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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

A HANDSOME DONATION

COL. CARR GIVES \$10,000 TO THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

HOKESMITH ON THE BENCH.

The Greensboro Steel Works will start up Saturday--Distinguished Visitors to be Present--Senator Pritchard Making Many Friends but Talking Little--The President and the White-House Car fully guarded at all times--Postoffice Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6. Col. Julian S. Carr, President of the Durham Tobacco Company, accompanied by his wife, is now here stopping at the Arlington. They have just been to New York and stopped here on their return home in order that Colonel Carr might consult with ex-Gov. Black, of Pennsylvania, concerning the Greensboro Steel Works, of which Gov. Black is President.

The Steel Works will begin operations Saturday and will be a great enterprise for Greensboro and North Carolina. Many visitors will be in Greensboro Saturday to witness the firing of the furnaces. Among those who will be present are, ex-Gov. Black, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Carter, of Baldwin & Co., bankers, Wall Street, New York; Arthur Harrowgate, of Tennessee, and others.

Col. Carr has since his arrival here, subscribed \$10,000 to the American University, which is to be erected in Washington by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the first Southern man to contribute to an educational enterprise North of the Potomac since the war.

Hoke Smith and the Bench.

It is probable that the Senate will pass the bill to retire Justice Jackson from the Supreme Court this week. He is to be retired on account of his ill health. Although rumor has had it for a week that Justice Jackson would be succeeded by William L. Wilson, there is another man who has been mentioned, and there are those who predict that he will be the fortunate man. The new name mentioned is that of Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Smith is the biggest lawyer in the cabinet with the possible exception of Olney, and is so regarded here. His purpose is to return to the practice of the law on his retirement. If tendered the position he might accept it, though this is not certain. He gave up a practice of \$35,000 a year to accept a place in the cabinet and is so young a man that he could easily return to a practice equally as lucrative.

The President Guarded.

No President in the history of this country has been so careful in having himself guarded as Mr. Cleveland.

Three sentry boxes without lookout windows have been erected in front and on either side of the building. In these armed guards do duty day and night, while others patrol the grounds.

In the day time ample guards are about the house and grounds watching for cranks or others who may enter with malicious designs. Whether the President personally or his friends insist upon this personal guard is not known. Certain it is, however, that no information can be got from any of them. They are carefully kept from the camera and the grounds as they do a crank, and have so far prevented a snap shot at even a sentry box.

When the President drives he is followed by a well armed secret service man, who trails along a short distance behind the executive carriage in a buggy driven by a companion. Several times he went on horseback, but the buggy idea has been found to attract least attention, and to be more preferable.

Postal Notes.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General yesterday issued an order to move the site of the postoffice at Campbell, Stokes county, three quarters of a mile to the West so as to make better connection in the route number 18,295, also at Wilmet Jackson county three quarters of a mile to the East, thus connecting with three new routes. This is quite an important change for the people of Jackson county.

Fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day by the Postmaster General as follows: At Dallas, Mecklenburg county, S. I. Price, vice J. A. Thomason resigned. At Flinty, Yancey county, E. O. Cox, vice H. E. Cox resigned. At Ray, Madison county, Levi Hamlin, vice J. S. Gader resigned. At Yadin College, Davidson county, Lillian Thompson to succeed her father, M. L. Thompson, dead.

The star route for carrying the mail from Morganton to Lenoir has been cut out, this causes the mail from Lenoir to Morganton to go over fifty miles and causes only one mail where before there were three.

Miss Nedra Turner, daughter of Congressman Turner from Georgia, has arrived in Washington to spend the rest of the season. Miss Turner has many friends in Raleigh and other sections of North Carolina, where she spent the summer. She is stopping at the Willard.

Pritchard Making Many Friends.

