TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEEN LILIOUKALNIA

Supposed She Is Restored to Her Throne By This Time.

LEHIGH STRIKE ABOUT OVER.

New Tariff Bill.—The Utes and Their Loans.—Ex-Minister Stevens Lectures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The officers of the state department fully believe that Queen Liliuokalani has by this time been restored to the Hawaiian throne, while not fixing the precise time when the reinstatement took place, and they believe there was no necessity. It seems, however, that while actual force may not have been authorized, there was to be such a show as to make the provisional government believe that the United States would use all the power at its command to bring about the restoration.

The statement is also made that if Dole refused to accede to the demands of Willis, he would be thrust aside and the queen restored, even if the administration had to go to Congress for authority. At the same time it is claimed that there will be no necessity for any such action, as the information from the islands is to the effect that everything is working precisely as expected.

One reason for the belief in some quarters that the restoration had taken place yesterday is because of the question that unless the restoration took place before the arrival of the first steamer from the United States since the attitude of the administration was made public, it could not be made at all, because the sentiment of the United States and the report of Minister Thurston of the provisional government would have a tendency to stimulate them and cause them to resist Minister Willis's efforts at restoration.

This phase was suggested to the state department today, and the reply was received that it made no difference, the restoration would go on just the same. It was claimed that as soon as it was known that the United states would not sustain the provisional government, but was determined to undo what had been done by the revolutionists, the public would immediately compel the restoration of the queen and the provisional government would fall and the monarchists would be able to take advantage of the amnesty which Minister Willis would insist the queen should grant upon being restored to power.

The Alameda is expected to arrive tomorrow morning. At the department there is not much expectation of any important news being received by her, although such a thing is barely possible.

TRAINS MOVING.

Cars are Too Hard for Men to Remain Idle.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—The skies are apparently clearing, so far as the freight end of the Lehigh Valley strike is concerned. Vice-president Leach this afternoon said: "We are just starting out freight trains. Tonight we will move more trains and by tomorrow all the regular freight trains will be running."

Superintendent Donnelly of the eastern division said: "We are receiving more applications for employment than we can entertain."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—About 150 alleged non-union men were sent tonight to Bethlehem, presumably to take the places of the striking engineers, firemen and trainmen on the Lehigh Valley road. One of the men said that they, with but few exceptions, were brotherhood men who hired to the company for the purpose of disconcerting the road. They did not intend to go to work, but to go simply where directed and then abandon their employers. At midnight everything was quiet along the line of the Lehigh Valley, with both sides resting for tomorrow.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22.—At 1:30 this afternoon a special train on the Lehigh started for Sayre, Pa., carrying forty-eight engineers to take the place of the strikers. It is now stated that seventy-seven experienced engineers went out on the regular train this morning. A majority of the men are said to be coming from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. One man said: "Things are very dull the fall and as soon as I heard of the strike I started for Buffalo. I guess it is the same story all the C. B. & Q. boys would tell you."

The Lehigh officials sent a train of merchandise out this afternoon. The company have men enough to do the work with if they can operate the yards at Sayre.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Representative of the Five Brotherhoods from Philadelphia, Buffalo, Batavia, Sayre and Easton are attending a conference here which will last all night. A member of the Brotherhood of the Associated Press: "If necessary the men in the other roads will be called out promptly, beginning with the Central, the others to follow. Everything tonight is in our favor."

EX-MINISTER STEVENS

Says the Plebiscitum Scheme Would Strike Down American Institutions.

WEST SOMERVILLE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Hon. J. L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, lectured on Hawaii and Hawaiian affairs here tonight. The lecturer refrained from making any direct allusion to the present developments in regard to the Hawaiian question. Before beginning his address he remarked that during thirteen years' service as United States minister, under five Presidents, he had invariably refused to recognize the political parties to his own country, but on all questions involving his action he has known the United States as a unit, believing that in our foreign relations our policy should be national and continuous, always with a united front to foreign states. He firmly refused to consider the Hawaiian question as a partisan question in any sense.

Continuing he said: "Our interest in Hawaii appertains to the question of American future commercial power in the Pacific, and involves the issue of a responsible government under the American flag, in harmony with the pledged American faith, the best American antecedents and the plain logic of American history and American responsibilities. At the date of his downfall the miserable and unworthy Liliuokalani was without the sympathy and aid of the best native Hawaiians and all the respectable and responsible residents of the island. Not a hand was lifted in defense of the semi-barbarian throne when it fell, evidently deserving the sentiment of an agent of the fallen queen, sent to Washington to secure as large a sum of money as possible for conveying to our government all her rights and title to the Hawaiian throne and to the crown lands, to which she never had any other claim than to the throne so long as she reigned.

