

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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DOLE ON HIS MISSION

Hawaiian President Frankly Owns Object of His Visit.

FREELY ADMITS ANNEXATION IS HIS AIM

Will Discuss the Matter with President McKinley if Possible.

AVOIDS GIVING ANYTHING LIKE DETAILS

Talks Freely on General Topics with the Visitors on Board.

OMAHA OFFICIALS PAY THEIR RESPECTS

Mayor Moores Heads a Delegation to Visit the Distinguished Gentleman on Board the Overland Limited.

President Dole of the Hawaiian republic, the central figure in a controversy that has assumed national importance, passed through Omaha yesterday afternoon. While he was not anxious to discuss his mission to this country, and avoided as much as possible all reference to the question of annexation, he admitted that he had come to the United States with the hope and expectation of securing the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. He said he did not fear any attempt on the part of the Japanese to secure control of the islands. Regarding the report of the secret landing of a number of Japanese soldiers on the islands recently, he declared there had been a number of immigrants from Japan recently who chanced to be ex-soldiers from the army of Japan, but these made no attempt to conceal their former occupation and he believes no alarm should be occasioned by that incident.

Through the snowstorm of yesterday afternoon a score of the city fathers and municipal officials, headed by Mayor Frank E. Moores, trudged down to the Union depot to present the compliments of the city of Omaha to President Dole of the Hawaiian republic and to Mrs. Dole. The party of the chief executive of the little republic off the Pacific coast that has succeeded in securing the nation's attention was aboard the eastbound "overland limited" train of the Union Pacific-Northwestern railroads, comfortably encased in the private car "Guadalupe" of the Southern Pacific company.

MAYOR MOORES CALLS.

On the arrival of the train the mayor led the way for the councilmanic party through to the library of the private car. City officers and citizens, more or less prominent, to the number of two score, followed, only to find the president of the island republic not prepared for any impromptu reception. President Dole had not been apprised of the fact that he was to receive any civic attention at this point, and was indulging in a little nap when the train rolled into the depot sheds. Hastily arranging his toilet the touring president soon was in the midst of the numerous party of Omahans and with apparent pleasure heard the speech of the genial mayor, inviting him to stop off on his westbound trip, at least long enough to view the grounds and the buildings of the Transmississippi and International Exposition. The mayor told the president what a great show Omaha was going to have and urged him to see that Hawaii was properly represented. President Dole responded briefly, saying that he regretted that he could not stop off at Omaha at this time but promising to do so on his return trip in February if he possibly could.

The crowd that had assembled on the outside of the car was disappointed in not catching a glimpse of the president of the Hawaiian republic, or in hearing even a few words from him. The president remained within the car, and as the train stopped but a few minutes he had scarcely time to shake hands with all those who passed through the car to extend their greetings. Mayor Moores, City Attorney Connel, Councilmen Karr and Bingham and the reporters remained on the car and rode to Council Bluffs with the president.

ANYTHING BUT ANNEXATION.

President Dole was quite willing to talk on any subject but that of annexation of his republic to the United States. He said that he had so far declined to discuss that topic and did not care to change this rule until he reached Washington. He admitted that the annexation of the little republic was the very object of his trip, and said he hoped to secure a conference with President McKinley on the matter. Gradually the president was drawn out by the questions of the mayor and the city attorney, and in the course of his talk while crossing the long bridge said: "There can be no doubt but that the sentiment in favor of annexation is very strong in California, and especially in San Francisco. I found in my brief intercourse with the people there that they were very desirous of the annexation of Hawaii. This is especially true among the representatives of the army and navy. All of the military men with whom I have been thrown in contact are favorable to annexation. As to the naval officers, I have been in a good position to learn their opinions, because so many of them have visited Hawaii lately. I have not found one that was not heartily in favor of the annexation of the islands."

"Where do you believe the chief objection comes from?" queried Councilman Bingham.

"You are in much better position to judge as to that than am I," replied the president as he stroked his lengthy beard.

"Some people," continued Mr. Bingham, "argue that the annexation of the islands would simply mean to take possession of a place that we would constantly have to defend against other nations."

"Yes, I have heard that argument advanced," replied the president, "but I do not believe it is a good one. The advantages to this country in the possession of the islands are no better seen than when one thinks of their importance in a strategical way. Far from being a detriment they would be of positive value. As coaling stations they would be of great value."

MATTERS OF DETAIL.

