

## THE SAINT PAUL DAILY GLOBE: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14. 1894 --- SIXTEEN PAGES.

# NO-MORE WAR TALK.

Continued From Ninth Page.

right to interfere in the internal affairs of this country by you on Dec. 19 has this government been officially informed by the United States government that any such course was contemplated, and not until the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter to the president of the United States on the Ha-Mr. waitan question had we any reliable intimation of such a policy. The ad-aerents of the ex-queen have indiced blaimed, from time to time, that such

was the case, but we have never been able to attach serious importance to the rumors to that effect, feeling sure in our present diplomatic relations in your country, and relying upon the friendship and fairness of a government whose dealings with us have ever shown full recognition of our independence as a sovereign power, without any tendency to take advantage of the disparity of strength between the two countries. If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this government and the ex-queen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country to the adjudication of the United States is correct, then, may I isk, when and where has the president

THIS COURT OF ARBITRATION? This COURT OF ARBITRATION? The government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no ppportunity of presenting evidence of its claim. If Mr. Blount's investiga-tions were part of the proceedings of such a court this government did know it and was never informed of it. Indeed, as I have mentioned above we peper as 1 have mentioned above, we never knew until the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland, a few weeks are, that the Ameri-ran executive had a policy of interfer-ence under contemplation. Even if we had known that Mr.Blount was authorilatively acting as a commissioner to take evidence upon the question of the res-

THE METHOD ADOPTED BY HIM In making his investigations were, I submit, unsuitable to such an examina-tion, or any examination upon which human interests were to be adjudicated. As I am relighty informed by selected As I am reliably informed, he selected his witnesses and examined them in secret, frequently using leading questions, giving no opportunity for a cross-examination, and often not permitting the explanations by witnesses them-telves as they desired to make of evi-dence which he had drawn from them. It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that under such a mode of examination some witnesses would be almost help-less in the hands of an astute lawyer, and might be drawn into saying things which would be only half-truths, and standing alone would be misleading or even false in effect. Is it likely that an investigation conducted in this manner gould result in a fair, full and truthful statement of the case in point? Surely the destinies of a friendly government, admitting, by way of argument, that the right of arbitration exists, may not be disposed of upon an ex-parte and secret investigation without the knowiedge of such government, or an oppor-tunity by it to be heard or even to know who the witnesses were.

How BLOUXT DID HIS WORK. Mr. Blount came here as a stranger and at once entered upon his duties. He devoted himself to the work of colecting information both by the exam-nation of witnesses and the collection of statistics and other documentary maiter with great energy and industry, giving up substantially his whole time o its prosecution. He was here but a few months, and during that time was so occupied with this work that he had little opportunity left for receiving those impressions of state officers which could best have come to him incidentally through a wide social intercourse with the people of the country and a personal acquaintance with its various inmunities and industrial enterprises He saw the country from his cottage in the center of Honolulu mainly through the eyes of witnesses whom he examined. Under these circumstances it is not probable that the most carnest of men would be able to form a statement that could safely be relied upon as the basis of a decision upon the question of the standing form of a government.

I am instructed to inform you, Mr. I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Instructed to inform you, EMPHATICALLY DECLINES TO ABDIment of the Hawaiian islands respect-tuily and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States, that it should surrents authority to the ex-queen.

still, and Republicans and Koyalists alike were not aware which way to THE AUSTRALIA

also brought a statement from a corre-spondent in Honolulu to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now per-fecting arrangements for bringing claim against the United States for an immense amount of money. The corre-spondent says that this information comes from a source which makes it trustworthy, that agents of the ex-queen, now in the United States, have informed her that American sentiment informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of the annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly

It is stated that, acting on this information, and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the provisional govern-ment, Liliuokalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions, and will seek pecuniary solace in a claim for heavy damages against the American government. It is understood that her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his messages to congress, by Secretary of State Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland and by Commissioner Blount in report of his investigations, and by the further fact that in recogmizing the justice of her cause and acknowledging that a wrong had been done her, the United States endeavored

to induce the provisional government to surrender in her favor. The fact that three such prominent supporters of the ex-queen as Sam Par-ker, A. P. Peterson and E. C. MacFarlane arrived here today has given rise

to a report that they are going to Wash-ington in the interest of Lilluokaiani. MacFarlane, in a statement to to the Associated Press, denied that his visit here has any POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

He says he is here for his health, and will return to Honolulu by steamer next Saturday. Parker is here to see Claus Spreckels and C. S. Bishop about his financial affairs, which are badly involved, and Peterson is here as Parker's attorney. Parker's estate is heavily mortgaged to Spreckels and Bishop, and, if their business can be accomplished in time, they too will return home next Saterday. MacFarlane is the man who lenounced Minister Stevens in the Hawaiian legislature for Stevens' Deco-ration day lecture to the queen, eight months before the revolution occurred. He says there is not the slightest danger of bloodshed in Hawaii, and the royalsts have no arms, and it would be fool-

ish for them to fight. They are confident that their cause is just, and that con-gress will restore the queen. "All busi-ness in Honolalu is nearly ruined," said McFarlane, "and the question of govern-ment should be settled without further delay. If congress decides to put the delay. If congress decides to put the queen back, let it be done at once. If annexation is to be the result, it cannot come too soon. If the United States intends to stand aloof and let us fight our own battles, then the conservative men of the islands should come to construmen of the islands should come together and decide upon some permanent form of government. Anything is better than this dreadful uncertainty."

