

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

What is Going on The World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Legislative.

The South Dakota House passed the bill requiring that all fire insurance companies with headquarters outside of the State shall deposit \$100,000 with the Secretary of State before being allowed to do business in the State.

The Illinois senate committee on labor and industrial affairs voted favorable on a bill to amend the act relating to the unlawful importation of an armed force from one county into another for the suppression of riots, excepting the militia.

The Missouri house passed a bill establishing maximum telephone rates at \$50 per year in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants; \$40 between 30,000 and 100,000 and \$30 in other cities.

The Indiana senate passed a bill requiring all corporations, firms and individuals, except railroad companies and farmers, to pay their employees at least once a week in cash. Contracts for other arrangements to pay wages are made invalid.

A bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature to require habitual drunkards to be treated by the Kooly "Cure" at State or county expense.

The Maine House of Representatives adopted a resolution expressing a wish that Mr. Blaine's remains should rest in Maine.

The Massachusetts House passed to third reading the bill to abolish "Fast Day."

In the Illinois State Senate Mr. Brands presented a resolution asking Illinois members in Congress to urge the withdrawal of all paper currency and instead issue a like amount of aluminum coin, to protect the people of the country from cholera, which is transmitted by paper money.

The Minnesota State Senate passed the Leavitt proposition, to amend the Constitution by providing for a tax of not to exceed 5 per cent. on all inheritances above such sum as the Legislature in its discretion may exempt. The bill passed by a vote of 24 to 8.

The Oklahoma House has refused, by a large majority, to adopt a resolution introduced by Wallace, the colored member, condemning lynch law, especially when administered to colored men without trial.

Fires.

A fire at Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday night caused a loss of \$75,000. The Alabama Gas Fixture Co., and G. A. Harris, dealer in wall paper, were burned out.

The Standard-Eagle Box factory at St. Louis was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000, fully insured.

At Chicago, the Owens Electric Belt Company's building and American restaurant, loss, \$60,000.

The Malleable Iron Works of Moline (Ill.) was destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000. About 60 men are thrown out of employment.

A fire next to the famous place in New York on Sunday in the building occupied by Helfern, the women's tailor, ruined 20 people valued at \$150 to \$250 each. About 70 people had narrow escapes. Loss, \$70,000.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.
An iron railroad bridge, built at a cost of \$17,000, near Grenada, Miss., was wrecked by flood.

Near Fargo, N. D., in the wreck of a snow plow on the Fargo & Southwestern rail road, caused by the breaking of an engine from the tender, Conductor W. G. Crawford and brakeman W. J. Quinlan were burned to death.

A Norwegian bark, bound for New York, went ashore at Long Beach, N. J., and five sailors were drowned.

Spreading rails caused a wreck on the Union Pacific near Pocatello, Idaho. Eliza Egan, a 13-year-old girl, of Chicago, was killed and about 20 persons injured.

Peter Reilly, a laborer employed at the boiler works at Newark, N. J., was boiled to death in a vat of liquor.

Kansas City burglar chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baker, and after robbing the house left the chamber window open. Twin infants froze to death while the parents were unconscious.

Crime and Penalties.

William McCoy, who murdered his mistress, Mollie McGruder, in Kansas City, on the night of April 6, 1891, was hanged at Lexington, Mo. McCoy confessed his crime on the scaffold.

In Greene county, Tennessee, Ed Johnson, his wife and Tom Hixon were killed in a row over the ownership of a piece of farming land.

Washington News.

Secretary Rank has issued a circular to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies, stockmen and others, notifying them that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenic, or southern, fever exists among cattle in a belt of country which extends from Texas through portions of Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee to North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. From the 15th of February to the 1st of December, 1893, no cattle are to be transported from said areas to any portion of the United States north or west of the described line except by rail for immediate slaughter.

The President approved the quarantine bill, officially known as "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service."

The placards bearing the word "closed" which have been displayed on the front door of the White House since Martha Harrison, the president's granddaughter, was stricken with the scarlet fever, were removed, and the public part of the house is now open to visitors. The President has resumed his tri-weekly receptions to the public.

The question of opening the World's Fair on Sundays is still undecided by the House

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION

ANNEXATION TREATY.

Terms Under Which the Hawaiian Islands Are to Come into the Union. The President's Recommendations.

The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the Commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate at Washington.

The message of the President states that it was deemed most desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The President says the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government; that the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani is undesirable, if not impossible; and that, unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the organization of all business interests. Continuing, the President says:

It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not be consistent with our safety and with the peace of the world. If this treaty meets the approval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt, will be not only just to the natives and all other residents of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all the foreigners domiciled there.

An instruction has been issued to Minister Stevens commending his action, in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions and tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by the provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government or the assumption of a formal protectorate.

Secretary Foster says that the provisions of the treaty reserve to Congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of the inhabitants, and all questions relating to the economical and political status of the islands. He says that, pending the negotiations, he received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world, and from her own Ministers abroad, convincing him that Queen Liliuokalani and the Hawaiian islands into the Union will be regarded by the powers with satisfaction.

The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands of all persons, subjects, citizens, foreigners, Revenue from public lands, except such as are reserved for Government purposes, are to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands. A resident commissioner will be appointed who shall have power to veto any act of the existing Government. Until Congress enact the necessary legislation existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and foreign governments shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and the Chinese now in the islands shall not be permitted to take the land of the Hawaiian Islands as citizens of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States, to the extent of \$3,500,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 per annum and to Prince Kaulani \$150,000.

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The treaty provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands of all persons, subjects, citizens, foreigners, Revenue from public lands, except such as are reserved for Government purposes, are to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands. A resident commissioner will be appointed who shall have power to veto any act of the existing Government. Until Congress enact the necessary legislation existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and foreign governments shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and the Chinese now in the islands shall not be permitted to take the land of the Hawaiian Islands as citizens of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States, to the extent of \$3,500,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 per annum and to Prince Kaulani \$150,000.

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