

FACTS COME OUT AT LAST

HAWAIIAN FIASCO EXPOSED.

DEFEAT OFFICIALLY CONFESSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE RESTORATION PROGRAMME DROPPED.

PITIFUL FAILURE OF ITS BLUNDERING DIPLOMACY.

NO ATTEMPT AT EXPLANATION OR DEFENCE—PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY TO WILLIS UNANSWERABLE—CONGRESS CAN NOW DEAL WITH THE QUESTION UNHAMPED BY EXECUTIVE POLLY—THE EX-QUEEN'S VICIOUSLY AND BARBARIC—

CLEARLY SHOWN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Cleveland transmitted today 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 Hawaiian 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 and futile policy. It was perhaps wisely judged to be beyond the Executive's power to palliate or excuse the miserable blunders and follies of his Hawaiian diplomacy; and this task, if ever undertaken, will doubtless be reserved until the public impression of the restoration fiasco becomes more blunt to reproduce a recent Senatorial pun.

ITS LAST PROP GONE.

The reply sent by President Dole to Mr. Cleveland leaves the Administration, in fact, no possible logic to stand on, and its efforts to escape the logic of this decisive rejoinder could not fall to be utterly lame and unconvincing. A slight feeler—for the benefit of the "cuckoos" in Congress, no doubt—is thrown out in Secretary Cushman's list of instructions dated yesterday, in which it is attempted to regulate 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 government 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 uncertainty. The sole result of the Administration's latest enunciations seems, therefore, to be to assure the country that Mr. Willis has been "called off" for good, and that Congress can now take up the Hawaiian situation unhampered by further Executive blundering.

DOLE'S REPLY A BOMBHELL.

Every one has been awaiting with great interest the appearance of the Provisional Government's reply to Minister Willis. The reply is eminently satisfactory to the Annexationists, it being pronounced an able document. It is certainly a strong protest against and denial of the prejudicial statements to which Hawaii 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 States, on the ground that the Provisional 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.

THE BIRDIE'S 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 utter 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 amnesty 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 things made and created by the body. The right to do this lies within the power of the Legislature only, and in no sense would the constitutional sovereign have any voice regarding it. Minister Willis and President Cleveland might have spared themselves the trouble of securing the signature of Liliuokalani to the amnesty document, and their action in the premises only adds another blunder to their already large list.

THE EX-QUEEN'S BLOOD-THIRSTINESS.

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 15th of November, 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 manifested.

STILL BENT ON KILLING BY WHOLESALE.

The third interview of Minister Willis with the ex-Queen occurred on the American Legation on the 18th of December, two days after the previous conference, and again Mr. Carter appears in the rôle of one who would have the Queen abandon her revengeful ideas, so as to get back on the throne, while Minister Willis is still shown to be endeavoring to make her understand the agreement for complete amnesty. Mr. Carter began by telling the Minister that he was surprised and pained "at learning the remarks which the ex-Queen had uttered at her first interview with Minister Willis." He said that he

had told the Queen how deeply he had been impressed by Mr. Willis'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 the United States is full of difficulties and embarrassments; that as President of the United States she is a ruler among the nations of the earth, as her Majesty was, and I hope that she will consider the matter in the way as clear to him to carry out his wishes to repair the wrong done as she possibly can, not giving way to any personal feelings in the matter, and that she should leave out of consideration in the question any idea of revenge. I told her that I took it as the wish of the President 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 presence of Mr. Willis. He asked her to give the agreement to Mr. Willis with your emboldened intention, to read it over, to consider it, and, if possible, reach another decision before President Cleveland received a final answer as to her position in the matter. When Mr. Carter made an end of his plea, Minister Willis had a few words to say.

"Mr. Willis—I understand then, that you said the first interview I had with you embodied the views of the leaders of your people, with whom you have been in consultation in the present crisis?" The Queen—"Yes."

"Mr. Willis—And you have no withdrawal to make to them?" The Queen—"Although I have never stated to them that I had decided personally, still I feel there is some clemency, and that element should be that they should not remain in the country."

"Mr. Willis—That is the extent of the clemency—that they should be permitted to remain in the country instead of being punished according to the laws of the country with death?" The Queen—"Yes."

"Mr. Willis—The limitation which you now make as to your clemency do you include their children, or just the parents?" Last Saturday you said: "They and their children, and you still adhere to that belief?" The Queen—"Yes."

"Mr. Willis—Both parents and children should be granted amnesty, and the property of the latter 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 refused to grant amnesty, the President would send 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 amnesty, but Mr. Willis very diplomatically replied:

"That is a question of domestic policy of the United States, and it is not for me to largely for yourself." The interview then came to a close.

HER DECISIVE REFUSAL TO GRANT AMNESTY TO THE PROVISIONAL LEADERS.

WHY SHE FINALLY SIGNED THE PROCLAMATION—LILIUOKALANI SUFFERING FROM HEAVY TROUBLE—MINISTER WILLIS ENTREATED BY AMERICANS IN HONOLULU—MR. MILLER'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 stubborn and vicious refusal of the Queen to attach her signature to the amnesty proclamation. It is said that Liliuokalani personally 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 been manufactured to hang 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.

Liliuokalani is reported to be suffering from some organic trouble of the heart, and, as a consequence, she is to avoid excitement. The cause of her illness is attributed to indigestion, which has been aggravated by mental matters, together with the groundless fear of being murdered should she make her appearance in public. Minister Willis is reported to have been in Honolulu, while there is an open rupture between the Minister and the Provisional Government, there is not much love lost. Americans do not show a disposition to cultivate the friendship of the ex-Queen, and she is to be left to the American Legation these days. Recent occurrences tend to show Minister Willis in a bad light through the duplicity employed by him in the matter of the amnesty question, which he settled. It is learned that the failure of the Minister to make his demand on the Provisional Government to stop down and out was due to the fact that he had refused to communicate to attach her signature to the amnesty clause demanded by him.

