

# The News and Observer.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 17.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

## THE TAR HEEL BOYS

ANOTHER ONE GETS A DESERVED PROMOTION AND HANDSOME SALARY.

### CHIEF CLERK BOBT. E. L. BUNCH.

He Began as Mailing Clerk in General Passenger Agent Turk's Office, but Has Worked His Way Up to Chief Clerk—Report of the Commissioner of Labor and North Carolina's Showing in its Post-Office Bill in the Senate—Crawford's Speech in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The people of Raleigh will be glad to hear of the promotion of Mr. Robert E. L. Bunch to the position of chief clerk in the office of Mr. W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, in this city. In 1876, Mr. Bunch, then a mere lad, went into Mr. Turk's office as mailing clerk. He did the work so well that he was soon promoted to the position of private secretary. Now he gets another promotion and a handsome salary—all due to merit. He is a model young man and deserving of his good fortune. Mr. Bunch will be succeeded in his old place by Mr. Wm. A. Johnson, of Mebane, who has won his way by good work in an humble capacity. You just can't keep the North Carolina boys down.

The Commissioner of Labor in charge of the Census has made an extra Bulletin to the Secretary of the Interior. This report is in its special line a report of the Statistics of Farms, Home and Mortgages, the ownership and debt-summary for the United States. In one section of his report he says:

There are 12,690,153 families in the United States, and of these families 62.20 per cent hire their farms or homes and 47.80 per cent own them, while 27.97 per cent of the owning families own subject to incumbrance and 72.03 per cent own free of incumbrance. Among 140 families, on the average, 52 hire their farms or homes, 13 own with incumbrance, and 35 without incumbrance. On the owned farms and homes there are liens amounting to \$2,132,949,563, which is 37.50 per cent of the value of the incumbered farms and homes, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 6.65 per cent. Each owned and incumbered farm or home, on the average, is worth \$3,352, and is subject to a debt of \$1,257.

In the forty-nine States and Territories as the number of families owning their farms and homes, the State of North Carolina ranks sixteen, while the States of Texas, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee are the only Southern States which have the greater number. North Carolina ranks second of the Southern States as to percentage of families owning their homes and not incumbered, and second in the South as to the number of families living in incumbered homes. The Old North State has made a wonderful showing in the past fifteen years. She has risen from the rank of thirty-eight to the more honorable standing of twenty-three.

Dr. Fair, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Charlotte, N. C., occupied the pulpit of the New York Avenue Church yesterday morning and evening. Dr. Fair preached two eloquent sermons, and he has won the hearts of the New York Avenue congregation. The subject of his sermon last evening was "What is Life?" To North Carolinians it is a waste of space to say that this eloquent divine held his audience spell bound throughout the whole discourse. From the impression Dr. Fair has made upon the people it is safe to say that he will be called to the pastorate of this church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Bartlett, who held it for the past several years.

Representative Crawford spoke in regard to the Departmental bill against an amendment to cut off fees for the coal weighers. These fees are 20 cents per ton for each ton weighed out of office hours and are paid by the contractor by law. This would be a loss to these men, one for each department, of from \$200 to \$300 a year. W. F. Tomlinson, of Asheville, is coal weigher for the Agricultural Department and it was in his interest that Mr. Crawford spoke. The amendment was recommended by the committee and passed.

The postoffice bill is up in the Senate. Senator Blackburn says the proposed amendments in regard to postal cards will pass. The bill proper will not be voted upon until Wednesday.

Judge Hoke, of Lincoln, is here.

Miss Manning, of Chapel Hill, is visiting Miss Laura Payne, 1329 N. St.

Congressman Woodard has gone to Wilson to attend court.

Arrivals.  
Charlie McKesson, Morganton.  
John C. Lamb, Elizabeth City.  
John T. Patrick, Asheville.  
J. F. Spangh, Asheville.

