NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1894.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

FACTS COME OUT AT LAST HAWAIIAN FIASCO EXPOSED.

DEFEAT OFFICIALLY CONFESSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE RESTORATION PROGRAMME DROPPED.

PITIABLE FAILURE OF ITS BLUNDERING DIPLOMACY.

NO ATTEMPT AT EXPLANATION OR DEFENCE-PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY TO WILLIS UN-ANSWERABLE-CONGRESS CAN NOW DEAL WITH THE QUESTION UNHAMPERED BY

EXECUTIVE FOLLY-THE EX-QUEEN"

VICIOUSNESS AND BARBARISM

CLEARLY SHOWN

LET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 13.-President Cleveland transmitted to-day to the one branch of Congress in session-the House of Representatives-the long-delayed correspondence disclosing officially the failure of the Administration's ridiculous and unwarranted policy of monarchical restoration in Hawaii. The dispatches made public cover in full the abortive efforts of Mr. Willis to induce the Hawalian Provisional Government to abdicate in favor of the deposed Queen, and conclude with formal instructions to Mr. Cleveland's agent to drop the restoration programme absolutely. It is noteworthy that in the message transmitting the papers the President makes no attempt whatever to explain or defend the feeble fatuous policy whose failure the dispatches onfess with pitiable frankness. It was perhaps wisely judged to be beyond the Executive's power to palliate or excuse the miserable blunders and follies of his Hawafian diplomacy; and this task, if ever undertaken, will doubtless be reserved until the public impression of the restoration flasco becomes more blunt-to reproduca recent Senatorial pun.

ITS LAST PROP GONE.

The reply sent by President Dole to Mr. Cleveland leaves the Administration, in fact, no possible leg to stand on, and its efforts to escape the logic of this decisive rejoinder could not fail to be utterly lame and unconvincing. A slight feeler-for the benefit of the "cuckoos" in Congress, no doubt-is thrown out in Secretary Gresham's letter of instructions dated yesday, in which it is attempted to repudiate in part the fundamental assumption of the President's policy that a binding agreement between the Queen and the Provisional Government had constituted him an arbitrator to determine which was the legal and constitutional governent of the Island. But to abandon the supposition is to surround the action of the President with still greater unintelligibility, and to plunge his "cuckoo" apologists into chaotic un-The sole result of the Administraion's latest enunciations seems, therefore, to to assure the country that Mr. Willis has been "called off" for good, and that Congress can now take up the Hawailan situation unhampered by further Executive blundering. DOLE'S REFLY & BOMESHELL.

Every one has been awaiting with great interest the appearance of the Provisional Government's reply to Minister Willis. The reply is emmently satisfactorily to the Annexationists, it being pronounced an able document. It is certainly a strong protest against and deal of the prejudiced statements to which Hawall has been subjected by unscrupulous politicians and mercenary enemies. As was to be expected, the reply does not find favor with the Royalists, being a veritable bombshell in their camp. It completely knocks out the general theory of the Royalists that President Cleveland has power to restore the monarchy, by force, if necessary, the same as he would if a riot occurred within the confines of the United und that the Provisiona Government was solely the creation of a diplomatic representative of the United States, without the sanction of the Chief Executive, and, consequently, subject to dissolution at the will of the Chief Magistrate.

had told the Queen how deeply he had been impressed with Mr. Cleveland's utterances, as conveyed to her by Mr. Willis, and he continued: "I have said to Her Majesty that it seems to me that the position of Mr. Cleveland is full of difficulties and embarrassments; that as President of the United States he is a ruler among the nations of the earth, as her Majesty was, and I hope is to be, and that she should make the way as clear to him to carry out his wishes to repart the wrong done as she possibly cannot giving way to any personal feelings in the matter; that as the wish of the President that she should grant amnesty as to life and property."

that she should grant amnesty as to life and property." The Queen still refused to yield, and Mr. Carter continued to plead with her in the pres-ence of Mr. Willis. He asked her to give the agreement of annesty her praverful consider-ation, to read it over, to consider it, and, if possible, reach another decision before President Cleveland received a final answer as to her po-sition in the matter. When Mr. Carter had ended his plea, Minister Willis had a few words to say.

ended his plea, Minister Willis had a few words to say. Mr. Willis-I understand then that you said that the first interview I had with you embodies the views of the leaders of your people, with whom you have been in consultation in the present crisis? The Queen-They do. Mr. Willis-And you have no withdrawal to make this morning? The Queen-Although I have never stated to them what I had decided personally, still I feel there may be some clemency, and that clem-ency should be that they should not remain in the country.

ency should be that they should not remain in the country. Mr. Willis-That is the extent of the elemency-that they should be removed from the country in-stead of being punished according to the laws of the country with death? The Queen-Yes. Mr. Willis-In the limitation which you now make as to your elemency do your include their children, or just the parents? Last Saturday you said: "They and their children." Do you still adhere to that judgment? The Queen-I'do. Mr. Willis-Both parents and children should be permanently removed from the country and their property confiscated? The Queen-They should be, and their property confiscated.

