Fifty-Second Congress

Measures Discussed and Bills Passed By Our National Law-Makers.

THE SENATE. The conference r port on the army appropriation bill was presented by the senate, Wednesday, read and then laid over until Thursday. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. The reading of the bill having been finished, reserved amendments were taken up, the first being the series in reference to the world's Columbian bian exposition. Mr. Quay offered his amendment making all appropriations for the exposition conditional on Sunday closing. Mr. Allison hoped that Mr. Quay would not press that amendment. It was only a reproduction of part of the legislation of last year, every provision of which had been complied with. With that assurance, Mr. Quay withdrew his amendment, and then all the committee amendments as to the world's fair were agreed to. The next series of reserved amendments were those for the improvements of the rivers and harbors. At 2 p'elock p. m. unfinished business, the Nicars via canel bill, was laid before ately adjourned.

In the house, Friday, the car coupler bill was postponed for further considerations and aside temporarily

the Hawaiian question in secret. The doors were reopened at 4:45 o'clock and then the business of the senate was suspended in order that a fitting tribute might be made to the memory of the late Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, who died on the 5th of November last. The usual resolutions of regret were offered by Mr. McPherson and agreed to, and the senate at 5 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

The senate again took up the sundry civil appropriation bill Thursday, the pending question relating to the Philadelphia harbor improvements. The amendment reducing the Philadelphia harbor item from half a million to \$300,000 was defeated. The amendment reducing in like proportion the Hudson river, New York, item was also rejected. The senate incidental to the sundry civil bill discussed in open session the Hawaiian treaty. Mr. Vest vigorously attacked the proposed annexation. The discussion reverting to the sundry civil bill, the committee's amendment to reduce the item for improving the Mississippi river from \$758,000 to \$658,000, from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri, and from \$866,600 to \$736,000, from the mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis, was rejected. The following amendments proposing reductions of appropriation were disagreed to without disvision: For Charleston harbor, South Carolina, from \$750,000 to \$650,000; for Savannah, Georgia, from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000; for Mobile, Alabama, from \$500,000 to \$450,000; for the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, from \$2,665,000 to \$2,000,-000; for the Missouri river, from \$750,-000 to \$650,000. The amendment providing that not more than three-fourths of the appropriations for internal improvements shall be expended during the next fiscal year, excepting as to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and Hay lake channel, was agreed to, this being the last of the amendments in relation to these works. The next amendment striking out the provision that no money shall be used for warrants or arrests or prosecution under the internal revenue

laws, works, or laws relating to the election of members of congress. This brought on a lively political debate. No action was taken on the amendment. Mr. Faulkner gave notice that in consequence of the very serious illness of the late Senator Kenna's children, the memorial services for Mr. Kenna were postponed from Saturday till Monday 27th of February at 3 p. m. o'clock. The senate 6:10 o'clock adjourned.

at the close of the morning business, a of his state since territorial days and is vote was taken on the amendment retaining the laws for the supervision of federal elections. It was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 24. The senate these on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to execute business. After twenty minutes of seclusion the doors were reopened and the control of the state since territorial days and is among the most illustrious of her citizens. He has been a tariff reformer for many years and has, at various times, been the democratic candidate for governor, senator and congressman, though always defeated.

Judge Jackson Confirmed. the sundry the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with. All amendments which had been reported from the appropriations having been disposed of, various other amendment importance, reported from the committee by Mr. Allison, its chairman were agreed to. The bill was then open to several amendment. Mr fered his 3 per cent hon ment. The merits of the merits of the day. consideration of

In the house, Wednesday on motion of Mr. Wheeler, the bill as horizing the construction of a bridge a ross the Tennessee river at Sheffield. A a., was passed. In this quiet way all opposition disappeared, and Associate Justice Jackson will, as soon as convenient to him, qualify for the place to which he has been appointed.

Lumbermen Meet.

Lumbermen Meet.

Lumbermen Meet.