Another Sympathetic Strike.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 11.—The stitichers and turn workmen in Fauce and Shiny's shoe factory joined the other operatives in a sympathetic strike this afternoon and now every department of the factory is idle.

## DEATH OF JUDGE GAYARRE.

He was Louisiana's Most Eminent Jurist and Historian.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—Judge Charles Gayarre, the eminent jurist and historian, died at 2 o'clock this morning. In his death Louisiana suffers an irreparable loss.

Judge Gayarre was born in New Orleans in 1810. After graduating from college and having been admitted to the bar at the age of 26, he was appointed deputy Attorney General of Louisiana in 1831. After being elected a Justice of the city court he was elected to the State legislature. He was chairman of the House committee instructed to draft resolutions complimentary to the French republic on the success of the revolution in France. The resolutions were sent to Lafayette.

In 1835 Judge Gayarre was elected U. S. Senator for six years but was never able to assume the office as that time the first serious illness of his life—which afterwards developed into a series of maladies—began to develop. He resigned his seat in the United States Senate and obeying the instructions of his physicians he went to France.

He was a member of the secession convention of Louisiana, and heartily in favor of secession. When, in 1853 things began to look very dark for the Confederacy, Judge Gayarre, who was residing then at Osyka, Miss., tried with might and main to have the planters petition Congress to anticipate President Lincoln's act of emancipation. His advice was not taken until it was beyond a possibility to secure such a desideratum, and no effort was taken towards the object he had originally sought to effect.

Judge Gayarre wrote the history of Louisiana from the earliest settlement up to the year 1871, with all the original documents attached.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.

## WAITING ON CONGRESS.

The Bankers Want the Three Per Cent. Gold Bond Question Settled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Morgan-Belmont syndicate will not take any active steps relative to floating the new United States four until it is definitely settled whether Congress will authorize a three per cent. gold bond.

The syndicate will not begin the import of gold from abroad until the middle of next week, and its foreign members are engaged in picking up all of the floating gold in the open European markets. According to agreement with the administration, ample time will be given to deposit the gold in the sub treasury, and certificates of deposit bearing interest will be given in exchange for the gold as fast as deposited.

It is not expected that any great portion of the bonds will be offered for public sale, as the bulk of it will go into the boxes of the great capitalists in the United States and Europe.

## EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Rioting and Bomb Throwing on Account of the Grain Tax.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in the province of Reggio di Calabria and Sicily to day. The people of the town of Palmi fled to the fields, and several houses collapsed in the village of Santanna.

A serious riot occurred in the village of Aceria to-day, growing out of the resistance of the people to the grain tax. The populace set fire to the tax office, which was destroyed, and endeavored to throw from the track the Naples express as it passed the town. The troops were called out, and in their collision with the rioters a number were wounded on both sides.

A bomb was exploded at a club ball in Yassa last evening, shattering the windows of the hall, but fortunately injuring no one.

## THE GOLD RESERVE.

The Custom Receipts Increasing Under the New Tariff Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$41,163,712, all known withdrawals deducted.

The "ten days" statement issued to-day shows that customs receipts at noon the first ten days of February aggregated \$2,209,912, or more than \$3,000,000 less than for the ten days of January.

The January receipts were abnormally swollen from duties on woolen goods taken out under the new tariff schedule which became operative on January 1st. No gold is being paid for custom dues in New York.

## Where the Elbe Went Down.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade said, in reply to a question, that the government had no intention of placing a lightship or buoy upon the spot where the Elbe went down. The sunken wreck, he said, was nearer to Holland than England, and if the spot was to be marked the work should be done by the Netherlands government.

## Preferred Death to the Disgrace.

FAVETVILLE, Ark., Feb. 11.—J. L. Dickson, formerly the cashier of the McCloy banking company, of this city, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Dickson had recently been discharged from the bank and investigation of his accounts showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$21,000. Fear of prosecution drove him to suicide.