Then Mr. Willis read to the Queen the instructions given him by the President, stating that it would be expected that the Queen would grant amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, and also quoted from a

cipher dispatch to the effect that if the Queen would not assent the President would cease interference in her behalf. The Queen wanted to know whether President Cleveland would protect her from any trouble in the future if she should grant the proposed amnesty, but Mr. Willia very diplomatically re-piled:

plied:

"That is a question of domestic policy of the country which you have to decide largely for yourself." The interview then came to a close

THE EX-QUEEN REVENGEFUL.

HER DECISIVE REFUSAL TO GRANT AMNESTY TO THE PROVISIONAL LEADERS.

WHY SHE FINALLY SIGNED THE PROCLAMATION

TROUBLE-MINISTER WILLIS SNUBBED BY AMERICANS IN HONOLULU

MR. MILLS'S GRIEVANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan 13.-Some serious dissensions are reported among the Royalists here, owing to the stub born and vicious refusal of the Queen to attach her signature to the amnesty proclamation. I is said that Lilluokalani peremptorily refused to grant amnesty to anybody, declaring vehemently that all those who overturned her power must suffer the death penalty. She refused to change her mind even after the ultimatum of President Cleveland had been read to her, and attached her signature to the document only when it was pointed out that it was not in her power to accord such a privilege. This tends to corroborate statements made concerning the viciousness of the ex-Queen. An interesting bit of news was learned yesterday, which adds weight to the charge mentioned. The ex-Queen is particularly angry at leading Annexationists, and was heard to say some time ago that the rope had already been manufactured to hank Dr. J. H. McGrew, familiarly known as the "Daddy of Annexation." The carrying out of this threat, the Queen said, would be prominent among her first acts after being restored.

Lilluokalani is reported to be suffering from some organic trouble of the heart, and, as a con-sequence, she is to avoid excitement. The cause of her illness is attributed to intense anxiety over her political fortunes and financial matters, together with the over her political fortunes and financial matters, together with the groundless fear of being murdered should she make her appearance in public. Minister Willis is the happiest man in Hawaii to-day. While there is no open rupitre between the Minister and the Provisional Gov ermnent, there is not much love lost. American do not show a disposition to cultivate the Min-ister, and few callers find their way to the American Legation these days. Recent occur-rences tend to show Minister Willis in a bad-light through the duplicity employed by him in dealing with matters intrusted with him for-settlement. It is learned that the fallure of the Minister to make his demand on the Provisional Government to step down and out was due to the stubborn and perverse refusal of Liknokalant to attach her signature to the amerity claused demanded by him. The Royalists express great dissatisfaction over the fallure of Mr. Willis to restore the ex-Queen, and accuse him of cowardire in refuting to call out the marines to accomplish that end They further declare that if Mr. Blomt had been Commissioner to carry out the policy of the process to determ the shore the wires and the wires and the wires and the was used and the was and the was and the was a policy of the carry out the was a complish that end they was used as the head of the event as a minimum to life there was any dif-fare a with seeks of ten varieties of ventables, fare a fullow of the event he wires, no ferti-list waterver was used, and if there was any dif-fare a fullow of the event head been head to the provisional for an darcuse whim of cowardire in refuting to call out the marines to accomplish that end head of the cheet the current. Electricity was alleated to identical treatment, save in the ap-net applied lame do, the current being tweive am-tion and the provent of the applicy of the tage applied lame do, the current being tweive am-sublected to identical treatment, save in the ap-terial applied lame do, the current being tweive am-They further declare that if Mr. Blown had been Commissioner to carry out the policy of the Democratic party, the ex-Queen would have ere this been on the throne. Except for a few naval people, no one attends Willie's receptions or pays any attention to him. His latest utterance, which any attention to him. His latest utterance, which is obtained straight and may be vouched for, is that the American flag would never wave over Hawaii, as not only did President Cleveland have three years more of power, but also the Demo-cratic party was sure of remaining in office for thirty or forty years. Hence the United States would never annex the islands or establish a protectorate over them. Consul-General Mills has fallen into the same disfavor as Mr. Willis. He posed as a great man when he returned, but his association with Mr. Blount and his leaving toward the Royalists caused him to be boycotted by all leading Hono-Mr. Blount and his leaving toward the Royalists caused him to be boycotted by all leading Hono-placed upon him by Americans; but it is re-garded as just here, for he has been needlessly offensive in his conduct and remarks. Presi-dent Cleveland could not do a better thing tham to recall Messrs. Willis and Mills, as neither has a shred of influence left, and both are practi-cally under a boycoit.