The Royalists express great dissatisfaction with the course which Mr. Willis has taken in the ex-Queen, and accuse him of cowardice in refusing to call on the marines to accomplish that end. They further declare that if Mr. Willis had been more energetic in carrying out the policy of the Democratic party, the ex-Queen would have been on the throne. Except for a few naval people, no one attends Willis's receptions or pays any attention to his latest utterances, which are regarded as straight and may be viewed for, is that the American flag would never wave over Hawaii, as not only did President Cleveland have three years' experience in the office, but he was fully and sure of remaining in office for thirty or forty years. Hence the United States would never annex the islands or establish a protectorate of the establishment of the Provisional Government. Mr. Willis has fallen into the same disfavor as Mr. Willis. He posed as a great diplomat, but his association with the ex-Queen, and his leaving the Royalists, caused him to be boycotted by all leading Honolulu residents. He complains bitterly of this taboo placed upon him by Americans, but it is regarded as just here, for he has been decidedly offensive in his conduct and remarks. President Cleveland could not do a better thing than to recall Messrs. Willis and Mills, as neither has the right of influence over the Queen, nor is either under a boycott.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

COMMANDER JEWELL TELLS OF THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE AND FORMER CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Washington, Jan. 12.—It was the intention of the Senate Committee investigating Hawaiian 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 generally been absent, subsequently Mr. Butler made his appearance. The appearance this morning of Commander Jewell indicates that the committee is looking into matters antedating the revolution, and bearing upon the material conditions of the islands, their commercial value and importance as a strategic point in the Pacific.

Professor Alexander, Surveyor-General of the islands, and Lieutenant E. K. Howell, who had previously been present, and, having read their testimony, signed it.

Commander Jewell was on the witness stand for an hour or more, but as has been intimated, none of his testimony had to do with the overthrow of the Queen, and the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy. He was able, however, to give considerable information concerning the temper of the people and the existing conditions in Hawaii some years ago, into which an effort at length, Commander Jewell was in 1874 an officer on the Hawaiian coast, and from that point to the coast of Japan. He also was present when the United States fleet was landed to prevent rioting following the election to the throne of King Kalakaua, all of which he described. The excitement which followed the election of the Hawaiian monarch to land an armed force, and this was done from the Tuscara, and the fortification of the islands, was being under command of the then Commander but now Admiral Serratt.

The latter session of the Hawaiian war, which was directed by the now Queen Emma, widow of King Kamehameha IV, was the contestant for the throne, and it was about forty months before British troops dispersed her sympathizers, who were making a demonstration about her residence at the time.

Which Commander Jewell was appointed, and his knowledge of the political conditions and movements in the islands, looking toward the restoration of the monarchy, and was in line with what has been before it.

During the morning session Commander Jewell called at the committee room to sign his testimony.

THE highest tribute ever accorded 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 at the spring itself.

Copies of this report will be sent on application to the publishers, Funk & Co., New York.

but it had not been transcribed. Lieutenant Lucien Young was also before the committee at 1:30 afternoon on Monday.

Mr. Minister Stevens has informed the committee that he will appear before it next week, and will probably testify on Wednesday.

CHAIRMAN MEMORIAL'S VIEWS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative McCreary, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, occupied a front seat in the House when the latter passed in everything that has passed between the Administration and Minister Willis. The latter, says the letter of Minister Stevens to Secretary Foster, dated October 5, 1893, "has a very high opinion of Mr. Willis, and would be glad to cooperate with him in the execution of any plan that was consistent with the honor, integrity and best interests of the United States and for the best interests of Hawaii."

The chairman said that he would call up the question for consideration immediately after the tariff bill had been disposed of.

(The President's message concerning correspondence will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH.

RESULTS OF CAREFUL EXPERIMENTS AT THE HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION.

From The Boston Herald.

Alameda, Dec. 29, 1893. During the past summer, Professor C. D. Warner, meteorologist of the Hatch Experiment Station of the State, conducted experiments in electro-culture, and the history and results of these he has given in a communication to the Bulletin of the Experiment Station.

In the report, Professor Warner explains the growth and development of plants has long been recognized, but just recently it has been determined that electricity would naturally turn to batteries, study the effect of electric currents on plants, and from these results draw conclusions regarding electricity produced in the atmosphere.

Experiments were conducted in which plants were placed in a solution of electricity, and the results were carried out, but which have given many contradictory results. In these there was a constant current of electricity, and in some cases a current of electricity, but there was a galvanometer used for noting the exact number of amperes.

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FUN IN THE TARIFF DEBATE.

LIVELY COLLOQUIES WITH BURKE COCKRAN.

A RUNNING FIRE OF QUESTIONS AND REPARTS KEEPS THE HOUSE CONSTANTLY IN LAUGHTER—STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE WILSON BILL BY MESSRS. GROSVENOR AND DRAPER.

Washington, Jan. 12.—There was not the usual crowd of spectators when the House met at 11 o'clock today, and there was slight attendance at the House. 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 Foreign Affairs, and no one asked for the reading of the instructions or correspondence. At 11:30 the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the 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 bill, and pointed out that the natural advantages for the raising of sheep for wool, and had facilities for raising many more sheep than it now possessed; 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 committee in defence of the bill.

MR. GROSVENOR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) next spoke in opposition 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 improve or maintain the dignity of the country. He declared that 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 improve or maintain the dignity of the country.

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