# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

## ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

## OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1894.

### SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## NOW IN FULL SWAY Congress Again Occupied with a Discussion of the Tariff. M?, WILSON CONCLUDES HIS SPEECH Free Trade's Advocate Makes an Eloquent Plea for His Principle.

HE IS ABLY ANSWERED BY MR. BURROWS

Michigan's Orator Evokes Ent'usiasm on the Floor and Galleries.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN THE DEBATE

Thousands Pay Close Attention to the Champions of Protection and Free Trade -A Lively Day in the House -In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-This was a field day in the nouse for the tariff. The galleries were thronged all day and the floor was crowded. Each side put forth its most brilliant orators for the day's session. Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee, completed his speech begun yesterday, and Mr. Burrows opened the debate for the republicans with a three hours' reply. General Black of Illinois and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois followed. The good points of all the speakers were liberally applauded by the respective partisans.

At the evening session Mr. Haines, a democrat from New York, in the name of the collar and cuff industries, fired the first shot into the Wilson bill. He usplayed a gigantic petition, signed by 67,000 people, protesting against the collar and cuff schedule, declaring if it was to become a law it would ruin this great industry,

#### In Comm tree of the Whole.

At 11:15 the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Wilson resumed his speech of yesterday. He continued the thread of his argument, presenting his side of the case in forceful language. His remarks were often interrupted by democratic applause, but otherwise he was allowed to proceed until he created something of a star when he referred to the fact that the protests against the pend-ing bill were largely inspired by the power of capital, which directed, forced and fright-ened employes to sustain the protected in-dustries. He said when the effort to abolish from a large delegation of slaves, praying that slavery might be continued. This brought to his feet Representative Doolittle of Washington, with the question:

"And do you compare the laboring men of this country with the slave element of the

south?" Mr. Wilson—I think such a question would not be asked by any one above the intelli-gence of a slave. [Loud and prolonged ap-plause on the democratic side.] There was much confusion following Mr. Wilson's answer. Mr. Doolittle said he did not estch the answer and asked it to be re-

not catch the answer and asked it to be repeated, with the evident purpose of making a protest against it.

it would bring no resultant benefits to our workman; it secured for them en-larged employment and increased wages. You said it would enhance the cost of pro-tected articles; it cheapened it to the con-sumer. You said it would diminish our for-eign trade, it augmented it in 1862 to \$1,857,-680,610, an increase over the previous year of \$128,253,604. You said it would shuit out, our products from foreign markets; our export trade was increased \$145,707,385, swelling its income \$1,240,278,145. the increase over known income \$1,340,278,148, the largest over known in the history of the country, and exceeding the value of our imports by \$202,875,686. You said it would paralyze our domestic trade; it was never more vigorous than in the years immediately following its enactment. And so every prophecy of ill found swift and complete refutation in increased industrial ac-tivity on every hand and enhanced indi-vidual and national prosperity. McKintey Bill Triumphs.

"We are, therefore, justified in asserting the act of 1890, could its permanence have been assured, would have accomplianed the double purpose for which it was enacted-revenue and protection. The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the country, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a was one of the earliest to appear. Soon after him came James F. Blount, ex-commissioner to Hawaii. He declined to discuss the news from Honolulu. After visiting the furnace fire or drove a single workman into the streets. This general paralysis of busi-ness throughout the country comes solely Navy and State departments Mr. Blount went to the house and mingled with the through the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the repeal of the act of 1800 and the substitution therefor of a tariff divested of all protective features. With such a party in full control, now is it any wonder domestic manufacturers suspend operations until advised of the conditions under which they must market the product.

"This industrial depression came therefore not as the result of existing tariff rates but from an apprehension, which seems now to have been well founded, that these rates were to be so modified as to overthrow and destroy our protective policy, exposing our domestic manufacturers to a ruinous foreign domestic manufacturers to a ruinous foreign competition and inaugurate in this country an era of free trade with all its attendant evils. How easily you might demonstrate the beneficent effects of restored confidence? You have but to abandon the policy upon which you have entered, recommit this bill and permit existing tariff regulations to remain undisturbed and all our industries will onickly revise." will quickly revive."

#### Democratic Nulliflers.

Mr. Burrows then took the tariff plank of the last democratic national platform and compared it with the South Carolina ordi-

nance of nullification. He continued: "It will be seen, there-fore, that the ground on which the demo-cratic nullifiers stood in 1832, and from which they were driven by the stern patriot-ism of General Jackson, is at last reoccupied in 1842 airty wors later in force by the ism of General Jackson, is at last reoccupied in 1892, sixty years later, in force by the whole democratic party. It is not surpris-ing, therefore, i., find the democratic party in 1892, with its two wings reunited, the south in the lead, moving under the confed-erate banner of free trade to the complete overthrow of our protective system. "It may be safely assorted that both par-ties bolieve in raising some parties of the

ties believe in raising some portion of the needed revenue for the support of the government by imposing duties on foreign prod-ucts coming into our markets, and the only points at issue are: "First, the class of articles upon which these duties shall be levied, and "Second, the rate of duties they shall

bear." Mr. Burrows then argued at length on the

alleged unconstitutionality of a protective tariff, citing Webster, Adams, Jefferson and others in support thereof.

