

ever is raging in Santos SAN SALVADOR. Salvador (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. 10. - [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee.]-The United States warship Aliance is at La Libertad awaiting orders, Minister Young has telegraphed to the Hondurian minister of foreign affairs asking if his government accepts the responsibility for the act of the commander of the port of Amapala when he fired upon the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica, though she was flying the American flag.

ELECTIONS IN PERU.

Barreda Chosen President-Financiers Ar ranging for a Government Loan

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. LIMA, Peru (via Gaiveston, Tex.), Nov. 10 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The result of the special municipality elections here is that Enrique Barreda has been chosen presi dent and Isaac Alzamora vice president. The government has appointed ex-Minister Zay ala prefect of Lima. Out of sixty persons invited by the man

agers of three local banks to come together and discuss the practicability of raising a loan for the government only eighteen attended. The others all declared they had no money.

A grand banquet was given yesterday at the Hotel France Angleterre by 150 officers to General Caceres on his birthday.

SPAIN'S EPIDEMIC OF DISASTER. Collision in Bilbao Harbor—Several Persons Drowned.

BILBAO, Nov. 10. -A steamer belonging to the same line as the dynamite-laden craft which caused the disaster at Santander collided with and sunk a barge crowded with workmen last night. It is claimed that the steamer did not carry any lights and that she did not stop after the collision. Most of the workmen thrown into the water from the barge were rescued in an almost lifeless condition by the people who witnessed the disaster from the shore. Several of the passengers of the barge were drowned in spite of efforts to rescue them.

GOVERNMENT WILL INTERVENE. British Coal Strike to Be Taken Up as

Cabinet Question. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- It is stated on good authority that the British mining deadlock will soon be made a cabinet question. The ministers are now said to be considering the matter. This has given rise to renewed rumors of dissension among the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

Strikers Jained by Women. MARSEILLES, Nov. 10 .- The women em-

ployed in the matchmaking shops in this city are lending their support to the striking car employes. They attacked a horse car today and tried to intimidate the driver. The police drove them away. Three of the women were locked up. Other women engaged in the manufacture of matches marched to the prefecture later on and demanded the release of the three women under arrest. When their request was refused they formed in line, and, in company with a throng of men and boys, proceeded to the Bourse Tranquil, but a squad of cavalry had been stationed at the entranc to the building and no one was allowed within the doors. The crowd was finally dispersed without serious trouble

VIENNA, Nov. 10 .- Dr. Prix, the mayor of Vienna, who recently resigned owing to differences regarding his administration, has been re-elected.

In acknowledging the compliment in the city council Mayor Prix greatly excited his opponents, whose demonstrations were drowned by the cheers of the mayor's

friends. The words of thanks expressed by the mayor eventually caused such an uproar that the sitting was closed.

NANSEN AND THE NORTH POLE. Word Received from Him Which Shows

that He Has Struck Open Sea. LONDON, Nov. 10. —The Pall Mall Gazette says that Dr. Nansen's prospects for reaching the pole are greatly improved. appears that some Norwegian seal hunters who have just returned from Hammerfest. in the extreme northern part of Norway, report that Nansen's expedition was entering the Kara sea. This was in August last, and the seal hunters were then able to cruise freely in the northern parts around Nova Zembla islands, northwest and west. The scalers add that there was every probability that the Fram had gone through the otherwise generally ice-blocked Kara sea in a few days after leaving Jugor strait. The seal hunters report also that in the memory of all those experienced hunters,

so free of ice as it was last winter, and that no polar expedition ever had such fine chances of success as the Nansen expedition Another seal hunter on September 30 was in latitude 15° north, and from here sailed thirty miles direct east and encountered no lee during the trip. Another skipper sailed close to the northeast land of Spitzbergen,

numbering quite 100 men, the sea was never

where there was but little ice.

Dr. Nansen himself, in a letter to a friend dated August 3, says: "Tomorrow we start westward. It really seems that the wind favors us, as we find wide open gaps where it is blowing a capital south wind, which must push the ice far northward into the

TWO ENGLISH RACES.

British Minister Says Nice Things of the Great American Republic. London, Nov. 10.—Replying to the toast, 'Her Majesty's Ministers," at the lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall last night, the Earl of Kimberiey, lord president of the council and secretary for India, upon whom the duty devolved in the absence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, spoke very favorably of the United States. After stating that the foreign relations of Great Britain were friendly, and expressing the forced anxiety of the government at the increase in the armed battalions in the countries of

Europe, he continued:
 "There is a very different state of things in another continent. We have nothing to fear from our friends and brethren on the American continent. We and they have given many signal proofs that the dissensions between great nations—and there are no greater nations than the great American republic and our own—can be settled without the armament of war. No better augury could be obtained for the continuence of those cherished relations between us and the great republic than the recent settle-ment of the Bering sea dispute. I am glad to see the distinguished ambassador with us. I can assure him our feeling for his country, always friendly, has been greatly augmented by that most auspicious event."