The president also said that the commercial advantage that would accrue to the United States in case of annexation of the islands was not to be spoken of slightly. In reply to a question he said he believed the experts amounted to about \$12,000,000 in value during the last year. When asked what political relation the islands would bear to the United States in case of annexation he said: "All such questions, according to the treaty for annexation that is proposed, are left with a commission to be appointed for

the settlement of such questions. This commission would also settle the question of what citizens of the island shall exercise the right of suffrage."

He said that there were a large number of natives, of Chinese and of Japanese who do not speak the English language and are not familiar with American customs. Some of these are not as intelligent as was the American negro at the time of the abolition of slavery. But as to their enfranchisement, he contented himself with the statement that the commission provided for in the treaty would have to settle the question. He spoke of the work of education in the islands with some show of pride and said that English is taught and American school methods followed throughout with apparent good results.

President Dole is a firm believer in the advisability of the construction of a transpacific cable between San Francisco and Yokohama, touching at Honolulu. He said: "This subject has been considered a great deal and at present there are a half dozen syndicates considering the matter of laying such a cable. We want a cable from San Francisco. If it is possible to get it, but if we cannot get a cable from San Francisco we will take a cable from Vancouver. We prefer a Canadian cable to no cable at all. At the present time the most progress toward the construction of a transpacific cable by any one of the many companies formed for that purpose is being made not by a United States company, but by a Canadian company. I think the original idea of constructing a cable between the American coast and the Hawaiian islands has been given up. It is now felt that to pay a cable would have to be laid clear across to Japan, touching at Honolulu. Of course, there would be a greater expense attached, but the receipts would be so much larger that such a cable would be more profitable than one between an American city and the islands alone."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

President Dole is a tall, slender man, with his hair and long beard just turning white. If one were to look not too closely he might mistake President Dole for ex-President S. H. Clark of the Union Pacific, though the former can boast of a beard somewhat longer.

President Dole had a high forehead, and bright gray eyes that look squarely at you when conversing with him. He appeared exceedingly gracious to his callers here yesterday afternoon, and replied to their many questions in a pleasant way, carefully avoiding, however, to get too close to the topic of annexation, its merits or demerits. He complained somewhat of the cold, as one might suppose of a man coming from the warm climate of the southern Pacific. Yesterday's snow storm was the first he had encountered for a long time. This is his first trip through the United States since 1890, and yesterday was the first time he had been through Omaha since 1879. He expects to return this way about the middle of February. He said yesterday that the Hawaiian legislature would convene on February 15 and he hoped to be back there, if not at the opening of the legislative session, very soon after that event. He will remain in Chicago for two days, but does not know how long he will stay in Washington. From the Capital city he will go to New York, where he will attend to some business and visit his nephew, Herbert Dole. President Dole is accompanied by Mrs. Dole, Dr. Day and his private secretary. Mrs. Dole is a typical Yankee, and as a native of Maine still exhibits many of the mannerisms of New England. She is a delightful conversationalist and yesterday chatted quite at length with some old friends who called on her at Council Bluffs about the delights of life in the Hawaiian Islands.

PASSING THROUGH IOWA.

BOONE, Jan. 22.—(Special Telegram)—Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, passed through this town this evening on the Chicago & Northwestern road en route to Washington. He was accompanied by his wife, secretary and physician. Mr. Dole said he had long desired to visit this country once more, as he had not seen it in many years. He came not as a lobbyist to urge annexation, but wanted to spend some time in Washington, where he might meet the public men of the nation and acquaint himself with public opinion to the country, especially with the manner in which the president has indicated his good will. On his trip he had seen some of the most beautiful country in the world, but it could not compare with his sunny Hawaii, which he regarded as ideal. He talked of the marvelous richness of the island republic, observing that as a native of the islands it had long been his ambition to discuss the political and strategic reasons in favor of annexation and reiterated that he would not fulfill any of the offices of a lobbyist. He would be pleased to give information to public men and assist them in arriving at a correct conclusion on the facts involved in the annexation proposition; beyond that he should take no part in it.

GADSTONE REPORTED VERY WEAK.

Requires Assistance to Get Into His Carriage.

CANNES, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone drove out at noon today. Mrs. Gladstone was helped down the steps into a carriage by a nurse and valet. Mr. Gladstone wore a thick overcoat with the collar turned up and a soft hat, exposing his cheeks and eyes. He descended the steps in the slowest manner, leaning heavily upon a stick and using the halstafte, and was lifted into the carriage. Then he was wrapped in furs. The alarming rumors of yesterday regarding Mr. Gladstone's health were further confirmed today. He is extremely weak and so dejected from the effect of neuralgic pains that he expressed a desire that all were over.

