

will embrace or have anything to do with Mormonism. But when they learn, as they did on this occasion, that Utah stands third in point of education of the states composing this great republic, they may well imagine that some of the grandest men of this republic have been reared there. When the facts are known of the care and painstaking of the training of their sons and daughters, as they grow up to man and womanhood, they well may cease to wonder at the results. If any outside testimony were needed to show the high place upon which the people of Utah move, I would respectfully refer the reader to an article in the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution relative to Hon. Frank J. Cannon, Senator from Utah.

Much prejudice was allayed, as the Elders visited among the people, and the universal testimony, so far as I have been able to learn, is that they were the nicest and grandest lot of men ever assembled in Sturges.

Many of the old moss-backs, if I should so call them, refused to come out to the meeting, and kept all others away that they could, but in spite of their efforts many came, and the good seed was scattered far and wide, and evidently will bring forth fruit in the near future.

H. P. DOTSON.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to his probable death on Tuesday night by a man he had known since boyhood and with whom he has been on terms of intimate friendship for six years. His assailant is Martin Ensley of Memphis, whose father, Colonel Ensley, was one of the most prominent mine owners and planters of the South.

CALCUTTA, June 16.—Further reports of the destruction caused by the earthquake of last Saturday show that great damage was done at Dacca, Jamalpur and Murehbad. At the last named place the Nawab had a miraculous escape.

Great injury has been done to the plantations of Assam, Cachar and Dnaro. A number of factories and machine houses had been wrecked at the three places named.

At Krisnagar, Mymendingh and Silkot all the courts and treasures have been demolished.

It is expected that the jubilee illuminations will be abandoned and that the money which it was proposed to expend upon them will be devoted to relieving the distress of the earthquake sufferers.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Prowling about Graceland cemetery last night, the big hyena which escaped from Lincoln park by gnawing a hole through the door of his cage, ravaged a number of graves. Today Head-keeper Sweeney, of Lincoln Park, reinforced by a small army of men and boys, spent the whole day in trying to capture him. The police refused to assist. Jim has not yet been captured.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock today. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President Mc-

Kinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of senators who bitterly opposed the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents was completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grow more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations, with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, says the President, the predominance of the United States has been known.

The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and their relations grew more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this government held that the treaty between Hawaii and the United States placed the islands under the special care of this country, and this government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

Senator Kyle, who is one of the most zealous of the senatorial advocates of annexation, said today that a canvass of the Senate indicated that there were fifty-five votes certain for annexation. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the ratification of treaties, making sixty necessary to ratify. Senator Kyle says there are fully a dozen senators who are doubtful from whom to draw the five votes necessary to insure confirmation. In their calculations the friends of the treaty count upon the solid support of the Republican senators on account of the fact that it will be an administration measure. They also expect to have all the Populists and are hopeful of having

all the silver Republicans except Pettigrew. They also count upon a fair sprinkling of Democrats, but they expect to meet their principal opposition in the Democratic party. There will be an effort to secure a prompt report of the treaty from the committee on foreign relations, to which it will be referred. There appears no doubt that a large majority of the committee will be found favorable to the agreement. Of the eleven members of the committee, eight, Messrs. Davis, Frye, Cullom, Lodge, Clark, Foraker, Morgan and Turpie, are said to be committed to the treaty's support, both in committee and in the Senate.

Senator Davis chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, is a very ardent annexationist and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interferes with the tariff bill, which has the right of way over everything now, he will have early action in committee, so that the treaty may be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There are fifty-seven senators who can be counted as certain to vote for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This is just three less than the requisite two-thirds. There are eleven other Senators who are undecided as to how they will vote and twenty-one who are opposed to the treaty.

The Morning Post says: "President McKinley should be satisfied to shelve the matter, now he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle. England will require a quid pro quo, and the affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australasians."

PARIS, June 16.—The Journal des Debats, commenting today on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, says: "Only Great Britain and Japan have enough interest in Hawaii to oppose its annexation, especially Great Britain. In these times of Imperial unity there will probably be lively regret at seeing the American republic installed in an important position in the Pacific between Canada and Australia. Japan is not in a position to oppose American ambitions."

NEW YORK, June 17.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

In an interview ex-Queen Liliuokalani said of the proposed treaty between the United States and Hawaii: "Fifteen hundred people are giving away my country. The people of my country do not want to be annexed to the United States nor do the people of the United States want annexation. It is the work of 1,500 people, mostly Americans who have settled in Hawaii. Of this number those who are not native born Americans are of American parentage. The population of the islands is 109,000. Of this number 40,000 are native Hawaiians. The rest are Americans, Germans, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, English, and a small portion from other countries. The 1,500 Americans who are responsible for what was done today are running the affairs of the islands. There is no provision made in this treaty for me. In the Harrison treaty I was allowed \$20,000 per year, but that treaty never went into effect. I