#### What Tariff Reform Means.

were evidences of special activity in the rooms of the secretaries and clerks. It is expected that another special message will go to congress in a very short time, but it could not be ascertained whether work was being done on that this morning. The cabinet meeting was longer than usual, and was undoubtedly largely devoted to the Hawaiian question. There were no absences. "Tariff reform," he continued, "is finally interpreted to mean 'free raw material' and reduction of duties on competing foreign products entering our markets below the protective point, regardless of the conse-quences to American industries and Ameri-can labor. This is tariff reform. Before A surprise was furnished in the Hawaiian matter by the action of the house committee on naval affairs this morning, which voted to favorably report the Boutelle resolution to the house. This resolution is an ironclad one, calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform the house by what authority inproceeding to a specific explanation 1 desire to say this measure as a whole stands with-out a parallel in the history of the proposed legislation in the country. It was framed with intentions of carrying out that portion of the democratic platform and policy which declared for 'Tariff for Revenue Only,' and it is the boldest step yet taken by any party in the United States in the direction of free trade, a step which, if it shall find popular following in this country, will certainly lead to individual disaster and national bank ruptcy. "The first proposition arresting attention in this bill is the proposed transfer of 131 articles to the free list. It will not escape notice in this connection that upon examina-tion of the list of articles thus transferred from the dutiable to the free list interests of the farmer seem to have been selected for special assault and destruction, as nearly one-half of the items embraced in this pro-posed transfer are the products of domestic husbandry. The bill is a free donation to foreigners at the time when the treasury of the United States is in pressing need of in creased resources. It is a bold free trade gift. The present list ought to be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the most advanced free trader. The act of 1800 enlarged it to the very limit of safety to American injustries and American labor. When you have completed the proposed transfer to the free list it is the beginning of the end of the protective system in the United States and I apprehend it is the knowledge of this fact which inspires the free trader of today with unflagging zeal in the advocacy of free raw material."

press. I desire to inquire of you whother the published reports of such latter of Screetary Gresham are correct. If they are 1 feel it due to this government that it should be informed of the Litentions of your government in rela-tion to the suggestions contained in said letter. Accept the assurance of the profound con-sideration and high esteem with which I have the boner to be your excellency's most obsell-ent servant, Sarroad B. Dor.s. Minister offoreign Affairs. His Excellency Albert S. Willis, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Minister Willis' Answ.r. ANXIOUS FOR ALL THE NEWS Hawaiian Matters Freely Discussed at the

National Capital.

Nothing New or Startling Developed Yester-

day-Friendly Relations Still Main-

tained with the Provisional

Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The definite news

from Hawaii by the Warrimoo, published this

morning, brought a flood of inquiries to the

State department. Senator Mills of Texas,

members before appearing in the senate

Blount's Opinion of the Queen.

of her character or inteiligence. The first

until summoned before the senate com

Are Still Friendly.

mittee.

ticular.

committee of inquiry.

INFORMATION IS IN GREAT DEMAND

#### Minister Willis' An .W.r.

Hentpotentary.
Hinister Willis' An wr.
Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inquiring as to the authenticity of a letter of Secretary Gresham upon the Hawalian question and stating, if the published reports of such letter are substantially correct, "I feel it is due to this government that it should be informed as to the intentions of your government in relation to the suggestions contained in said letter" of Mr. Gresham I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that it is a communication from a member of the subject of action by diplomatic representatives.
As to the letter of Mr. Gresham I have the honor to call your note further I must express my sincere regret that it is not the subject of action by diplomatic representatives.
Mr. M. Correst, The president and, being a domestic document, is not the subject of action by diplomatic representatives.
Mr. States a specify settimement of your route further I must express my sincere regret that it is not in my power at present to inform you of the views or intentions of the United States. The president combles and will, in my opinion, be ready to make known his purposes as soon as he is informed of certain matters recently submitted will.

to him. With high regards, I am very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Piculpo-tentiary, United States Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs. More Information Wanted. In response to a question from a congressman Mr. Blount told of his visits to the queen. They had been so brief that they did not give him a fair opportunity to judge

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Dec. 18, 1893.-Sir: Am informed you are in communi-cation with Lillinokalani, the ex-queen, with a view of re-establishing the monarchy in the Hawalian islands and of supporting her pre-tensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true, of if you are acting in any way hostile to the government? I appre-tensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true, of if you are acting in any way hostile to the government? I appre-tensions to the sovereignty will you inform information has come to me from such sources that I am compelled to house it you will par-don me for pressing you for an immediate answer. Accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the homor to be, sir, your excellency's obedient servant, SANOUD B. DOLE, Minister of foreign Affairs. His Excellency, Albert S. Willis, Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Tosolutic Legarion of the homor to inform you that I have a communication from my government which I desire to submit to the president and ministers of your government at any hour today which it may please you to designate. With the regards and sincere respects, I DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Dec. 18. visit lasted only five minutes and the queen had little to say, apparently desiring him to do all the talking and evidently not having a good idea of the situation of affairs at that time. Mr. Blount said, among the peoand the sensational stories concerning her found little credence. He referred to the fact that since he had arrived in Washing-ton he met a lady, the wife of a congressman from Mississippi, who had been in Hawaii and knew the queen. The lady stated that at the time of her visit to Hawaii, which

was prior to the queen's ascension to the throne, people were honored at receiving at-tention from her and at being privileged to associate with her. Mr. Blount was asked for a statement on

Mr. Bloth was asked for a statement on his part of the situation. "I have nothing to add to my report." said he, "and, in fact, I have no information whatever on the condition of affairs since I left the islands and my report closed. I have been at home, and have had no commu-nication with Washington on the subject

designate. With high regards and sincere respects, I am, sir, your obedient servant. Alager S. WILLIS. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipo-tentiary.