"In presenting the motives for admission into the American union, the islands came under more American esprit than any of our newspaper smeared states or territories. Why should they not be permitted to come under the flag deeply loved in the islands.

"I hear a whisper in the air that the islands will be on the morrow. Immediately after the organization in January last the British minister at Honolulu urged this upon the provisional government. The scheme was subsequently brought forward by the queen's advisers.

"Opposition falls nowhere to the chief power to pollute, and would pay not enormously to keep the sugar planters of the islands under his grinding monopoly, to restore his prestige, lost by the fall of the monarchy, and to carry out his scheme to make the islands an outside field mainly for cheap Asiatic labor and raw sugar production. He would carry out his threat and lose his resources and subvert the paternal government by extensive annexation. The power in Pacific opinion ring with to make a stepping stone in Hawaii, which they could not do with the United States authority established in the islands.

"By this unofficial power operations would be surely carried on in the name of popular suffrage, which might overcome seven-eighths of the property holders and permanent residents, and all of the really responsible men in the islands. It is therefore obvious that the plebiscitum scheme would surely result in the striking down of American civilization and American interests in the islands, flooding them with an Asiatic population. American not get rid of our future responsibilities if she would, and all attempts to do so will be at a cost to future generations. I cherish a faith that the American people, statesmen and government, thoughtful of America's great future and of our responsibilities, will settle the Hawaiian question wisely and well; will take care that the flag of the United States State unmolested over the Hawaiian islands, and thereby with it shall be moral and political freedom to remove it or strike it down."

IRON AND WOOL.

Threaten to Carry the Fight Into the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The iron men are defeated, and the men who committed so valiantly to keep this article off the free list were today informally notified by the members of the ways and means committee that it was finally decided by the Democratic members that iron ore should be placed on the free list. The iron ore men threaten to carry the fight to the floor of the House.

The committee today concluded the wool schedule of the new tariff bill. The measure provides for the admission free of duty of all wools, and also repeals what is known as the compensatory duties on woolen goods, and reduces the ad valorem duties on such goods. It also repeals the compensatory duties on carpets, rugs and mats, and reduces the ad valorem duties thereon from 40 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent ad valorem. It also reduces the duties upon certain qualities of waste to 15 per cent ad valorem. The duty on shoddy, mungo and certain other wastes is put at 25 per cent ad valorem.

Over one thousand petitions, telegrams and memorials have been received by members of the committee from temperance societies throughout the country, asking that the whisky tax be raised.

Ute Indians Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a number of annual reports of Indian agents. A majority of them indicate general prosperity among the tribes, and a general advancement in civilization. Several agents comment on the indifference of the Indians to marriage ties, and their unwillingness to abandon old customs. The agent at the Uintah agency in Washington believes the efforts to civilize the red men are not successful, and says that by intermarriage and the heavy death rate the Indian is doomed to extinction in a few generations.

All the Uintah and Ouray reservations, in Utah, the use of grazing lands by white men is creating considerable dissatisfaction. The work of the courts in Indian offences is generally commended, and the efficiency of the Indian police system. The sum of $100,000 paid to agriculture and stock raising of most of the agencies is reported to be growing each year.

Shut Out Competition.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—Another steel rail pool is formed, more stringent than ever. It was formed, it is said, by invitation from the one that wound up its career recently. The second pool was signed in New York within the last few days at a meeting of the heads of five big concerns. They are the Carnegie Steel company, the Illinois Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company, the Cambria Iron & Steel company and the Lackawanna Iron & Steel company. These concerns have the big new steel plant of the Pennsylvania Steel company at Sparrows point, Md., and by this stroke shut out any possible competitors. The new pool has gone ahead of the methods of the old one by fixing the price of steel rails at $28 per ton.

Gone to Future Climes.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 22.—S. H. Hart, president, and F. S. Dimmitt, cashier of the Dakota State bank, have disappeared, and the creditors are affecting the property. There is a shortage of over $40,000. In their accounts with Chicago and Seattle banks and the farmers of the neighborhood. It is thought that Hart and Dimmitt sailed for Japan on Sund-y, from Vancouver, B. C. Hart was formerly a resident of Shoreham, Mich., and Dimmitt came from Chicago.