The Southern Lumber Manufacturing Association met at Mobile, Ala., Wednesday morning for a two-days' session. One hundred members were devoted to a discussion of the best plan to improve the selling price of yellow pine lumber. The afternoon session was consumed in committee work. Only one any of the committee and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

The house of representatives Turpis, of Labama, and Representatives Tu

Waugh, of Indiana. The fight was the result of a discussion over the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Turpin arose to ask Mr. Morse a question. He wanted clerk in the pension office drawing a pension of \$30 a month, for total deafness who ceived a salary of \$1,800 a year for answering inquiries over the the telephone. Of course this created general laughter, when Mr. Waugh, of Indiana, jumped to his feet and declared that the statement was untrue and that there was no such clerk in the pension office. But the words were hardly uttered before Mr. Turpin bounded across the open space in front of the speaker's desk, and grabbed the Indianian by the throat with his left hand and proceeded to pound him in the face with right. Mr. Waugh fought back, and the pummeling became lively. Members from all parts of the house rushed down the aisles to join in to stop the fight. The republicans took the side of Mr. Waugh while the democrats were ready to assist Mr. Turpin, though all were anxious to stop the fight. Speaker Crisp happened to be on the floor near the desk when the fight occurred, and, although the house was in committee of the whole, the speaker rushed to the desk and assumed charge, rapping for order and ordering the sergeant-at-arms to quiet the disturbance and arrest the disturbers if necessary. In a few moments order was restored. Mr. Waugh was carried out one door and Mr. Turpin from another. The house then immedi-

and the consideration of the sundry civil tion until Tuesday. The house narrowly appropriation bill) proceeded with. escaped another exciting scene. On this While the discussion was progressing occasion there was nothing political or one of the secretaries of the president of personal involved. Mr. Johnson, of Inthe United States appeared as the bearer | diana, was calling the attention of the of a message. As soon as it reached speaker to what he thought was a misthe vice president, Mr. Sherman, apprehension on the part of the chair in that it related to one of his statements. Mr. Johnson was Hawaii, moved to proceed to ex- aggressive in his manner and in his ecutive business. The motion was agreed speech, but at the direction of the to, the galleries were cleared, the doors | speaker he rather ungracefully took his closed, and the senate was left to discuss | seat, and the house resumed consideration of the pension appropriation.

The house got into a tangle Saturday over the paragraph in the postoffice bill appropriating \$196,000 for special fast mail facilities in the south. Though this appropriation is for carrying mails on a fast schedule between Boston, New York and Washington and Atlanta to New Orleans, and though every town in the southern states were benefited by it, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, opposed it vigorously. Quite a heated debate arose over it, and, as a consequence, the bill was not concluded. Upon Mr. Turner's motion a bill extending the time granted Colonel C. P. Goodyear for deepening the channel over the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., harbor, until the 1st of November was passed.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

The Miller vs Elliott contest for the "shoe string" or black district of South Carolina was to have come up for decision Thursday in the house committee on elections, but a quorum did not appear. | the chief clerk's room. These were present.

When Mr. Hoke Smith shall have been anchored in a cabinet chair he will be, with two exceptions, the youngest man' who ever held a cabinet position. Alexander Hamiltion was secretary of the treasury at thirty, and Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, was at the head of the navy department at thirty-eight.

The senate, Thursday, refused to concur in the report of the committee on the sundry civil bill cutting down the appropriation for Savannah harbor. The million dollar appropriation made by the house was reinserted in the bill, and it will go through the senate in this way, though there is an amendment providing that not more than three-fourths of the appropriation shall be expended during the next fiscal year.

A careful canvass of the members of the senate appears to indicate that the Hawaiian treaty will be ratified with several votes more than the necessary two-thirds to spare. It is understood that members of the foreign affairs committee have sounded the temper of the senate and find that this conclusion is warranted. The limit to opposition is put at twenty votes, while other senators. more sanguine, believe that the opposition to the treaty cannot muster even

It Pleases the West. The appointment of J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, as secretary of agriculture meets with general approval among the democrats in Washington. Repre-In the senate, Friday, the sundry civil sentative Brian, of Nebraska, says Mr.

If there was at any time a disposition on the part of the democrats to oppose the confirmation of Judge Jackson, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, that opposition vanished when the senate went into executive session Saturday afternoon. There was not even the formality of a vote. The executive journal was read containing the nomination of Judge Jackson, which had previously been reported favorably, and when the president of the senate said, "If there are no objections the nomination will stand confirmed," not a senator opened his mouth.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

to know if it was not true that there was a War in the Kansas Legislature Between Republicans and Populists.