Senator Pritchard has been a very regular attendant on the floor of the Senate for several days. He is making many friends on both sides of the house, and it is said he has become a very ardent admirer of Senator

Sherman. Senator Leffer seems to cling close to Mr. Pritchard, but as yet he has not ventured a lengthy chat. Mr. Pritchard's private secretary is Mr. D. J. Duncan, of Beaufort, a brother of Representative Duncan, of the present State Legislature. Mr. Pritchard will leave on Thursday night via Greensboro for his home on legal business. Mrs. Pritchard and William McKinley Pritchard will return with him on the following Monday or Tuesday, they will make their home at the Ebbitt for the present.

Mr. Woodard leaves to-morrow night by the Norfolk boat for North Carolina, where he will remain for a few days on legal business.

Mrs. May Hol, of Athens, Ga., niece of Secretary Hoke Smith, leaves Friday for Raleigh where she will make a few days' visit. Miss Hol is well known in Washington society and she has by her ability to make people feel at home, assisted in making Mrs. Smith's receptions rank first among the cabinet receptions as to popularity.

Mr. W. E. Ardrey and wife, of Charlotte, who came yesterday having seen the sights of the city to-day. They visited Congress yesterday and will continue to see the sights to-morrow. Mr. Ardrey is here on official business, being interested in the mining of Maryland and Virginia. His annual report as director of the mint in Charlotte will appear in a few weeks.

Mr. James Madison Leach, who was dropped from the rolls of the Census office last week, has become the agent of the Granite State Building and Loan Association of Manchester, New Hampshire. His office is at 1335 1/2 street, North-west.

Secretary Hoke Smith will return on Friday morning.

Arrivals.

J. H. P. Leigh, Weldon.
Francis D. Win-tou, Windsor.

TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

The Passengers all Dumped into the River and Three of Them Drowned.

MILWAUKEE Wis., Feb. 6.—A trolley car loaded with passengers ran into an open draw on the Russell Avenue Line of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company this morning, at the Kinnickinnic bridge. The passengers were all dumped into the icy water. Thousands of people were on the spot at once and the people in the water were fished out as fast as they appeared on the surface. One woman, the motorman and one passenger, have been found drowned so far. Four passengers are still missing and it is supposed they are confined in the cars at the bottom of the river.

There were eleven persons on the car, five of them women. Six have so far been accounted for. The accident was caused by the motorman failing to stop his car until within fifteen feet of the open draw. Then he set the brake but the track was icy and the car slid into the river. The accident occurred at 8:30 o'clock. Search is going on for the remaining bodies.

ANOTHER KOLB.

Evans takes Oath of Office as Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—When the canvassing of the returns was completed this afternoon, H. Clay Evans offered to take the oath of office as governor. He was prepared with a justice. With his attorneys he withdrew to a room of the State library where Justice William Morris administered to him the oath of office as Governor of Tennessee.

They then proceeded to the office of Secretary of State Morgan and asked that both be filed. The Secretary declined to receive the affidavit for record, but a written copy was left with him. Evans will immediately apply for a mandamus to compel the delivery to him of the State seal and the possession of the executive office.

Reorganizing the Republican Party.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.—The State Republican convention, called to reorganize the Republican party in South Carolina, assembled at the capitol here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There are 125 delegates in attendance, some twenty being white men. E. M. Brayton has been elected temporary chairman. Brayton is an old leader. He made a vigorous speech advocating that the party work with the better class of white men in the all-important fight in the constitutional convention. Committees on credentials, platforms and resolutions, etc., are now being selected.

Gold Withdrawals Have Ceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$42,182,631. The withdrawals for the day and late Tuesday afternoon at New York aggregated \$1,074,570. No general resumption of gold withdrawals is expected.

The Dead-Lock Continues.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 6.—The dead-lock for United States Senator continues. Two ballots were taken to-day and resulted: Higgins 9, Addicks 6, Massy 4, Wolcott (Dem.) 6, Nicholson (Dem.) 2, Tunnel (Dem.) 1, Absent 2.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A body, supposed to be that of H. P. Schunder, the chief steward of the Elbe, was brought to Lowestoft by a fishing boat this morning.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD NOW UNDER CONTROL OF THE COURTS.

OWES ITS EMPLOYEES \$350,000.