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to sterling merit is contained in the report of the Special Commission sent to Zollhaus, Germany, by the London Lancet (the leading medical authority in Europe) to examine and analyze the famous Johannis water

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at the spring itself.

but it had not been transcribed. Lieutenant Lucien Young was also before the committee again for a short time. The committee at 1:30 adjourned un-til Monday. Ex Minister Stevens has informed the committee that he will appear before it next week, and he will probably testify on Wednesday.

CHAIRMAN MCREARY'S VIEWS.

Washington, Jan 13.-Representative McCreary, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, occupied a front seat in the House while the brief message from the President was being read. Later nessage from the President was being read. Later as suid to a reporter: "The President, you will see, has sent in everything that has passed between the winnistration and Minister Willis. Everything elating to the Hawailan situation is now before the ablic, size the letter of Minister Stevens to Secre-ary Foster, dated october 5, 18%; Although I have ead the letter, I cannot, of course, say anything bout it. Mr. Cleveland is an honest man, and I elleve he was sincere when he sold he had referred ne whole matter to Congress, and would be glad to ocoperate with it in the execution of any plan that cas consistent with the honor, integrity and mo-ality of the United States and for the best interests I Mawaii."

Hawaii." he chairman sold that he would call up the stion for consideration immediately after the iff bill had been disposed of.

The President's message and the accompanying e will be found on the thirteenth pore 1

ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH.

RESULTS OF CAREFUL EXPERIMENTS AT THE HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION.

From The Boston Herald.

HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION. From The Boston Herald. Amberst, Dec. 26, 182.—During the past sum-mer, Professor C. D. Warner, meteorologist of the Blatch Experiment Station of the State Agricult-ural College, made some interesting and important experiments in electro-culture, and the history and results of these he has given in a concise and very entertaining report that has just been pub-lished in Buildein 2: of the Experiment Station. In the report Professor Warner says that the influence of atmospheric electricity upon the growth and development of plants has long been recog-nized, but just what the relation is, experimen-ting station, and the relation is, experimen-ting development of plants has long been recog-nized, but just what the relation is, experimen-ting statistic draw conclusions regarding elec-tricity produced in the atmosphere. He then enumerates the different experiments this for cartried on, but which have given many contradictor results. In these there was little or nothing done to determine the quantity of electric-tions for experiment of a meries of volts. But here was no apparatus used for noting the exact number of atmeristers of volts. But it is is a simplement, he says, to understand the exact quantity of electricity to which the grant the scale quantity of electricity to know the exis-tence of the electric current. Two years and experiments dealing with electric-tivering were begin at the station, and the results were on encouraging it was decided to work on a more extensive basis. In the first garden there was no way to determine at any given time the guan-the way to determine at any given time the func-ting of the electric during with electric-tiver of the electric during the way to determine the station and the results were sense using it was decided to work on a more extensive basis. In the first garden there was no way to determine at any given time the quan-tity of the station.

is any experiments dealing with electric-ere begun at the station, and the results mouraging it was decided to work on a nerve basis. In the first garden there was a determine at any given time the quin-trent circulating through the wires, and etricity was beived from the common ry, the strength of the current changed 1 times, being much stronger when the were remewed. The following is taken di-tion formed warmer return.

is were renewed. The following is taken di-in Professor Warner's report on a garten and equip it with apparatus by he current could be siturely controlled and sit. For purpose of comparison, two plots and wor prepared, side by side, each 6x29 is to be used with the other without, elec-tro the used with the other without elec-tro the used with the other with the design is the electric and non-electric gardeens. The other work would be used of and the plots so and the of 284 ed porcelain insula ious, non-insulated an which were fastened porcelain insu-whes apart; a continuous, non-insulate ite (No. 15) was string on these por-ors, and the whole structure was then or the wire should be two incluss belo-e of the ground. Near at hand was a

FUN IN THE TARIFF DEBATE. "Seeing is Believing."

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The united

LIVELY COLLOQUIES WITH BOURKE COCKRAN.

A RUNNING FIRE OF QUESTIONS AND REPAR-TEES KEEPS THE HOUSE CONSTANTLY IN LAUGHTER - STEONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE WILSON BILL BY MESSES. GROSVENOR AND DRAPER.