### THIS IS OFFICIAL.

Minister Thurston Says There Will Be No Change in Affairs. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.-Minister

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Minister Thurston tonight wrote the following for publication: "There is no likelihood of there being any radical change in Honolulu for the present. Matters are in suspense await-ing developments in Washington and J Upon being asked to name three of

said that after Dole had made his reply to the demand of Willis, be addressed another letter to the American minis-ter. In this latter communication he pointed out that business was at a stand-still, and Republicans and Koyalists alika were not aware which way to still, and Republicans and Koyalists alike were not aware which way to turn on account of the policy pursued by the representative of the United States. He therefore asked Willis to give him definite information as to what he purposed doing. As no answer was returned to this letter, President Dole sent another and more argent one to Willis. This was answered by a brief note, in which Willis said he was draw-ing up a paper which would definitely set forth his intentions, and that he would transmit the same in a few days. THE AUSTRALIA isters.'

To this I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a ROYAL PROCLAMATION

of general amnesty, would you do it?" She answered: "Thave no legal right to do that and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued: These people were the cause of the

revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished and their property confiscated." I then said: "I have no further com-

munication to make to you now and will have none until I hear from my government, which will probably be in three or four weeks." Nothing was said for several min-utes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might within a day or two consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented and gave me these names: J. O.Carter, Join Richardson, Joseph Nawaihai and E. C. MacFarlen.

E. C. MacFarlan. I then inquired whether she had any fears of her safety at her present resi-dence, "Washington Square." She re-plied that she did have some fears, that, while she had trusty friends that guard-ed her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed have been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises -a school house with a large yard. 1

uformed her that 1 was authorized by the president to offer her protection either on one of OUR WAR SHIPS

OUR WAR SHIPS or at the legation, and desire her to ac-cept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her, at present, to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any

moment, night or day, this offer of our government was open to her accept The interview thereupon, after some

ersonal remarks, was brought to a Upon reflection I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the queen's friends, as they have no official position, and furthermore, because I feared if known to so many, her declarations might become public to her great detriment, if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our government. J. O. Carter is a brother government. J. O. Carter is a brother of H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawaiian minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, interviting interview. integrity and intelligence. He is about hfty-five years old. He has had no public experience. Mr. MacFarlan, like Mr. Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man, about forty-two years old, and is engaged in the commission id, and is engaged in the commission

John Richardson is a young man of about thirty-five years of age. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the half-caste, who was a member of the queen's cabnet at the time of

THE LAST REVOLUTION. He is a resident of Maui, being desig-nated in the directory of 1889 as "at-

torney at law, stock raiser and proprie-tor Bismarck livery stable." Ricnard-son is "half-caste." Joseph Nawaihi is a full-blooded native, practices law, as he told me, in the native courts, and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty years in the legislat.

EVENT OF RESTORATION.

onfiscated to the government.

"Guns and pistols have been placed

in the hands of all who are willing to

igners or natives, and herein lies one

"Many of those who have received these new weapons, like children with

a new toy, are eager to use them, lack-ing intelligence and self-restraint and having no property interests at stake,

they are liable at any moment to break

into mob violence. The Portuguese general, a most intelligent and capable

man, called here last night to express

TOWARDS THE LEGATION.

take them, whether Americans, for

GREATEST DANGERS.

t the death sentence.

says:

of the

and started

has served twenty years in the legislat-

finally admitted the queen, by her attorney and by all members of her torney min-istry, all of whom had received copies. An analysis of the list of special advisers, whether native or for-eign, is not encouraging to the friends eign, is not encouraging to the friends of good government (r of American interests. The Americans, who for over half a century held a commanding over half a century held a commanding place in the councils of state, are ignored and other nationalities, Englishie especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of ade visers and of the supplementary lists on himself no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem from the facts that it is a list which has been approved after consultation with leadapproved after consultation with lead-ing royalists and most probably with

the approval of the queen." The "plan of procedure" adopted by the ex-queen and referred to Minister Willis contains the following:

In the event of such restoration tako ing place, in order that the details may be properly attended to, and that an assurance may be given that LAW AND ORDER will be maintained, and that the constiowing important details must be car-

ried out, while at the same time having due regard to all recommendations of government. If it does not conflict with their intructions from the home government.