In conversation with President Dole it is Frank P. Hastings, Hawaiian charge learned this refusal has been a diplomatic point not to publish the answer before it has d'affairs, called at the State department this morning, but did not see the secretary. been placed before President Cleveland. I have been assured, however, that should the president of the United States delay the de-The legation had received no word from the Warrimoo today, but confidently expected a telegram. The Hawalian charge d'affairs is invited to the diplomatic dinner to be given by Secretary Gresham on January 14. livery of this document it will at once be made public on the arrival of Minister Thurston by the steamer Peam, due to leave Relations between the legation and the de partment remain undisturbed in any parhere tomorrow.

#### Glaring Definee,

The news received here today has received various comment. Royalists still assert they believe restoration will be accom-plished by Cleveland, and annexationsts are confidently declaring no restoration shall take place. The situation has, in fact, settled into one of glaring defiance in which the provalists there adout they At the white house this morning there were evidences of special activity in the setted into one of giaring dehance in which the royalists themselves admit they would have no show unless aided by the forces of the United States. The proposition for the establishment of a republic here, said to have been brought down by Minister Thurston and Mr. Castle

of the Advartiser, is absolutely denied by both of these gentlement. To the Associated press Mr. Thurston said: "Such an idea never entered our heads. Why should it? We are now an established government, we have been recognized by both the United States and Russia, and to establish a repub-

he would be to renounce the recognized na-

tion we now have for existence. This we do not propose to do. Deny it absolutely and

Mr. Thurston.

stable Hawaii.

cne of the buoys.

give it the widest publication," concluded

When interviewed, Mr. Castle took much

can, I am not here to compromise unless o

and the determined stand taken has caused

the deposits in the postal savings bank to

largely increase during the past month. Minister Damon is hopeful that if no adverse

action is taken by congress a permament

semiamerican form of govornment can ulti-mately be established here which will be

the forerunner of stable government in un-

Ready to Put to Sen.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 9 -- Orders have been

given to Commander Clark of the Mohlcan

to make all needed proparations for sea. Last night the Monican reported ready and

was towed into midstream and moored to

INCOME TAXES.

MORE WILD RUMORS AFLOAT be disated. He fortified his house, which is located is located is located in an almost inaccessible hill, and defended mself furiously, with the result that all soldiers were killed or captured. Reinforcements have been sent and another Strange Stories that Are Coming from the Land of Revolution. PEIXOTO IS SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED

#### Brazil's Presidential Chair Has No More Charms for Him-The Report is Not Credited at the State Department at Washington.

PARIS; Jan. 9 .-- A dispatch received here oday from Rio de Janeiro says that Presilent Peixoto of Brazil has resigned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, has no information that would bear on the dispatch received in Paris from Rlo de Jaquiro that President Peixoto has resigned.

"It is possible," said the minister mredulously, "as the president is free to resign if he cares to, but I do not consider it probable. The president is not of the resigning kind." The Navy and State departments are

without information respecting the resignawarfare will end. It is now entering on a new term, which may prolong it indefinitely. It is sad to see a party of sailors, aided by convicts, intrem, hed in a government forttion.

London, Jan. 9.-The Brazilian minister in this city denies the report that President ress. The rebels are confined to norturnal raids, which they call 'bailes' (parties, balls), which they make under protection of the guns of the Villegaignon. The govern-Peixoto has resigned.

## THEY WILL FIGHT FOR BRAZIL.

#### Mostly All of the Nietheroy's American Crew Have Re-Enlisted.

(Copyri hted 1894 by the Associated Press,1 PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 23, 1893.- Special Correspondence to the Associated Press.]-After more than a week's delay the Nictheroy's reshipment difficulties seem to be over and she will probably leave for the south tomorrow. She has about 160 of her original crew on board, and has also some 200 Brazilians. These include an admiral, a fleet captain, flag lieutenants and fifteen other lieutenants, fifteen engineer officers, some thirty seamen and between 100 and 150 military cadets. The rest of her American crew, some eighty in all, have left the ship. The Nictheroy and America left St. Thomas on Sunday, December 3, at 3 o'clock p. m. The America followed the Nictheroy, but ran very slowly, retarding the flagship's progress. For the first hour half, and then about one-fourth speed had to be adopted to avoid running away from the smaller boat.

#### Thought it Was an Enemy.

Just as night began to fall on Monday, De cember 10, Ceara was sighted. A steamer started from the port and headed for the Nictheroy. She carried no signals to show who she was or whether the port was loyal or rebel.

The pipe of the boatswain rang through the ship calling all hands to quarters, and soon every gun was cast loose and manned and ready to turn upon the vessel if she proved an enemy. The propeller began to turn and soon the Nietheroy was running to one side, away from the stranger's course. Instantly the latter put over her helm and followed. Again the Nictheroy changed her course and again the stranger followed suit.

