IL'S LITTLE THRONE

ne Regal Seat Has an Interest Out of Proportion to Its Importance.

WHAT WILL MINISTER WILLIS DO FIRST

Much Speculation in Washington Concerning the Envoy's Special Instructions.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S COURSE DISCOUNTED

lessips Consider His Reception of a Request to Abdicate His Authority.

BLOUNT'S REPORT BEFORE CONGRESS

said by One Close to the President to Contain Matters Which Will Change Sentiment in Reference to the Administration's Plan.

Washington, Nov. 14.-There is an entire learth of any real news from Hawait or bout Hawaiian matters today. The speculation as to what has been occurring in the week past is, however, by no means abated. Nearly every one has taken one side or the other and is either an earnest wisher for the prompt success of the effort to restore Queen Liliuokalani or is vainly hopeful that something may intervene to balk the purpose announced by this government. The fear of the friends of the present government is that Minister Willis will push President Dole to an immediate decision and de mand the prompt surrender of all his author ity on the ground that the provisional gov ernment itself put a limit on the duration of its own authority, and that limit expires when Minister Willis announces to him that there is no possible chance of annexation to the United States.

Lost Hopes Months Ago.

It is a fact that for several months past the provisional government has recognized that there was no hope of securing annexation to the United States and to have felt fully the obligation upon it under those circumstances of providing a permanent form of government for the islands. The form of the proposed government has been discussed and it has been proposed to call it a commonwealth.

It is expected that President Dole will advance these facts as arguments against the contention of Minister Willis, that his government-the government to which Willis is accredited-has expired by its own limitation. Should Minister Willis decline to recognize the validity of this argument, and President Dole determine to follow his contention so far as lay in his power, his next step is expected to be to formally notify the United States minister that he would not yield without the employment of force, and that he would regard the landing of troops from the men-of-war to enforce his deposi-

tion as an act of war. Foreign Consuls Might Object.

The diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Honolulu are always looked to with eagerness in a civil emergency, and opponents of restoration assert their belief that these would formally protest against the act of the United States minister, with the exception of the representatives of Great Britain and Japao, and possibly Russia. There have been rumors at the State department that the United States has not entered upon the attempt to restore the queen without a thorough understand ing with all the powers, and, it is said, the government has received assurances that no objection would be raised to its plan. With regard to Germany, France and Portugal, opponents of restoration say that citizens of all these powers recognized the necessity to good order and preservation of property and constitutional rights of the overthrow of the queen. These governments, they believe, would decline to ap-

prove her restoration. Great Britain would unquestionably welcome the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and the prospect of the early raising of Princess Kaiulani as the best hope of a gov ernment distinctively in the British interests. By a convention with France in 1843, England agreed to refrain from ever annexing the Hawaiian islands or taking them under a protectorate, but she has never ceased to try to influence and control the local government to her own interests and the exclusion of others.

Rights in Pearl River Harbor. The effect of the restoration of the queen upon the United States' interests in Pearl river harbor is of interest. The exclusive right of the United States to the use of this harbor was the reciprocal consideration drafted for the free entry of Hawaiian sugar drafted for the free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the United States under the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. It is conceded that the free entry of sugar under the McKinley law worked an abrogation to the special advantages enjoyed by Hawaiians under this treaty, and they have held that the gight of the United States in Pearl river was terminated by it. It is known that this was an influence with the last administration in its consideration of the proposal for annexation. In the present status of our nnexation. In the present status of ou claim to Pearl river a government unfriendly to it, backed by a first-class power seeking to break down the claim, might very seriously embarrass it and jeopardize the control of the most valuable naval and coaling station in the Pacific.

There is some disappointment felt in administration circles at the expressions of public opinion against the Hawaiian policy, but there are no indications of any wavering but there are no indications of any wavering in the purpose to push it to a conclusion or of any division on the subject. There is a good deal of interest in a statement put forth by one near the president that there is much in the way of evidence in the Blount report that has hitherto been suggested to the public and that would, if published, work a revolution in public sentiment in favor of the administration's policy.

Will He Laid Before Congress. Even at this early date, it is accepted as inevitable that the matter will reas inevitable that the matter will receive congressional attention immediately after the opening of the session, and all the indications point to a division on strict party lines. The republicans accept the Gresham letter as a criticism of the late administration, and the promptitude with which ex-President Harrison and ex-Minister Stevens have responded has had the immediate effect of lining the republicans up in opposition to the administration's policy. Congressman Hitt, ex-secretary of state and a diplomatist of the Blaine school, has come out in opposition to the movement to restore the deposed queen and his statements have starred up considerable partisan feeling. It is the belief of the demiocratic leaders that, whatever may occur at Hawaii in the interval. President Cleveland will submit a message at the opening of the regular session which will recite in detail many facts not hitherto known to the country and present the case in probably an entirely new light.