the United States commander-in-chief should be requested by her majesty's government to bring and keep his forces on shore in quarters to be provided for them till her majesty's government has been fully recommend out foll itself in been fully reorganized and felt itself in a proper condition to maintain law and order, and also, if not in conflict with his instructions from here, that he be they will deliver up to him the posses-sion of the government and its build-ings and archives, and hand over to him all the arms and ammunition of war delivered up to them on the 17th day of January, 1893, by her majesty's government, and all other since obtained by them, or which have been in their pos-session since, and surrender all their officers and men to him as prisoners to be subsequently turned over to

be subsequently turned over to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

to be dealt with by a court specially ap-pointed for that purpose; also turning

over of government arms and munitions should have written this without any should have written this without any knowledge of what the United States intended to do. That you may not mis-understand me, 1 now return the paper, 1 did not know at the time what its contents were. I wished to inquire, from you in regard to the authorship. from you in regard to the authorship, etc. I would not have taken it had I

known its contents." Under date of Dec. 18 and 19 Minister 29%c. Willis acknowledges the receipt of instructions sent by the Corwin, and sends stenographic reports of the two interviews held by him with the ex-queen at her residence, J. C. Carter being present. In reply to queries the ex-queen said that the views she had expressed in a formar interview. expressed in a former interview,

REFUSING TO GRANT AMNESTY to members of the provisional governation ment, had not changed. She insisted that they should leave the country and their property be confiscated, but said she was willing to rescind the opinion she was willing to resend the opinion that they should suffer the death pen-

POOR EXPORT DEMAND AND A VERY LIBERAL SELLING.

STOCK BUSINESS WAS LIGHT.

Strong.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.-The poor export lemand and free selling sent wheat down again today. May closed with a oss of 3/4c. May corn closed 1/4c lower, May oats %c lower, and provisions finshed with pork slightly higher and lard and ribs a little lower.

Wheat started wax with May 1/4c Hower at 65% c, and under heavy pressure Queen Liluokalani, be once more with few reactions throughout the ses-established on an assured basis, the fol-

The weakness was attributed to the smaller clearances, the exports of wheat ieniency made by the United States and flour from both coasts being reported about 800,000 bushels smaller than the preceding week. The clearances of wheat from the Atlantic ports, however, were little larger than the preceeding week. The receipts at primary markets were a little smaller than during the preceeding week, and operators look for a small deerease in the visible supply, estimated bis instructions from here, that ne be asked by her majesty's government to direct that he place an hour of surrender by the provisional govern-ment and its forces to him and his forces her at 10 o'clock a, m, on ---, the Cables were not encouraging. Export clearances were small yesterday, and aggregated 210,000 bu of wheat and our, of which 110,000 bu was in flour. and \$9,000 bu was wheat shipped from New Orleans. New York reported only 12 loads for export, and no shipping business was done here. The speculative offerings were fairly large and excaded the domend. Do

large, and exceeded the demand. Do mestic markets were quiet and easier. Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis

were 251 cars, against 238 cars yesterday, and 319 cars for the corresponding day a year ago. Local receipts were 120 cars, and a year ago were 157 cars. Kennett-Hopkins, Schwartz-Dupee, Baldwin-Farnum and other big traders sold perof war, prisoners, etc., by the United States government to her majesty's gov-ernment. The minister next details a conversation he had with Wilson as to the plan of proceedure, "and the list of names of those he proposed to have in the restored government." Mr. Willis cross-questioned him sharply as to whether he was the author of the paper the restored government." Mr. Willis cross-questioned him sharply as to whether he was the author of the paper and as to who told him the queen was to be restored. Finally Mr. Willis said: any inference whatever from my hav-ing taken this paper. My idea was that you had been in consultation with others. It seems strange that was instrumental in bring about the easier sentiment. Receipts were rather heavy, estimates for Monday's receipts were liberal, and May closed but  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ above the day's bottom figures. May opened  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$  lower at 38½c, advanced  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ c, lost  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{c}}$ c, and reacted  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ c to close at 38c. Pressure to self caused a weaker feet-ing in the cate market. May convert  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$ ing in the oats market. May opened %c lower at 30%c and, after advancing %c on a little buying, declined %c and closed at the day's bottom figures at

The provision market opened active and lower on the receipts of live hogs being 8,000 over the estimates, and lower prices for them. On somewhat limited fferings the feeling was very steady at the decline, except that ribs were weak and comparatively lower than anything else. On some support to pork by a prominent packing institution, the de-cline was recovered. Pork continued

to be more active than anything else, and, after scoring an advance over yesferday's final figures, reacted to the opening figures of the day, on the sup-port being withdrawn and the offerings adjutte more free, with lard and ribs

January . February ..

January.



On August 3d we made an offer guaranteeing our customers' against loss on a purchase of December wheat. The market has advanced as we predicted, and our customers made money. Now we predict an advance of 30 cents a bushel in Chicago July wheat, and if you buy through us we will guarantee you against loss on a Moderate Quantity of wheat if you buy at the present low prices.

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**TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS:** The past two years have been very hard ones for those who have bought wheat, but the market cannot always go one way. We have had two large crops. and we underestimated them. This alone has caused heavy markets, but added to this was the recent financial paule. Now all is changed. The pante is over, and the world's crop of 1893 is as The pante is over, and the world cannot always go one way. We have had two large crops and we underestimated them. This alone has caused heavy markets, but added to this was the recent financial paule. Now all is changed. The paule is over, and the world's crop of 1893 is as much overestimated as was the previous two years underestimated. Our Mr. Wood, in a short trip to Dakota this week, found fields which promised well, but which the threship maching give only three but which the threshing machine give only three shels per acre.

With all these conditions no one need be afraid to buy wheat and we shall have such a steady for-eign demand all winter that next spring July wheat will sell in Chicago at \$1.00 per

We commenced making these guarantees in June last, and for two reasons: 1st. The price of wheat was so low that there was no chance of a buyer losing if he holds on. 2d. We find it the hardest thing in the world to get customers to buy when the market is down. It always looks weakest when it is lowest, and customers are correspondingly afraid to buy until the market advances two or three cents.

By our guarantee system our customers

are perfectly safe, they buy cheaper, they make money, and we make more money. Our success is bringing us a large trade, and we ? are working to secure orders for 10,000,000 bushels of

You can make it all back and make a big

profit besides, if you will send us an order for 1,000 to 25,000 bushels of July wheat. Read

### OUR SPECIAL INSURANCE OFFER.

To customers who buy wheat at the present pricet wheat will sell in Chicago at \$1.00 per bushel. This week it is 66 cents. There is a profit of 30 cents per bushel to be made in buying July wheat at pres-ent prices. and if you buy through us we will guarantee you against loss. Our offer to guarantee customers against loss is a new thing in speculative trading, but it is a good thing in uany ways, and has proven so for many of our customers. customer an opportunity to take advantage of this. and only orders of 10,000 bushels or less will be re-ceived on this basis from each customer. Everything warrants an advance, and there is nothing to cause a serious break.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

\$51.50 buys 1,000 bushels on 5-cent margin. \$1.50 buys 1,000 bushels on 5-cent margin.
\$103.00 buys 2,000 bushels on 5-cent margin.
\$257.50 buys 5,000 bushels on 5-cent margin.
\$515.00 buys 10,000 bushels on 5-cent margin.
\$1,030.00 buys 20,000 bushels on 5-cent margin.

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Remember, our pointers have been good for months, and we predict a big advance in July wheat. Soliciting your orders, we are, very truly yours,



NEW YORK OFFICE, NO. 6 WALL STREET.

## **OUR REPUTATION--Read the Clipping Below From the Omaha Drovers' Journal**

We note today an unparallelled offer in which the S. H. Wood Produce Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., We note today an unparallelled offer in which the S. H. Wood Produce Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., offers to guarantee customers against loss on a moderate quantity of wheat, if they buy at the present low price. Those who have been close readers of the Journal, and noted the predictions of this firm on prices, know that they have been very successful in predicting future prices of grain, and their unusually keen foresight and excellent judgment warrant them in making their special insurance offer. Speaking of their recent prediction the Daily Financial News says: "Our readers will remember that the S. H. Wood Prod-uce Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., recommended the sale of Chicago corn, claiming that price was not war-ranted with the large stock held by farmers undisposed of: corn has since gone down 10 cents per bushel." Pnt a little money in this venture. It will pay you.

bu; exports, 200 bu; sales. 5.000 bu fut- St. Paul, Wisconsin & Minnesota fives cess of the requirements of the 25 per

This answer is made, not only upon the grounds hereinbefore set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial, and wiose will is the only earthly authority we recognize. We cannot beiray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands—a trust which is the cause of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands. SANFORD B. DOLE, these islands. SANFORD B. DOLLA, Minister of Foreign Office.

MINISTER THURSTON TALKS.

He Says the Queen Is Not Popular With the Royalists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 .- The Peking brought no passengers of special prominence from Honolulu, but the Australia had delegations aboard representing both the provisional government and the ex-queen. Among them were E. C. MacFarlane, A. P. Peterson and Sam Parker, of the queen's advisers, and Minister L. A. Thurston and F. A. Hatch, the latter being vice president of the advisory council of the provisional government. None of the gentlemen had much to say. Mr. Thurston declared that everything was quiet when he left

"You have received papers containing President Dole's reply to the demand of Minister Willis," said Mr. Thurston, "and since then there have been no happenings worthy of being recorded. A reporter said to him that a statement was made this morning by a passenger on the City of Peking that the health of the queen was bad and that she was threatened with heart failure. Do you know whether that is so? "There is no truth whatever in it." said the gentle

you intend going right on to Washington

"That is my intention. Regarding my instructions and future actions, I am not at liberty to talk. I believe that the queen is not popular WITH THE ROYALISTS

in the islands. As she is the only one that could be restored to the throne, they are obliged to accept her, but they are very much dissatisfied with her actions of late, particularly in her not ac-cepting with alacrity the proposition made to ractor her?" made to restere ber.

Mr. Thurston was asked what would have been the outcome if an attempt to restore her by force had been made. 'That is a matter of conjecture," he

From another gentleman on board the Australia it was learned that the corre-spondence between Willis and Dole is not yet over. The gentleman who gave the information is intimately connected with the provisional government. He



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TOR BALK BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA

and unanimous in their approval of the course taken by President Dole, while

the royalists have utterly lost hope since the queen's action concerning amnesty to members of the provisional government has come to light. She is comdemned by them unsparingly for her action, even the alist organ doing so editorially The provisional gouernment was never o strong as it is today. Some of the by them. foreign correspondents speak of internal differences. I have just spent two weeks in daily communication with leaders both in and out of the government, and found nothing but the most cordual feelthe

ing and earnest determination to stand and act together. Business is at a stand-still, and the strain of suspense has been and is great, but I heard not the slightest suggestion of weakening or compro-

Minister Thurston also said that the visit of F. M. Hatch, until recently vice president of the provisional govern-ment, is without political significance. He is here merely on business, and will return to Honolulu next week.

### WOULD BEHEAD THEM.

What Queen Lil Would Do if Placed on the Throne.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The dispatch from Minister Willis of Nov. 16, withheld by the president from enclosure with his message of Dec. 18, and included with this, is as follows:

'Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham. "The Legation of the United States, Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1893. -Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by prearrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the half-hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room and consul general Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of

the house, to prevent interruption. After a formal greeting the oucen was informed that the president of the United States had important communi-

cations to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative. I then made known to her the president's sincere regret that, through the unauthorized intervention of the United States, she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that, with her consent and co-operation, the wrong done to her and

her people MIGHT BE REDRESSED.

aspiration for suffrage." To this she bowed her acknowledg-ments. I then said to her: "The pres-ident expects and believes that, when near expression will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native and foreign-born; that you will make haste to secure their love and patch continues: make haste to secure their love and loyalty, to establish peace, friendship and good government."

To this she made no reply. After wait-ing a moment 1 continued: "The president not only tenders you his sympathy but he wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purpose, I desire to know whether you are willing o answer certain questions which it is

my duty to ask?", She answered: "I am willing," I then asked her: "Should you be re-stored to the throne, would you graut

She answered: "1 am willing." I then asked her: "Should you be re-stored to the throne, would you graut full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or are now in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?" She hesitated a moment and then She answered: "1 am willing." TOWARDS THE LEGATION. He did not reach here for hair an hour. My opinion is that he consulted several parties before coming here. "Upon reaching the legation an inter-view followed, a copy of which I en-close. It will be seen that although claiming to be the author of the docu-ment, a claim which is doubtful, he

Wilcox, and modestly added, "I am a leader." John E. Bush is a man of con-siderable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the noto-States was powerless to act without her co-operation. Mr. Carter continued: "Then I went on to remark that he feels rious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men, Carter and MacFarlan are the only two unsettled and unsafe with these people in this country. I am bound to repeat what her majesty said to me, although it may not be in accord with my own views—that she feels that these people should have the country of the second to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely entrusted. In a conversation should leave the country, or peace and good government cannot prevail. She thinks that any third attempt at revoluwith Sam Parker, and also with Joseph Nawaihi, it was plainly evident that the queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 1887 was fully endorsed tion on the part of these people would be very destructive to life and property; that her people have stood about all they From these and other facts which have been developed. I am satisfied that can stand of this interference with what there will be a concerted movement, in

they consider her rights. "I have gone into the matter of the consultation with her because I know for the overthrow of that constitution, which would mean the overthrow of wish they were. I have said to her majesty that I think that she can safely constitutional and limited government and the absolute domination of the put her cause into the hands of the president of the United States and say to him unreservedly: 'You dictate my policy and I will follow it?" The law referred to by the queen is napter 6, section 9, of the penal code, as policy and I will follow it.' Whoever shall commit the crime of

Then, turning to the ex-queen, Mr. Carter asked: "Is your majesty satisfied with this statement I have made? Is it reason shall suffer the punishment of death; and all his property shall be appropriate the generative and the second seco correct?" WOULD FIRE THEM.

There are under this law no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carries with She replied "Yes. Of the revolution-ists," she added, "their property should be confiscated to the government, and I need hardly add in conclusion, that they should not be permitted to remain in the kingdom." Minister Willis then informed her of he tension of feeling is so great that

the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences, 1 send a cipher telegram asking that the president's instructions that he should cease all interference in her be-Mr. Bloant's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram half if she refused assent to the condition of absolute amnesty. He stated that he understood "that you are of the not in cipher, as follows: "Views of first party are so extreme opinion that under the state of things as to require further instructions. I am, etc., ALBERT S. WILLIS." which existed at the time of the revolu-tion, and also in 1887, that there could am, etc., ALBERT S. WILLIS." The other correspondence sent to be no permanent peace in the islands. congress consists of dispatches from Minister Willis, which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu On the same day that the above inter-view was held, Minister Willis received the following lever, in which was enof which the public has already been fully informed by the Associated Press dispatches. Under date of Dec. 5 he closed Liliuokalani's pledge to grant amnesty, which has been already pub-

bu. Shipments — Flour, 18,000 bu; oats, wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 467,000 bu; oats, 207,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 38,-000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was dull; creamer-Washington Place, Honolulu, Dec. 18, Washington Frace, Honordin, Dec. 18, 1893.—To His Excellency, Albert S. Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minthe butter market was dull; creamer-ies, 19@24c; dairies, 16@21c. Eggs dull; strictly fresh, 16@171/c.

