THE PRESIDENT THROUGH WITH HAWAIL

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SENT IN

Minister Willis' Action Approved...The Reply of President Dole to Mr. Willis Very Defiant...The Right of This Country to Interfere Denied-Mr. Blount's Report Impugned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The president to-day transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to the Hawaiian complications since his message of December 18. The message transmitting the correspondence is as follows:

To the Congress-1 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 send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress.

In my former message to congress I witheld dispatches numbering three, under date of November 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 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 herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and GROVER CLEVELAND.

The last instructions to Minister Willis referred to in the president's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated yesterday.

They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Mr. Willis, by the steamer Mariposa to-morrow (to-day):

MINISTER WILLIS' LAST INSTRUCTIONS. Minister Willis Law instructions
January 12, 1894. To Willis, Migister, Honolulu: Your numbers, 14 to 18 inclusive show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the oncrous task confided in you. The president sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense to right and duty and a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian islands and their deposed sover-

while it is true that the provisional sovern-nat was created to exist only until the ands were annexed to the United States and at the queen finally but reductantly surthat the queen finally but reluctantly surrendered to an armed force of this government illegally quartered in Honolulu, and
representatives of the provisional government
which realized its importance and, anxious to
get control of the queen's means of defense,
assured her that if she would surrender, her
case would be subsequently considered by the
United States, the president has never claimed
that such action constituted him an arbitrator
in the technical sense or authorized him to
bet in that capacity between the provisional
rovernment. You made no such claim when
you acquainted that government with the
resident's decision.

The solemn assurance given to the gueen

you acquainted that government with the president's decision.

The solemn assurance given to the queen has not been referred to as authority for the president to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the president's duty in the premises.

In the note which the minister of foreign affairs addressed to you on the 23d ultimo it is steed in effect that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of "Le American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited to dealing with our own unfaith ul officials, and that he can take no steps looking to a correction of the wrong done. The president entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of the international laws and required the president to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

the president to disayow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

On the 18th ultimo the president sent a special message to congress communicating copies of Mr Blount's reports and the instructions given to him and to you. On the same day, answering a resolution of the house of representatives, he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1839, on the political fadirs and relations of Hawaii, withholding for sufficient reasons only Mr Stevens's No. 70 of October 8, 1892, and your No. 3 of November 18, 1893. The president therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen not having proved acceptable to her and since the instructions sent to you to insist upon those conditions he has not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them.

learned that the queen was willing to assent to them.

The president thereusen submitted the subject to the more extended powers and wide discretion of congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to co-operate in any legitimate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem, consistent with American henor, integrity and morality.

Your report shows that on further reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent in writing, to the conditions suggested but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the president's decision. The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you including our number 3, heretofore withheld and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon the subject have been fully compiled with Gircana.

DOLE TO WILLIS,

The Hawatian Provisional Executive

Denies America's Right to Interfere. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The latest dispatch received from Minister Willis. enclosing President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government, is as follows:

visional govern ment, is as follows:

(Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, No. 14.)

(LEGATHER OF THE USTED STATES, HONOLULE, Dec. 23, 1800, 12 MINOLULE, SHE Predicted Dule has just delivered in person at this tour (middleht) the answer of the previousland acvernment deriming, for reasons herein stated, to accept the decision of the president of the United States a topy of which is herewith inclosed. The revenue cuttet Corwin is under sating orders an will leave here in a few non-ten or San Francisco: The calctain has been in truncles to S. or up, if necessary, and caver he hartor of han Francisco at in hi and to wilter in person the despatches anamhered is.

Courabled in Tuesday acknowledge the receipt three of the provisional government, of it that the provides a or the Shates will be informed thereof, and turther slope will be taken by me until have heard from him, I shall a similar communication to the queenby great electroment providing here, peculiar conditions aurounding this promits the above opening which I had

LEFT TO CONGRESS.

1 think it proper to acknowledge in this public way the efficient services rendered to the government of the United States by our consulgeneral, Mr. Mills, since my arrival at this place [Signed] Albert S. Willis. President Dole's reply to the United

States minister's demands is as fol

States minister's demands is as follows:

[Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis:]

Honolule, Dec. 21, 1804—Sir: Your Excellency's communication of December 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 practical union with that country and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government.