Washington, Jan. 13.-There was not the usual crowd in the galleries when the House met at 11 o'clock to-day, and there was a slim attendance on the floor. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, the President's message transmitting the supplementary Hawaiian correspondence to Congress was laid before the House. No one objected to its reference to the Committee on For eign Affairs, and no one asked for the reading of the instructions or correspondence. At 11:10 the House went into Committee of the Whole to conthe Tariff bill. Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) was first recognized,

and addressed the committee in opposition to the Wilson bill. His State being principally engaged in agriculture, Mr. Pickler confined his remarks almost entirely to the agricultural features of the Wilson South Dakota had all the natural advantages for the raising of sheep for wool, and had facilitie for raising many more sheep than it now possesses but under the operations of the Wilson bill this industry would be ruined. The close of his remarks was warmly applauded.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then addressed the con mittee in defence of the bill. MR. GROSVENOR'S ARGUMENT

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) next spoke in opposi-

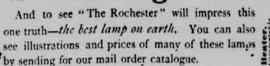
tion to the bill. He said that in time of profound peace the Democratic party found itself unable to carry on the Government. It was not possible, as appeared from the reports of their own officers, to improve the rivers and harbors of the country, to build any additional ships, to promote or improve the postal service, to erect public buildings for the accommodation of the people or in any way to

support and maintain the dignity of the country ensions were to be suspended and reduced for lack of financial ability by the Government. penses of the courts and jury were to be curtailed, and in every way the United States was to be dis graced and degraded in the estimation of its own people and the people of foreign countries. The Secretary of the Treasury admitted that under the existing laws there was a Treasury balance on th wrong side of the ledger of at least \$5,000,000 per nonth; and now the Democratic party brought is a revenue bill proposing to plle the Pelion of a re luction of revenues of \$15,000,000 upon the Ossa. a Treasury deficit of \$60,000,000, and ultimately pile Pelion and Ossa on the Olympus of parig fealty; and how to raise this \$155,000,000 no may

intimated. No two agreed. "We are moving," he said, "amid shoals and quicksand and rocks and obstructions, in ignorance of what the internal revenue sections are to be, and hopelessly groping in the dark as to where this enormous sum is to be gathered." He could understand how a man might be a Free Trader, at He could absolute Free Trader, like the unique and versatiligentleman from Ohio (Mr. Johnson), and he could understand how a man might be strictly in favor of a tariff for revenue only; but how could a sam-man be in favor of a bill to decrease the revenu-G5,000,000, and yet maintain all the clear discrim inations ever charged against a protective bill. Democrats on the floor defended this bill in two ways First, they said it was voted for and reys First, they said it was voted for and inded by the people in the election of 189. Ung that the same people in 186, by o elming majorities, republiced the whole at it of the beneric the party, and voted by lar forfiles upon the same issues against the be

majorities upon the same issues against the Demo-cratic party. Replying to the second defence of the Democratic party, that the hard times were not caused by the threats of the Democratic party, he described the distress of the country, chaining that never in all its history were there so many fallures as during the last year. If these calamities were caused by Republican legislation, why did they not happen be-fore 1887. Why did not the McKinley law produce the conditions we now have? For more than two years before Cleveland was elected the McKinley law had been in full force. He declared that the invitable and necessary consequence of the Wilson bill would be the rule of the remaining inductives of the country. He closed has speech by a strong enlogy of the McKinley haw. He declared that the make at palatable, that it was base and defective and "full of wounds bruises and putterfying sores from the crown of his head to the soles of its feet," and it parameter Mr. Grosspring to first.

se of his speech Mr. Grosvenor referred Jeet lesson given vesterday by Mr. Somp Kan), Mr. Simpson, said Mr. Grosvenor d up a stranger, a formet, whose name f hundred. Ins. and had bought a thing called a garment, which was said to have coset 85.0. But Mr. Simp-son did not know that that overtoot was not made abroad. He (Mr Gresswonch had hene so impressed with this lesson that be had gone in soarch of a dimiar one, and had purchased the suit he wore for 30.80. It was all wood, many slikk-sewed, make, color, trimming and wear guaranteed to give satis-faction. On the other side, he exhibited an Eng-lish made suit of clothes which cost 85.75, and which any clothing man would say was worth 50 per cent less than the American suit he worth 40 per cent hes Republican suit he incident gave rise to a lively running detate, which was taken part in by Messure Simpson (Cop. Kan.) Rulley (Dem. Tex.). Springer (Dem., III), and others and the applause seesawed between the bomestatic and Republican soles.



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(Laughter.) But it is difficult rather in its con-struction than in what it contains. I do not under-stand what the geniteman says." "Then I will repeat," said Mr. Walker. "My point is that if an absolute gift were made to this country of all the cotton gools or all the woollen gools consumed in it, thus shutting up our mills and stopping the circulation of money. It would be the greatest curse that I can conceive of." "Think it is a curse," said Mr. Cockran, "which the people of Massachusetts would cheerfully sub-mit to. "Obmocratic laughter." "My cockran, assuming that the minority report as written by Mr. Reed, spoke of that gentleman as the leader of the Republican minority in the House, and said that his native city of Portland could scarcely furnish a pedestai large enough to suport him, in the eyes of his party. (Laughter.) "Mour this point Mr. Reed exchanged, in a low tone, some remarks with Republican members sit-the was min and Mr. Cockran, who had heard house are him, and Mr. Cockran, who had heard he works but had not caught their meaning, asked Mr. Reed to repeat what he had said. "If was only a little private dialogue", Mr. Reed laugh-ingly explained, and Mr. Cockran made the com-pling explained, and Mr. Cockran de he com-pling explained, and Mr. Cockran head heard the works but had not caught their meaning asked Mr. Reed to repeat what he had said. "If was only a little private dialogue" in which the gentleman from Maline took part, and from which he was excluded, he aliways regarded as something in which he had suffered a loss thaugh-ter."

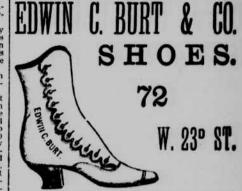
A COLLOQUY WITH MR. WALKER.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) again got into the dis cussion by quoting Mr. Cockran as saying that the highest-priced labor was always the cheapest. "I want to say," said he, after some colloquy with Mr Cockran, who asked him whether as a manufacturer he did not admit it, "that the highest-priced labo on a given scale of competition in any locality always means the most skilled labor and the best but it does not mean that it is the cheapest labor the world over." (Applause from his Republican colleagues, in which he himself joined, to the great musement of members and spectators, who laughe

amusement of members and spectators, who laughed hearily at the scene.) Mr. Coekran was discussing the benefits of diver-sified industries, but had not gone far when Mr. Walker again broke in with the remark that a country could keep all its people employed, "and the way to keep them a. employed is to have di-versified industries to the largest extent. There is no such thing as natural advantages in manu-facturing." "Do you mean to say." Mr. Coekran asked, "that a river is not a natural advantage "it to the second a river is not a natural advantage." "To which question Mr. Walker reforted with another "its a river a manufacture article"." (Langhter all over the House.) "No," said Mr. Coekran, "but is it not an ad-vantage to manufacturing." "Does the river manufacture." asked Mr. Walker persistently and the laughter continuel. "I think." said Mr. Coekran, "that the gentieman had better indiress himself to the manufacture of rivers."

Think, which all inself to the manufacture of rivers." Ton are engaged in the manufacture of rivers." Ton are engaged in the manufacture of rivers." Ton any other understand the last remark." said Mr. Cockran, with a puzzled ar: "but that is my usual condition when the gentheman says anything." (Laughter.)
 Mr. Cockran said that the Wilson bill was not perfect in all particulars. Many articles had been left on the dutable list on the principle that a man who had been engaged on a prolonged dehauch would de it is willskey was cut off too suddenly. (Laughter.) When Mr. Cockran sat down there was an out- been engaged on as has rarely been will- reseed in the history of the House. Cheer after rang out from the galleries, which the chair- man was powerless to repress. When it appeared that the crowits were tired of cheering, the en- thus, when broke out again and again, and cries of "wee," when."
 Mr. Cockran set LEA Fold PROTECTION.

MR. DRAPER'S PLEA FOR PROTECTION. When the formoil had somewhat subsided. Mr. Taylor (Rep., Tenn.) spoke in opposition to the bill, He was followed by Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.) who said that he approached the tariff question from the standpoint of a business man, the nature of



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THE RIDICULOUS AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

It will be noticed that the Government, in its reply, entirely ignored the amnesty proclamation which Minister Willis found so difficult to secure from the ex-Queen, thereby showing its atter contempt for the insinuation that the Government's action was to be based on the theory of personal fear to their windpipes. Speaking of this annesty question, it can be plainly seen that some one has been guilty of an egregious blunder. The investigation would have shown that the ex-Queen, should she be restored, would only occupy the position of a constitutional monarch, and that it was not in her power to grant any degree of amnesty, that power being vested solely in the Ministers and Privy Council. The same can be said of the matter of the ex-Queen's agreement to recognize the expenditures of the Provisional Government and all other acts made and created by The right to do this lies within the power of the Legislature only, and in no sense would the constitutional sovereign have any cice regarding it. Minister Willis and President Cleveland might have spared themselves the trouble of securing the signature of Lilluokalani to the amnesty document, and their action in the premises only adds another blunder to their already large list.