What Blount's Report May Show. In this connection great interest is felt in the report of Commissioner Biount, which

has never been made public, and as it will accompany the prospective mossage, demo-crats feel confident that his researches will crats feet confident that his researches win show that the facts were such as to warrant the radical action of the administration. The democrats expect to be placed on the de-fensive at the beginning because they look to the republicans to attack the president on constitutional grounds, it being contended by them that, the provisional government having once been recognized, to remove it ty force will be equivalent to declaring an aggressive attitude against an independent nation, a thing only possible for the presi-dent after receiving the assent and concur-

rence of congress.

The democrats who a day or two ago were expressing themselves so freely on this diplomatic move have shut up suddenly since the indications have pointed to a division on party lines when the matter comes before congress Congression George of sion on party lines when the matter comes before congress. Congressman Geary of California, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, and whose constituents have a lively interest in the Hawaiian question, today said: "All the facts are not before the people, and I would prefer to say nothing until later. As a member of the committee it would be indiscreet for me to express an opinion on a subject that will come before us for consideration."

Inexcusable Interposition,

Hon. A. M. Springer of Illinois, for many years a member of the committee on foreign affairs, notably during the Japan controversy affairs, notably during the Japan controversy of 1876, believes that President Cleveland will be sustained by his party and the country. "I am thoroughly in accord with the administration on the Hawaiian question," said he. "I believed at the time that the government of Hawaii would not have been overthrown but for the interposition of the United States marines which were landed for the purpose of overawing and overpowering the legitimate and establishing a provisional government in its place. Without the presence of our troops the provisional the presence of our troops the provisional government could have had no existence. As we were then at peace at Hawaii there was no excuse whatever for this interposi-tion. The excuse that American property was in danger was a more pretext and withwas in danger was a more inetext and without foundation in fact. Our government,
therefore, having by force of arms overthrown the logitimate government of
fluwall, justice, international law and the
comity of nations require that we should place that government in statu quo.

Courtesy to Their Predecessors. "The Harrison administration did, it is true, recognize the provisional government and it therefore became necessary for Mr. Cleveland's administration to maintain the position which he found when installed into office until ne could, through his agents, make a careful and thorough investigation of all the facts which led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian government. Having made his investigation through his agents it was his duty to act upon the information which he obtained. This is what he has done and if any criticism could be offered it would be that he, perhaps, delayed too long to do an act of simple justice to a weak and defenseless people. But exercising proper regard for the late administration and pursuing the usual considerate and careful methods of diplomacy, Secretary Gresham has acted at perhaps as carly a period as was respectful to do—respectful, I mean, to his predecessors in office, I am not in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. The population is not homogeneous; their civilization is different from ours, we could no more incor-porate them into our body of politics, than we could incorporate a portion of China. What we require is that Hawaii shall be an independent country where our government will have equal rights with all others to use the land as a coaling station, as a harbor o refuge and as a friendly port upon the high seas for all our merchant marine, and while I am opposed to annexation by this government I am equally opposed to any other government acquiring the island. If England should attempt it, our government should regard it as a casus belli and resent it accordingly. Our policy of nonintervention in this case would furnish us a good excuse wise, I think the democrats in congress will sustain the administration without

GUNBOATS GETTING READY.

Mare Island Navy Yard Fitting Out Vessels

for Hawaii. Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 14.—It is said on good naval authority that as soon as United States steamships Mohican and Ranger, now at Mare Island navy yard, can be made ready for sea. the secretary of the navy will order their commanders to proceed direct to Honolulu and report to Almiral Irwin arrivat at Honoiulu the Mohican will be made flagship of the Pacific squadron, re-lieving the Philadelphia, which will immediately proceed to Mare Island.

Naval officers here predict the concentra-tion of a large naval force of the United

States at Honolulu. Several officers who were serving on board the Boston at the time of the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani deny the story that the marine from the Boston were lauded through a mis take in interpreting the signals of th United States consul. They say as a how ing mob thronged the streets of Honoluly the situation was so threaten ing to American interests that Minister Stevens, after conferring with the senior naval officers, decided that the landing of the marines was essential to American in-terests and the protection of the consulate, which had been broken into and ransacked

the night previous. A rumor is current here tonight that Minister Willis has orders to Admirat Irwin from the secretary of the navy that in the event of the rejection of President Cleve-land's ultimatum to the provisional govern-ment or any uprising Admiral Irwin would dispatch United States steamship Adams to the United States with any special com-munication Minister Willis might require to end the Washington authorities.

Conferred with Thurston. Washington, Nov. 14.—Hawailan Minister Thurston had a long conference with Secretary Gresham at the State department today, but neither would say anything for publication regarding the interview. As soon as Minister Thurston left Secretary

Gresham went to the white house to attend the cabinet meeting.

Thurston declined to give any information Thurston declined to give any information of the intelligence he received from Honolulu yesterday by cipher dispatch, except to say that the Associated press dispatches seem to be accurate in their account of what had occurred. As to anything that was to occur, he refused to have anything to say. The secretary made an appointment to see Mr. Thurston again this afternoon at the department. department.

The meeting was held at 3 o'clock this fternoon. Both declined to state the resuit of the interview.