The Doors of the State House Battered Down With Sledge Hammers.

A Topeks, Kansas, special says; A bloodless but exciting battle took place between the republicans and the populists' house at the entrance to the representative hall Wednesday morning. The populists, who have had possession of the hall in the afternoons, adjourned Tuesday until Wednesday afternoon, and, as been the custom since the beginning of the session, the republicans expected to hold their regular morning session as usual, but the populists swore in a large number of assistant sergeants-at arms, who were placed on guard and the doors and entrances to the hall were locked.

No one was admitted to the hall excepting the populists and members of the press and they were required to show a pass and run the gauntlet of a dozen guards. The republicans were fully informed of all these preparations to ex-clude them from the hall, and a hundred men were sworn in as officers of the republicans, and at 9 o'clock the members of the republican house, with their officers, started from their headquarters for the statehouse.

MET WITH WINCHESTERS. its way through the line of guards stationed at the foot of the stairs in the west wing and started upstairs. On the first landing was a crowd of populist house officers under command of Adjutant General Artz. They were armed, and the advancing republican crowd were met with muzzles of revolvers and Winchesters.

The adjutant general commanded them to halt, but no stop was made and the advance guard pushed into the crowd of populists. Three or four of them succeeded in passing the doorkeeper after a brief struggle, and getting into the hall, but the populists succeded in closing the door and barring it.

THE SPEAKER USES A SLEDGE HAMMER. The republicans on the outside demanded admittance, and when it was deroom. It took many blows to beat a ally gave way, and the republican legislators surged in with a loud shout. The populists promptly retreated, and the republicans

WERE IN COMPLETE CONTROL. Ever since the opening of the session the populists have had the committee rooms, the sergeant at-arms room and Four republicans and two democrats were | all locked and guarded on the inside. but after the house had been called to order the republicans battered down the doors and took possession of them without encountering any resistance. At 10 o'clock there were a few populists in the representative hall and the republican house had settled down to the regular order of business, as if nothing unusual had happened. Assistant sergeants-at-arms, each wearing a bright red ribbon, promenaded the aisles and lobbies.

> BOTH SIDES SWEARING IN OFFICERS. The republicans and populists are both swearing in officers as fast as possible to be in readiness for an emergency.

RECRUITS FOR THE REPUBLICANS. At 12:40 o'clock the republicans added thirty or forty recruits to their force, assistant sergeant-at-arms cadets, of Washburn college, appearing in the hall and taking the oath before the sergeant-atarms. The populists' janitor undertook to freeze out the republicans and shut off the steam from the hall. The following order was delivered by Adjutant-General Artz to Col. J. W. F. Hughes:

You are hereby ordered to assume command of all officers and men of the Kansas National Guards assembled in Topeka and around the statehouse. By order of

L. D. LEWELLING, Commander in Chief. The republicans during the afternoon appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Warner and Cubbison to visit Governor Lewelling and agree upon, if possible, a suspension of hostilities. They proposed that both houses agree to adjourn until a case could be appropriation bill having been taken up | Morton has been identified with the history | made in the supreme court and finally

MORE TROOPS CALLED. Governor Lewelling issued a proclamation at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon stating that as the malitia now in Topeka was not sufficient five provisional companies would be organized, composed of volunteers. Only three companies, however, has been organized, and they are of thirty men each. D. M. Scott, republican member from Hodgeman county, who happened to be in Ottawa telegraphed that he would be in Topeka with 300 armed men on the first train. D. S. Anthony telegraphed that 1,000 men would come from Leavenworth, Columbus telegraphed that 400 men would come from there at the command of

speaker Douglass. Sheriff Wilkinson informed the governor at midnight Wednesday night that he was a peace officer, and demanded that the latter turn over to him the situation. Colonel Hughes, in command of the state militia, went into the republican hall soon afterwards and told the republican members that if the governor asked him to eject them he would resign his position.

ENDORSING THE BEPUBLICANS.

A tremendous meeting of citizens was held in Leavenworth to endorse the action of the Douglass house at Topeka. Mayor Hooker presided and Hons. E D. Carroll, John Hannon, E. N. Morrell, D. R. Anthony and William Hook made speeches strongly endorsing the action of the constitutional house in taking possession of and holding representative hall. Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Douglass house and urging them to stand firm and offering support.