## HILL WANTS SILVER

HIS RESOLUTION DECLARES BI-METALLISM THE TRUE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

### THE POST-OFFICE BILL TAKEN UP.

But The Debate on it Drifts Into a Discussion of Affairs in Alabama—Mr. Allen Consumes Two Hours in the Reading of Depositions in Proof of Election Frauds in That State—Senators Pugh and Morgan Undisturbed By His Affidavits and Statements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Mr. Hill introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that "the true policy of the government requires that its efforts should be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bi-metallism, wherein gold and silver may be maintained at a parity, and every dollar coined or issued by the United States; but if our efforts to establish or maintain such bi-metallism shall not be wholly successful, and if, for any reason, our silver coin shall not hereafter be at parity with gold and silver and the equal thereof in value and power in the market and in payment of debts, then it is hereby declared that the bonds of the United States, now or hereafter issued, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall, nevertheless, be paid in standard gold dollars, it being the policy of the United States that its creditors shall, at all times, be paid in the best money in use."

This resolution was followed by one offered by Mr. Stewart (Pop.), of Nevada, declaring that there is no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any purpose whatever. In the regular course of procedure one of these resolutions will come before the Senate in the morning hour tomorrow.

### The Pooling Bill.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, Senator Butler giving notice that when it was disposed of he would ask to have the pooling bill taken up.

The first amendment which led to a discussion was the one increasing the appropriation for railway postoffice car service from \$3,105,400 to \$3,205,000 and to add these funds. Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster General and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed."

Mr. Lodge (Rep.), of Massachusetts, made a point of order against this provision on the ground that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Lodge argued that the adoption of the amendment would, in connection with the next amendment (to strike out the item "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans"), throw into hands of the Postmaster General the right to put the Southern fast mail route where he pleased. To that he strongly objected, because that should be settled by Congress.

Mr. Blackburn, in charge of the bill, defended the amendment. He was asked by Mr. Lodge whether it was the purpose to abolish the fast Southern mail service. He admitted that it was and said that there was only one route in the country that gets this subsidy. The postoffice department had never recommended it, and the Postmaster General had asked Congress to abolish it, for the reason that it was an absolute detriment instead of a service.

Mr. Lodge said that the Southern fast mail service had been of vast benefit, and that he did not want to see it abolished.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment as a radical and unwise change of existing laws.

### Affairs in Alabama.

Mr. Allen drifted from the discussion of postoffice matters to that of affairs in Alabama, which had been, Mr. Allen said, for the last two or three years, deprived of a republican form of government.

When Mr. Allen had spoken about ten minutes he was interrupted by Mr. Chandler, when such a question was being discussed as whether a sovereign State of the Union had a republican form of government or not, there ought to be a quorum present in the Senate. He suggested the absence of such a quorum. The roll was called and fifty-two Senators responded—eight more than a quorum.

Mr. Allen then proceeded with his speech. He gave what purported to be statistics of the election in the "Black belt" counties in Alabama in August, 1894, showing county by county, the number of votes counted, the number actually cast (estimated) and the number of fraudulent votes (estimated)—the aggregate being 50,080 votes counted, 15,315 voted actually cast and 34,765 fraudulent votes.

Mr. Allen held the floor for two hours, most of the time being consumed in the reading of depositions in proof of election frauds in Alabama. There was little, if any, attention given to the subject by Senators.

The two Alabama Senators (Pugh and Morgan) sat quite near to the desk from which Mr. Allen spoke, but did not seem to be at all worried about his affidavits and statements—Mr. Morgan occupying himself with his correspondence and Mr. Pugh having only the appearance of one who was the oughtly bored.

At 5:30, Mr. Allen, without having finished, and saying that he could not do so before 8 o'clock, yielded the floor.

A resolution instructing the Commit-

tee on Indian Affairs to continue during the recess the investigation into Indian schools, Indian reservations, etc., was reported and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. It was immediately reported back favorably from that committee, and was placed on the calendar.