While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important possition 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 sease of relief that we are now favored with the first official information on 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, deciling 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, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries of American effort and affuence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in siving this country an honorable place among ind-pendent nations, the goographical position of these islands and the important, and, to both countries, profitable reciprocationmercial interests which nave long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to practical union between the two countries as a necessary to gain the result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiatin

political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, con-fidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

Indentity hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

The additional portion of your communication referring to our domestic affairs with a view to interfering therein is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government to "promptly relinquish suthority" with the question: "Are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?" might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstance that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements, erroneous capciusion based thereon that are so perjudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged. Moreover the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the question raised by it.

Me do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him 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. President Jackson said in his mesto congress in 1836. "The uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which mostly relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to the merits of the original controversy."

This principle of international law hat been consistently recognized durin; the whole past intercourse of the twa countries and was recently recognized in the instructions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Bloon to March 11, 1893, and by the latter published in the newspapers in Honolniu in a letter of his own to the Hawalian public. The words of these instructions, which I refer to, are as foliows "the United States claim no right to int

Hawaiian islands other than as herein stated (referring to the protection of American citizens) or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess."

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 sentences: "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, 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 in the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of Hawaiian islands." Also, "it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determination of the queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promply relinquish to her constitutional authority."

I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second: "Why our action and that of the queen devolved upon him," it is president as arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereatter, we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact no member of the executive of the provisional government has conferred with the exqueen, either verbaily or otherwise from the time the new government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her by regard to ner removal from the palace, and relating to the guards which the government first allowed her and perhaps others of a like

nature.
I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, a member of the advisory council is re-ported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-queen on January 17, and which has been queted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astonishing claim of the president of the United States of his authority to adjudicate

quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astonishing claim of the president of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a government to exist. Mr. Damon, on the occasion mentioned, was allowed to accompany the cabinet of the former government which had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the exqueen he said on his individual authority and did not report it to us.

Mr. Blount's report of his remarks on that occasion furnishes this government its first intimation of the mature of these remarks. Admitting for argument's sake that the government had authorized such assurances what was 'her case' that was afterwards 'to be fairly considered by the president of the United States?' Was it a question of her right to subvert the Hawaiian constitution and to proclaim a new one herself, or was it her claim to be restored to the sovereignty or was her caim a almst that United States for the afleged unwarrantable sets of Minister Stevens, or was it all these in the alternative? Who can say that if it had been all of these or any of them it could not have been more climarly and finally decided by the president of the United States in favor of the previsional government than when he recognized it without quainfection or received its accredited representatives and successfully sent two envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to it, the exquent in the meantime being represented in Washinston by her agent who had full access to the department of state.

The whole business of the covernment with the preadent of the United States is set forth in the correspondence between the two overnments and the annexation commissioners accredited to the United States and the acts of our ministers and the acts of our ministers and the annexation commissioners accredited to the United States the fact will appear in that correspondence and the acts of our ministers and to access the fact will appear in that correspondence and the acts of our ministers and to access the definition of the ri

must be shown as the foundation of the right of your coverament to interfere, for an arbitrate can be recated only by the act of the act of the parties.

The exqueen sent her attorney to Washington to plend her claim for reductations of a power or failure in that for a money allowance or distinct in that for a money allowance or distinct in that for a money allowance or distinct to that for a money allowance or distinct to that for a money allowance or distinct to that for a money allowance as a contant powers was fully the american and their measure. The department to have remained with the american and their measure of the recursal was made prompely upon recursing the requirement was declared and the recursal was made prompely upon recursing the requirement was declared to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question for the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question for the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question for the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the question for the reliable to submit the question for the reliable to submit the question of the reliable to submit the part of the reliable to the relia

any understanding between her and the gov-ernment for arbitration.

President Dole here quotes the exjueen's letter, which has been heretofore published. He then proceeds:

queen's letter, which has been heretofore published. He then proceeds:

If any understanding had existed at that
time between her and the government to submit the question of her restoration to the
United States, some reference to some such
understanding would naturally have appeared
in this letter, as good reason would have existed for calling the attention of the president to
that fact, and especially as she then knew that
her attorney would be seriously delayed in
reaching Washington. But there is not a word
from which such an understanding can be predicated. The government sent its commissioners to Washington for the sole purpose of
securing the confirmation of the recognition
by Minister Stevens of the new government
and to enter into negotiations for political
union with the United States.