LATER NEWS.

A Topeka, Kas., dispatch of Thursday says: The republican house is still besieged in the representative hall, and a force of the state militia is still posted about the capitol. Colonel Hughes has again declined to obey the governor's order to eject the republicans, and the only resource the governor has besides the regular militia is three companies of provisional troops, composed of populists who, of course, sympathize with the populist object. The governor will make no statement as to his plans, but it is believed they in clude an order to the provisional troops to eject the republicans. Should that attempt he made it will be met with armed resistance on the part of the re publicans.

A PEACE OFF ... NG. At 2:39 o'clock Thursday afternoon the governor sent an application for peace to the republican house. It reads: The governor offers, in the interest of peace and harmony, that he will withdraw the state mili'ary and not allow the republican house or its employes to be interfered with by the populists, provide i that all further proceedings which have been commenced by the republicans arising from the arrest of Ben C. Rich, be dropped and the populist members and em-ployes to not be disturbed by the arrest of officers or otherwise, and the sheriff of Shawned county discharge his deputies and does not in terfere nor try to interfere with the acts of the populists and state officers, including the militia, and this agreement to continue in force until the close of the present session of the leg-

The republicans will not accept this peace offering.

Another dispatch says: Colonel J. F. Hughes, commanding the Kansas National Guard, has for the third and last The march through the long corridors | time notified Governor Lewelling that he leading to the representative hall was will not take charge of the militia. It is unimpeded. The little column forced | thought probable that the governor will appoint another commander.

TRADE REVIEW.

Reports of Bradstreet and Dun & Co. for Past Week.

Bradstreet's review of trede for the past week says: Features of the general trade situation this week include a check to business South and in portions of the West and North, because of unfavorable weather resulting in bad roads. The leading grocery staples, grain, cotton. pork, low grades of cattle and hogs, are lower in price, while advances are noted in print cloths, leather, hides, lard, sugar, white pine lumber, rubber goods and Bessemer pig iron and steel at Pittsburg. The decrease of 1 cents in cotton prices arpears, based on some unexpectedly nied them Speaker Douglass swung a free movement which points, unless large sledge hammer and began to batter | there should be a perpendicular drop in the heavy doors leading from the cloak receipts soon, to a crop of not far from 6,500,000 bales, instead of lower totals passage way through, but the doors fin- so vigorously advanced a few weeks ago. Telegrams from leading southern mar-

> kets agree that continued wet weather has had an unfavorable effect on the general trade, and muddy roadways have checked the movements of commercial travelers as well as mercantile collections. At Nashville country merchants are making purchases in person rather more numerously than elsewhere, but Charleston, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham and Galveston unite in reporting the other features mentioned. The carnival has interfered with the wholesale trade at New Orleans. Depression in cotton prices is reported responsible for some of the check to trading on the part of interior southern merchants.

WHAT DUN SAYS. R.G. Dun & Co's weekly review of business, says: The anxious efforts by banks for an issue of bonds by the treasury and the refusal of the president to authorize it, caused apprehension and depression during most of the week. Discretionary power was finally given to Secretary Foster to issue bonds if it should become absolutely necessary, but it is stated that he belives no necessity exists. Moreover, quite a large purchase of securities op foreign account, are reported, which would cancel heavy adverse merchandise ballances, and to that extent prevent gold shipments.

Outside of financial influences, the course of business is undisturbed. Its volume is still large, though somewhat affected by recent storms, and there are fewer signs than usual of unsound or unhealthy conditions, though at many points collections are somewhat slow. At most southern points business shows some improvement and is fair for the season, though the movement of cotton is small and prices are somewhat lower.