Though the Property of the Company is in Good Condition the Net Earnings Have Not Been Sufficient to Meet the Fixed Charges--Judge Goff Appoints President Kimball and Henry Fink as Receivers, to Settle up the Affairs of the Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Judge Goff, sitting in the United States Circuit court here to-day placed the Norfolk and Western railroad in the hands of receivers, F. J. Kimball and Henry Fink. The suit was instituted by the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, and Henry Whelen, Henry Whelen, Jr., Charles S. Whelen, and J. Henry Ewing, doing business as Townsend, Whelen and Company, and Henry E. Gerhard, for themselves and other creditors of the company.

The bill sets forth that the Philadelphia corporation above named are trustees under the mortgage deeds of trusts of the Norfolk and Western, as follows: The general mortgage, New River division first mortgage, improvement and extension mortgage, adjustment mortgage and Clinch Valley division mortgage.

Under these mortgages bonds to the amount of \$18,500,000 have been issued. Property of the Company. Aside from the value of the main line, the railroad company is a large stockholder in the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Roanoke China Works, the Columbus Connection Company, the Pocahontas Coal Company, the Virginia company, the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad Company, and the Roanoke and Southern Railroad Company.

The action for receivers is taken in view of anticipated default of interest upon about \$7,000,000 of bonds, and the fact that current expenses amount to about half a million and that there is a floating debt upon the road of over a million of dollars. The operators state that they are informed and believe that the properties of the company are in a good state of preservation and that the affairs have been skillfully managed. They attribute the present depressed state of its affairs to the present depressed state of business and urge that a receivership by which the system may be kept intact would be best for the company, the stockholders and the public. They lay stress upon the advisability of keeping in operation the Roanoke machine works and some other enterprises in which the company is interested.

The defendants in their answer admit all the allegations in the bill to be true, and unite in asking for the receivership on the grounds cited by the complainants. The company owes its employees about \$350,000.

Statement from the Officers. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—The following statement was given out at the general offices of the company in this city this afternoon:

"This action was taken under the advice and at the recommendation of holders and representatives of very large amounts of securities of the company, whom the company had submitted a full statement of its financial condition, and of the payments and receipts for the ensuing year.

"The property of the company is in excellent condition, but owing to the great depression in the coal and iron industries, and the unprecedentedly low rates prevailing, the net earnings of the company have for the past two years been insufficient to meet its fixed charges, and this has so seriously affected the credit of the company that it was thought impossible for it to continue its operations without some readjustment of its liabilities.

"A full statement of the affairs of the company will be issued within the course of a few days."

The appointment of Mr. Kimball, who is President of the road, was requested by the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company, of Philadelphia, the Girard Trust Co., by Representatives and holders of large amounts of securities of the company and by the Board of Directors, and Mr. Henry Fink was selected in view of his successful administration as receiver of the old Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, which was the predecessor of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. In the interval Mr. Fink has also acted as receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and is thoroughly familiar with the property and the industrial interests of the section through which the road runs.

The News in Financial Circles. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The news of the appointment of receivers was received in financial circles here shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and while such a denouement of the company's financial difficulties had not been immediately expected, it cannot be said to have created much surprise. For many months it has been well known that the company's credit has been deteriorating and the depreciation of the junior securities has pointed unflinchingly to the one conclusion—a receivership.

Norfolk and Western shares have recently been quoted at the lowest prices on record, the preferred stock selling be-

low 14 and the common below 4. The Clinch Valley division bonds have also declined considerably in price and the New River division first mortgage 6 per cent has brought as low as 97. Nevertheless, it had not been openly reported that a receivership was imminent and in some quarters it had been hoped that the difficulties of the company could be tided over.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

An Eloquent Appeal for United Action to Relieve the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the delimitation of the frontier of British Guiana, was the occasion of the passage of a joint resolution by the House to-day, raising the parties to submit the controversy to arbitration. The joint resolution was reported from the committee on foreign affairs and was in accord with the suggestion of President Cleveland in his last annual message.

Bills were passed to obviate objections to the original measures pointed out by the President, to pension Richard R. Knight, and to grant the Gila Valley Grove and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona.