The protest of the ex-queen made on January If is equally with the letter devoid of
evidence of any mutual understanding for a
submission of her claim to the throne, to the
United States. It is very evidently a protest
against the alleged action of Minister Stevens
as well as the new government and contains a
notice of her appeal to the United States.

The document was received if it had come
through by mail. The indorsement of
its receipt upon the paper was made at
the request of the individual who brought
it as evidence of its safe delivery. 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 a foundation for a
claim that we have sui mitted our right to exist as a government to the United States had
never occorred to us until suggested to us by
our government.

The protest of the ex-queen, already

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

Dole then proceeds:

You may not be aware, but such is the fact, that at no time until the presentation 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 December 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 Hawaiian question had we any reliable intimation of such a policy. The adherents of the exqueen have, indeed, claimed from time to time that such was the case, but we have never been able to attach serious importance to their rumors, feeling sure of our present diplomatic representatives in your country and reiging upon the friendship and fairness of a government whose dealings with us have Dole then proceeds: of a government whose dealings with us have ever shown full recognition of our independ-ence as a sovereign power, without any tend-ency to take advantage of the disparity of

itrength between the two countries.

If your contention that President Cleveland If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this government and the exqueen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country to the adjudication of the United States is correct, then, may I ask, when and where has the president held this court of arbitration? This government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting its claims. If Mr. Blount's investigations were part of the proceeding of such a court, this government did not know it and was never informed of it: indeed, as I have mentioned above, never knew until the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland a few weeks as of that the American executive had a policy of interference under contemplation.

ontemplation

Even if we had known that Mr. Blount was Even if we had known that Mr. Blount was authoratively acting as a commissioner to take evidence upon the question of the restoration of the ex-queen the methods adopted by him in making his investigations were I submit unsuitable to such an examination or any examination upon which human interests were to be abjudicated. As I am reliably informed, he selected his witnesses and examined them in secret frequently u ing leading questions, giving no opportunity for a cross examination, and often not permitting such explanations by witnesses themselves as they desired to make as to evidence 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 helpiess in the hands of an astute lawyer and might be drawn into saying things which would be misleading or even false in the fact. would be misleading or even false in effect. Is it likely that an investigation conducted in this manner could result in a fair, full and truthful statement of the case in point? Surgly the destinies of friendly governments, admit-

the destinies of friendly governments, admit-ting by the way of argument, that the right of arbitration exists, may not be disposed of upon an exparte and secret investigation with-out the knowled e of such government or an opportunity to be heard or even to know who the witnesses were

My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revention of the

My position is briefly this: If the American forces lilegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the provisional government, that government is not responsible for their wrong doing. 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 connferred 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 who 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 ease it is a matter for the American government and her to settle between themselves. This 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 dischars ing its obligations to the exqueen. Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in behalf of my government, I respectfully protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication.

Practically assisted the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication.

President Dole then gave an account of the events in Kalakaua's reign which led to the revolution and constitution of 1887, and detailed the actions of Liliuokalani in her attempt to override the constitution and vest herself with absolute power, and proceeded with his argument as follows:

No man can correctly say that the queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was car ried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889 and which for twenty years has been laboring for representative government in this country. If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for sufficient causes for it had nothing to do with their presence I, therefore, in all friendship for the government of the United States which you represent, and desiring to cherish the good will of the great American people, submit the answers of my government to your proposition and ask that you will transmit the same to the president of the United States for his consideration.

Though the provisional government is far from being a great power and could not long resist the forces of the United States in a hostile attack, we deem our position to be impregnable under legal precedents, under the principles of diplomatic intercourse and in the form of conscience. We have done your sovernment no wrong, no charge of discourters is or can be brought against us.

