

USES THE MINISTER

Hawaii's Queen Makes Charges Against Stevens.

WILTSE'S PART IN THE REVOLT

...that by an 'Undue Display of Force He Compelled Queen Liliuokalani to Abrogate Her Representative Government on the Way to Washington to Demand Redress—Sentiment at the Capital Favorable to Annexation—Foreign Press Comments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Hawaii's revolution may prove a more serious peril to the United States than has been feared.

Liliuokalani insists that she yielded to the revolutionists in Honolulu, and to the superior force of the United States, and she charges that the American Minister, John L. Stevens, "caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared he would support a new government."

These charges were made by the Queen in a proclamation which she issued after dictating the throne.

Force is given to the Queen's protest by the haste with which United States Minister Stevens "recognized" the provisional government which the revolutionists had established, and the resentment of the Queen is probably due to the formal notice of recognition which the Minister issued.

On the ship which brought over the commissioners of the provisional government who are empowered to negotiate a treaty for annexation to the United States came representatives of the deposed Queen.

Their mission is to demand that the United States undo the alleged work of Minister Stevens in assisting in the deposal of the Queen, and when the commissioners reach Washington they will probably be confronted by the representatives of the Queen with charges that undue influence was used against her.

Unofficial advice received regarding the part taken in the revolution by Capt. Wiltse, of the cruiser Boston, and the American marines have caused a big stir among naval officers here.

The reports come from eye witnesses of the revolution, who forwarded them by the steamer Claudine, on which the commissioners reached San Francisco.

They indicate the possibility of international complications, which may prove as important as the problem of the annexation of Hawaii.

According to these reports, Capt. Wiltse had been in constant communication with the leaders of the annexation faction in Hawaii, and had given assurance that the whole strength of his ship's party could be relied upon to carry through the projects of establishing a provisional government in the interest of a union with the United States.

He lauded his marines, these reports state against the combined protests of the representatives of all the foreign powers residing in Honolulu, and surrounding the Queen's palace, made such a show of force that the Queen, upon being informed by Minister Stevens that the provisional government had been generally recognized, saw no alternative but to abdicate.

Before the Commissioners left for the East last night, Mr. Thurston said that if the United States would not agree to annex Hawaii, a similar proposition would be made to Great Britain.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Programme for the Week in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The most notable event of the week in Congress will probably be the disposition of the Anti-Option bill in the Senate. By agreement the final vote upon the bill will be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. It will then in all probability be sent back to the House with its many amendments, an entirely different measure from the original Hatch bill as passed by that body.

The first two of the regular annual appropriation bills are now on the calendar of the Senate—the Army bill and the Fortifications bill—and it is expected that the District of Columbia Appropriation bill will be added to the list early in the week.

It is also the expectation of the managers to call up the Cullom bill making amendments to the Interstate Commerce laws to meet recent judicial decision. As introduced, this bill contained the important "pooling" clause, which was afterwards cut by the committee on a very close vote, and it is possible that an effort will be made when the bill is under consideration in the Senate to restore this provision to the bill.

The House leaders intend to keep at work on the Appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business. As soon as the Sundry Civil bill is passed, the General Efficiency, the Consular and Diplomatic, the Military Academy, the Pension and the Postoffice Appropriation bills, all of which are now on the calendar, will be taken up, probably in the order named, and sent over to the Senate.

There should not be much delay in passing the first three of these bills, unless an attempt to exploit the condition of the Treasury should involve the House in a general financial debate.

The Pension and Postoffice supply bills are quite likely to be the subjects of considerable discussion, owing to some radical changes in methods proposed by the former bill, and a heavy increase of appropriations proposed by the latter bill.

The passage of these bills will leave only three of the annual appropriation bills unacted on by the House. Two of these bills, the Indian and the Agricultural, are expected to be reported before the appropriation measures now on the calendar are out of the way. The Naval bill should follow close on their heels, its delay having been due to a desire to know the condition of the Treasury before recommending the construction of additional war vessels.

The special order for the Andrew Cato Banking and Silver Purchase Repeal bill, which the Committee has agreed to report, may be brought in during the week, but it is not intended to call it up until the morning of the day on which it is to go to creation. February 9, is that day, if all goes as planned.

CAPITAL SOCIAL EVENTS. They May Not Be Further Disturbed by Cause of Mr. Blaine's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Just what effect upon the official social life of the Capital Mr. Blaine's death will have has not been definitely decided. A meeting of the ladies of the Cabinet families will be held this afternoon to settle that question as far as it relates to them.

It is probable that a division of opinion will prevail. Some invitations have already been recalled, but Mr. Blaine had a decided repugnance to making any public demonstration of sorrow, and on two or three occasions in his career here, his house was opened when it would have been closed had the usual practice been followed.

Mrs. Blaine deplores any public recognition of her sorrow, and it may be that, in deference to her desire, the routine of social events will not be further disturbed.

FEARS FOR A STEAMSHIP. The City of Peking is Now Six Days Overdue.

IN OAK HILL CEMETERY

The Remains of James G. Blaine Interred With Simple Services.

HIGHEST NATIONAL OFFICERS PAY LAST TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

A Short Prayer at the House, Followed by a Brief Ceremony at the Church of the Covenant. A Great Outpouring of the Masses—The Funeral Strictly Private—Mr. Blaine's Will.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, in the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the "Red House," Rev. Dr. Tammis S. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, said the first prayer over the body of James G. Blaine.

There were present, besides the members of the family, President Harrison, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the delegation from Maine headed by Gov. Cleaves, a few intimate friends and the following, who acted as pall bearers: Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale of Maine and John T. Morgan of Alabama, Representatives Thomas B. Reed and C. A. Boutelle of Maine, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois and Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, John Hay of Washington, Joseph H. Manly of Maine, Almer F. Jenks of Brooklyn and P. V. P. Kly of Boston.

The body of the late ex-Secretary was removed yesterday afternoon and placed in the parlor, the windows of which open out upon Lafayette square, one of the most delightful spots in Washington. Across this plot of ground stands the State War, and Navy building, where the dead man achieved his latest triumph in statecraft and diplomacy.

The casket was almost buried under the mass of floral tributes which had been received, many of them from a distance. When the simple services at the house had been concluded, the casket was borne by the pallbearers to the hearse, and after the mourners had taken their seats in the carriages the cortege started for the Church of the Covenant.

The sidewalks were lined with rows of people, and in the vicinity of the church a vast concourse had gathered, desirous to pay by their presence a tribute of respect to the dead.

In the church flowers were banked along the railing of the gallery, palms were used around the pulpit and the chandeliers were hung with smilax. Everything was as cheerful as it could be made, as it was Mrs. Blaine's desire that the funeral in all its details should be precisely like that of the late Walker Blaine.

William F. Curtis had charge of the details at the church, and the following gentlemen acted as ushers: Capt. Alex. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N.; Francis B. Loring, Sevelton A. Brown, Robert S. Chilton, D. W. Stevens, of the Japanese Legation; Capt. A. C. Tyler, Clifford Richardson, Ward Thorne, Archibald Hopkins, Frank C. Partridge, Sidney Smith, Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Horace Washington, Andrew H. Allen and William Heywood.

The mourners entered the church to the music of a funeral march played by Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-in-law. The casket was placed near the chancel.

The first eight rows of seats in the church were set aside for the family, the relatives, and the pallbearers. Behind them, in order, were seated the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Speaker Crisp, and the members of the Supreme Court, with their families.

In the rear of these were the Senators and Representatives. Owing to the limited room, it was impossible to make provision for their families.

On the south side of the church were seated the members of the various delegations, and on the north side personal friends who had received invitations. Notwithstanding the fact that the funeral was a private one the attendants upon the services were as truly national in their representative character as if a President were being buried.

The State of Maine sent a delegation headed by Gov. Cleaves; Massachusetts a delegation of five; the Union League club, of New York, sent 25 of its members to represent the organization, and the Union League club, of Philadelphia, 20. From various other points in Pennsylvania came several delegates of various societies and organizations. Altogether a hundred or more of these representatives were present.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE STRANGER.

"No one can tell."

"What our baby tries to say. She's just come down into our town. And they don't know Heaven-talk out our way."

—Philander Johnson in Wide Awake.

AN HONEST BOY.

A crowd of children were gathered around an accordion grinder and a bright little monkey.

Alfred said to his little brother: "Here, Dick, give this nut to the monkey."

"Give me another, Alfred, it's bad," said little Dick.

"Bad?" laughed Alfred, "you don't suppose that makes any difference, do you?"

"Yes, it makes a difference to me!" answered little Dick indignantly, throwing the nut away, "for I won't cheat even a monkey!"

That boy was honest. —New York Observer.

QUESTIONING THE CUCKOO.

"In Denmark," said Augustus H. Schneider of San Antonio, Texas, at the Lindell, "when the voice of the cuckoo is heard in the woods in the springtime all the boys and girls kiss their hands and ask: 'When, cuckoo, when shall I be married?' The old folks, wearied with disease and age, inquire: 'Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be released from this world's care?' And the bird continues to sing 'cuckoo' as many times as years will elapse before the objects of these desires come to pass. And as some old people live to become advanced in years, and many of the girls die old maids and the boys find bachelor's graves, the poor cuckoo has so much to do in answering the questions put to her that she has no time to make her nest, but lays her eggs in that of the hedge sparrow or the linnet that make the same territory their home."

[S. Louis Republic.]

BEHIND THE SCENES.

John Tillar, a farmer living in the country several miles distant, relates a curious story concerning the friendship existing between a cat and a rat, says an Arkansas special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

About six months ago he first observed the rat in company with a large toment belonging to him, but he cannot say as to how the strange relationship existing between them was brought about. At first the rat obtained entering the house with the cat. However, it was not long before its apparent shyness was overcome.