A call of the rolls showed the presence of only 29 Senators—15 less than a quorum, and the Senate, at 5:45, adjourned until tomorrow.

## THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Six and a Half Hours Devoted to Consideration of Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—A session of the House to-day lasting six and a half hours was given up almost entirely to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1896. It was completed before the House adjourned, with the exception of the paragraphs providing money for the Pension office force, and upon that, one and a quarter hours debate at a subsequent session was arranged for.

Amendments were made to the bill as follows: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange for the refining and melting into bars of gold and silver bullion at the Helena, Montana, assay office.

Referring to the Attorney General for report for the next Congress, as to law and facts, the statement made by the Indian Bureau of the accounts between the United States and several Indian tribes, as authorized by the act of 1891; for the purchase and opening of the Cherokee stry; striking out the appropriation of \$2,600 to pay the salary of the private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior.

Requiring the master of every vessel, upon arrival at any port in this country where there is no naval office, to mail a copy of his manifest to the auditor of the Treasury Department.

### Why He Wanted Clerks.

In the course of the discussion upon the paragraph of the bill providing for session committee clerks, Mr. Van Voorhis, (Rep.), of New York, advocated their employment on the ground that more brains were necessary in the financial committee, and that if the chairman could not find out the facts connected with the recent negotiations for bonds, which he declared to be suspicious on its face, some brainy clerk might be able to do so.

Senate bill was passed authorizing the coinage of gold and silver at the Denver mint.

The Senate amendments to the Chicago \$4,000,000 public building were concurred in on motion by Mr. Durborow, (Dem.), of Illinois, and the bill now goes to the President.

All Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were, on motion by Mr. Mcrary, (Dem.), of Kentucky, non-concurred in and a conference amendment—McCreary, Hooker, (Dem.), of Mississippi, and Mr. Hitt, (Rep.), of Illinois, managers.

The conference report on the bill to regulate the navigation of rivers and harbors of the United States was agreed to, and the House at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

## MINER'S CONVENTION.

They will Probably Withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The miners Knights of Labor convention began at 10 a. m. in Wirthwell's Hall with 40 delegates in attendance. Master workman Phil H. Penna called for the report of the committee on credentials. There were no contests. The report of the New Orleans delegates was then called for. Around this report all interest centers.

The delegates will advocate the withdrawal of the miners from the general assembly of the Knights of Labor on the ground of Sovereign's and Hayes' alleged high handed action in excluding them from that convention. Neither Sovereign nor Hayes is here but they have friends in the convention who will make a fight in their interest. The impression is that the resolution will be adopted.

Carl Browne, General Coxey's late Lieutenant, is here by special invitation of the miners of the Massillon district to attend the convention. He has been invited to make a speech before the local trades assembly to-night.

## Mother and Two Children Drowned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The corner's office has been notified of the drowning in the Ohio river at Coraopolis this morning of Mrs. Wm. Siebert and two daughters. The children were aged 3 and 5 years respectively.

The meagre information received by telephone states that the accident occurred while the party were crossing the river on the ice and broke through. The bodies were recovered. Wm. Siebert and an infant child constitute the remainder of the family.

Coraopolis is eleven miles below Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad and bank of the Ohio river.

## Republicans Have No Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Republican members of the Senate finance committee held a meeting this afternoon and decided that they had no suggestions to make on the financial question. There will be no meeting of the finance committee to-morrow.

Mr. German will offer an amendment to the sundry civil bill authorizing the issue of 5 per cent. treasury certificates to meet current deficiencies, and if he does the Republicans will favor it.

## THE GASCOGNE SAFE

THE MISSING FRENCH LINE STEAMSHIP NOW ANCHORED AT SANDY HOOK.

### DISABLED AND IN DISTRESS.

Sighted at Noon Yesterday After Being Overdue Eight Days—The Delay was Due to a Broken Piston Rod and the Terrible Gales That Have Been Raging—Story of the Voyage and the Terrible Weather—How the News Was Received.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Feb. 11.—La Gascoigne is safe.