In the iron trade no distinct improvement is seen, for while business is large. prices are entirely demoralized by the intense competition. Rails are an exception, for 75,000 tons have been sold without a reported change in price, and structural works are well employed, though at very low prices, but the de. mand for plates is not up to the capacity of the works, and bar iron is quiet and

The financial outlook depends largely upon this fact that exports of principal products in January were \$29,000,000 smaller than last year, while imports at New York alone were \$17,000,000 larger than last year, which indicates s considerable excess of imports for the month, and explains the heavy outgo of gold. In February thus far, exports from New York have been but little below last year's, though at cotton ports very much smaller, and meanwhile imports show an enormous increase -over 30 per cent. The excess of imports over the exports seems to have more to do with shipments of gold at present than any anxiety about currency. which, nevertheless, renders investors extremely cautious and orders many from new enterprises. But those who dread disaster may well note the healthy character of trade and the unusual conservatism of buyers, and remember the rule. that a panic that is expected never comes Business failures during the past week number for the United States, 197; Canada, 36; total, 233.

Blizzard in the West.

Reports of Wednesday from the northwest are to the effect that another bliz-

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

Notes of Her-Progress and Prosperity | Pull Text of the Measure as Presented Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A fire in Florence, S. C., Saturday, destroved a tobacco warehouse with \$30 .-000 worth of manufactured tobacco.

The Savannah, Ga., Evening Press, in an editorial Thursday afternoon, say: There is one feature of the selection of Hoke Smith for a cabinet position which is grateful. It is the compliment paid the southern afternoon press by the new administration.

A charleston, S. C., special of Saturday says: The sale of the South Carolina railway, ordered to take place place in April of this year, has been postponed on an appeal from the decree of sale by F. W. Bond and other second consolidated mortgage bondholders. The apneal cannot be heard before next October.

The Paragon mills, Columbus, Ga., which were sold under foreclosure of mortgage to H. H. Epping, president of the Chattahoochee National bank for \$25,700. has just been sold to Major Louis Hamburger, representing the Hamburger Cotton Mills Company for \$53,000. The wo mills will be consolidated and their field of eperation largely extended. The deal is considered highly important.

The Alabama house of representatives, Thursday morning passed the Sayre election bill, which is drawn on the Austraian system. It was bitterly opposed by the Kolbites because they alleged would not only disfranchise the negroes, but at least thirty thousand whites in the state. The bill was passed by 50 to 46. It is believed the bill will pass the senate without serious opposition.

The decision in the case of South Carolina vs. the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company was rendered Saturday by Judge Aldrich, in Aiken. The decision makes the appointment of J. H. Averill as receiver of the road permanent, authorizing him to continue his application to the United States court for possession of the property. Colonel Averill is further ordered to give security to the amount \$10,000 as a guarantee of his administration of the receivership.

A Nashville, Tenn, dispatch says: Wednesday Adjutant General Fite received from Governor Turney, at Winchester, the commission of three appointees that have been awaited with anxiety by the numerous applicants. Major Felix G. Buchanan, of Lincoln county, is appointed warden at the main prison; Charles H. Smith, of Carroll county, deputy warden, and Dr. J. R. Thompson, of Marshall county, prison physician.

A New Orleans dispatch of Saturday says: The Southern Pacific railroad announces that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is making preparations to build two 10,000 ton steamships at its plant. The site is now being piled for the blocking to carry the immense weight of the vessels. They will be beauties in design and their water lines are such as will insure speed. They are intended to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool.

News reached Pulaski, Tenn., Saturday from a remote part of Lewis county, about twenty-five miles distant, that two Mormon preachers, who have been in that section preaching Mormonism, after being repeatedly warned to leave the country, while preaching to a small crowd were a sassinated by a masked band of men who rode up to a side window of the house in which the Mormons were preaching, and firing through the window killed both instantly. No one else was

A Nashville dispatch of Saturday says: There has been a compromise in the federal courts of the criminal cases against Brom R. Whitthorne, who was cashier of the Shelbyville National bank, at the time of its failure. Whitthorne was indicted on a charge of making false reports to the comptroller of currency, and of perjury. There have been two mitrials and Whitthorne now withdraws his plea of not guilty to the charge of making false reports and enters a plea of guilty and pays the costs in the cases.

A Columbia, S. C., special says: To let bad enough alone, or to plunge into another sea of trouble, seems to be the question Governor Tillman is wrestling with since the adverse decision in the railroad cases, though his attorneys are understood to have abandoned hope and concluded that it is time to quit. The governor held a long conference with Attorney General Ira B. Jones and Assistant Attorney General Buchanan, Saturday. When asked to make a statement as to his future course he said he had nothing to say, but will wait and watch developments.