The currency and banking and gold loan bill was discussed four hours to-day, after 2 o'clock, under the five minute rule, when amendments were in order. The principal speech, in general debate, was made by Mr. Brewster, (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee reporting the bill, who made an eloquent appeal in the name of patriotism for united action to relieve the country from its present condition.

The amendments proposed by the committee, with two exceptions, were agreed to, after an interesting, and at times exciting debate, during which there was much confusion on the floor. The committee proposed to strike out the section to retire all National bank notes of less denomination than \$10 and all silver certificates of higher denomination than \$10 and to require State banks to keep their lawful reserves in gold coin or gold certificates. These propositions were rejected.

Numerous amendments were proposed by individual members, but of those agreed to, only two were of importance. One, offered by Mr. Haughen, (Rep.), of Wisconsin, reduced from \$50,000 to \$20,000 the minimum capital stock of national banks; the other offered by Mr. Hartman, of Montana, required payment of half of the customs dues collected to be in gold and half in silver.

Mr. Bland's free silver proposition, as a substitute for the bill, was ruled out of order by Chairman Richardson, and from that decision Mr. Bland appealed.

No quorum voted on the question of sustaining the chair, and the House adjourned, leaving the appeal pending for settlement to-morrow.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Another Acquisition Made to the Ranks of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Another acquisition to the strength of the Republicans in the Senate was made to-day in the person of Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, who appeared and took the oath of office. The Senate now consists of 87 members, of whom 44 are Democrats, 39 Republicans and 5 Populists.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was taken up to-day, and a long debate took place upon an amendment reported from the committee on appropriations for the construction and maintenance by the United States government of a telegraph cable between the United States and Hawaii, and appropriating \$500,000 as a part of the cost.

The participants in the debate were Messrs. Hall, Teller, Gray and Platt. The matter went over till to-morrow without action, and with a point of order pending against the amendment as general legislation on an appropriation bill.

In the closing minutes of the day's session the Senate substitute for the House bill appropriating four millions for the new Chicago postoffice was taken up and agreed to, the bill passed, and a conference with the House was asked for. The substitute makes a direct appropriation, but directs the work to be let out in contract, the aggregate amount of which shall not exceed four million dollars.

The Pooling Bill.

Senator Butler, in charge of the Pooling bill, has decided to make a fight to get that measure before the Senate for action. He believes that the bill should be passed and that there are votes enough to pass it if it is permitted to come to a vote. This morning he offered a resolution that the Senate take this bill up and consider it until disposed of immediately after the consular and diplomatic and postoffice appropriation bills shall have been passed. The resolution went to the table and Mr. Butler can call it up after these bills have been passed.

Cold Weather Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Cold weather figures this morning: Concord, N. H., 18 to 25 below; Lockhaven, Pa., 22 to 28 below throughout this entire section; Clearfield, Pa., 20 to 30 below; Harrisburg, Pa., average 6 degrees below; Milwaukee, Wis., a blizzard; Wheeling, W. Va., from zero to 10 below throughout the eastern part of the State; St. Louis, zero; Detroit, range 1 State, 7 to 30 below; Du'uth, 15 below and a blizzard; Pittsburg, Pa., 6 below.

THE QUEEN ARRESTED

LEADERS IN HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION ON TRIAL BEFORE MILITARY COMMISSION.

LETTER ABDICATING HER THRONE.

All the Important Rebels and Most of their Accomplices Have Been Arrested--Of the 310 Prisoners Taken, 43 Were Foreigners--The Queen Confined in Her Palace--The Government's Letter in Reply to Her Letter Renouncing all Claim to the Throne.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the United Press via Steamer Australia).—Honolulu, Jan. 30.—On the 15th instant John S. Walker, Major Seward and C. T. Galick were arrested for complicity in the purchase and loading of arms for the rebels. Seward was one of the Queen's commissioners to Washington last summer. Galick, who is deeply implicated, was Minister of the Interior with Gibson. These arrests were made in consequence of disclosures by Nowlin, Wilcox and old prisoners who have been vying with one another in their revelations.