THE EX-QUEEN'S BLOODTHIESTINESS.

It took the ex-Queen over a month to get over her idea of beheading all of the members of the Provisional Government. Her first interview with Mr. Willis occurred on the 13th of Novemher. The second took place on the 16th of December, and in the mean time she had been in conference with J. O. Carter, the brother of the ex-Minister, and the effect of his influence is shown when she again appeared before the United States Minister. Mr. Carter accompanied her to the Legation and the stenographic report of the conference shows plainly how he prompted her to manifest a disposition less resentful than she had formerly maintained.

STILL BENT ON KILLING BY WHOLESALE.

The third interview of Minister Willis with the ex-Queen occurred at the American Lega-

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION

COMMANDER JEWELL TELLS OF THE TEMPER OF THE PROPLE AND FORMER CON-

DITIONS IN HAWAIL

Washington, Jan. 13-11 was the intention of the Senate Committee investigating Hawalian affairs to examine Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne this morning, but owing to illness that officer was unable to be present. Senators Morgan and Frye were the only members of the committee present at the opening of the session, Mr. Gray having gone to Wilmington. Subsequently Mr. Butler made his appearance. The appearance this morning of Commander Jewell indicates that the committee is look. ing into matters antedating the revolution, and bearing upon the material conditions of the islands, their commercial value and importance as a strai-

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run lifteen as a minimum to lifty-three as a naximum. "The ground, having been prejared, was planted huse s with seeds of ten varieties of vegetables, huse s with seeds of ten varieties of vegetables, huse in this midway between the wires; no ferti-izer whatever was used, and if there was any dif-erence in the fertility of the soil, it was in the aver of the non-slectric plot. Throughout the pe-ided of investigation and study hoth, plots were minimum of the electric current. Electricity was dication of the electric current heing twelve am-eres, as it was thought proper to use a small parantity at the start, that the effect of the stronger urrent might be more intelligently studied as the speciment proceeds. Throughout the period the ground was hept well watered, in order that it urrent was need conductor." a full history of the vegetables

m the summary of results re-Professor Warner draws the

There is then all on a the summary of results re-corded in the resert. Professor Warner draws the indiving conclusions: That when ambiected to electrical influences and a some sample standard reservables have a ten-dence of a some standard vigetables have a ten-dence of electrical the electrodes de-trice and the standing near the electrodes de-trice of the some standard reservables have a ten-dence of electric standing of the solution of the solution and the standing near the electrodes de- the source there sooner: Of the source the source of the sources of the and the source the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of the source of the source of the and the source of t

HE KNEW THE " ANCHOR NURSE "

From The Buffield Express.

BOURKE COURDAN STARTS THE FUS.

At 1.50 the time of Mr. Grosvenor expired, Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) was recognized. Mr Cockran said he had consented to speak parti because he did not believe he would retar the passage of the bill by so doing, and partly The passage of the full by so doing, and partly in the hope that some of his remarks might had to some counter-assertions from the Republicans. Commenting on the opposition to the pending bill, Mr. Cockran said that the objections unged agoinst it on the other side were two fold one was that it would decrease business, and surface was that it would decrease business, and surface was that it would decrease business, and surface was that it would decrease business, and strange to say, both arguments had been made by the same centleman-Mr. Dingley, of Maine. " I stated," said Mr. Dingley, "that if there should be an increase of imports by £2000,000 of such goads as we ought to produce for ourselves, that fact would decrease the production of this country to the extent of £20,0000, and brins dismay. That was my statement." "That is much narrower than I understood it." Mr. Cockran and, "but I will take it in its at-tenuated form. And what is the meaning of the gentlemant's position." "My answer," add Mr. Dingley, "is simply this: As experience has demonstrated in the past that, in the situation as sketched by the gentleman from New York, we pay for exceedee importations over and above exportations by scaling gold abroad for them from this country" (Republican ap-plause.) "The gentleman," said Mr. Cockran, with an air. the hope that some of his remarks might lead