Agree with the President, Washington, Nov. 14. -It sis learned on good authority that the cabinet is a unit in its endorsement of President Cieveland's pian for the restoration of Queen Liluokalani. pian for the restoration of Queen Liluokalani.
This fact was developed after the conclusion of the cabinat meeting today. The Hawalian question was the chief topic of discussion. The meeting was attended by all members, except Secretary Smith, who was in Georgia. The session began at 11 and lasted until 1:30 o'clock. This is about the usual length of cabinet sessions. Secretary Morton remained with the president after the adjournment and, it is presumed, he took lunch with him. After the close of the meeting a reporter was informed by a gentleman who participated informed by a gentleman who participated in it, that nothing would be made public today on the Hawalian question as a result of the meeting or otherwise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nev. 14.—There will be little or no freight shipped for Hawaii by the Monawa, the steamer which will said next Thursday. Consul Wilder was seen this afternoon and said that so far no bills of lading had been presented for his visc. No freight can be shipped to Honolulu with-out this. It is apparent that there can be practically no shipments made to Hawaii by this steamer. "It may be," said Mr. Wilder, "that merchants do not care to risk their goods by sending them to a country where there is a chance of a revolution."

ANARCHY IN OLD ENGLAND

Recent Assembling of the Reds Discussed in the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT'S COURSE IS CRITICISED

Use of Trafalgar Square as a Meeting Place for Anarchists Severely Condemned by Several Members-An Exciting

Discussion Ensues.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-There was an exciting discussion of anarchy (and the rights of Englishmen to assemble and commemorate the death of the Chicago anarchists) in the House of Commons this afternoon, and the Gladstone government was roundly denounced for permitting such demonstrations.

The excitement commenced when Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith, secretary of state for home affairs, replying to a question put by Mr. Curtis Darling, conservative unionist member for Medford, declared that it was inconsistent with public interests to give an opinion as to whether anarchists now active on the continent were or were not known to be connected with the anarchists of Great

Mr. Darling, soon after his first question to the government, moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the use of Trafalgar square as a meeting place of anarchists, who openly gloried in the outrages in Chicago and Barcelona. Mr. Darling, who is a well known author and writer, as well as a well known author and writer, as well as a clever lawyer, said it was the duty of Mr. Asquith, as home secretary, to have satisfied himself as to the objects of the meeting at Trafalgar square before permitting it to take place. The object of this gathering of English anarchists, said Mr. Darling, was plainly announced in the newspapers some days also and was known to commenorate. days ahead, and was known to commemorate the so-called anarchist martyrs of Chicago and personified the same class who engaged in similar outrages with the same objects in view at Barcelona.

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the conservative

leader in the House of Commons, supported Mr. Darling's motion in a speech, during which he strongly censured the government which he strongly censured the government for permitting the meeting at Trafalgar square, in view of the fact that the anarchists aimed at the absolute destruction of existing society, and from the fact that the meeting, according to Mr. Balfour, was clearly and distinctly a breach of the law.

John Burns, the labor leader and member for one of the Battersee divisions, defended the Trafalgar square meeting as being a prothe Trafalgar square meeting as being a pro-test against the action of the Chicago police Home Secretary Asquith, replying to the nttack of Mr. Darling, said the latter had given the anarchists a gratatious advertisement, as the meeting in Trafalgar square was not important and perfectly legal and regarded as a salve for feelings which were only dangerous when suppressed or watched

regarded as a salve for feelings which were only dangerous when suppressed or watched. A motion to adjourn in order to call attention to the use of Trafalgar square for the meetings was negatived without division.

This evening the speaker ruled out of order two pages of amendments to the employes' liability bill. This will greatly hasten the progress of the bill.

MELLO IS DESPERATE. '-

lusurgent Admiral Will Make a Final Effort to Overthrow Peixoto, [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 14.-[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald -Special to THE BEE.]n received from Rio de Janeiro Brazil, that it is reported there that the revolutionists intend to strike a decisive blow tomorrow. Mello's fleet in the harbor and the rebel friends in the city have com bined, it is believed, to make a concerted at tack on Peixoto's land forts. The fate of the insurgents is believed to depend on this stroke, which, it is now feit, must be delivered before the arrival of Peixoto's fleet

or not at all. Watching the Insurgents.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends word that President Peixoto ordered a launch stationed outside the entrasee to the harbor of Rio to closely watch all arriving steamers. The British teamer Strate was stopped and a passenger forcibly removed from her. It is reported he was a messenger from Pernambuco The steamer was kept outside for fifteen hours until conveyed into the harbor by the British gunboat Beagle.

The government is trying to stop all comnunication by the insurgents with the provinces. Latest reports from Pernambuco and Bahia indicate that those states are ripe for an outbreak.

Bombardment of Fort Villegagnon con tinues daily. There is also continuous fight-

ing with the shore guards. President Peixoto spent all of the afternoon of November 9 in the Campoa railway station, which commands a view of the shore and Governor's island. The government is trying to suppress the insurgents before reinforcements, which are expected, can reach them. It is also attempting to disable Fort Villegagnon, which prevents the en-

trance of government vessels. Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, as been painted black. It is believed that this was done in preparation of her going outside to attack the government squadron when it arrives from New York. President Peixoto's soldiers on shore in front of the Misencordia hospital opened fire on Fort Villegagnon Sunday. The garrison in the fort returned the fire Monday morning.