On the morning of the 10th the ex-Queen was arrested at her residence by Brown and Parker and confined in a former royal bedroom in the palace, where she now is. Mrs. Charles Clark continues to attend her.

That afternoon, the volunteer troops and sharpshooters were all called in and dismissed to their homes. None of them were killed or severely wounded. The weather during the campaign was mostly cool and dry with moonlight nights. In Nuunana and Oantaulus it was cold and wet during the last few days.

The Central Union Church was evacuated by the volunteers at 3 p. m. as a barracks for about 100 volunteers, who ate and slept there when not out in the field.

Trial of the Royalists.

There was no celebration of Abrogation Day on the 15th except a noon salute. The military commission opened court in the morning, thirteen prisoners appearing before it as follows: Messrs. Galick, Seward, T. B. Walker, Bowler, Rickard, Bertelmann, Wilcox, Nowlin, the two Lanes, Grey, Wiedemann and Marshall. The prisoners were allowed time to confer with counsel and the court adjourned.

Charles Clark, a chief attendant of the ex-Queen, gave the damaging information which led to the discovery at her residence of forty rifles, eleven pistols, five swords, thirty eight full belts and 1,000 cartridges; also twenty one bombs of different patterns.

A skilled native scout was sent up the mountain to search for Lot Lane. Lane, however, came down starved out, and surrendered. He was the only rebel leader still out. All of the important rebels in the field and most of their white accomplices and instigators have now been arrested. Up to January 19th, 310 persons were held prisoners by the government on account of the rebellion. Of the rebels taken from the field, four were foreigners and 125 natives. Of accomplices 39 were foreigners and 111 natives. Only the half whites are included with the natives.

The court opened on January 18th with the last eight prisoners named above, who were charged with treason and levying war on the republic.

Taking of Evidence.

The taking of evidence was begun in the afternoon. Wilcox and Nowlin pleaded guilty. The testimony was completed for the prosecution early in the afternoon of January 19th. Wilcox, James Lane, Grey, Wiedemann and va shall testified for the defense, mainly proving the weak and incapable conduct of the whole affair.

The testimony developed a large amount of precise information about the actual proceedings of the rebels in the field. From other sources, it is ascertained that only 288 rifles were landed at Waialae and that the whole number of natives gathered was 210.

These men were gathered during all Sunday, January 6. They were employed in cleaning the rifles of the sand in which they had been buried and in getting drunk on gin. Nowlin was the chief command.

Wilcox, with forty men, retreated into the mountains and walked across Manoa. His force dispersed entirely that night in the mountains, himself crossing to Nuunana. Nowlin and his three younger companions got up Palolo ridge and soon after to Waillii, where they lay concealed for a week, fed by the natives.

The whole attempt proved an absolute fiasco through the incapacity of the leaders, a lack of discipline in the men, and a general lack of courage and persistence.

Story of the Witnesses.

On the 21st the military commission began the trial of the four leading men charged with procuring the importation of arms and ammunition, C. F. Galick, Rickard, T. B. Walker and Maj. Seward.

A majority of the witnesses were prisoners who had been engaged in loading the arms. Their stories clearly proved that on the night of December 29th George Townsend, a three fourth white, with four natives who had been for over a week watching from the islet called Manana, near Waialae, at last saw a blue light from the Schooner H. A. Wahlberg, of San Francisco. They answered it with a red light, rejoining with a white one. The men then entered a small boat and pulled off. They ex-

changed the password "Missionary" with the schooner.

A letter from Seward to the Captain having been read, he delivered to Townsend two cases containing eighty revolvers with ammunition. These were landed on the islet, placed in sacks and buried in the sand. A couple of days later they were unearthed and secreted at a house on the main land. On the night of January 31 the pistols were taken to Honolulu.

The Waimanalo left Honolulu December 28th, called at Manua Islet and then stood northeast to find the Schooner. Found her on New Year's day and received from her 2-8 Winchester rifles, with a large quantity of ammunition.