MRS. DAVIS CONSULTED

In Regard to the Removal to Rich-

mond of Her Husband's Remains. J. Taylor Ellison, mayor of kichmond, Va., who is president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, left Tuesday night for New York to confer with Mrs. Davis in regard to the removal of the remains of her husband from New Orleans to Richmond. It is believed that Lee Camp will carry a large crowd of the Crescent City to escort Mr. Davis' remeins to Richmond for final interment. It appears to be the general opinion of members of the camp that the route of the funeral train should be through as many as possible of the states that formed the late confederacy.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTERS.

Hugh O'Donnell, Chairmun of Advisory Board, on Trial.

The case of Hugh O'Donnell, first zard is raging. At Fergus Falls, Minn, chairman of the Homestead's famous adthe railroads are blockaded. The Northern Pacific train did not go east. From Redwood Falis there are reports of a blizzard with all traffic storped. At Milbank, S. D., business is practically suspended. Hector, Minn., reports a bliz ard raging in the city, the thermone. sard raging in the city, the thermome-ter shows a steady fall but there is no long before the court officers made then appearance.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

to the Senate.

President Harrison is Desirous that We Secure the Islands.

The message of President Harrison, transmitting the Hawaiian annexation treaty to the senate, was a lengthy docu-

ment and began as follows: "To the Senate-I transmit herewith. with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation, concluded on the 14th of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, secretary of state, who was duly em-powered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorrin A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, c.m. missioners on the part of the govern-ment of the Hawaiin Islands."

The president suggests prompt action, and says that it is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure hese islands.

TEXT OF TREATY.

The United States of America and the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, n view of the natural dependency of those slands upon the United States; of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States n their implanting seeds of Christian civilization; of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations, whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the Ufiited States and their citizens in the productions, industries and trade of said islands and especially in view of the desire expressed by said government of the Ha-waiian is ands that those islands shall be incorcorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under the sovereignty an in order to provide for and assume the security and prosperity of the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by the treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon, their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States of Amirica, John W. Foster, secretary of state of the United States, and the president of the executive and advisory councils of the prov.sional government of Hawaiian islands, Lorrin A-Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden. And said plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due faith, have agreed Article 1 .- The government of the Hawaiian

upon and concluded the following articles: islands hereby cedes, from the date of exchange of the ratification of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States, forever, all rights of sovereignity of whatso-ver kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed, and henceforth said Hawaiian islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining and each and every portion thereof shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United Article 2. The government of the Hawaiian islands also cedes and transfers to the United

States the absolute ree and ownership of all public government or crown lands public buildings, or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description elonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance the eunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian islands, but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local government shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other public purposes. Article 3. Until congress shall otherwise pro-

vide the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands, who shall have power to veto any act of said governtment, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the presi-dent. Congress shall, within one year from the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, internal revenue commerce and navigation; but until congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands, both with the United States and foreign countries. shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries. But this shall not be construed as giving to said ilands the power to enter into any new stipulation; or agreement whatsoever or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. Consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian islands shall be permitted to contime in the exercise of their consular function until they can receive their exequators from the government of the United States.

Article 4. The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian islands is here by prohibited until congress shall otherwise provide; furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States, will not be permitted to come from the Hawalian islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if enter-

ing from a foreign country.

Article 5. The public debt of the Hawaiian islands, lawfully existing at the date of exchange of ratifications of this treaty, including amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiin postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter millions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing government, and the present commercial relations of the Hawalin islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay interest on said debt. Article 6. The government of the United States agrees to pay to Lilinokalani, late queen, within one year from the date of exchange of ratifications of this treaty the sum of \$20,000, and annually thereafter a like sum of \$20,000 during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the suthority of the government of the United States and the local government of the islands. And the government of the islands. ernment of the United States further agrees to pay to Prince's Kartulani, within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the gross sum of \$150,000, providing she in good faith submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local

government of the islands.

Article seven provides for ratification and then follows the signatures and seals of the high contracting parties named in the body of the instruments.

AGAINST TILLMAN.