Captain Baker and Lieutepant fiil stood INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE. on the pilot house.

"If she follows us again, we will fire | Important Papers Seized Relating to the Recent Italian Disturbances. across her bow." exclaimed the captain.

## NOTHING BUT RUINS

fight is expected. Only the most meager news leaks out. The creat question here is the whereabouts of the Aquidaban. The papers regularly report her at places 300 miles apart on suc-

report her at places 300 miles apart on suc-cessive days, with disabled machinery and a disaffected crew. It is, however, as cer-tain as anything can be here, that she is at present near Bahla, bound north to fight the Nictherroy before the latter is quite ready with her new crew. The Republica, and probably the Esperanza, accompany the Acquidated and a battle milet occur any Aquidaban, and a battle might occur any time. The coming of the America is anxiously

looked for. Since she was reported of Ceara on Wednesday last no one has heard of her. It is believed here that Mello, having ex-

perienced difficulties, is hurrying north for a fight, while his secret friends here, many of whom are in high positions, delay the Nictheroy all they can for his sake.

ment's indomitable troops continually ex-

tend their trenches and strike terror to the

all attacks. The most encouraging victor, has been the sinking of the Jauvray. Shell

also exploded in the Tamandare, killing many and doing much damage. Since the fight at Armaco the rebels have had no foot-

hold on the mainland. The First of March and the Jupiter have been injured badly."

CHARGED WITH MISMANAGEMENT.

Dissatisfaction Said to Be Found with the

British World's Fair Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- Considerable excitement

was caused in American circles here by the

publication of a statement that J. Henniker

Heaton intended to move the appointment of

a select committee to inquire into the man-

agement and expenditure of the British sec-

tion of the World's Columbian exposition at

Chicago. The Associated press is informed the charges formulated against the British section commission are gross mismanage-

ment, inadequate representation and waste-ful expenditure, resulting in neither bonor to England nor credit to British manufac-

Sir Henry Wood, chief of the commission,

says the charges are groundless, and adds: "Mr. Heaton was in Chicago but a very short time. I hear he only visited the fair

on one, or at the most, two occasions. I can, therefore, only imagine that some person,

probably some disappointed exhibitor who

aid not get as many medals as he wanted, or who had some other grievance, must have

got with Mr. Heaton." The commission is soon to make an ex-

## From a Pernambuco Paper. From the Special Correspondent of the Dairio, Pernambuco, December 23, 1893.— Translated Freely.]—Rio or JANEDUO, Dec. 14, 1823.— The fratricidal struggle con-tinues. The rebel navy continues to alarm this city and they resist with incredible audacity the courageous upholders of law and order. Precious lives are lost continu-ally and no one can say when the horrible warfare will end. It is now entering on a

MANUFACTURES BUILDING A MERE WRECK

Ashes and Blackened Beams Mark the Site

of Man's Greatest Triumph.

DESOLATION TAKES THE PLACE OF GLORY

Magic White City Now Has Truly Vanished

Like a Dream in the Night.

BEAUTIFUL PERISTYLE ENTIRELY GONE

Scenes of Heroism and Sadneys While the

Flames Did Their Work.

#### Famous Dore Bronze Vase Among the Treasures that Are Lost-Fiendish Work Ascribed to Tramps, Against Whom There Was Little Protection.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 - The first and most universal feeling today regarding the World's fair fire of last night is one of keen regret that the symmetry of the marvelously beautiful Court of Honor should have been

rebel hearts. "The rebel ships lie behind Isla das Cobras marred by the red-tongued fiend whose malice and seldom expose themselves since the re-peated disasters they have suffered from the has heretofore brought sorrow and suffering to Chicago. Others took a more philosophishore batteries. For many days the rebels have had no saltpeter and that is indispensical view of the situation, saying the fire but ole to the naval laboratory. "The brave troops will garrison the city of Nictheroy, maintain their position and repel anticipated the work which time would have done.

Still others were even heard to express the wish, barring the fact that the exhibits had not all been removed, that the flames had been given their will without let and hindrance that they might have swept the grounds from end to end, including the Midway, leaving nothing behind them except ashes and the indestructible portion of the great exposition.

So should it have had a fitting finale. /Unexampled in the magic of its erection and unmatched in its almost supernatural beauty. its end would have been equally unparalleled and its grandeur would have been treasured in memory unblemished by the gnawing tooth of time instead of falling apart piece by piece and becoming a melancholy reminder of the vanished loveliness.

#### Desolution Most Profound.

The scene at the east end of the Court of lonor today was one of utter desolution and destruction, where, at sunset last night, gleamed the white columns of the peristyle. flanked by the Music hall, Casino, and capped and ornamented by the imposing quadringo over the central arch and the rows of figures along its cornice. The peristyle is no more and the Music hall and Casino are heaps of ashes.

Save for the great golden Statue of the Republic standing in unmoved majesty at the eastern end of the Basin the view from the Grand Plaza in front of the Administration building, between the Agricultural building on one side and the great Manufactures hall on the other, the view out over the blue waters of Lake Michigan is unobstructed,

Mr. Wilson-I desire to be courteous to every one in this debate, so I will now with-draw the answer I gave the gentleman. Mr. Reed of Maine-But you can't with-

draw the democratic applause. |Laughter. Mr. Wilson's peroration was forcible and eloquent. He began with a reference to the legend which he said had always been in scribed on the democratic banner, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none." The people had brought the democratic into power on the broad principle of equal justice to all.