A whale boat came off with Rickard, who told them the plan must be changed about landing half the arms at the fish market, as the dredger was in the way. All must go to Kakaako, on the other side of the harbor. They stood out again off shore and spent another day with Rickard on board.

That day they finished their coal and had to burn deck-sheathing. Standing in again the evening of the third, Hobbs, Wilcox came off from Bertelmann's with two whale boats and told them the police had broken up the gathering at Kakaako. The rifles were then loaded into the boats and one-half buried in the sand on Kahala, in Waialae, and the other half hidden in the bushes at some distance from the former place.

John A. Cumming's Testimony.

On the 22d, the first witness was John A. Cumming, Kakaako's last premier. He betrayed great agitation, and appeared to tell all he knew, thoroughly confirming the testimony of his men as to the chief agency of Seward in landing the arms. He laid all the blame of his own complicity upon Seward, who lived upon him, and was his evil mentor. When Seward returned from the coast, December 3d, he told Cumming that he had shipped arms by a tug boat to be transferred to a schooner, which had gone to sea.

A great sensation was caused by Cumming's statement that upon his inquiring where Seward got the money to pay for the arms, the latter told him that the Queen had given him a letter to Rudolph Spenckles, who would furnish the necessary funds. Cumming remarked that Rudolph had been here and only just returned home. Seward replied that a Mr. Folliis did the business for Spenckles. When Cumming complained to Seward that he was getting him into deep trouble, the latter replied that he, himself, alone, would bear the consequences.

Cumming's son-in-law, T. B. Walker, one of the four men on trial, next testified to having gone with Bertelmann to get shells cast by White and Ritton, pretending they were for ornaments. Nowlin furnished sticks of dynamite and Walker filed the shells, adding bird shot. He had made cement bombs in 1893 to protect the Queen's residence. He was assigned by Nowlin to capture the station house and George Markham was to help him.

Planning the Rebellion.

Samuel Nowlin's testimony came next and made the greatest sensation of any before the tribunal, being very damaging to Galick and Seward. Nowlin, Rickard, Galick and Seward had been holding meetings at Galick's house since September, planning the rebellion. They met several times a week.

The plan adopted was to occupy stations throughout the heart of the city and capture the police station, telephone office and electric light station, so as to prevent the guards from rallying. Seward purchased and shipped the arms from the coast; Nowlin sent out agents to enlist men and organize them in squads with captains reporting to himself. He also helped arrange about landing arms; Rickard assisted generally.

Nowlin was chief in command in the field. Galick was the statesman of the quartette. With their help he drafted a new constitution, proclamations of the restored monarchy and of martial law, and wrote forms of communications for cabinet and other officers.

The Queen's private secretary F. F. Kaula, who engrossed these papers, testified to having received from Nowlin late in December, a copy of a constitution to engross. It was in Galick's handwriting. Also a proclamation and a notice of martial law; also communications for members of the cabinet and for other officers. He went back to Galick to get the form changed of the communications. All these papers witness copied out and gave to the Queen, who signed the appointments in his present.

The members of the cabinet were: R. W. Wilcox, minister of foreign affairs; Samuel Nowlin, minister of the interior; C. T. Galick, minister of finance and O. W. Asford, attorney general. Governors—A. S. Cleghorn, Island of Oahu; Joseph Nawahi, Island of Hawaii; D. Kawanakoa, Island of Moau. Marshal—W. H. Rickard. Associate Justices—Antone R. Sa and V. V. Asford.

Another Trial.

On the afternoon of the 22nd a third trial commenced of twelve native and half white prisoners captured from the field. Among them were Lot Lane, Bipikane, Thomas Poole, who had boasted of shooting Carter, and Kaauha, a former student at Hampton, teaching tailoring at Kamehameha school.

A point of interest developed was the forsaking by many natives of the gathering at Waialae because no white men had come out to lead them. The leader, Bipikane, was not seen fighting. He was only seen running away. This noisy ex-legislator himself testified recklessly, swearing that he had not fought against the government. His dramatic and roaring

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE)