Year Dish.

of cabobs In Turkish affact eaten as we this country a cabob and price of this way of many this way of many this way of many the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of trans meat, onion, Wrap the ske bake two hos skewer and fa-little Turk

CUSES THE MINISTER

wali's Queen Makes Charges Against Stevens.

PT. WILTSE'S PART IN THE REVOLT

imed that by an Undue Display of the Compelled Queen Lilluoka ni to Abdicate - Her Representative ow on the Way to Washington to Deand Redress -Sentiment at the Capita everable to Annexation - Foreign vst Comment.

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30. — Hawaii' may prove a more seriou ir to the United States than has been ected.

dinokalani insists that she yielded to the revolutionists in Honolulu, to the superior force of the United less, and she charges that the Ameri-Minister, John L. Stevens, "caused and States troops to be landed at olulu and declared he would support new government."
These charges were made by the Queen

a proclamation which she issued after

dicating the throne, dicating the throne, force is given to the Queen's protest the haste with which United States inster Stevens "recognized" the proonal government which the revolu-ust had established, and the resentnst of the Queen is probably due to formal notice of recognition which

Minister issued.
On the ship which brought over the amissioners of the provisional governation and are empowered to negatiate a cary for annexation to the United these came representatives of the desired them.

od Queen, heir mission is to demand that the ted States undo the alleged work of ister Stevens in assisting in the de-mement of the Queen, and when the unissioners reach Washington they ministeners reach Washington they probably be confronted by the represatives of the Queen with charges that mo influence was used against her.

in probably be confronted by the reprematrixes of the Queen with charges that
indo influence was used against her.
Unofficial advices received regarding
in part token in the revolution by Capt.
Itios, of the cruiser Boston, and the
marican marines have caused a big
mry among naval officers here.
The reports come from eye witnesses of
he revolution, who forwarded them by
he stemaer Claudine, on which the com
insamers reached San Francisco.
They indicate the possibility of interational complications, which may prove
se important as the problem of the an
exation of Hawaii.

According to these reports, Capt. Wiltse
had been in constant communication
of the leaders of the ameration fac
including to these reports of establishing a
constant the whole strength of his ship's
arty could be relied upon to carry
hrough the projects of establishing a
covisional government in the interest
of a milo: with the United States.
He handed his marines, these reports
are against the combined protests of
his representatives of all the foreign
owers residing in Honolulu, and surconding the Queen's palace, made such
show of force that the Queen, upon
being intermed by Minister Stevens that
the provisional government had been genreally recognized, saw no alternative but
o abdicate.

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

'Unomissioner Carter said:

'The object of our visit to Washington
to have the United States take possesson of the Hawaiian Islands; we want to
join the Union. Not as a State, however,
but under a Territorial district form of
government.

"A government like that of the District
of Solumbia with the addition of a gov-

government like that of the District To government like that of the District Solumbia with the addition of a governor appointed by the President is prevable for many reasons. There is such large number of Chinese and other cap laborers on the islands who caunot trusted to vote intelligently that if niversal suffrage were declared, the litter, who represent almost the entire wasted to vote intelligently that it wiversal suffrage were declared, the hites, who represent almost the entire siness interests of the country, would out-voted and powerless. An entire waystem of government must be built and the only way is to have the United ates take charge. 19

is and the only way is to have the United States take charge."

"If the United States Government should refuse to annex the island do you bink that Great Britain would step in and take possesion?" was asked.

"That question I cannot answer, but his I do know. The Queen is strongly a favor of British rule and if allowed would, I have no doubt, apply to Great Strain for protection. Why was the British flovernment the only one of the pawers represented in Hoholutu that did at treognize the provisional government."

the Admiral Skerritt aboard, left Mare-land Navy Yard yesterday and pro-celed direct to sea, on her way to Hono-

ulu.
The Ranger is expected to leave the yard at any moment and the Adams will eave there to-morrow.

JAMES SMITH SENATOR. overnor Werts Refuses to Curtail Mayo Wanser's Power.

TRENTON, Jan. 26 .- The New Jersey gislature in erday formally declared James Smith of Essex, Senator to represent Ne bey in the Congress of the United

orsey in the Congress of the United States for six years from March 4, 1898. The practical settling of the matter by the caneus last week robbed the event of all interest and the meeting was devoid of all excitement. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Smith held a reception in the Governor's public room and received the congratulations of the Legisters and the Public Research of the Congratulations of the Legisters and the public room and received the congratulations of the Legisters and the public room and received the congratulations of the Legisters and the public room of the Legisters and the legisters and the legisters and the legisters and the legisters are the legisters and the legisters and the legisters are the legisters and the legisters are the legisters and the legisters and the legisters are the legisters are the legisters and the legisters are the legisters and the legisters are the legisters and the legisters are t

IN SENATE AND HOUSE. mmme for the Week in Both Branche

of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The most notaable 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 ap The first two of the regular annual ap propriation bills are now on the calendar of the Senate—the Army bill and the Forti-fications bill—and it is expected that the District of Columbia Appropriation bill will be added to the list early in the

It is also the expectation of the mana gers to call up the Callom bill making amendments to the Interstate Commerce laws to meet recent judicial decision. As introduced, this bill contained the im-

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 efforr 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 Deficiency, 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 Trensury 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 to 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 Navabill should follow close on their hels, its flay 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 breight in during the week but it is not intended to call it up until the morning of the day on which it is to ge into cruestion. February 9, o that the fight is off for many 1.

CAPITAL SOCIAL EVERITS hoy May Not be Further Disturbed Bacause of Mr. Blaine's Beath

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 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 It is probable that a division of spinols 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 dis

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

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Uneasiness over the steamer City of Peking has changed to alarm among the friends of changed to attain another years and the from Hong Kong and Yokohama last Tuesday. Allowing that she took the longer southern route, she ought to have been here Friday. She is now six days overdue, and it is certain some accident has betaller her.

fallen her.

Her commander, Capt. Searle, is one of the Pacific Mail's most careful captains, and never takes any risk. She is one of the strongest boats of the China line, and has been very free from accidents.

Col. Grover's Sudden Death.

Col. Grover's Sudden Death.
Chicago, Jan. 30.—Col. George E.
Grover, the representative of the British
Royal Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition, and superintendent of
the construction of the Victoria house,
was found dead in his bed at the Virginis
hotel yesterday morning. It was found
that Col. Grover's death had been caused
by heart disease, and shat life had been
extinct for several hours. The remains
will be taken to England.

Typhus at New Haven.

Typhus at New Haven.

New Haven, Jan. 30.—After a period of observation extending over nearly a week, the physicians at the New Haven hospital have decided that Richard Van Wycle is suffering from true typhus fever. This conclusion was reached yesterday, and the patient was this morning taken to the pest house at Springside Farm.

One of Gov. Morris' Appointees Insanc One of Got. And the Market Barren Bar itary company of the State.

HAZLETON, Pa. Jan. 30.—Rufus Robinson, who was shot at therwale on Monday into the death of the hopital here from the districts of his wounds. His markers, Themes Brown, was experted to Hagners Falls on Friday. The shooting was the result of a dispute over cards.

IN OAK HILL CEMETERY

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

HIGHEST NATIONAL OFFICERS PAY LAST TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

1 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 It o'clock this morning, in the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the "Red House," Rev. Dr. Teunis 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 flov. Cleaves, a few intimate friends and the following, who acted as pall bearers: Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale

Senators, who acted as pair bearers:
Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale
of Maine and John T. Morgan of Alabama,
Representatives Fhomas B. Reed and C.
A. Boutelle of Maine, Robert R. Hitt of
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. Manley of Maine, Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn
and P. V. P. Ely of Boston.

The body of the late ex-Secretary was
removed yesterday afternion 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 larest triumphs in starecraft 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

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 siderally were lined with rows of

Church of the Covenant.

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

In the church flowers were banked along the reling of the galler, palms were used around the relipit and the chandeliers were hung with suilax. 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 Ruine.

be precisely like that of the late Walter Blaine.

William E Curtis had charge of the details at the church, and the following gentlemen acted as ushers:
(apt. Alex. Rodgers, U. S. A.: Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N.; Francis B. Loring, Sevellon 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

and William Heywood.

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

the music of a funeral march played by Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-inlaw. The casket was placed near the chancel.

2 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 scated 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.

Personal friends to the number of 66 from various sparts of the country were in attendance. Mrs. Garfield was there, and others from cities as widely separated as Portland and Omaha.

The same simplicity that had marked the services at the house characterized those at the church. The ceremonies consisted of the reading of the Presbyterian burial ritual by Dr. Hamlin, and a fervent prayer. At intervals the tones of theorgan, soft and solemn, stole gently through the edifice. The scene was most impressive and the congregation was visibly noved. through the edifice. The scene was most impressive and the congregation was

rispressive and the congregation was visibly moved.

At the conclusion of the services the cortege proceeded to Oak Hill cemetery, where, after a short prayer by Dr. Hamlin, all that was mortal of James G. Blaine was laid in the bosom of mother

earth.

The burial spot is one of the prettiest in the capital. The ground is sloping, and extends from the top of a hill to the frozen waters of Rock Creek far below.

Trees abound, most of them older than the city itself. By the side of the grave is the grave of Walker Blaine, the dead statesman's favorite son, and next to it is the grave of Walker's sister, Mrs. Coppinger,

pinger,

In front and beyond is another hill.

Houses of tasteful architecture grace it,
and at the top a broad road circles toward
a bridge which apana the creek far to the

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE STRANGER. "No one can tell," Said little Nell, 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 but to the mou-

key."
"Give me another, Aifred, it's bad,"

"Give me another, Attred, it's mad, 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 Ob-

QUESTIONING THE CUCKOO

QUESTIONING THE CUCKOO.

"In Denmark," said Augustus II. 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 clapse 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 muich to do in answering the questions put to her that she has no 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 linner that make the same territory their home. [S, Louis Republic.]

BECAME "PARIS

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 month rago be first observed the rat in company with a large tomeat belonging to him, but he cannot say as to how the strange relationship existing between them was brought about. At first the latter frained entering the boars with the cest. However, it was not long with the cest. However, it was not long with the cat. However, it was not long before its apparent shape a way over ome

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 has 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.

HOW A BEAR LEARNED TO WALK.

Mr. and Mrs. Bear had just finished breakfast when Mr. Bear said to Mrs. Bear: "My dear, it really is quite time that dear baby learned to walk!"
"Do you think that his legs are strong enough?" asked Mrs. Bear anxiously, for she was a careful mother.

e was a careful mother. "Stand him up and try," said his

"Stand him up and try," said his father.

So Baby Bear was gently lifted upon his hind legs and coaxed to toddle backwards and forwards between his two proud parents, whilst Mr. Bear sat up and hugged his toes with a broad grin of delight upon his fatherly countenance, and Mrs. Bear sang this song, and held out her paws to catch her darling whenever he seemed to be growing tired and inclined to drop down on all fours again.

Come to mc, darling, copie to mamma! Hold up your shaggy he, d, just like papa; Turn out your baby feet, stretch out your

paws, Then " mother will polish and marpen your

And the old Father Bear joined in with his deep, gruff voice:

Yes, walk to your mammy, and then you will see What lovely sweet honey you will get for your tea!

So the jing Baby Bear toddled bravely along until he was so ared out that he fell asleep, and dreamed of honeycombs and all the delicious things he would go out into the woods to seek when he, too eat, strong, shaggy bear like his dear old father and mother. -[St Louis Republic.

A VERY LONG SWIM, INDRED.

A VERY LONG SWIM, INDRED.

The longest swim ever made without the aid of artificial help, such as life preservers, life suits, etc., was made by Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth, (England) beachman, on the night of October 14, 1835. On the afternoon of the 14th Brock had noticed a ship at sea signaling for a pilot. He, in company with nine other seamen, started for the vessel in the yawl Increase. At 4 o'clock they came up alongside the ship, which proved to be the Spanish brig Paquette de Bilbos.

proved to be the Spanish brig Paquette de Bilibos.

A piot and three beachmen were put on board, and the Increase then headed for shore, which was 13 miles distant.

At 8:30 o'clock, when the nearest land was still six miles off, a squall sunk the Increase and drowned all on board except Brock. From the way that flood tide was beating off-shoreit 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 65-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 su-At 6:30 o'clock, when the nearest land

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 halied the lookout. 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 16½ 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. seventeen miles in seven and a

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 Masso, the Roman physiologist, has invented adhachine that will actually give the weight of a thought. To quote from the account mentioned: Professor Masso 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 theught. 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. A wonderful story comes to us all the 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 places 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. Leuir Republic.

The most famous of all the unique chois i the Thirteen Club, the original one of the world, fe unded in this city cheven year age this mouth and on the thirteenth day. It was organized to combat superstition of all injurious kinds and more particularly those superstitions connected with thirteen persons, thirteen persons, thirteen persons, thirteen persons, tittgag at table, and Friday, sixth day of the week, called "hangman's day." It started with thirteen 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 Snall-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

into Wisconsin in the near truttie, and the smail-farm that may be established is undoubtedly the first one to be located on American soil.

Captain Pins 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 scaled itself. The shell is over an inch in diameter. The present importation is the "first intor Milwaukee this year, although Captain Dreher has

importation is the life into Internation 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 islands 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 delecate 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 handleraft will, it is said, represent ten years of unfagging industry.—[Harper's Basar.