ister Plenipotentiary: SHE RECONSIDERS. "Since I had the interview with you

this morning, I have been in most care-ful and conscientious thought as to my duty, and I now, of my own free will give my conclusions. "I must not feel vengeful to any of my people. If I am restored by the United States I must forget myself and remember only my dear people and my country. I must forgive and forget the past permitting no numichanat of const

The Portuguese ter, low grades, \$1.45@2.25; spring, low grades, \$1.60@1.90; spring, extras, 1.90 @2.40; Southera flyur dull; common to past, permitting no punishment of any one, but trusting that all will hereafter work in peace and friendship for the good and glory of our beautiful and ouce happy land. "Asking you to bear to the president

man. called here last night to express his great fears that these people would b-come involved in trouble and dis-aster, as they had been supplied with arms and, against his protest, mustered into the volunteer service. The na-tionality, however, which, in my judg-ment is destined to give most anxiety and to the government he represents a message of gratitude from me and from my people, and promising with God's nent, is destined to give most anxiety here, is the Japanese, because of their Under date of Dec. 9, Minister Willis reports a call he received from ex-Marshal C. B. Wilson, who said he was waiting the restoration of the queen before deciding what to do. He left a document with the minister. The dis-patch continues: grace to prove worthy of the confiden and friendship of your people, lam's LILIUOKALANI." etc., LILIUOKALANI."""" In his dispatch, dated Dec. 20, Minfs-ter Willis reports his announcement to the provisional government of the decision by President Cleveland against their right to exist. His speech on that occa-sion was published by the Associated Press upon the arrival of the Warrimoo "Upon examining the paper, I found that it was a detailed method of proced ure for the restoration of the queen, a at Vancouver early in the week.

> 2,000; shipments, 1,000; slow, a trifle lower; no extra steers here; nomina!, 10wer; no extra steers here; nominal, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice, \$4.75@5.25; others, \$3.75@4.40. Hogs-Receipts, 31.-000; shipments, 8,000; active, 10@15c lower; heavy rough, \$4.99@5.05; pack-ers and mixed, \$5.15@5.25; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$5.30@ 5.35; prime light, \$5.35. Sheep and Lambs - Keceipts, 2,000; steady; top thean \$3.03.75; ton lamb \$3.5004 sc sheep, \$3.@3.75; top lambs, \$3.50@4.85.

pared with last night. May pork is 5c higher, May lard 10c lower and May ribs 5c lower.

Estimated receipts for Monday: DULUTH. Minn., Jan. 13. - Wheat Vheat, 125 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, was dull, weak and lower. It opened easy, ½c decline for May, and quite late 200 cars; hogs, 41,000. The leading futures ranged as follows % c off for July. Cash wheat did not sell. The market declined steadily and

sell. The market declined steadily and closed weak at about the lowest point, ½c below yesterday. Close: No. 1, northern, cash, 60½c; January, 59½c; May, 63½c; July, 652; to arrive, 61c; No. 2, 57c. Receipts—Wheat, 41,756 bu. ing. est. est. ing. ARTICLES. Vheat, No. 2-603/4 653/4 67 601/8 601/4 651/8 651/4 663/8 663/8-1/2 January..... May. July..... orn, No. 2— Shipments-Barley, 1,354 bu. Cars wheat inspected in, 66; year ago, 74; 3484 351/8 351/8 351/8 351/8 351/8 381/8 -14 345/8 345/8 35 35 377/8 377/8-38 January..... February. ...

barley, 3; oats, 1. May.... Dats, No. 2– January.... May July Less Pork– 3048 3048-14 2934-78 2858 2858 2858 207/8 284/2 January..... May ..... NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The story of to-

hort clear (boxed), \$7@7.50. Whisky-

Distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.15. Sugars unchanged. Corn-No. 3 yel-low, 331/2c. Receipts-Flour, 17,000 bbls;

wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 392,000 bu; oats, 274,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 45,000 bu; Shipments — Flour, 18,000 bbls;