Our only issue with your people has been because we revered its institutions of civil liberty we have desired to have them extend to our ewn defracted country, and because we have shood ready to add to your country a new have stood ready to add to your country a new have stood ready to add to your country as new at the list every and to consummate a union which we believed would be as much feer the benefit of your grounds of the liberal solutions to entertain the preposition of the president et the United States that the brack have a surface that its proposition of the president et the United States that the brack which is the answer is made that it the brack of their solutions as a hold, whe have fallthed is also and the herself with absolute power, and proceeded with his argument as follows:

THE MINISTER AND THE QUEEN.

The dispatch from Minister Willis of November 16, which was held by the president until now, gives an account of an interview between Mr. Willis and the queen No and killed his wife in a hallway year vember 13. The queen was in-formed of President Cleveland's inten-lie was insaucly jealous of his wife.

tions toward her and was asked if she would grant amnesty to those engaged in the revolution. She replied negatively and said she believed them worthy of being beheaded but finally signified willingness to consent to their exile and the confiscation of their property. Liliuokalani wrs of-fered protection on a warship or at

the American legation, but declined it. Except the Dole-Willis correspondence the correspondence sent to con-gress to-day consists of dispatches from Minister Willis which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu of which the public has already been fully informed by the press news dispatches.

QUIET ON THE ISLAND.

Little Change in the Situation Up to January 5-The League Active. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.-The long

declared City of Peking arrived this morning. As soon as she was sighted excitement was revived in the city and everything was astir on the When the Peking arrived it was an

nounced that nothing startling had developed at Honolulu up to January 5. Since the departure of the Crowin, the provisional government had decided that it was better to publish the reply of the Hawaiian government. The steamer Australia arrived here

at 1 o'clock this afternoon bringing Hawaiian advices one day later than the Peking. These were that little had transpired there. Minister Thurston was closeted

with President Dole for several hours before the Australia left and barely caught that steamer.

MEXICO'S EXPORTS.

Bulk of Them Were Sent to the United States, England Second.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13. - Secretary of Finance Limantour has made his report of the exports of Mexico during the last half of the fiscal year of 1892 and 1893. The report is of particular interest to the United States as showing that out of a total of \$47,082,215 in exports \$36,411,680 worth were sent to the United States. Next to the United States comes England in the amount of exports made, which amounts to \$6,285,320. The value of precious metals exported from Mexico during the six months was \$26,642,-065, and of other articles, mostly agricultural products, including fruits, \$20,440,150.

FREEBORN MAY SERVE NOW. Mrs. Lease's Injunction Dissolved-The Case Set for February 7.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13. - By consent of Eugene Hagan, Mrs. Mary E. Lease's attorney, the supreme court this morning dissolved, without a formal hearing of the defendant's motion, the temporary injunction re-straining J. W. Freeborn from acting as a member of the state board of charities.

Mr. Hagan did this, on the understanding that the case should be set for a hearing on its merits at an early day, and the court set it for February 7, when it is expected that both sides will be ready and will ask for no furtner delay.

HORNBLOWER'S NOMINATION.

Members of the Republican National Committee Want Him Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Probably the most unexpected development in connection with the Hornblower confirmation which has yet to come to light is the action of the executive committee of the Republican national com-mittee in officially seeking to secure his confirmation. It was done at the suggestion of Mr. Bliss of New Yrrk, who urged the confirmation of nomination, especially if it conmade to appear as having bee complished largely through F lican instrumentality and would be to the benefit of the Republican party.

Ex-Chairman Carter, Chairman Manley, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Hobart have been laboring with Republican sen-

KILLED AND CARTED OFF. A St. Louis Lottery Winner Undoubt

edly Mardered for His Money. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13.-Just before dawn this morning a police-

man found a broad trail of clotted blood on Morgan street leading to a vacant lot, where was found the bul-let pierced hat of Michael Smith, a recent lottery winner, with blood and hair upon it.

Wheel tracks indicated that a body had been thrown into a wagon and carted away. The blood has been an-alyzed and is human.

Just before the discovery a night watchman heard the cry: "Oh! God, don't murder me."

Bogus Orders Cashed.

CALDWELL, Kan., Jan. 13.-The postoffice inspector, investigating the shortage here due to the dishonesty of Assistant Postmaster Donaldson, has found a large number of bogus money orders issued by Donaldson to imaginary persons in various parts of the state and collected by himself. The total shortage so far discovered aggregate about \$4,000. No trace has been found of the absconder.