and above exportations by scaling rold abroad for them from this country." (Republican ap-plause.) "The gentleman," said Mr. Cockran, with an air of triumph. "Inis come to the point where I ex-pected to go myself. I expected to show a direct absurdity in his statement, and he has sivel me the trouble, and showed it himself." (Laukher and applause on the Democratic side.) "The gen-tleman from Maine thinks that if we have a tribute of \$250,000,000 in money, we are better off than if we have a tribute of \$250,000,000 in goods. Am I right in that?" No reply coming from Mr. Dingley, there was an outburst of isughier on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cockran said: "The gentleman not having answered me, and his silence being as elequent as his words"..... (Laughter.) "I hope," interposed Mr. Dingley, "that the gentleman will not conclude from my silence that I assent to the gentleman's proposition. The gentle-man occupies the floor, and I can only take it by his nessent." "Not only by my assent." said Mr. Cockran. "Dut by my constant," said Mr. Cockran. "In the went enter." "Mr. Dingley.-If the gentleman is entirely willing that I should present my views, I am willing to do so, but it would be hardly courteous in me to do so now. Mr. Cockran.-I will waive all question of cour-

now. Mr. Cockran-I will waive all question of cour-tesy, and appeal to the gentleman again to state whether I have make as the necessary and legtea ment I have made as the necessary and legtea result of the proposition with which he opened this dente. Dentemark I suppose the gentleman is aware

result of the proposition with which he opened this debate. Mr. Dingley-I suppose the gentleman is aware that we often purchase things and get into debt for them instead of paying for them. There is a balance which may be against the individual. His purchases are not necessarily paid for at the time, and so with the purchases of a nation. My proposi-tion is simply this, that any -any -G pause halled with laughter from the Democratic side- any policy that leads to produce ourselves deprives our labor of the opportunities of making these goods, and in-evitably tends to reduce the opportunities for labor in this country, and tends to produce the evil of which I spoke in my speech. At this point Mr. Walker (Rep. Mass.) asked if Mr. Cockran would yield to him. TO PROMOTE THE GAYETY

TO PROMOTE THE GAVETY.

"Yes," of course," said Mr. Cockran, "in order to promote the gayety of the discussion." (Largater and applause)

"I wish to ask the gentleman." Mr. Walker wen on, "whether he thinks that if every dollar's worth of cotton or woollen goods used in this country were sent in from abroad and given away nothing, the gift would be an advantage to this

nothing, the gift would be an automize to this country?" "I confess that I cannot answer that question." aid Mr. Cockran with an amused expression. "I ask you what is your own opinion about it." Mr. Walker persisted. "I cannot express an opinion." said Mr. Cockran, with a puzzled air, "about something I do not un-derstand." "In view of the fact that hs will not answer the question," Mr. Walker was going on to say; but Mr. Cockran Interposed: "The guestion is so difficult that I give it up.

said that he approached the tariff question from the standpoint of a business man, the nature of whose business has made it as necessary that he should make the tariff a study as that he should know the cost of the material he used, or the prices at which he could afford to sell bis goods. After referring to the industries of his own State, which were affected by the bill, Mr. Draper continued: "All these reductions of tariff mean reduction of wages, and probable decrease in the development of industry. In lines where the duties are to-day needed for protection, where the duties are to-day needed for protection, where foreign produces com-ete to-day under present duties, a lessening of duty will hower the walescale price of foreign goods. Tals done, American products are lowered by act of concress they must be produced cheaper i, they are to be made here at all, and they are pretty cer-tain to be cheapened in the way foreign goods are mode cheapened in the way foreign goods are made and perhaps, after some friction, he submitted to, and business will go on, with the laborers permanently destraded, unless by the ex-ercise of their right of suffrage they change the party in power and undo what is now being done." "Mr. Meadock Dem, Michen next spoke for the bill, and Mr. Doublitte (Rep., Wash.) against it.

PROSPECTS OF A BOND ISSUE.

SECRETARY CARLISLE LIKELY TO ACT UNLESS CONGRESS COMES TO HIS RELIEF.

WETHIN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Washington, Jan. 13.—From well-informed sources it is ascertained that there is a strong probability that if Congress fails to come to his relief within the next fifteen days, Secretary Carlisle may deem it necessary to issue \$20,000,000 of bonds, under the Resumption act, for the purpose of maintaining die gold reserve. The bonds, if issued, will be sold mly for cold, but the details as to how long they will run, at what prices they will be sold and how placed on the market have not as yet been conddered. This proposed plan of the Secretary, it is crid, is the result of careful consideration, and, o course, meets with the approval of the President. The small amount of the proposed issue, it is under-stood has been determined upon simply to tide the Treasury over its needs until Congress can take up the whole financial question and dispose of it.