Used Machine Guns. When the fort opened fire the government troops in the war arsenal began using the machine guns to which the fort replied. The firing grow very hot by midday, when the Aquidaban began using her machine guns. The bullets from the guns fell all over the business part of the

Many persons were wounded, but, so far as known, no one was killed. Firing has been continued daily. Business in the city has been partly suspended since the explo sion of the powder magazine on Moncongue

Attention has been called to the immense store of ammunition had by the government. There is a supply on hand sufficient to carry on a two years war.

Reports have been circulated that Captain Picking of the United States squadron in terfered on Monday to stop the Aquidabar firing on the shore guards. This report is untrue. The United States and British naval officers are in hearty accord with all measures taken during the bombardment. The firing from Fort Villegagnon is slow and the marksmanship bad.

It is reported that 3,000 men are under arms in Desterro. General: Saraivai is now near the Santa Catarina frontier. 👃

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Managra, Nicaragua (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. it - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to 'THE BEE.]-The Nicaraguan authorities put your correspondent in prison the other day for obtain ing an interview with the Hondurian agent here about the firing on the stars and stripes in the port of Amapala recently. The

American consul interfered, however, and speedily obtained your correspondent's liberty. The Honduras secret agent here was exiled today.

MINERS WILL MEEL MASTERS.

Gladstone's Suggestion of a Conference is
Accepted by Both Sides.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone announced he had written the Coal Owners, Federation and the Miners Federation inviting them to meet in joint meeting and attempt to bring about a settlement of the great strike. Lord Rosebery, who is to preside at the meeting, said Mr. Gladstone, will not attempt to act as umpire, but will merely lend his good offices to assist the delegates of the two

parties.

It appears that the government consulted both the Coal Owners and the Miners federations before asking them to send delegates to the conference. From this exchange of views Mr. Gladstone learned that both sides were ready to accept any proposition they considered reasonable which might lead to a prompt settlement of the dispute. The conference will probably be held in the large conference chamber of the foreign office.

The Chronicie and the Sun which vigorously championed the miner's cause, warmly praise Mr. Gladstone's course and an early and satisfactory issue of the great coal strike of 1893 is looked forward to.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14.—As a conference of parties.

of 1893 is looked forward tol.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14.—At a conference of miners' representatives held this afternoon it was decided to accept the proposal of Mr. Gladstone to meet the mine owners at the foreign office, where the strike situation will be discussed under the presidency of Lord Rosenery. Rosebery.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Rosebery has written to the representatives of the Coal Mine Owners federation and the Miners federation, fixing Friday as the time for the conference at the foreign office between the two parties, and requesting each federation to send fourteen delegates.

BROUGHT UP AT BOW STREET.

Minneapolls Bank Swindlers Held to Await Extradition Papers. SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14 .- Frank Floyd and

Philip Scheig, who were arrested here yesterday upon the arrival of the steamship Saale from New York, charged with swindling the Bank of Minneapolis out of \$90,000, were taken to London today in charge of Inspector Jarvis of Scotland Yard, who would not allow reporters to communicate with the prisoners.

cate with the prisoners.

They were brought up in Bow Street police court this morning. When arranged the prisoners admitted their identity. Inspector Jarvis, when he made the charges against the men, accusing them of robbing the Minneapolis bank, testified that he found on Scheig's person five deposit notes of the Bank of St. Louis for \$1,000 cach and thirty German marks. for \$1,000 each and thirty German marks, and that a belt which was found around Floyd's body contained \$250. The prisoners were remanded in order that the necessary papers may be taken out to bring about their extradition to the United States.

The men were arrested at the request of Mr. Henry Gilling of the United States ex-Mr. Henry Gilling of the United States exchange, who acted at the request of the Minneapolis bank. Mr. Gilling traveled with Inspector Jarvis and the prisoners from Southampton to Lendon today, and said that the men wore clothes suitable for steerage passengers, but when searched it was shown that they wore the finest silk underwear.

At Bow Street police court, Mr. Hudson, clerk of the United States embassy, produced a telegram from Secretary Gresham saying that the papers necessary to extradite the men were enroute.

WARRING ON THE PESTS.

Barcelona Authorities Making it Hot for the Anarchists.

BARCELONA, Nov. 14.-Much excitement has been caused here by the arrest today of a number of anarchists, including a female enthusiast. Many houses said to be occu pled by persons with anarchistic tendencies were searched, and powder, fuses and literature of a revolutionary character were found in a number of them. In one house, occupied by a notorious anarchist named Fontanels, bombs and a quantity of cartridges, powder and dynamite were discovered. Evidence against the Italian Soldani, who was arrested after the Liceo theater explosion on the charge of being responsifor that crime, is accumulating, al-though the Italian colony here and the Italian consul in Madrid have petitioned the authorities in his favor. The anarchist Rinaloi, who was arrested at Perpigna, France, is considered by the authorities here to have been implicated in the crime. The police are expelling from Barcelona all persons suspected of being anarchists, and it is stables to protect the town against further

SPANIARDS ARE RESTLESS.