DISTURBANCE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

President Finally Declares the Session Closed.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Owing to the free speech in the Chamber of Deputies today the session was suspended. The trouble in the Chamber of Deputies was the outcome of discussion of the postponed Interpellation of the government by ex-Minister Cavagnac on the subject of the official note on January 17, in which the government declined to make public the confession made by ex-Captain Dreyfus to Captain Le Bruc Renard, the officer who had charge of him when he was court-martialed.

Strikers Advised to Submit.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has recommended the strikers to accept their employers' terms, practically giving the latter sole control of their shops. If this advice is accepted work will probably be resumed on January 31.

Denounce the Dreyfusians.

HAVER, Jan. 22.—Red placards were posted here today, denouncing the Dreyfusians and inscribed with the usual cries against the Hebrews and in favor of the army. Lord Salisbury is cautious and no wonder

PEOPLE WILL RULE

White Man's Africa is Bound to Be a Federal Republic.

THINGS DRIFTING IN THAT DIRECTION

Struggle Going on Between Capitalism and Free Government.

ULTIMATELY IMPERIALISM MUST GIVE WAY

Slowly but Surely South Africa Comes Forth Into the Light.

LONDON GOVERNMENT IS NOT POPULAR

Under a Broader Policy the Orange Free State Will Throw Off Its Fetters and Finally Stand Alone.

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LONDON, Jan. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—President Steyn of the Orange Free State writes to me from Bloemfontein that white man's Africa is bound to be a federal republic, thus confirming what I wrote on the spot immediately after the Jameson raid. No apology is necessary for quoting from a private letter written by so strong a man as Steyn himself. The words: "There is really no race question, but there is undoubtedly a struggle going on between capitalism and free government, between imperialism and republicanism." In this great struggle I thought that we could rely on the sympathy of our American fellow republicans. W. S. I'm mistaken! We have our difficulties, but we mean to settle them ourselves and settle them we will."

Steyn is a broad, popular, Abraham Lincoln sort of a man, in the prime of life and full of charity for those who disagree with him. The bitterness of South African politics would soon disappear with such a man at the head of the administration, or, to be frank, the London government is not popular in South Africa, neither in the newly opened Rhodesia, nor with Natal, nor even in essentially English districts. From Berlin I learn that the governor of Germany, the Free Africa, made an address before an enthusiastic audience. He said all he dared in favor of African colonization for Germans and it is significant he said nothing that was not discouraging. He went so far as to propose legislation hostile to such Boers as occasionally made their appearance from out of the Cape Colony, the German governor's objection being that they moved in wagons and therefore escaped the German tax collector. It is rarely that the German colonial policy has been so unprisingly exposed.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

A Japanese friend, formerly governor of a province and now resident in Tokio, reflects well the sentiment of his country and its friendly feeling toward the powers in these lines from a letter just received. The note of warning is eloquent. "With regard to the Hawaiian business the United States will, I should think, annex the country as one of their states. As long as they protect our people and treat them with justice I do not care, but from the standpoint of the general republic, why take such a small island with the prospect of having it with great future troubles. Surely you must have more navy and more army?"

I discussed this matter subsequently with a well informed Japanese diplomat here, who assured me that Japan would cordially ally itself with England and the United States for the protection of common interests, that is to say commercial expansion in the far east. Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Holland, in short, all countries that have invaded the far east have attempted to hold the territory and exclude the trade of their rivals. Japan is well aware of this and is taking steps to prevent it.

It would seem that the existing laws ought to be sufficient to meet the requirements from the fact that during the week a scab, while at Lubec a striker was sentenced to nine months in jail for tearing up the time slips of two "scabs."

COURT FESTIVALS FAR FROM GAY.

Over Two Thousand Decorations Are Conferred by the Emperor.

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BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The court festivals of the week, including two which are usually the most imposing, the order of decoration and the investiture of the knights of the black eagle, were far from gay, owing to the absence of the emperor and other princes and the prevalence of influenza in court circles.

The emperor himself is far from well. The number of decorations conferred was larger than ever before, totaling 2,000. The wearers therewith ironically remarks: "It is evident that the number of territories contains increases year by year."

Among those decorated were Baron von Thielmann, the minister for foreign affairs, and Count William Bismarck, both of whom received the star of the red eagle. His majesty also sent decorations to the high officers of Quinam Pasha's army, who were militarily educated in Prussia.

KAISER TO VISIT JERUSALEM.

Emperor William is to visit Jerusalem. The German emperor made his first visit to Constantinople in 1889. This year he will visit Jerusalem as the honored guest of the sultan in order to look over the site where, according to tradition, the last supper was held. Greeks, Catholics and Protestants have quarreled for centuries over the place. The Crimean war was a ghastly monument to the value in the Christian church. It minister stroke for the Kaiser, a Protestant prince, to acquire it without a blow and immediately offer it to his Catholic subjects. I suspect this generosity is blended with the expectation that the pope will assist in turning Catholic votes at the next election. It is at least a reversal of the Bismarckian policy when Catholic obedience was sought by means of fines and imprisonment. Prince Henry's sailing from Kiel to avenge the murder of Protestant missionaries was sanctioned by the blessings of German Catholic archbishops.

What Bismarck could not do with violence this emperor accomplished easily by soft words. At the same time, however, his prime minister, Hohenlohe, has fulminated violent threats against the Prussian Poles, who dare to leave their language and country.

To explain Hohenlohe's vigor on this matter remember that his wife was a Russian, that such property as he has is at the mercy of the Russian government; that he has a record for devotion to Russian interests and in consequence is at the service of the Russian police whenever a necessity arises for intimidating Poland. He is besides, nearly 80 years old and has never shown any disposition to oppose orders from his superiors. That he should make a demonstration against the Roman Catholic Poles just while his emperor is earning the gratitude of the pope by protecting his interests abroad it is to be Catholic subjects. I suspect this generosity is blended with the expectation that the pope will assist in turning Catholic votes at the next election. It is at least a reversal of the Bismarckian policy when Catholic obedience was sought by means of fines and imprisonment. Prince Henry's sailing from Kiel to avenge the murder of Protestant missionaries was sanctioned by the blessings of German Catholic archbishops.

AMBASSADOR PORTER GIVES A DINNER.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Mme. Faure and Mme. Carnot, widow of the late President Carnot, were among the visitors at the reception of Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, on Monday last. General Porter gave a diplomatic dinner on Wednesday in honor of Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador to the court of St. James.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN ARMENIA.

Many Arrested and Several Thousand Executed at Van.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—There is great uneasiness at Van, where the police are making a house to house search for a man named Deroyan, a revolutionist from the Caucasus. Many Armenians have been arrested and several thousand of them have been expelled. The Armenian bishop has resigned, owing to the fruitlessness of his intervention in behalf of his co-religionists.

RUMORS FLY FROM THE PLague.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The bubonic plague is terribly ravaging Peacock, Bombay, and the Deccan. Thousands have fled from Peacock and Bombay, in each of which cities the mortality is 500 to 600 weekly.

CRITICAL TIME IN ENGLAND.

The British empire is passing through a critical stage with the hostility of all the world to contend with, both civilized and uncivilized. The last troops for the Kharoan expedition are about to march to India, and France hopes to make that expedition a failure. On the Indian frontier costly fighting still goes on with little to show for it. One Irish regiment refused to march to the front when ordered and was therefore withdrawn to Peshawar. Such an act, exceptional though it is, easily encouraged the army to draw sweeping conclusions regarding British courage.

ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Enquirer's special from Jacksonville, Fla., says the United States cruisers sailed for Havana in great haste tonight, and that there is great excitement over reports about violence to Consul General Lee and other Americans.

his people marvel at the indifference of other countries for England as if it went to war fighting in the interests of American and German commerce quite as much as its own.

I have been getting the opinions of several artillery experts regarding the new big gun for New York harbor. They are all inclined to question the value of such big and complicated machines, preferring smaller ones and more of them. The building of the big guns has ceased in England and, therefore, our experiment will be watched with curiosity.

WITH THE SWELL SET.

London's fashionable event this week was the wedding of the young Earl of Bridgewater, the eldest son of the marquis of Anglesey, to his first cousin, Miss Chetwynd, daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, the famous sportsman. Both of the bride's parents are notable people. Sir George Chetwynd spent a handsome fortune on the turf, but when it was gradually all gone he earned an income of about \$60,000 a year by systematic betting. He is the only private backer of horses on the English turf known to make a regular income at races. Some years ago he and Lord Lansdowne were rivals in admiration of Langtry and had a historic set-to with canes in a park over her. The bride's mother was in her maidenhood the beautiful Lady Florence Paget. On the evening of the day set for her marriage with Henry Chaplin, now a cabinet minister, she eloped with the marquis of Hastings. Chaplin vowed vengeance on Hastings, and the next year, when Hastings had all the remnant of his fortune staked on his horse, Lady Elizabeth, the favorite for the Derby, Chaplin's outsider, Hermit, won, and Hastings was ruined.

The marchioness of Hastings and her daughter, now Lady Utzchide, became Catharine years ago. Lord Utzchide is the wealthiest party in the British peerage, thus he is said to be somewhat peculiar. He