The U. S. Court Fines Each One of His

Sheriffs \$500. A Charleston S. C., special of Thursday says: The United States Court has decided the railroad tax case against the place the property in the possession of a receiver and the county sheriffs have been flied, during which the fined five hundred dollars each for contempt and will be imprisoned till the fine-

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS

The News of the World Condensed Into

Interesting and Instructive to 29

Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs

Classes of Readers. The building occupied by the Art Publishing Company at Gardner, Mass., was burned Sunday afternoon with con-

At St. Louis, Saturday morning, the grand jury returned seven indictments charging Foerstel with embezzlement of the city funds. The total amount of his shortage is \$64,000.

tents. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$95,-

The seventh annual control of the American Newspaper Put Pisher's Association was opened at New York Wedness American Newspaper Pation was opened at Ne day. A great majority of consentatives of newspapers and members of the association were present, and now one hundred millions of dollars captal was represented.

A terrific explosion occurred at Abee's powder mills, about tweet from Pittsburg, Pa., on the All-Valley railroad Wednesday aftern a which Albert McAbee was in killed and William Scarborough so adly injured that he died while being take to the hospital. McAbee was blown the

The Rochester, N. Y., Paper Compa one of the largest concerns in that ci has issued a circular to its creditors sta ing that it is unable to meet its oblig tions as they become due and requesting its creditors to meet the directors to consult with them as to the best methods to pursue in the emergency.

A cable dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says: Baron Bleichroeder died Sunday afternoon. He was the richest banker in Berlin and one of the richest men in Germany. The fortune left by him is estimated at 100,000,000 marks. He was one of Prince Bismarck's nearest business friends, and during the old regime was known as Bismarck's "body banker."

A New York special of Wednesday says: It is not expected in financial citcles here that either the senate or the house will take any further action on the silver question during the present seesion of congress. Careful inquiry among bankers and business men reveals the fact that these elements are very much discouraged over the condition of

G. E. Spencer, ex-United States Senstor from Alabama, died Sunday night, in Washington city. Although he had been an invalid for a year or more, his death was unexpected. After recovering from a stroke of paralysis sustained in 1891, he cam to Washington, in December last, with his wife, but shortly afterwards, began suffering

from dropsy. A Washinhton speicial says: Licutesant Lovell K. Reynolds, of the navy, while andeavoring to board a cable car, was knocked down and run over, both legs being crushed. He died Thursday morning. Lieutenant Reynod's was appointed to the naval academy for Alabama, and graduated in 1871. He attained his present rank, that of senior lieutenant, in 1891. He was attached to

the coast survey steamer Endeavor. A London cablegram of Wednesday says a serious marine disaster is reported. The bark Catalina, owned at Bremen, was wrecked off the mull of Gallway and the captain and seven of the crew were drowned. Four were saved. The Catalina was commanded by Captain Schutte and left Wilmington, in the United States, October 27th last for Bowling, a port on the Clyde, between Dumbarton and Glasgow, and has since been engaged in other traffic.

A cablegram was received at the state pepartment at washington, Saturday, announcing the arrest of Bank President Cadwalader, of the Superior National bank of West Superior, Wisconsin, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cadwalader was idicted for embezzling \$63,000 of the bank's fund. He was released on \$10,-000 bail which he forfeited and fled His bondsmen paid the amount, as also did the American Surety Company, of New York, pay \$18,000 in which he was bonded as a bank official.

ANNEXATION RECOMMENDED By President Harrison in a Message to

the Senate. President Harrison sent a message to mending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. It was accompanied by the treaty of annexation concluded between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners and a mass of correspondence relating to the question at issue. The treaty is brief, providing merely for the annexation of the islands under the present provisional government, and leaving the details of a permanent form of the government, etc., to the action of comgress. The correspondence is very voluminous, going back many years and giving a complete history of the islands so far as negotiations with the United States are concerned. Contrary to general espectations, the senate, in executive session, declined to make the treaty public immedistely, but decided to first have the message and document printed for the confidential information of the senators.

LIVELY TIMES.

Rival Houses of the Kansas Legislature at Outs.

A Topeka, Kas., dispatch of Tuesday says: War is on in real earnest between the two houses of the legislature and blows have been exchanged. There ar now open threats by the populists of sesational hostilities and at any mon there may be something more than to which has so long been indulged in attempt by the deputy sergeant of the republican house to arreading the Rich, clerk of the populist to ders from the republication.