Even the Army is Disaffected and Serious LONDON, Nov. 14 .- A letter from the Spanish agent of a great commercial house of this city has been received here which causes much comment in commercial circles. The writer of the letter describes the condition of affairs in Spain as decidedly critical Public confidence, he says, is at the lowest ebb. The government and army officials are in a state of panic. The army is notoriously disaffected, largely on account of the facthat its pay is in arrears. The Melilla dis-turbances have not diverted the attention of people from the Barcelona outrage which has further inflamed the public against the government, and this state of affairs is causing much alarm and may lead to serious consequences.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- The following dispatch was received by the secretary of

the navy today from Commander Pickings at Rio:

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 13, 1893.—The senior officers have informed Affaireal Mello that they protect the landing of all cargoes in lighters of any nationality, the flag of the nation discharging such cargo to be hoisted in the bow of the lighter. (Here one word of the dispatch is unintelligible). Mello was very angry. He promised to answer, but as yet has made none, it is noticeable that commerce has not been disturbed since, however. The firing upon the city continues daily with small arms and machine guns: Both sides appear to be to blame.

Pickings.

Freighted with Ponth. BARBADOES, Nov. 14.- The British bark Mendoza, Captain Martin, bound from Daker Senegal, west coast of Africa, from Barbadoes in ballast is reported wrecked. During the voyage choices broke out on board and the captain and eleven men died from the disease. Only four of the men were left to navigate the vessel, which drifted helplessly ashore on Vaulia reof, on the sea coast of Martinque, and became a total wreck.

Broke Up the Meeting. BERLIN, Nov. 14.-A meeting of anarchists was held today to commentorate the hangng of the Chicago acarchists. The police broke up the gathering because of the vio-ient speeches that were made approving the outrages at Barcelona.

The municipal elections have been concluded. Sixteen liberals were elected today.

For the Existed Tenants. LONDON, Nov. 14 .- The members of the Irish parliamentary party will hold a meeting next Monday to discuss the question of what steps need be taken to tide evicted tenants in Ireland over the winter, in view of the fact that there is no hope for them through the action of Parliament.

Italy Will Change Her Promier

ROME, Nov. 14 .- It is rumored that Sig

Giolitti will retire and that Sig. Sauerdell

Unofficial Trial of the New Commerce Destroyer Columbia.

HER MARVELOUS WORK YESTERDAY

Nearly Twenty-Three Knots an Hour Made by the Magnificent Vessel-In Every Way She Has Proven Herself a Marvel.

Boston, Nov-14.-The new commerce destrover Columbia was sent on a preliminary trial spin over the government course from Cape Ann, Mass., to Cape Porpoise, Me., today, with the most gratifying results. Under forced draft, she developed a speed of 22.87 knots per hour, and under natural draft 20,20 knots. This means that the official trial, which occurs next Tuesday, when the vessel will be pushed for every ounce of energy and every particle of speed in her, she will easily make twenty-three knots and earn a premium for her builders, William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, of close upon \$400,000. Her contract speed specifications call for twenty-one knots, and the builders are entitled to a premium of \$50,000 for every quarter knot in excess.

Moved Good from the Start. The length of the course is 43.97 knots and it was covered in four hours, eighteen minutes, which includes twenty-one minutes expended in making the turn at the eastern end of the road. It is the fastest time ever made by an American ship of war and when the exhaustiveness of the test and the length of the course is considered it is unsurpassed in the history of the navies of the world. Some lightly fashioned torpedo boats have skimmed along faster and sev eral cruisers belonging to other governments eral cruisers belonging to other governments are said to have better records, but these have uniformly been made over short distances, in smooth water, with steam "bottled up" in the boilers for a brief rush. None of them could have kept alongside the Columbia for half an hour today.

The first half of the run was made under natural draft and the cruiser was not pushed to the full extent of her 21,000-horse power.

Her builders wished to test her actions in

Her builders wished to test her actions in other ways, but she was going at the rate of a good twenty-knot gait when she swept ever the starting line at 9:50:20 a.m. This speed was added to, and the casternmost range on Cape Porpoise was passed at 11:52:10 a.m.