#### Declares the Democratic Principle.

"The democratic party," he concluded, "raises itself as one man, takes up this great cause, plants its standard to sink or swim, survive or perish, that the democratic party may continue in power." [Ocmocratic applause.

'We will plant the banner here; we mean to have a fight and we will call on every true believer in democracy to rally to our side, Let us call upon the American people, the silent masses, the farmers, scattered and unable to organize, who plot their way under the burdens of taxation. Our petition boxes are filled with protests of combinations and trusts. Let us be true to our faith. Let go forward until we make this a country where every man shall see the gateway of opportunity opening before him. Where every man shall see before him the opportunity to rise to such influence. to such perity as his own merits justify, not, weighted down with purdens of taxation. Let us abor for a country free to all, equal to all with opportunity planted in every bome, in every humble fireside in the land."

As he finished the democratic side broke into cheers and a wave of applause swept over the galleries. The applause continued fully two minutes. After it subsided Mr. Burrows of Michigan rose to reply. His republican colleagues gave him close atten-tion, and punctuated the points of his speech with liberal applause. The democrats, too, listened to it with evident interest. Mr. Burrows sail:

#### Mr. Burrows' Rep'y.

"Mr. Chairman: The measure now under consideration has for its avowed object a radical modification of the tariff act of 1800. It involves not only a change of sales, but a complete reversal of an economic policy The act of 1890 was enacted not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the government, but for the further pur pose of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American work men against unequal and injurious foreign composition.

In its practical workings, it accomplishes both these results. That act went into effect October 6, 1889, and as a measure for revenue it met, so long as its operation was undisturbed, the needed requirements of the povernment. Since the 1st of July 1891, however, there has been a marked decline in the revenue until they have actually fallen below the requirements for the public service. I venture to suggest in this con nection that this decime in the public revenues during the present fiscal year is not attributable to any defect in the law o 1890, but rather to the general derangement and prestration of business throughout the country. The ascendancy of a political party plouged to the destruction of our protective policy has not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufactures, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtails his importations in the hops of securing their admission to our market upon more favorable conditions.

Demicratic Victory Destroyed Confidence. · I confidently assort that if the election of 1899 had resulted in the retention of the republican party in power, necompanied, as it would have been with the assurance of a continuance of the American policy of pretection, the effect upon the public revenue as well as general propriety of the country would have been entirely reversed. Presi-dent Harrison only affirmed the truth of his-tory when in his tast annual message to congreas he said. So high a degree of prosperity groas he said. 'So high a degree of prosperity and so great a diffusion of life we never be-fore beheld reached by our people.' This exuitant declaration, made but a little over one year ago, as it seems in the midst of the present appalling conditions, was, neverthe-ess, grounded on indisputable facts. You the democrats said the act of ISBO would develop no industries: it crethe act of 1800 fustries; it crewould develop no industries; it ited them by hundreds. You said

#### Attacking the Free List in Detail.

Mr. Burrows next turned his attention to individual items of the bill. As to free iron ore and free wool, he said:

"This will inevitably result in one of two him, was pledged to secrecy. It is under stood, however, during the two hours Mr. things, the destruction of our flocks and the closing of our mines or the lowering of our Young was under examination the commitproduction to the level of our foreign com tee made a searching inquiry into the petitors. Already the suggestion of free trade in iron ore has closed our mines, forced or naval officers and as to the landing and position of the troops which were landed. Lieutenant Young was in charge our miners out of employment and driven a people who were never before dependent of the landing and was able to give in detail the movement of the troops and the manner in which they were handled by the authorpon public charity to beggary and want We of the minority intend to resist to the last this wanton destruction of American ties. cated that the committee was desirous of doing full justice to the late Captain Wiltze, interests. I can conceive of no policy more detrimental to American manufacturers and American laborers than the abandoament vho commanded the Boston, and not leave of protection of the production, so far as possible, of cur own raw material. Such a policy would not only drive labor from the an implied insinuation against him if he did but obey his orders and perform his duty. Very little, except the details regarding the argest field of its employment, but it would dry up one of the most bountiful sources of anding, was brought out. Lieutenant Moore, executive officer and hydrographer of the Boston, followed Lieunational wealth and reduce our manufactur ng industries to complete dependence or oreign nations for the supply of raw mate tenant Young and confirmed much the lat ter had said as to the events connected with the revolution and the subsequent occurrials. Such a result would be disastrons even to the interests it is proposed to pro-mote, for when we have slaughtered our rence of the haulug down of the American flag. flocks, closed our mines, and wholly aban-doned the production of our own raw mate-Both Lieutenant Young and Moore are

rial, the foreigner will take advantage of our helpiess condition and impose upon us whatever burden his cupidity might sug-Hawaiian taffairs in which the Boston and We, therefore, would protect all in gest. terests. Spirit of Hostill'y Prevails. there had been no conspiracy within their

"But, passing from the consideration of the free list to the dutiable schedule, we find here the same spirit of hostility manifested in every provision. There is not a schedule in which there are not some indus-tries which will be in paired by the passage of this bill, many of which will be utterly destroyed