. 13 25 13 40 13 20 13 4242 13 20 day's operations of the stock exchange can be told briefly. The speculation 8 10 8 1742 8 10 8 15 was devoid of animation and the volume of business extremely light, even for a Saturday. The improvement in the 6 65 London market for securities, more en-6 70 6 75 6 65 6 75 couraging reports of trade prospects and the placing of the tariff and income Cash quotations were as follows: Flour Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. Wheat-No. 2 sprinz, 60½ c; No. 3 spring, 62c; No. 2 red, 60½ c, Corn -No. 2, 34½@34% c. Oats-No. 2, 27@ 27½ c; No. 2 white, 28½@29½ c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼ c. Rye-No.2, 45c. Bar-ley-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 44@52c; No. 4, 41½@46c. Flaxseed-No. 1, \$1.36. Timothy Seed - Prime, \$4.15. Mess Pork-Per bbl, \$13.25@13.30. Lard -Per 100 lbs, \$8.22½@8.25. Short Ribs -Sides (loose), \$6.62½@6.69½. Shoulders -Dry salted (boxed), \$6.25@6.50. Sides-Short clear (boxed), \$7@7.50. Whisky-

tax clauses of the ways and means committee bill into separate measures had the effect of giving a strong tone to the opening dealings, causing an advance of 1/2 @11/2 per cent. New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred, which fell off 2 per cent yesterday, led the upward

Duluth Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

s of %@1½ percent. New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred, which fell off 2 per cent yesterday, led the upward the active list receding %@1 per cent, the active list receding %@1 per cent, the latter Burlington & Quincy, 1% in Manhattan, Minneapolis & St. Louis and Consolidated Gas, and 3 per cent in Rubber. The weak, the ess continued until about fifteen min-utes before noon, when reports of a very strong bank statement, coupled with a desire on the part of the short interest to cover, resulted in a strong colicade strong, and, compared with the final sales of yesterday, 1% (@1) yesterd

\*Offered.

3; Louisville New Albany preferred, 2%; Canada Southern, 2%; Rubber and american Express, 2; Burlington & Quincy, 1%; St. Paul, 1½, and Western Union, 1%; Horn Silver and Phomix Mining each lost 10 cents, and Texas Land 2½ per cent. The leading ad-vances are: Pittsburg, C., C., C. & St. L. preferred 4: American cable 38. Bonds NEW YORK. Jan. 13. - Governm bonds steady. State bonds dull. diquidation and unfavorable estimates to the visible, closing dull at ½@% c net decline; No. 2 red January, closed at 12% per cent. The leading at 66% c; February closed at 67c; March, 68 1-66@68% c, closing at 70% c; June, 71% c
dir diama 2% per cent. The leading at 70% c; June, 71% c
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dir diama 3% c; June, 71% c
dir diama 3% c; June, 71% c
dir diama 4% c; leasing at 70% c; June at 42% c; leasing at 41% c; option market opened easier with wheat, ruled quiet and closed weak at 1% (2% cent decline; January closed at 41% c; Febraary 42% (2% c, closing at 44% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; Nay, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, closing at 44% c. Costa at 43% c; May, 44% (24% c, clos

steady; No. 2, 33¼c; No. 2, delivered, 34¼c; No. 3, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 35c; cent. Iron Mountain seconds decl Western Union collateral trust fives and Louisville & Nashville gen-eral sixes, 1¼; Erie consols gold sevens, Missouri Pacific thirds and Wabash

Texas sevens, 3 per cent.

Stocks-Closing,

Declines - Louisville, Evansville &

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile seconds, 1 per cent. Northern Pacific seconds registered sold at 73 against 87 on Dec. 11: Peoria & Pekin Union ones sold at 113 against 107½ on Oct. 20: Union Pacific collateral trust sizes sold at 70 against 75 on Dec. 23. The principal changes of the weak paper 3½ @5½ per cent. Sterling ex-change easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.86% @4.87 for de= mand, and at \$4.84% @4.85 for sixty days; posted rates \$4.86@4.88; commercial bills, \$4.83% @4.83%. Silver certificates, The principal changes of the week 69%c last bid; no sales.

#### Minneapolis Markets.

St. Louis consol fives, 161/2; Northern Pacific firsts, 17/8; do second coupons Wheat futures were weak, and, while 131/3; do registered, 14; do thirds trade was fairly active, it was too small coupon, 7; do consol fives, 3¼; St. Louis & San Francisco general fives, 6½; Union Pacific gold sixes collateral to hold the market from a decline. For-eign markets were steadier. About the only strengthening feature noticeable was the advance in track wheat to the May price. Wheat ranged as follows: January closed at 58%c. May-Open-ing, 61%c; highest, 61%c601%c; lowest, 60%@60%c; closing at 60%c, July-Opening, 62%c; highest, 62%c; lowest, 621%@62%c, closing at 62%c; lowest, trust notes, 6: do collateral trust sixes ; Kansas Pacific firsts, Denver division nd Alabama Midland ones, 6; Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern ones trust re-ceipts and Houston & Texas Central firsts, 5; do debenture sixes and do general fours, 3; Kansas Pacific con-sols, 3¾, and Atchison, Colorado & Pacific ones, 3 per cent. Advances—Milwankee, Lake Shore & Worten incompatible Con-