Soon they became inseparable. They ate, slept and went about the premises together. The family, under the circumstances, regarded the rat with a friendly feeling. The rat was virtually struck a bonanza, and is just as much at home with all the members of the Tillar household as its feline benefactor.

In the day time these strange friends occupy a rug on the porch together, enjoying the bright sunshine and pleasant breeze, while at night they prowl instinctively about the premises in search of prey. Mr. Tillar is enthusiastic about his pets, and relates many interesting things regarding them.

AT 6:30 O'CLOCK, WHEN THE NEAREST LAND WAS STILL SIX MILES OFF, A SQUALL SWAM THE INCREASE AND DROWNED ALL ON BOARD EXCEPT BROCK.

From the way that flood tide was beating off-shore it soon became evident to the man in the water that if he ever did manage to reach the land alive he would have to swim about 15 miles in a roundabout way. A swell sea drove him out over Cross Sand Ridge before the 9 o'clock bell tolled at St. Nicholas' Gate, and it was a long two hours and a half later before the nearly exhausted swimmer caught sight of the bell and light buoys themselves.

It was now nearly midnight and Brock had been in the chilly water about five hours. Within the next hour he sighted a vessel at anchor, and by an almost superhuman effort managed to get within about 200 yards, when he hailed the look-out. A boat was immediately lowered and the half-drowned man taken on board. The vessel proved to be the Betsy of Sunderland and her place of anchorage about 167 miles from where the Increase capsized. Thus it was proved that Brock had made the remarkable distance of nearly seventeen miles in seven and a half hours on that chilly October night.

The Weight of a Thought.

A wonderful story comes to us all the way from Rome—indeed, it is such a remarkable and dignified tale that I was just on the point of opening this "note" with the announcement that "a most extraordinary narrative had been wafted to us from the 'City of Seven Hills.'"

A scientific journal of high repute is authority for the statement that Professor Maso, the Roman physiologist, has invented a machine which will actually give the weight of a thought. To quote from the account mentioned: Professor Maso showed by experiment that the effort of thinking causes a rush of blood to the brain, the blood-rush varying in intensity according to the thought. He placed a man in the machine, which was so delicately balanced that the rush of blood turned the scale. The Professor says that when the subject is sleeping, the thoughts or visions which come to him in his dreams are sufficient to cause the head to sink below the feet, and that the same takes place when the subject is disturbed by a slight sound.

He further declares that the balance will indicate when a person is reading Italian and when Greek, the greater mental exertion required for Greek producing a more profuse rush of blood to the head. —[St. Louis Republic.]

Most Famous of English Clubs.

The most famous of all the unique clubs—the Thirtion Club, the original one of the world, founded in this city eleven years ago this month and on the thirtieth day. It was organized to combat supposition of all injurious kinds and more particularly those superstitions connected with thirteen persons, thirteen persons sitting at table, and Friday, sixth day of the week, called "hangman's day." It started with thirteen members, who sat together at dinner every month for three months before one of them died. The oldest living member of the original thirteen is over ninety years of age and hale and hearty.

The club now numbers 1,300 members and they dine thirteen at each table five times each year, the annual dinner being held on the 13th day of January, the anniversary of the founding of the club. Singularly, this year the 13th occurred on Friday. Through their instrumentality, principally, if not entirely, the hanging day in almost every State has been varied, so that now it seldom occurs on the sixth day of the week, and thus the onus has been taken from the once considered unlucky day. —[New York Times.]

To Start a Snail-Farm.

The raising of snails for food purposes is an industry that may be introduced into Wisconsin in the near future, and the snail-farm that may be established is undoubtedly the first one to be located on American soil.

Captain Pius Dreher, of Milwaukee, has just imported an invoice of 5,000 of this variety directly from Hamburg, Germany, and it is he who is largely interested in the plan to establish a snail-farm at Muskego Lake, near Waukesha. A part of the invoice of snails will be kept to be planted on the farm as an experiment. Captain Dreher has interested several others in the deal and they intend to give the farm a fair trial.

The snail used for food is unlike the ordinary variety, being much larger. It is imported in the shell in which it has hermetically sealed itself. The shell is over an inch in diameter. The present importation is the first into Milwaukee this year, although Captain Dreher has imported them in previous years and served them at special feasts. —[Milwaukee Journal.]

A Unique Offering.

The patience and skill shown by native artificers in foreign lands in the construction, so to speak, of certain feather cloaks, of which it is said but three are in existence, and these destined only for royal shoulders, have often been matters of surprise. But now a far western sister will present at the great coming Exposition an opera cloak made of carefully selected prairie-chicken plumage, using only certain delicate feathers, of which only five or six can be furnished by one bird; these are sewed upon a foundation one by one, and so nicely overlapping as to present a singularly rich surface.

This remarkable shoulder wrap will be about five feet in length and is bordered by South Dakota otter fur. This piece of home-made handicraft will, it is said, represent ten years of unflagging industry. —[Harper's Bazar.]