The big French liner 8 days overdue dropped anchor at the bar just before midnight, all well on board, and a sigh of relief goes up from two continents. The delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more, and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. Captain Baudelon and officers and crew on La Gascoigne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help. From the time they left Havre, on January 26th, they spoke no Trans-Atlantic steamer and saw only a four mast schooner, the one which anchored at St. Pierre Miquelon, N. S., as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Saturday.

The United Press tug was the first to reach the disabled steamer and lay alongside half an hour and the following story of the trip was obtained: The steamer left Havre January 26. On the first day out 449 miles were logged; on the second day 407 miles; on the third day after traveling 380 miles, the piston rod broke, and 18 hours were spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed at 9 miles an hour, making in all 66 miles on the 29th. On the 30th, 31st and 1st, 215, 255 and 280 miles a day were made respectively. On February 2, the piston rod broke down again. The break was more serious this time. Sea anchors were put out, and for 41 hours the ship was hove to making repairs. On the 4th, the first severe weather was experienced, and the ship was blown 150 miles out of her course, on the 5th the repairs having been completed, 103 miles were made. The ship was then clear to the northward of the track of the trans Atlantic steamers, and she was therefore not seen by the many steamers which passed over the regular track. On February 6th, 160 miles were made. On the 7th the machinery broke down for the third time. The heavy cyclone struck her on that day and the ship lay hove to with sea anchors out all day. No headway was made and owing to the motion of the ship repairs were difficult. The next day the chief engineer, which had been at his post for a day and night completed the repairs and the ship proceeded 131 miles. On the ninth of the month for the fourth time the machinery broke down and only 14 miles were made. On the 10th 150 miles and to day to the great rejocing of all on board land was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchor age off the bar.

### Sighted at Noon.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Feb. 11.—The steamer Bolivia, of the Anchor line, sighted at noon to-day, the French steamer LaGascoigne, 50 miles east of Fire Island. The Gascoigne was nearly abeam when first seen but hauled in to ward the land gradually fell astern, about 4 p. m.

Saw her last showing three balls, one above the other, indicating "disabled; unmanageable;" but as no assistance was asked it did not go to her.

The oil tank steamer Washington from Rotterdam reports that she passed near the Gascoigne at 1 p. m. to-day, ten miles east of Fire Island, going about six miles an hour, showing on the forecast three balls in perpendicular line, indicating "Unmanageable and disabled." The Gascoigne hauled in toward the land as if about to anchor or signal.

The Bolivia also brings word that Gascoigne has anchored off Stinneck light. The Bolivia did not have her on tow. The Gascoigne was proceeding upon her own steam when she suddenly broke down again and came to anchor.

How the News Was Received.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The news that La Gascoigne had been sighted was received amid the greatest excitement at the offices of the French line in Bowling Green. The cabin office was crowded with anxious inquirers who have relatives and friends on board that steamship. They had been standing around with pale faces expecting at any moment to hear the worst.

When the word came that the ship was safe, for a moment a stillness reigned which was almost painful in its intensity. Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless, which evidenced how anxious he had been for the safety of La Gascoigne. Then he regained himself and became wildly hilarious. He shouted, ran here and there, grasping the hand of this one and that one and fairly jumped up and down over the floor in the excitement of the moment. Then he put on his coat and started for the French line pier where a tug had been in readiness for days to take him to meet La Gascoigne should she be sighted. Several of the anxious ones waiting for news started from the office to board the tug with Mr. Forget.

Many wet eyes could be seen in the

French line office when the good news was ascertained, and the tears were not from the eyes of women alone. Strong men wept as little children. The strain of days of worry had been too much for them.

One man, a Mr. Ruche, broke down completely and sobbed as if his heart would break. Mr. Ruche has three daughters on board La Gascoigne, two of them of very tender years. He had abandoned all hope when the joyful tidings came.