With the Speed of an Express Train. There was no need of being in a hurry to make the turn, and Pilot Chambers guided the great craft around in a wide circle at least six miles in circumference. It took about twenty minutes to make the turn. When she makes it officially she will be obliged to do it without slackening the speed of the engines for a moment, otherwise it would afford an opportunity to "bottle up" steam in the boilers and thereby obtain an unfair advantage. As the Columbia ap proached the line on the return trip an im nense volume of smoke was belched from mense volume of smoke was believed from her four lofty smokestacks. It indicated that the force draft machinery had been set in motion, and that an artificial current of air was being sucked through the grates. The ship gave a bound forward and the number of revolutions of the engines per minute advanced to 170. passed the range at 12:12:50 p.m. and rushed through the water at full speed. It was a terrific pace that she cut out. The tugs which accompanied her as tenders were lost to sight in no time and the fishing schooners were passed as an express train whisks by

the telegraph poles at the side of the track. Preparing for the Official Trial. Soon after 3 o'clock the ship was at her old inchorage off the quarantine station in Boson harbor, none the worse for the run. will at once be put in order for the official trial, which is set for Thursday, if the weather is pleasant. Tomorrow a whole fleet of naval vessels, including the historic Kearsarge, the dispatch boat Dolphin and a dozen tugs and a lighthouse tender, will proceed to their stations along the course for the guidance of the officers on board when she makes the run. Edwin Cramp was jubitant when an Asso-

ciated press reporter greeted him in Young's hotel tonight. He said: "The Columbia has far exceeded my utmost expectation and has proved herself a marvel. I am delighted at the manner in which she recled off the knots. and especially the performance under natural draft. There was not a hitch in the entire proceedings and the engines were marvels of perfection. The weather was perfect. I could not have wished for a more delightful day for the trial. I only wish it had been the official trial. Still I expect she will do as well if not a trifle better than today. Yes, I shall wait for a good day upon which to have the official test. Thursday, if it is a good day, will probably witness the official test, but in case things are not favorable, I shall, of course, exercise my right to put, off the test."

GIVEN A LOADED CIGAR.

American Ling Declared by Neebe to Have Been Murdered by His Jailers. CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .- At an anarchist meeting last night Oscar Neebe, recently parloned by Governor Altgeld, said that Ling, whose head was half blown to pieces by dynamite while he was under sentence of death, was the victim of the jail guards and was not a suicide. Neebe claimed that the dead anarchist was given a loaded cigar by some of the jail officials, and it was that and not, as alleged, a detonating cap which killed the condemned man.

"What motive could have prompted an

outsider to give Lingg a loaded cigar?" was asked of Neebe today. He replied: "At that time the question of a pardon was being agitated and such an incident as the suicide by dynamite by one

of the prisoners would act as a great check on the exercise of gubernatorial clemency. I am now investigating and intend to find out who is responsible for his death."

Assistant Chief of Police Kipley takes no stock in the statement made by Neebe. "That's all rot," said Kipley, "as I recall the case, Lingg placed this fulminate cap or some explosive in his mouth and intentionally killed himself. There was no reason to supexplosive in his mouth and intentionally killed himself. There was no reason to sup-pose that the guards gave him a loaded His cell was searched and every precaution was taken against self-destruc out in some manner this cap was passed to him or he had it concealed on his person and he killed himself."

PATAL FIRE.

Business Portion of the Town of Portland, Ark., Destroyed. PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 14.—The business portions of the town of Portland, sixty miles south of here, was destroyed by fire this morning, leaving nothing but the storehouses occupied by Dean & Co. and E. Carmack. The fire started in the building of Pugh Bros. company, and spread with such fury that the business section was con-

tumed in a very short time. The total loss \$60,000, with \$20,000 insurance. Ed Sid y was burned to death in the store of h Bros. company, where he was sleep-He attempted to leap from the building, but was overcome by smoke. Thomas Pugh narrowly escaped a like death in endeavoring to save Sidberry. Sidberry's scattered bones were taken from the ruins this afternoon.

Washington, Nov. 14 .- A motion was made

by the government today in the supreme court to advance the case of the interstate Commission, appellant, against W. G. Brinson, et al. brought from the circuit court for the northern district of Illinois. The case

FASTEST WARSHIP AFLOAT involves the constitutionality of that portion of the interstate commerce act authorizing circuit courts to compel parties and to answer legitimate questions respecting interstate commerce suits. An early decision is desired, as the commission will be greatly embarrassed until this point is finally settled.

DISMISSED THE CASES.

Fight Growing Out of the Prohibition Law at Sioux City Ended. Stoux City, Nov. 14.- (Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |- The cases against Sheriff

Magner and Deputy Shanley to compel a forfeiture of their offices for failure to enforce the prohibitory laws were dismissed today on motion of Paul Leader. the prosecuting on motion of Paul Leader, the prosecuting witness, Magney and Shaniey saw that the carrying out of Leader's policy would not only lose them their office, but bury them under fines, and they actually gave in to Leader, dismissed the case against him for selling liquors and turned over to him the warehouse receipts for his \$5,000 stock of liquors confiscated by them.