Lord Kimberlev concluded with a reference
to the Siamese and Matabele troubles. Mr. Thomas Bayard afterwards spoke.

SWINDLED THE ENGLISH.

Americans Under Arrest at Liverpool Charged with Gigantic Frauds. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.-Four men named Seiar, Weldon, Preston and Evans, two women named Selar and Poole, have been arrested here charged with being connected with gigantic frauds perpetrated upon manufacturers and others. The prisoners claimed to be doing business under two names, Scalre, Weldon & Co. and J. C. Preston & Co., both said to be "American merchants and exporters." By means of mutual references the people re-ferred to are said to have secured goods from 150 firms under the pretense that the goods were intended for the American market. The merchandissecured is said to be of every variety and to be worth thousands of pounds. It was dis-posed of in Liverpool or sold by action else-

WILL DISPERSE THE ARABS.

Morocco's Sultan Will March to the Aid of the Spaniards. Madrid, Nov. 10.-A dispatch from Melilla says the sultan's sons and uncles, with 2,000 horsemen, are marching to disperse the Riff Arabs. If the latter disobey the command to return to their homes the sultan him self will go against them with a powerful army. The truce that has been established between General Marcias and the Riffs ex-

pires tomorrow.

The Epoch declares the present attitude of the sultan of Morocco is due to foreign pressure, brought upon him with a view to

avoid a European conflict. Watching for the Anarchists. Pauls, Nov. 10. The French authorities are keeping a watch along the Spanish frontier in the hope of capturing the anarch ists from Barcelona concerned in the bomb explosion in the Lyceo theater. It is believed that the band of anarchists who were the authors of the last two outrages is the same group that was founded by Ravachol,

after whose arrest they took refuge in Catalonia. Jockey Dragged to Death.

Paris, Nov. 10 .- The leading steeple chase jockey, Powell, was killed at Autell yesterday. He was riding the horse Wisegoth and the animal fell. When the horse regained its feet and bounded away Powell's foot still remailed in the stirrup and he was dragged a distance of 400 yards before the horse was stopped. When Powell was picked up it was found that he was horribly mutilated.

English Trade with India Decreasing. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that the report of the collector of customs shows that the German trade with Calcutta has increased threefold during the last five years and the English trade with the same port has de creased 60 per cent in the same period.

Bealin, Nov. 10.-There was a double execution at Essen, in the Rhine province, today. An innkeeper named Ubbleuen and a workman named Metzger were put to death according to the law for having robbed Satolli to Get the Red Hat.

Double Execution at Essen.

Cologne, Nov. 10 .- The Volks Zeitung is the authority for the statement that Mgr. Satolli is about to be made a cardinal. This will be done at the next papal consistory. The Volks Zeitung further adds that Mgr. Satolit's place will be taken by the papal nuncio at The Hague.

Not in Touch with the King. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says: The return to office at Athens of M. Tricoupis is regarded here as a very serious matter. It says it is certain he cannot long act in harmony with the king, who finds his position well nigh Hostilities Resumed in Morocco

newed yesterday between the Spanish forces and the Moors. The Spanish gunboats Venadito was also engaged in shelling Denied by the Rothschilds. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Rothschilds of this

city say the reported formation of a copper

Madrid, Nov. 10.-Hostilities were re-

syndicate here is not true, so far as they are concerned. Two Treasonable Boulangists. Pasts, Nov. 10 .- It is said the government will not oppose the granting of a partial am-nesty to Messrs. Rochefort and Dillon. OCEAN'S DEPTHS

Burning of the Steamer Alexander Off the Coast of Cuba.

HEROIC BEHAVIOR OF THE VESSEL'S CREW

Under the Direction of Their Officers They Fight the Fire to the Last.

FORCED TO LEAVE THE BURNING HULK

One of the Life Boats is Swamped While Being Launched.