Blount sent in his card to Senator Morgan and was admitted. After remaining in the room about ten minutes he came out, and "On the other hand, if there is any provision in this bill which will stimulate a single domestic industry or give employ-ment to labor it has not been pointed out. The measure, as a whole, looks only to les with Senator Gray went to the latter's comnittee room, where the gentlemen spent a ow minutes in conversation. Mr. Blount said, after he had been before sened industries and lower wages. he committee, that Friday at 10 o'clock had

"The most startling feature connected with, and rouning through the eatire dutiabeen set for him to appear. ble schedule, is the general substitution of ad valorem for specific rates. Under such a policy, coupled with the reduction proposed,

Exchange of Notes Between the Proie and domestic industries will alike iminish and the latter in many instances lisappear. Burrows then enoted from leading Mr

Mr. Harrows then enoted from leading nuthorities as to the advantage of apecific duties. He added: "The laboring people of this country ask not lower ad valorems but work. They prefer high advancem, constant employment and abundant wayes to low ad valorem and idleness and want." After showing the growth of the country in recent years Mr. Burrows concluded as follows: "Yet in the face of this magnifi-cent triumph it is now proposed to call a half fan. 9. |-- Preceding the demand of Minister Willis that the provisional government surrender its authority to to queen, the following correspondence took place between the two governments: DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Nov. 28

BEFAITMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Nov. 28, 1893. – Sir: Having received fram.our minister at Washington, Hon. Lorin A. Tuurston, ac-credited to the United States, information of an official letter from Secretary of Suite Hon. W. Q. Gresham to President Uleveland, which is of an unfriendly nature toward this govern-ment, receimmending hostific action by the president toward us alleged copies of which letter have been published in the American cent triumph it is now proposed to call a halt in the industrial march and turn the column backward over the descried pathway least ing to free trade. The command has already

[CONTINUED ON THIND PAGE.]

structions were issued placing the naval forces under the orders of Minister Blount, and to furnish copies of all orders or suggestions issued by himself or any officer of the navy since March 4, 1803, concerning the naval forces at the Hawaiian Islands.

Information Will Be Withheld. An amendment was made changing the date to March 4, 1893, so that the operations

the same view. He said: "You can see what my views are in the Advertiser. While of the navy in Hawaii under the administration will be includen. T Harrison like Thurston I am a Hawaiian born Ameri-The secretary of the navy is instructed to furnish the information and is given no option to withhold documents which he might connational mother. America, goes completely back on us, which I do not believe American patriots would tolerate." ider secret or the publicity of which at this time might be regarded as contrary to public Mr. Boutelle did not object to the amendment. Chairman Cummings of the naval

mittee will report the Boutelle resolution to the house at once. Mr. Boutelle says he is not surprised at he course of Minister Willis, in the light of all correspondence which has been made ubli

The subcommittee of the senate committee on foreign relations, which is charged with the Hawalian investigations, met this morn ing. The witnesses summoned were on hand more promptly than the members of the committee. They were Lieutenants Young and Moore and Paymaster Hobbs of the

navy, who were officers on board the Boston, from which the troops were landed at Honolulu on January 16 last.

#### Officers of the Boston Testify.

Sustained Captain Wiltze.

nderstood to have sustained Captain Wiltze n all essential particulars concerning

ts officers and men took part. They argued

knowledge and called attention to the fact that the vessel was absent on a cruise to

windward for ten days previous to the call

until tomorrow morning. During the session of the committee Mr.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

visional Government and Minister.

(1Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Fresh) HONGLULU, Jan. 1.—[Via Victoria, B. C.

#### Lieutenant Lucien Young was the princi-Result of Representative Bryan's Investioal witness examined and, like others before gation of the Subject. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. - Representative

Bryan of Nebraska, on behalf of the com mittee on ways and means, today submitted an elaborate statement concerning the vari ous systems of income tax in operation in Europe. The statement is a result of corre-spondence between the State department and United States consuls located abroad In order to systematize the information nine The course of the examination indi questions were sent to the consuls concern ing the rates of the tax, the exemptions, the amount realized, the manner of assessment punishment imposed, etc.

Great Britain is shown to have imposed an income tax continuously since 1843. The rate of tax has varied from year to year, never being below 2 pence on the pound starting. sterling.

The various states of the German empire impose income taxes, but the empire has no such taxes. Prussia has had an income tax since 1851. The tendency of late years in Prussia has been to reduce tax on small in

comes and increase it on great ones. The grand ducty of Baden has imposed an Income tax within recent years. The rate is 2 per cent on all incomes over 500 marks. The entire yield for 1891 was 5,700,000 marks.

Bromen has an income tax varying from year to year. Last year the rate was 4 per cent, with an addition for incomes over 600 marks.

Austria collected aboat \$10,000.000 last upon the captain for the landing of troops. The committee then adjourned at 2:20 year from an income tax. The tax is divided into three classes, according to the amount of the income. The rate varies from 814 per ent up to 20 per cent. The Italian government realized 45,000,000 lire from its income tax last year. It covers incomes derived from all sources, except lands and buildings.