Refused to Give Awards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The World's fair commissioners have notified John Boyd Thacher that the finding of the jury on wines must stand or they will withdraw all of their goods from competition. The jury marked some exhibits "fair," and indicated that these should receive awards. The other refused to give awards on goods that merited, and appointed a committee of College Hyper Jesters to investigate the wines. The college commissioners decline to submit to a second judgment.

The E. P. Conference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The conference of representatives of the various interests in the Union Pacific railroad was resumed today. The meeting was secret, but it was learned that it was informal, for the organization of the committee should direct will probably be completed. It is believed that Drexel, Morgan & Co. will have charge of the reorganization.

Vanishing Dates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Canadian Pacific was receiving telegrams from Chicago again today, and quote the $17 rate to points east from St. Paul to Victoria, B. C., and to San Francisco. The lines are not joined via the Canadian Pacific, but are branched over that line. Unless the other lines meet, continental rates is expected to be reduced.

The annual report of the Great Northern for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows an increase of $841,784 in net earnings and an increase of $420,722 in the surplus.

DOWN ON BORTON.

The Grangers of N. Y. Say His Language Was Unbecoming.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—In the National Grange this afternoon the committee on good of the order submitted a report on the language used by Secretary of Agriculture Morton at Chicago, referring to the grangers. It is alleged that the statement and reviewed the organization. The language is characterized as unbecoming a gentleman, a man in high office and a member of the President's Cabinet. It was resolved that as far as the grange was concerned there was not one word of truth in what the secretary says, that the secretary, by slanting methods, proved himself unworthy of his position; that the President was ill to the interests of the farmers; that agricultural nation in the world is against a secretary of agriculture in sympathy with them.

The report was adopted. A committee was appointed to submit the report to President Cleveland.

Silver Coined and On Hand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Director Preston's latest statement shows the amount and cost of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from the date the act went into effect on August 31, 1890, to the date of repeal, Nov. 1, 1893, to be 168,454,059. Bus course, costing $155,930,940; the average cost per ounce being $92.44. The present market price is about 70 cents per ounce. It is certain that of the amount purchased 120,981,203 ounces have been coined into standard silver dollars, leaving 146,609,796 ounces on hand. This amount will coin about $181,915,000.

A St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—A fire from an overheated furnace totally destroyed, with its contents, the six stories on north Main street occupied by the Paddock Hawley Iron company. The loss on buildings and contents is $150,000; insurance about half.

WAR TALK, ETC., ABROAD.

Heavy Bombarding; Several Officers and Men Killed.

The Boers Still Causing Trouble.—Poisoning Turks.—Salt to Receive Silver Bars.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times tomorrow will publish the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated November 16th, via Montevideo, November 22: Heavy artillery fire continues daily. During the bombarding Saturday a shell burst in Fort Lajes, killing an officer and seventeen men. There have been many casualties in the streets. The foreign diplomats consider it impossible to take further steps for the protection of life and property, and the naval commanders concur in letting both sides proceed without further interference.

The insurgents are confident of success. They have captured Bagu, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and are making progress northwards. President Peixoto is preparing for a stubborn defense of Rio, and states that he intends to fight to the last, and when his ships arrive he expects victory. All business is suffering severely and every branch is engaged.

The financial position of the government is difficult. The treasury is exhausted, and the fact that Fernandino is declared to be in a state of siege shows the spread of the movement.

Trouble With the Boers.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—The government has sent a gunboat to Rio Duero, on the west coast of Africa, in compliance with a request of the governor in that place, who reports that a factory is threatened with an attack by the Moors.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Los Palmas says a tribe of Moors are threatening the Spanish settlement at Cape Juby.

After Silver Bars.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The suit of the Chilean government against the Royal Mail Steamship company, claiming ownership of 300 silver bars, valued at $120,000, which were conveyed from Chile to the Montevideo branch of the River Plate bank by the British warship Icarus, at Punta Arenas, Peru's protest during the recent civil war in Chile, commenced today. Sir Richard Webster showed the case for the Chilean government.

Cholera and Poison.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—Cholera is spreading here. A disease similar to cholera is rife among the Turkish troops, owing to reports that the government orders provisions all patients examined by them to be suffering from poisons, and that poison there will pile. It is said the object of the government physicians is to exaggerate the cholera, in order to continue to draw big salaries for attending the people. The fact that some mistakes occurred tended to confirm the startling rumors, and trouble is feared unless the bad impression is removed.

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