HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT SENDS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO CONGRESS.

President Dole's Reply to Minister Willis' Demands—Refuses to Recognize the President's Authority to Interfere—The Queen's First Answer to the Minister. Wanted Her Enemies' Heads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The president transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. The message transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence is as follows:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also sent copies of instructions sent on Jan. 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress. In my former message to congress I withheld dispatches No. 2, under date of Nov. 15, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of Oct. 4, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 2 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is hereby submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The last instructions to Mr. Willis referred to in the President's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated Saturday. They are sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the telegram to Mr. Willis by the steamer Mariposa, which sailed yesterday.

The dispatches merely recite the fact that the administration is satisfied with the way in which the minister has carried out his instructions.

The last dispatch received from Minister Willis, including President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government, is as follows:

PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.

Refuses to Recognize the President's Right to Interfere.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893, 12 M.

SIR: President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour (midnight) the answer of the provisional government declining, for reasons therein stated, to accept the decision of the president of the United States, a copy of which is here enclosed. * * * * * I will on Tuesday acknowledge the receipt of the answer of the provisional government notifying it that the president of the United States will be informed thereof, and that no further steps will be taken by me until I shall have heard from him. I shall deliver a similar communication to the queen. The very great excitement prevailing here and the peculiar conditions surrounding this people prompt the above course, which I trust will meet with the approbation of the president and of yourself.

I have, etc., ALBERT S. WILLIS.

President Dole's reply to the United States minister's demand is as follows:

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893.

SIR: Your excellency's communication of Dec. 19, announcing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring also to the domestic affairs of this island, has had the consideration of the government. While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months.

While we accept the decision of the president of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject.

We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred only by the act of this government and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government.

The treaties between the two countries confer no right of interference. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the president of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information upon this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentence:

"She, the ex-queen, was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the president of the United States. The queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the president when informed of what had occurred to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands."

As to the ex-queen's notice of her appeal to the United States, it was a matter of indifference to us. Such an appeal could not have been prevented, as the mail service was in operation as usual. That such a notice and our receipt of it without comment should be made a foundation of a claim that would have submitted our right to exist as a government to the United States had never occurred to us until suggested to us by your government.

The protest of the ex-queen, already published, is here quoted, and Mr. Dole then proceeds:

You may not be aware that such is the fact, that at no time until the present action of the claim of the president of the United States of his right to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, by you on Dec. 18, 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 Hawaiian question had we any reliable intimation of such a policy.

In view, therefore, of all the facts in relation to the question of the president's authority to interfere, and concerning which the members of the executive were actors and eyewitnesses, I am able to assure your excellency that by no action of this government on Jan. 17 last or since that time has authority devolved upon the president of the United States to interfere in the international affairs of that country through any conscious act or expression of this government with such an intention.

You state in your communication: "After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's reports the president is satisfied that the movement against the queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representatives of this government at Honolulu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in the effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by force a new government in its place; that he kept his promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on Jan. 16, 1893, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day, when it was not in a position to defend itself, and the constitutional government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed."

My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the provisional government, that government is not responsible for their wrongdoing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States government and its officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the international affairs of this government.

Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American government made itself responsible to the queen, which it is alleged, lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case it is a matter for the American government and her to settle between themselves. The government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States government, and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-queen.

I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands respectfully and unhesitatingly decline to entertain the proposition of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen.

This matter is made not only upon the grounds named herein, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commission we hold; who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial and whose will is the only existing authority we recognize. We cannot betray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which in the course of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of this island.

With assurances of the highest consideration, I have, etc., etc.,

SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, Albert S. Willis, United States Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary.

WANTED THEIR HEADS.

The Queen Only Agreed to Grant Amnesty Under Pressure.

The dispatch from Minister Willis of Nov. 16, withheld by the president from the enclosure with his message of Dec. 18, and included with this, refers to an interview between Minister Willis and the queen in which the latter refused to agree to the conditions proposed by the president that amnesty be granted the members of the provisional government and others instrumental in her overthrow. The minister gives the conversation in detail, and continues:

I then asked her: "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the provisional government or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?