## MORTON'S ACTS QUESTIONED.

Said to Be Using the Mails for Partisan

Ригрозев. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. [-Since J. Sterling Morton, secre tary of agriculture, delivered certain addresses in Chicago in which he scathingly attacked the Farmers alliance and the grangers Mr. Morton has tried to vindicate himself by sending copies of explanatory speeches and copies of newspaper comments through the mails free of postage. One of nese pamphlets of vinification was shown o Postmaster Dayton and his first assistant. these Mr. Gaylor, and both say that Mr. Morton has no right to do so, as it is not "official business." Postmaster Dayton avers that they are replies to personal addresses, and should be paid for as ordinary mail matter. Mr. Gaylor told a reporter that they did not intend to take official cognizance of the abuse, but that probably is would be re-ferred by one of the pestoffice inspectors to the postmaster general at Washington.

"Do it now," said Lieutenant Hill, "fire the 33-pounder across her; it will teach her a lesson."

Still both officers hesitated. It was, course, possible that she was a friendly boat with dispatches. She was not more than a quarter of a mile distant, running at fuli speed right abeam of the Nictheroy, but in he opposite direction.

#### A Critical Moment.

"By heavens, she is coming for us ful speed." exclaimed Captain Baker, and he signalled the engine room. "Keep those guiss trained on that steamer." ordered the cap-As far as the financial condition of the government can be determined it is one of nereasing security. Taxes are flowing in tain, "and stand by to fire." But just as it seemed certain the myster-

lous craft was about to try to run the cruiser down, she put her helm over and turned away. As her stern showed a small boat was seen on the waves in her wake. Thi soon came alongside and proved to carry a pilot sent out by the Brazilian authorities to bring in the Nictheroy and which had taken advantage of the departure of a steamer for Pernambuco in order to get a low out. The next morning the properly accredited officer came out, assured Captain Baker of the log alty of the northern provinces and instructed him to go to Pernambuco, as directed in the

Instructions. Tuesday morning the Nietheroy steamed away, reaching Pernambuco in forty-eight hours. About 11 o'clock a boat came off, bringing the captain of the port and a lieu tenant sent by Admiral Jose Gonzales Duarte commanding the Brazilian ships in th harbor. They had a short discussion with Captain Baker and Lieutenant Hill and went ashore, asking that both officers and men should prepare a scale of pay such as they would require to induce them to reship in the Brazilian navy. They were also to say for how long they were willing to enter.

#### Asked to Make Their Demands.

All hands were mustered forward on the port side of the gun deck. Lieatenant Hill addressed them as follows:

addressed them as follows: Men—The first thing I want to say to you is that this ship is going to fight, and the second thing I want to say is she is going to light under her present officers. They want to re-ship all her officers and as many of the crew as they can. They are going to put some cadets on board to learn concthing about the vessel, and a commandant. The commandant will only supervise, all orders will be given through her present officers. When the Brazillars were on board this morning I gave them the pay scale desired by the officers, and now they want that desired by the crew. I was not willing to speak for you without consulting you. Now I want you to get together in a sort of a cancus and dedue what you want and how long you care to serve. For myself, I shall not sign for longer than three months. You can declide as you please. I don't know where we are going, but I think

Jonger than John't know where we are going, but I think our first work will be to bombard Fort Ville-gaignon. In six months the whole thing will be finished. Meilo bottied up and the war will oon be over.

#### Turned Over to Brazil,

On Wednesday afternoon Captain Bellfort brought out his pennant to the Nictheroy and took charge of the same in the name of Brazil

Immediately afterward the crew were told

they would receive their bounty of \$160 and \$100 a month, and asked if they choose to re-ship. All that did not so desire were to re-port to the paymaster and get their morecy and go ash or the solution of the solution of the solution. and go ashore. Twelve men, including th eight froned Sunday night, were told the were not wanted under any circumstances and stere at once paid off and seut ashor-about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. Forty our more were landed an hour later. Thurs day morning Lieutenant Conway and some more came ashore. The rest remained on board expecting to ship. The only difficulty in the way was the security for their wages. "hey naturally want this gilt-eagent.

As no communication is now allowed with the ship it cannot be positively said what is eing done, but no one doubts all on board nave signed. The situation in Persambuco is hard to

define. There are so many conflicting stories that no one can reach the truth. One paper has been suppressed and the other three do not dare to say much.

#### Resisted Arresi.

On Thursday last a party of fifty soldiers were sent to arrest Constantin Horiberto, a prominent min living at Aguas Beilus, in the interior of this state, who was known to

Rowg Jan 9 - The Fanfula says that papers seized in the house of Deputy Felice Guffridi included the key to a cipher which

haustive report.

elsewhere.

revealed a list of stores and arms that are concealed in Sicily. The documents were seized in the residence of President Urzel and disclose the sources from which the money employed in organizing the tasci di Lavoratori society was obtained. The paper confirms the finding of this evidence and states the information obtained points to a concerted plan. It says Siz Cipriani, the socialist exile, and foreign anarchists were concerted to organize simultaneous uprisings throughout kingdom. The documents include le from Marseilles, signed "Marchal," w the include letter

which is the name of Vaillant's mistress; also the name that Vaillant used at the time of his arrest. Other arrests are expected shorty. The Riforma says that Sig. Crispi will make the bill for the social reform of Skilly a question of confidence. It is said it will be proved at the trial that the plot provide for uprisings in Sicily, Naples, Rome and

#### TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

Latest Advices from Rio de Jauciro by Way of Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 9. - The latest advices from Rio are as follows: Trade is at a standstill. The arrest of per-

ions suspected of sympathy with the revolu tionists is constant. One of the persons ar rested was an emissary from da Gama and bearing letters to Admiral Melio. President Peixoto is fortifying the cast

and preparing to attack Cobras island. The insurgents have made an unsuccessful attempt to effect a landing on the island of

Admiral da Gama has issued a manifesto declaring the recent monarchical pronuncia nento issued in his name was apocryphal He denounces President Peixoto as a tyrant and declares the people ought to overthrow the Jacobius and establish a civil republic on a firm basis Disorders have occurred at Pernambuco

Para and Ceara.