Witten McDonald May Be Appointed Washington, Jan. 13.—It is hinted here that, if the senate upholds the commerce committee's rejection of Scott Harrison for surveyor of the port of Kansas City, the president will nominate Witten McDonald, conductor of the Kansas City Times, for the office.

Dwight Thatcher Stricken. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.-T. Dwight Thatcher, ex-state printer and one of

unconscious. The doctors say he can not recover A listch of Confirmation-WASHINGTON, Jun. 12 - Dr. Neely, United States marshall for Kansay and each of the Kansas land officers recently appointed were confirmed by

the best known Kansans, was strick

on with apoplexy at noon and is still

the senate yesterday la executive Murder and Saiside

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13 -- Biward Lewis, a young carpenter, warlaid O. J. WILCOX, ACCOUNTANT, 1617 Washington St. LINCOLN, NEBE

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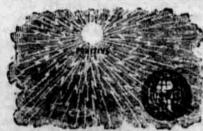
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The Missouri Pacific Route will sell round trip tickets at one and one-third fare within two bundred miles. Tickets will be on sale December 23, 24, 25 and 30 31, January 1, 1894, good to return January 3. This will be a splendid opportunity to visit your friends. Come and take a trip via this line. Pun-BANDELS, C. T. A., 1201 O street.

Tourists to New Orlsans, Is., via the Missnuri Pacific route, tickets good until June 1st, 1894. Call at City Tickoffice 1201 O. street.

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Anyone can obtain fron silver literaure by addressing The Pan-American Hi-Metallic Association, Denver, Colo., and enclosing postage for same.

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in another column.









Spurgeon's Own Words.

"DEAR MR. CONGREVE: As a rule I have no faith in advertised remedies; but it must now be some twenty-five years since first I saw in the person of one of my students the effects of your remedy.

He seemed at death's



Since then I have seen in many, very many instances, the most happy res-ultsfollow I do notgo by hear-

REV. C. H. SPURGEON. by hearsay, but testify to what I have seen with my
owneyes, I believe that you have saved numbers from Consumption. I have friends with
coughs and weak lungs, who speak of your
medicine with sincere gratitude. Personally, I
find it most useful in the case of wearing cough.
Very reluctantly do I give testimonials for
publication; but I send you this as your due.
What I have seen of God's healing power
through you, demands of me that I speak for
the good of others. I have those around me
whose health I value, and they are living witnesses that yours is a very beneficial preparation."

"Yours heartily, (Rev.) C. H. SPURGEON.
"Westwood," Beulah Hill, England."

G. T. Congreve's Message to America:

The above letter from the late emi-nent preacher, C. H. Spurgeon, is one of thousands of test-imonials to the won-derful curative prop-erties of my Balsamic Elixir, which not only cures consump-tion but gives in-stant and permanent relief in cases of Asthma, Chronic and all Chest affec-

2 GEO. THOS. CONGREVE.

and all Chest affections.

For years I have been entreated to make my remedy known in the United States, but my time has been too much absorbed by my European patients to allow this. Now, however,

I have been able to extend my organization so as to bring America within the scope of my personal observation, and my desire is to make it clear to all citizens of the United States that they may henceforth procure from my American Depot

A cure for Consumption
which, even in the advanced stages of that terrible disease, may be used with certainty of relief.

Every person suffering from Chest Disease, and all of weak lungs and delicate habit, should read my book on Consumption of the Lungs or Decline, and its successful treatment, showing that formidable disease to be curable in all its stages, with observations on Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis; together with accounts of nearly 400 successfully cured cases, any one of which may be like yours, to be had post free for 25 cts., or the book will be sent tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of tree with every first order of \$100.00 hetele of \$1000.00 hetele of \$10000.00 hetele of \$10000.00 hetele of post free for 25 cts., or the book will be sent free with every first order of \$1.00 bottle of my Balsamic Elixir.

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR can be obtained from many drug stores, but it will take some time before it will be increduced into all of them throughout this set country. If your druggist has not yet put it in stock, it will be sent you, carriage paid, from my own depot, on receipt of 50 cts., \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.75 or \$7.00, according to the size of the bottle ordered. London, Eng., and
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Gen. Agt. John F. Mufferd has withdrawn from

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