Opening, 62%c; highest, 62%c; lowest, 62%(@62%c, closing at 62%c. On Track-No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 northern, 60%c; No. 2 northern, 59c. Some Sample Sales-No. 1 hard, 4 cars, 62%c; No. 1 hard, f. o. b., 3 cars, 63%c; No. 1 hard, f. o. b., 3 cars, 63%c; No. 1 hard, 1 car, 63c; No. 1 northern, 84cars, 61c; No. 1 northern, 4 cars, 60%c; No. 1 northern, 15 cars, 60%c; No. 1 northern, 10 arrive, 11 cars, 60%c; No. 1 northern, 2 cars, 61%c; No. 2 northern, 7 cars, 59%c; No. 2 northern, 8 cars, 59%c; No. 2 north Western incomes, 11; Oswego & Rome seconds, 9%; Peoria & Pekin union ones, 5½; Central Pacific land grant fives, 5¼, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee division ones, St. Paul & Duluth seconds and Morgan's Louisiana &

2 northern, 3 cars, 593/c; No. 2 northern, 10-ern, 2 cars, 603/c; No. 2 northern, 11 cars, 60c; rejected wheat, 3 cars, 2 lbs off. 54c; rejected wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 56c; No. 3 corn, 17 cars, 31½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars, 32½c; No. 3 white oats 1 car, 272

 but car, 27c.
 Received—Wheat, 103,950 bu; corn, 63,240 bu; oats, 12,090 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; flax, 3,420 bu; flour, 250 bbls.
 Shipped—Wheat, 14,960 bu; corn, 880 bu; oats, 950 bu; barley, 800 bu; flax, 1240 hu; flour, 15 159 bbls. 1,240 bu; flour, 15,159 bbls.

THESE QUOTATIONS Are Furnished by JAMESON, HEVENER & CO.,

Commission Merchant St a.aul.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Union Stochvards.

Receipts - 2,500 hogs, 50 cattle, 804

Hogs-The market opened slow and weak. Receipts were the largest of the month, and packers bid 15c lower, bulk being weighed up after dinner at \$4.95 @5.75. Quality fair. Representative

10	barco.							
3614	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price
24	178	230	160	\$5 05	126	2:5	40	\$5 00
231/2	66	238	80	5 00	22	180	40	5 00
50	56	223		5 65	48	316	240	5 0)
214	68	238 .	80	5 05	50	262	160	5 00
51/2	64	232	46	5 05	34	187		5 05
1	40	246	40	5 10	57	305	40	5 05
1 6	58	238	40	5 05		231	80	5 05
	75	228	120	5 05		235		5 05
	57	234		5 05		162		5 05
1.4.18	59	274		5 05		218	89	5 05
	170	226	80	5 05	71	215	8)	50
ent	25	248	120	5 10		210	160	5 05
	52	266		5 05	37	200		5 10
	17	252	30		45	223		5 10
39	27	215	80	4 95		220		5 10
)6	74	201		8 (0	62	243	40	5 15
11/2	24	257		5 09				0.0
3)	C		-Stead			ainto		mak
1515		norb +	oural	13.	nec	erpts	were	
073%							Good	
16	11101	AL TOP	0000	2315	aira	** *** **	Fr atres	ALT

for good butcher stuff, stocker and feeders.

#### Representative Sales-

10 cows....1,110 2.66 8 steers.... 671 2.35 2 cows....1,215 2.05 2 steers....1,100 3.0? Sheep-Steady.

### copy of which I enclose. "I endeavored to have him call on the same afternoon, but he could not be found. On the following morning, Mr. Mills, whom I asked to find htm, saw Chicago. him at about 10 o'clock and he said tha CHICAGO, Jan. 13.-Cattle- Receipte he would come immediately to see me

 (2.130, 300 metric and a full full, common to fair, extra, \$2.20(2.70; good to choice, \$2.70(3.60; rye flour steady; sales, 650 barrels; superfine, \$2.70(2.85; fancy, \$2.85(2; buck wheat flour easier, \$2.25(2; 0) Buck wheat nominal. Commeal full; yellow Western, \$2.25(2.75; brandur), and the second state fail. ywine, \$2.70. Rye nominal. Barley dull; No.2Milwaukee,65@66c;two-rowedstate, 12@63c. Barley malt dull; Western, 5680c; Canala, 90695c; six-rowed, 80 285c. Wheat-Receipts, 3,300 bu; ex-orts, none; sales, 455,000 bu futures, 113,000 bu spot; spot market easier; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 66%c; afloat, 67%c; f. o. b., 67%c; No. 1 northern. 1%c; options dull and weak on local iquidation and unfavorable estimates on the visible, closing dull at  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ %c net

New York Produce. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-Flour-Receipts New Forki, and the proof and the states, 20,200 bbls; exports, 7,700 bbls; sales, 3,000 pkgs; very dull, with buyer in different city mill, \$4.10@4.15; city mill clear, \$3.60@3.65; Minuesota patents, \$3.55@4.10; Minuesota bakers', \$2.30@ 4.60; winter patents, \$3.40@3.60; win