Should Congress within the next fifteen days, by Should congress within the next internet days, by resolution or otherwise, meet the present Treasury needs. Secretary Carlisle will refrain from acting on his own responsibility, but should it fail to acti-in that time, a bond issue to the amount stated, it is said, would personally favor the coinage of the efficer seleniorage if the law permitted him to toll it off and coin it, but the seiznlorage obtainable from the actual coining of the silver bullon is so small, and would come in so slowly, that it will not be sufficient to meet the present emergency. The statement published this morning that an implied agreement existed, which had now been abrogated, between Secretary Carlisle and New-York bankers, by which the former agreed not to coin the silver seignlorage in return for the latter treasaury to-day. Assistant Secretary Curtis said he knew of no such agreement, and did not be-lieve it ever existed. No alarm was expressed at the alleged threat to leave the Treasury to its own resources to supply gold for export in case ex-change reached a point to justify it. It was stated that only about \$2,00,000 in gold had been exported within the last six weeks, and there was no pres-ent indication of an export gold movement. evolution or otherwise, meet the present Treasury

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS.

Washington, Jan. 13.-The Chief of the Bureau Washington, Jan. 13.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils from the United States during the month of December, 1833, and the twelve months ended December 39, 1893, as compared with similar xports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as

 Breadstaffs.
 1833.

 December
 \$11,290,680

 12 months ended Dec. 31
 \$12,309,62

 December
 \$13,282,822

 December
 \$13,282,822

 December
 \$13,282,822

 December
 \$1,27,743

 December
 \$1,127,743

 December
 \$1,17,814

TO IMPROVE NEW-YORK'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- Postmaster Dayton, of New York, had a long conference with the Postmaster-General this afternoon, and later with the First Assistant Postmaster-General, discussing in a general way the various plans suggested by eral way the various plans suggested by the New-York Postmaster for the improvement of the postal service.» The question of redistricting the city was the most important matter under consideration, and it is understood that the Postmaster-Genereal be-lieves in the feasibility of the plan. None of the suggestions, however, has yet been adopted, and no definite action will be taken until the various matters have been more thoroughly discussed. Mr. Dayton will confer with the Postoffice officials again next week.

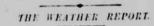
THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 13,-Inquiry of the members of the Ways and Means Committee develops the fact that the vote of yesterday by which the majority decided to report the sheme for internal revenu duties independent of the measure now pending was with conditions. The right was reserved to any member to propose it as an amendement to the

"All over the World."



Customs Revenue bill if he so desired. The deci-sion of the majority is also subject to revision by the Democratic caucus, should one be called to con-sider it. If the caucus decides to make the internal Japun Appendix mu au jo und a sumana automata discussion, the views of the majority will not be urged in opposition.



A NORTHERN STORM MOVING EASTWARD.

Washington, Jan. 12.-The hardmeter has fallen rapidly over the lake regions and is below the normal, except in over the lake regions and is below the normal, except in districts tying east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River. A starm is moving slowly eastward north of Montana. The temperature has then rapidly cast of the Mississippi. In the Northwestern States the temperature is 20 to 10 degrees above the normal. Bain has failen in is 20 to 10 degrees above the boltomic base occurred in Wash-the Southwest, and heavy rain has occurred in Wash-ington, Oregon and Northern California; elsewhere the

weather has been generally fair. Warmer weather, with increasing cloudiness and rain is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic and Guif states and the Ohio Valley.

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair; de-

idealy warmer. For Massachusetts, fair, followed by rain in west por-

ions; decidedly warmer. For Rhode Island, fair; warmer.

For Connecticut, increasing cloudiness and rain in west portion; warmer

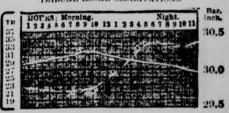
For Eastern New-York, increasing cloudiness and raing

decidedly warmer. For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, increasing cloudle

eess and rain; slightly warmer, For Western New-York, rain; warmer,

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



1592 \$17,036,608 241,305,227 \$15,083,480 180,991,874 \$1,638,519 29.5 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-senture as observed at Perry's Pharmacy. 42,283,163

Tribune Office, Jan. 14, 1 a. m .- The weather moderated yesterday. The sun shone brightly, and the winds died away. The temperature ranged between 21 and 34 de-grees, the average (294) being 2% higher than on Friday and 173, higher than on the corresponding day last year. In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer weather, threatening rain. Taking a Little Unwonted Exercise.—First Mes-senger Boy (with scorn)—I say, what makes you run your legs off like dat? Second Messenger Boy (pausing in his rapid sprint)—I ain't workin', see? Dis is my day off,— (Chicago Record.

BETHESDA

AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER.

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING. Hon. Adini E. Ntevenson, Vice-President of U. N., says: "Bethends certainly possesses medicinal properties of rare value."

For sale by a'l Grocers and Druggists. P. SCHEBER, Agent, 8 Barelay Street, J. L.