ELEVEN PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LIVES

Six Colored Stevedores Blown Into the Sea by an Explosion and Four Drowned by the Loss of the Small

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.-The steamer Seneca,

arrived this morning from Havana brings Captain Hoffman and fifty six survivors of the ill-fated steamer City of Alexandria. Five of the ship's crew were lost and also six colored stevedores. Captain Hoffman states that they sailed

for Matanzas November 1 at 5:30 a. m. with a strong northeast wind and rough sea. All went well until 5:40 p. m., when Captain Hoffman was having his tea in the cabin. Suddenly an explosion took place. Captain Hoffman rushed on deck immediately and found the ship a mass of flames in the hold, fore and aft. All hands were called to quarters. The fire hose was got ready and an attempt made to subdue the flames. It was soon apparent that the ship was doomed. The utmost discipline prevailed among the crew. The boats were ordered to be lowered and also the life raft. Five boats were lowered in charge of the officers, purser and chief engineer. The purser's boat, while being embarked from the falls, got entangled in some gear, and she swamped alongside the steamer. The purser and four-others were lost. The remainder were picked up by the other boats. The force of the explosion was so terrific that the fore hatchway was blown clean into the water. Some of the colored stevedores were blown overboard with it.

Forced to Abandon Her.

The steamboat kept going ahead until 9 m, making some fifteen miles, when the iremen were compelled to abandon the fire room and the steamer was beached on Jurica shoal, thirteen miles from Havana. The vessel is a total loss. Captain Hoffman and six others took to the life raft and were all washed off by the heavy sea, but were all washed off by the heavy sea, but managed to get back again, excepting William Foster, an oiler, who was drowned.

Captain Hoffman states that the best of discipline prevailed after the explosion. Every man obeyed orders and went to his post in the coolest possible manner. There was no rush to get into the lifeboats.

The following are the names of the crew who were lost:

who were lost: PURSER W. B. BOWEN. WILLIAM FOSTER, oiler

FORGE SMITH, waiter. LOUIS PLOCK, waiter.
THOMAS LINDEN, quartermaster.
M. Cole, a cadet, was left behind at Ha-

Captain Hoffman, on being questioned as to the cause of the explosion, did not care to give any opinion, pending his official report to the manager of the line. It was surmised it may have been caused by the explosion of rum which was a part of the cargo to be landed at Havana.

Deputy United States Marshals Grant and colomon boarded the Seneca at quarantine his morning from the towboat Jewett with warrants from United States commissioners for the arrest of five firemen charged with stealing cargo on the passage to Havana.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

Wild Stories Told Concerning the Philadelphia-Albany Wreck. DETROIT, Nov. 10.-A dispatch to the Associated press from the editor of the Gazette at East Tawas says: The reports sent from here are misleading and without foundation. Neither Captain Huff nor Mate Drury have refused to answer any proper question put to bring out intelligent information in relation to the disaster and the fatal results. The story that one man survives and is secreted is purely mythical. There is no foundation for such re-port. The Concord and the Dun-ford came together from the scene of the wreck, the former having ten bodies, the latter one. The story of a sur-vivor was sprung twenty-four hours later and is no doubt pure invention. The captain of the Concord knows nothing of the survivors and believes the report a fabrication, as do all citizens here. The bodies of the dead men were not mutilated nor bruised, as represented, save the body of John Hunt. first mate of the Philadelphia, whose skull was crushed and left leg broken, the story being that the Concord in sailing around in the fog drew the body into her wheel. Cap-tain Huff left today for Saginaw. If more bodies are recovered and brought here he coroner's inquest has been adjourned to Sat-

WRECKED THE LIMITED.

Fast Pennsylvania Express Dashes Into an

Open Switch at Fort Wayne. FORT. WAVNE, Ind., Nov. 10 .- Train No. 5, the westbound Pennsylvania limited ran into an open switch in the yards in this city at this morning and crashed into some freight cars. Engineer David Rady, Fireman Robert Griffin and Joseph Craig, supervisor, were bruised, the two former severely, by jumping. Griffin is bleeding internally and is thought to be dangerously injured. None of the passengers were injured.

FIVE MORE DEATHS.

Fatal List of the Recent Bock Island Wreck Growing. CHICAGO, Nov. 10. -Five more deaths have resulted from the collision at Seventy-first street on the Rock Island road. They are:

LOTTIE BRIGHAM, Chicago. DWIGHT W. SNOW, Chicago. W. R. JAMISON, Chicago. W. J. CHURCH, Beverly Hill, III. MRS. LAPHAM, Chicago. This now makes eleven deaths resulting from the wreck. The woman supposed to be Carrie Barnes was identified yesterday as Mrs. Edward Debeau of Bine Island, Ill.

Movement of Ocean Steamers, November 10. At Queenstown-Arrived-Germanic, New York to Liverpool. At New York-Arrived-Britannic, from Liverpool,

At London-Sighted-Cific, from New York, for Liverpool. At Bremen-Arrived-Aller, from New

Lumber Yards Burned.

St. Paul, Nov. 10.-Hage Bros.' immense iumber yards were burned this morning, causing a loss of \$70,000. Partially insured