SANDY HOOK, 11:20 p. m.—Steamer La Gascoigne anchored outside Sandy Hook bar, bound in.

## STORM WIDESPREAD.

All Sections of the Country Suffered Severely From the Blizzard's Ravages.

HALEFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Telegraph advices received to night from South Bay, Cape Breton, state that the place has been wiped out of existence by the storms of last week. The property was swept into the sea including fish houses, boats, stores and fishermen's dwellings. No lives were lost, but several families living on the beach were rescued with great difficulty and saved nothing but the clothes they wore.

Green Cove reports that the storm was most disastrous on that coast. Boats and fish houses were nearly all swept out to sea or wrecked on the beach. No mail has been received since February 2nd, and there is no telling when the roads will be cleared.

## Great Damage to Shipping.

NORTH SIDNEY, C. B., Feb. 11.—Advices from Meal Cove, C. B., say the tidal wave which swept that coast Tuesday and Wednesday of last week did great damage to shipping on St. Paul Island. The waves washed clear over the top of Northwest light house. Several stores and fish houses with their contents were swept into the ocean. Telegraph wires are blown down for a distance of twenty miles.

## Four Inches of Snow.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—Four inches of snow fell throughout this section of Georgia this morning. In the mountains it was much heavier. Business was suspended in some of the smaller towns.

## ONE OF THE JURORS ILL.

And the Debs Trial may have to be All Gone Over Again.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—It is probable that the case of the United States against Eugene V. Debs and others will have to be begun all over again before a new jury, on account of the continued illness of juror J. C. Coe.

At the opening of court this morning Judge Grosscup announced that he himself had been to see Mr. Coe and that it was his opinion that the sick juror would not be able to leave his bed for at least two weeks and perhaps not then.

Counsel for both sides had a conference with Judge Grosscup in the latter's chambers on the advisability of going on with 11 jurors. It was the best judgment of counsel with the exception of District Attorney Black that this could not be done without invalidating the trial and in this opinion Judge Grosscup informally concurred.

All the testimony for the government is in and part of that for the defense. The trial has been in progress for over two weeks. Both sides are well satisfied with the present jury and would go on if it could be done legally. It was suggested that another juror be selected and permitted to read the proceedings up to date, and make oath that he had a fair knowledge of them, but it was decided that this could not be done.

The defense is still after George M. Pullman Secretary Weinsheimer of the Pullman Company, has been subpoenaed to tell what he knows about Mr. Pullman's alleged dodging of service. In the meantime the defense has obtained positive information that the missing president will return to Chicago and testify without giving them further trouble.

## A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

Asheville Attorney Misappropriates a Widow's Money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A. J. Lyman, a lawyer of Asheville, N. C., was arrested to day and held in \$5,000 bail. He was arrested in a suit brought by the Administrators of Katharine L. Youmans, widow of the late Prof. Youmans, editor of the Popular Science Monthly.

Mr. Youmans died on August 27th, 1894, at Riddfield, Conn., leaving a large estate. The suit is to recover \$34,434, which, it is asserted, Mr. Lyman has appropriated to his own use.

It is alleged in the complaint that in June, 1888, Mrs. Youmans retained Lyman to invest money for her in Bonds and mortgages in and about Asheville, and sent him at various times sums of money that aggregate \$34,434. It is asserted that this money was in worthless securities and that the lawyer deceived Mrs. Youmans.

## THE QUEEN TRIED.

Three Hawaiian Revolutionists to be Deported for Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Hon. Lorin M. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, this evening received the following telegram from F. M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"HONOLULU, Feb. 2.  
"Hon. Lorin M. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister, Washington, D. C.:  
"All quiet. Trials progressing smoothly. Queen to be tried Monday (4th instant). Cranston (American), Muller (German) and Johnstone (English), deported per warriano, for conspiracy. Cranston and Muller also implicated with conspiracy to use dynamite."