County Attorney Bevington, by demurring to John McDonald's petition to recover from the county supervisors, auditor and other the county supervisors, auditor and other officers sums aggregating \$10,000 claimed to have been paid on fraudulent county war-rants, today secured the dismissal of all of McDonald's petition except the part referring to an appropriation of \$100 for office rent and on this question a hearing will be had. The court held that all money but this

was undoubtedly used in legitimate channels and asks for proof as to the use of the \$100. Creston School Boy Injured. CRESTON, Ia., Nov. 14.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-This morning Charles Lucas, a pupil attending the High school, was struck in the eye by Janitor Henderson, causing his eye to turn a shade darker, over which encounter there promises to be quite a lively time in the courts. Young Lucas had gone down in the basement of the High school and was standing in the heater room in company with several other boys when the janitor ordered them to leave. Lucas claims that he was attempting to do so when the janitor struck him, but the janitor claims that he instead of leaving, struck him, upon which he hit the boy, skinning the side of his face and discoloring his eye. Lucas brother, who is a lawyer, filed information against Janitor Henderson, but the case was continued until Saturday. A clear case is claimed by the prosecution, and they say if the fine imposed is not heavy enough

they will carry the case to higher courts. Driven to suicide by Reverses. CLINTON, Ia., Nov. 14 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-John McLaughlin, deputy county recorder for a number of years, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting. Financial embarrassments are supposed to

LOGAN, Ia., Nov. 14.—[Special Tefegram to THE BEE.]—O. F. Anderson, of the hardware firm of J. W. Rudd & Sons, committed suicide by hanging in his tin shop today. No cause is known. He leaves a wife and a small child.

Anxious to Avoid Imprisonment.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 14.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—In district court today counsel for Mrs. Bennett, accused of the murder of Anna Wiese, waived presence of the defendant, entered a plea of not guilty and made application for bail on the grounds that the imprisonment of the defendant in her present condition was un-necessary and cruel. The ball question will be settled Monday. Hung Governor Botes in Emgy.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 14 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A zensation was created here by the hanging of Governor Boies in effigy at a republican ratification meeting at Ruthven. The indignation was general, Careful investigation proves that it was the work of irresponsible boys.

Dubuque County's Official Count. Dubuque, Nov. 14.-An official canvass of Dubuque county completed today gives Baldwin (ind.) for senator fourteen majority over Shields (dem.).

TELLER'S WELCOME TO DENVE L

Enthusiastic Crowds Shake the Silver Champion's Hand, DENVER, Nov. 14.-Not less than 20,000 people struggled for an opportunity to shake

the hand of Senator Teller, one of silver's greatest champions, at the reception tendered him at the Brown Palace hotel tonight by the Chamber of Commerce. The occasion brought forth the people of Denver, without regard to party affiliations, whose only desire was to do honor to the senator for his great work in behalf of silver during the special session of congress.

The immense corridors and galleries of the hotel were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, and the scene presented

was a beautiful one. President W. N. Byers of the Chamber of Commerce delivered a speech of welcome to Senator Teller. After eulogizing the senator's faithful work, he said: "We cannot crown him with laured wreaths of victory. We cannot honor him with a grand triumph, but we can thank him for the work he has so ably done and encourage him for that which is yet for him to do; we can assure him that the triumph he won in the recent special session of con-gress, though in the end he was defeated, was far more glorious, more serviceable to all the people of our country and to the world at large than was the barren victory

of the other side."
Senator Teller responded in a brief, but eloquent manner, thanking his friends for their enthusiastic reception given him, and speaking words of hope and encouragement for the silver cause. The senator's remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Hon. Charles S. Thomas, Colorado's memper of the national democratic committee then delivered a ringing address, culogizing Senator Teller. He was followed by Hon, Joel F Vaile, who, in the course of his re-marks, said the battle for silver was not waged for Colorado alone. Although important to this state, it was more so to the great manufacturing industries and produc-

ing interests of the east. ing interests of the east.

Hon. S. H. Elbert was the last speaker, after which the people were given an opportunity to shake the hand of the senator.

The demonstration was a most remarkable one in every way and showed that the people of Colorado are a unit in their endorse-ment of the action of Senator Teller during

the special session of congress. The citizens of Pueblo have arranged for a demonstration for Senator Teller for tomorrow night to show their approval of his

W. A. Beane. GOSBEN, Ind., Nov. 14 .- W. A. Beane, the veteran editor of the Goshen Democrat, dropped dead of heart disease at his office. He had been fifty years with the same paper was the best known journalist in the state.

E. A. Johnson.

Manspield, O., Nov. 14.—A telegram re-ceived here today from El Paso, Tex., au-nounces the deata at that place last night of United States Consul E. A. Johnson while enroute to his postat Chihuahua. Mr. Johnson had been in poor health for some time. Captain John Smoker.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Nov. 14.—Captain John Smoker, a well known old-time steam-boat commander, and for more than twenty years past head of the mercantile firm of Smoker & Co., one of the strongest cotton buying and general mercantile houses in southeast Arkansas, died at his residence here late last night. Captain Smoker was for years a resident of New Orleans.

Cattle Growers to Meet. CHICAGO, Nov. 14. - Members of the Ameri can Aberdeen-Augus Breeders association are beginning to assemble in Chicago to attend the annual meeting to be held at the Leland hotel Thursday. Thomas McFarlane, secretary and treasurer, arrived at the Leland today.

FORCLOSE IT

United States May Take Steps to Wind U1 the Union Pacific.

FORFEITURE UNDER THE SUBSIDY LAW

General Olney Working to Protect Government Interests in the Road.

HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO COVER THE CASE

Frequent Conferences Held with Senate Committee on Pacific Roads.

NECESSARY BILL REPORTED DRAFTED

There May Be Some Trouble Over the Question of Whether the Bonds Are a First Lien and Special Legis-Intion Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. -One of the most important topics which, it is believed, will be touched upon by the attorney general in his forthcoming annual report is that relating to the protection of the interests of the government in the Pacific railroads, particularly that of the Union Pacific, which not long since went into the hands of receivers. Attorney General Olney has had frequent conferences on the subject with the Pacific railroads committee of the sens ate, of which Senator Morgan is chairman, but so far, it is believed, no final conclusions

in the matter have been reached. One report has it that Senator Morgan has prepared a bill for foreclosure against the Union Pacific. Senator Faulkner, the only member of the committee in the city, says, however, that there is no bill on the

subject yet prepared. It is said that the bonds issued by the road are a first lien on its property, and the government, except by special legislation, could not foreclose unless it first took up and paid the bonds.

SENTIMENT IN OMAHA. Judge Relly and General Cowin Inter-

viewed on the subject. Judge Kelly of the Union Pacific, speaking of the news contained in the dispatch from Washington, said he doubted its authenticity and thought it might be only half a truth sent out to influence the stock mar-

"Last Friday," said the judge, "the at-torney general, the Pacific railroads committee, General Hoadly, Judge Dillon and others interested, had a meeting, and the appointment of two additional receivers was agreed upon, Now I cannot think the committee has had a meeting since then, particularly to decide upon a bill in foreclosure. Things very much less in importance require more time for discussion than is assumed to have been given this complex feature of the Union Pacific case. It will require many conferences before a plan of reorganization is agreed upon. Whether that plan contemplates foreclosure or some other scheme is pretty hard to fathom. Whether the receivers will hold thirty days, six months or twenty years is one of those problems which no man can tell. Undoubtedly the government can foreclose without a bill in congress to that effect, should the road default on its interest to the government, but whether this is the

best course to pursue for reorganization of course the wise heads must decide." General John C. Cowin of counsel for the government in the Union Pacific receiver-ship case said, in reply to a question regard-ing the news contained in The Ber that foreclosure might be decided upon: "Of course I do not know anything of the meetsenate, nor of what Attorney General Olney will speak in his first report. While the attorney general admits in his petition that by act of congress the \$27,000,000 was relegated to a secondary position to the bonds, still I am not altogether prepared to say whether this entirely setties the position of the government. On my own position of the government. On my own volition Monday I presented what we lawyers call the January rules to the court. which gives me the right to file a cross bill, amend my pleadings or bring suit in fore-closure, as may be decided upon, in the ordinary course. Undoubtedly if the Union Pacific defaults its interest suit in foreclosure may be brought without a bill intro-duced in congress. I cannot speak as to the action of the committee nor of the attorney general, for I am not informed as to that."

"ON TO OMAHA" IS THEIR CRY.

Northern Roads Are Ready to Reach Into the Gate City.

The incorporation of the Duluth, Red Wing & Omaha Railway company, which is seriously being considered by Duluth capitalists and which is attracting the attention of Omaha business men, means more to Omaha than is generally thought possible by the superficial student of the trend of railway construction. A glance at the map of lows shows that five railway systems are ready to enter Omaha the moment a connection 18 made at Fort Dodge so that they may get into the city by using the East Omaha terminals and bridge. These roads are the Mason City & Fort Dodge, the Chicago Great Western from Chicago and Minne-apolis, the Winena & Southwestern to Osage, Ia., the Illinois Central and the Duluth, Red Wing & Omaha, which will give the metropolis a lake outlet quite as near as Chicago, thus solving the problem of water rates in favor of Omaha.

rates in favor of Omaha.

A careful study of the map of Iowa shows that could a traffic arrangement be made with the Milwaukee from Council Bluffs to Manning, and from Manning to Carroll via the Chicago & Northwestern, then only forty miles of road would have to be built from Carroll to Fort Dodge to open the gateway for five new systems. For years the Chicago Great Western and the Illinois Central have had their eyes on Omaha, but the financial de-pression of the last year or two hus dissipression of the may year of two has disappeted any schemes that might have been developed for the building of these roads into Omaha. Here, however, is a scheme that could not fail of success. Should a company be organized to connect up Fort Dodge with Carroll by a line of rails.

Dodge with Carroll by a line of rails.

Duluth people are anxious for some action to be take by the citizens of Omaha looking toward a connection with Lake Superior that there may be a mutual interchange of commodities, they receiving Nebraska corn while coal would come via the water way to Duluth and thence west over the Duluth,

Duluth and thence west over the Duluth, Red Wing & Omaha.

Until some such connection is made with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, of which the Winona & Southwestern is a part, C maha will remain at the mercy of the Chicago lines. The conditions are such that Omaha needs more trunk lines, but until some such scheme as now proposed by Duluth becomes an actuality, the metropolis of the next largest commercial state in the world will have to suffer on account of rates.