She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decision would be as the law directs, that such persons be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government."

HORNBLOWER REJECTED.

Confirmation Withheld by the Senate After a Long Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate, after a contest of more than six hours, rejected the nomination of W. B. Hornblower of New York, as associate justice of the supreme court, by a vote of 30 to 24. A great deal of interest was manifested in the case.

The principal speeches were made by Senator Hill against and by Senator Vilas of Wisconsin in favor of confirmation.

Mr. Hill did not attack the personal character of the nominee, but reviewed the history of his practice in New York, and claimed that the record was enough

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

to convince him and a majority of the unfitness of Mr. Hornblower for the place to which he had been appointed. While he did not charge that the practice of Mr. Hornblower was not entirely respectable, he asserted that it was not of a character to justify the president in selecting him for this office in the face of the fact that there are so many lawyers of established reputation to whom the position might have been tendered. He also asserted that while the appointment had been made from New York, neither of the New York senators had been consulted in making it, and he evidently desired that it should be understood that he regarded it as a personal selection of the president.

An effort to remove the injunction of secrecy from the detailed vote failed and only the announcement of the result was made.

Big Real Estate Deal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—One of the largest real estate deals ever consummated has just been effected between the state of Florida on the one hand and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land company. This was the final transfer to the company of 3,136 square miles—2,000,000 acres of rich land in the very heart of the semi-tropical region of Florida. This transfer was in fulfillment of a contract entered into between the state and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, the president of the company, in January, 1881.

State Workingmen In Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The State Workingmen's assembly began its sessions in this city and will continue for three days. The first session was brief and consisted of appointing a committee on credentials. In his address President Philips urged the necessity of taking steps to bring about the amalgamation of the present existing labor organizations, holding that the division tends to prevent labor from securing the legislation necessary for its protection and welfare.

Elks to Meet at Jamestown.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Grand Exalted Ruler Apperly of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has directed Grand Secretary Allen G. Meyers of this city to issue a call for a meeting of the Grand Lodge at Jamestown, N. Y., June 18.

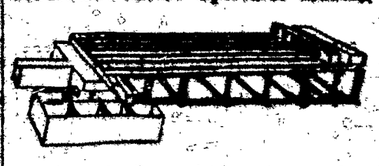
WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

INTERESTING CHAT ABOUT SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

An Improved Concentrator for Use in Milling Metals—A New Wheel for Velocipedes — Convenient Reading Stand—Chemical Discoveries.

An Improved Concentrator.

This is an apparatus of simple and durable construction, designed to save the precious metals and the floured quicksilver passing with the tailings discharged from the mill. At the upper end of a slightly inclined table of suitable length is a receiving tank or receptacle having in its front side gates through which the tailings are discharged into channels on the top of the table, each channel having its bottom covered in the upper part with a coarse mesh fabric, such as jute, a fabric of finer mesh, such as canvas, being used near the lower end of the table. At the lower end of each channel are two valved apertures leading



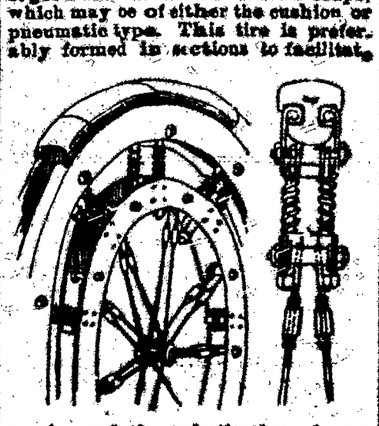
into two transverse channels, the first one of which discharges into a tank connected by overflows with a series of tanks, the last one of which discharges into a waste chute. The second transverse channel discharges into a tank for receiving the lighter second grade concentrates. At the lower end of the table is a tailing box, a chute from which carries off the refuse sand and water. In front of the receiving box, near the upper end of the table, is a water distributing box, supplied from any suitable source, and having gates through which the water is permitted to flow as desired into the respective channels. In operation, the tailings are allowed to flow down the channels until they are well distributed over the table, when the gates of the water box are opened one at a time and sufficient water passed through to carry off the sand only, the attendant sweeping the channel for a portion of its length with an ordinary mill broom. The valve of the lower traverse channel is then opened, the water supply increased, and the sweeping resumed, when the lighter or second class concentrates are carried off to their tank, the finer fabric at the lower end of the table not detaining them. The valve communicating with this tank being closed, and the other one opened, the sweeping is continued and the heavier concentrates are carried in the same way to the first of the series of overflow tanks, each channel being swept in a similar manner.

French Railroads.

The new plan for railroads brought forward in France is the subject of much comment. The system aims to combine the features of greatest value in electric and steam motors for railway lines—a system which, as claimed in the account given, can be adopted anywhere without change of track or rolling stock. The electric current is to drive the wheels, but is not to be conveyed from stationary machines along the line, and is generated on the train, the locomotive being simply a travelling electric plant. A steam engine at the rear of the locomotive works the generating dynamo, this furnishing current to a small motor placed on each axle of the locomotive, and, also, when it is desirable to extend the system further, to a motor on each axle of the cars. The absurdity of converting the steam into electricity before using the power is declared to be only apparent; and the double loss in thus using the energy of the fuel is more than offset by the gain in applying rotary power direct to the axles, avoiding slipping of the rails, and making unnecessary the connecting rods, cranks and wheels, whose jar and friction absorb a great part of the motive force. The new locomotive is said to give exact regulation of power and an increase of speed per hour, 56 to 62 miles, without change of roadbed.

An Improved Wheel for Velocipedes, Etc.

The illustration represents, in perspective and cross section, a wheel designed to be strong and durable while also well adapted to promote smooth riding. The improvement has been patented by Jules Roussat of Paris, France. The rim of the wheel consists of two side plates held a proper distance apart by short bolts or rods, and inclosing between their outer edges a band or tire of double T shape, which may be of either the cushion or pneumatic type. This tire is preferably formed in sections to facilitate



repairs and the substitution of new sections. Rods surrounded by spiral springs and having a sliding connection with the outer rim are also connected with the plates of an internal concentric rim through sleeves riveted upon the inside of the latter, to allow for a limited degree of bending or compression upon the external rim. The metal spokes are each formed of a pair of rods secured at their inner ends to the hub in the ordinary manner, but their connection with the inner rim is through oppositely threaded sleeves or nuts, operating as turnbuckles, in the opposite ends of which are screwed short rods or stems connected with the rim, whereby the spokes may be readily tightened by turning the sleeve.

Marine Engines for Land Service.

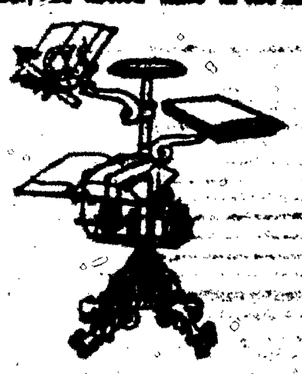
An interesting departure in engineering is the introduction of marine engines for land service, and the plan is commended by an engineering authority as the Age of Steel. One of the great electric illuminating companies, it appears, has adopted them in its work, and concerning their economy in respect to space and power it is reported that the land engine takes up some ten times as much space as a marine engine and the marine quadruple-expansion engine has ten times the heating surface of the land engine. Further, the new quadruplex two-crank expansion engine is twice as powerful as the triple-expansion three-crank engine, occupies also, 30 per cent less room, and carries regularly 210 pounds of steam; the land engine carries only 80 or 90 pounds of steam, and gets one horse-power out of from four to ten pounds of anthracite coal, while the quadruple-expansion marine engine develops one horse-power out of one and a quarter pounds of Welsh coal; that is according to these data, the land engine requires from two to four times as much coal as the marine engine to produce the same power.

Waterproofing Cotton.

The processes commonly resorted to for imparting a waterproof quality to cotton cloth have proved only partially successful, besides being somewhat complicated and troublesome. The latest and most effective process, as recently described, is claimed to be free from these objections, further experiments and concessions, mainly, in first drying the fabric thoroughly in a hot heat and then spreading it lightly over a smooth surface. With a brush this is painted over with a thin coat of boiled oil, which, after having become perfectly dry, is treated to a second coat—and a third if necessary—plenty of time being allowed between each for the effect of the operation on the fabric to become perfect. After the last coat has been applied, if the surface remains sticky, a mixture of one fourth pound of shellac to a pint of water gently heated until near the boiling point, adding to this a small quantity of liquid ammonia, is painted over the surface. For a yellow waterproof, yellow ochre is employed, and for a black cloth lampblack is found serviceable. The coloring matter, it is said, can be used in mixture with the shellac.

A Convenient Reading Stand.

The improved stand shown in the illustration has two reading desks—the top one readily adjustable to hold a book inclined in any desired position, either upward or downward, to accommodate one reclining on a sofa or sitting upright, while the other desk may be used to hold a reference volume, or for writing, to any of the convenient uses to which a specialist is being held. The stand also supports, lower down upon its standard, a case or rack for the reception of books and magazines, and a novel form of dictionary holder, the dotted lines in the illus-



tration representing the dictionary in closed position in the holder. By pulling up on a handle of the holder it rises and opens out to hold the dictionary in position for reference, as shown in full lines, the book being closed and returned to its place at the side of the standard with equal facility. At the upper end of the standard is a table which may be used to support a lamp, and the two reading desks are supported by brackets sliding upon the standard and readily adjustable at any desired height thereon. Upon an extension of the upper bracket is a special construction of clamping and adjusting mechanism whereby a book may be readily held open, in the most convenient position for perusal, whether one is standing, sitting or lying down. Either one of the desks may be adjusted independently of the other.

Preserving Pictures.

The preservation of pictures has now become in London, it would seem, as the result of some very ingenious experiments, a regular scientific proceeding, if the accounts given can be relied upon. It is simply placing the surface of the picture, be it of canvas or paper, in a vacuum, thus protecting it from the usual atmospheric action which is so deteriorating. In carrying out this plan the picture is enclosed in a metal frame or case, covering the back and sides, and projecting from the sides like an ordinary frame. In the edges of this case a plate of glass is inserted, just as an ordinary frame, and hermetically sealed to the metal. The air is then withdrawn from between the surface of the picture and the glass, and thus the picture is in a vacuum. It is asserted that the effect of this plan is to completely protect pictures from the action of dampness, air, gases and other causes that operate to destroy paintings exposed or framed in the ordinary way.

Women Whist Players.

San Francisco women excel in whist playing. There is probably no city in the country which has taken to the game so much as the Californian metropolis. At the recent congress held there women were present for the first time as members of various clubs, and a woman, Mrs. Henry Kuhn of the San Francisco Whist club, was elected financial secretary of the congress. One of the most prominent male whist players has a weekly "ladies' night," to which all lady players are welcome.

Princess Maud.

No one among the younger members of the English royal family takes a greater delight in assuming an alias than Princess Maud of Wales, who, when she has finished her stay in Scotland, is hoping to pay her annual visit to her late governess, now married and living in Devonshire. While she goes there she insists upon being called "Miss Mills," and upon being treated as a member of the family, she will have no ceremony [illegible]

MEN AND WOMEN.

A Pittsburg [illegible] cents for eating peanuts in a [illegible] car.

Mrs. Samuel Bennett, of [illegible], Va., gave birth to her [illegible] child a few days ago. All the children are alive.

The cross-bill of a resident of [illegible], Wash., in his wife's divorce complaint, alleges that she painted her hair and whiskers out.

Lady Florence Dixie declares that she knows three women disguised as men, one of whom is a ship captain and the others are [illegible].

Vice-President Stevenson [illegible] the cable cars on Pennsylvania [illegible] to a carriage in going to the [illegible] and returning to his home.

An Oregon [illegible] stray cats. [illegible] such action should be prohibited.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The original Sabine [illegible] Quincy, Mass., the "[illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[