#### MORE ITALIAN RIOTS.

Anti-Tax Mobs Again Resort to Great Vio lence-Rioters Killed. ROME, Jan. 9 .- A dispatch from Barre,

near Brindisi, says an anti-tax mob over ran the town of Ruve di Puglia yester day evening, burning the octroi office and sentry boxes, as well as the tax bureau con taining the registers and archives. The mon also destroyed the Union club house and tore up the rails of the horse car line, cut telegraph lines and attacked the gendarmes in their barracks. The gendarmes eventually were so hard presse that they fired a volley at the mob, but the rioting continued until the arrival of the troops, which had been sent for from Barre One of the richers was killed and four wounded. Twenty of them were captured, but eight escaped and fied to Corato, in the province of Barre, with the intention of formulating riots there.

#### Work or Breat.

Beniry, Jan. 9 .- There was a riot yesterday outside the warming refuge, situated beneath the railroad stations. A crowd of unemployed, after loudly calling for bread smashed the doors and windows of the refuge. This crowd was reinforced by riotous mobs from the adjacent districts and eventually became so disorderly the police were ordered to draw their swords and charge the most This was done, and after a sharp struggle the rioters were dispersed and a number of the leaders arrested. It is stated that the riot had been plunned for several days.

#### Had Something to Do With It.

Braux, Jan 9 -Hans Blum, in a letter to the Leipsiger Tageblatt, reasserts that Prince Bismarck was closely connected

with the authorship of his book, German Empire Under Bismarck," ! The though he was not responsible for the actual text Herr Blum further says that he has in his possession a letter from Prince Bismarck thanking him for the amiable sentiments hanking to and himself expressed in the book.

and what was yesterday a perfect architectural conception is now an unsightly and sorrowful aggregation of unbalanced architecture.

Thus does one little change mar the symnetry of an artistic whole; thus is shown with what almost inspired knowledge of artistic unity the builders of the World's fair worked. The beauty of the grand court is completely taken away as an artistic whole, and the plans for its preservation have been completely put to rout unless it shall be determined to rebuild the destroyed portions.

#### Six Months Work in Six Hours.

Last night's fire produced greater changes in the appearance of Chicago's famous pleasure park than it was expected would be made by six months of building-wrecking. To the gloomy sight of vacant buildings and almost deserted driveways since the gates were closed is now added the spectacle of smoking and blackened heaps of debris. The Casino, where thousands spent delightful hours watching gay scenes upon and about the Grand Basin, was wholly destroyed. Of the Peristyle, once illuminated with thousands of incandescent lights and Greek fire and furnishing endless enjoyment, nothing remains. Its arches were burned away and its stately columns, half burned and charred, lie in confused masses upon the brick promenade which surround it. The colossal figures which surmounted it toppled to the ground when their supports burned away and are broken in pieces. Columbus and his heralds, with their war horses and charlot, are unrecognizable among the mass of ruins. Music hall, likewise, is a melancholy heap of ashes. Save here and there, where a twisted girder protruges, not a portion of it was saved from the flames. All about the walks are strewn with debris, charred brands which the wind blew from the burning buildings and little piles of white ashea where some of the brands were consumed after falling. At various hydrants, fire engines yet remain to throw heavy streams upon the smoking ruins to prevent any possible new outbreak of flames.

Wreck of a Great Building.

The Manufactures building, both within and without, presents a sight not desired either by artist or exhibitor. The lattice work between the top roof and the curved one covering the central aisle on the cast side was burned away from a point above the southern end of the United States seetion south to one above the Russian section. Cn the west side the burned portion of similar lattice work extends over the British section to a little distance beyond the south extremity of the German pavilion. Upon the tin and glass arched roof he half burned the planks which formed a part of the lattice, and which when loosened by the fire slid downward.

Inside the building appearances were worse than upon the roof. Within the region burned over and for some distance on either ide the floor is covered with water. Stanuwo inches deep, are innumerable boxes co atming precious wares, all baled and boa for reshipment as soon as they could be re-leased from bond. Upon and about them he the now destroyed decorations of the pavilions. The French, Belgian and English sections suffered most and in the spaces occupied by them is to be seen the most disas-trous loss. When the lattleework roof be-gan to burn and the embors were seen to fail upon the light decorations beneath lines

of hose were conveyed into the building and an attempt made to extinguish each before the flames began to apread.

#### French Triumphat Areb Went.

In spite of all that could be done the triumphal archway before the French sec-tion caught fire and in an instant was ablaze throughout. Streams were directed upon it, but it continued to braze until it fell into Columbia avenue, where it could be mere