

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Bill for Its Establishment the Principal Measure

BEFORE THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Session Yesterday Was Largely Given to Discussions—The Game Law, Patronized by Mr. Brady, Advanced to Third Reading—The Senate Proceedings—New Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 6.—The supposed object of holding night sessions was to push business and save time, but, judging from the sessions today, the members did not so understand it. The time gained by the extra session was lost in discussions neither interesting nor animated, mostly on bills relating to the state board of agriculture and amending the game law.

Mr. McDonald moved to amend the former bill by substituting \$500 for \$1,000 as the secretary's salary, stating that he did so in the interest of the farmer, who was already overburdened with taxation. The farmers want economy and the woods are full of good secretaries who are anxious for just such positions at that salary.

Mr. Stapleton favored the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Brady, Smith, of Ohio; Hawkins, Toler, Kiser and Harding. Mr. Toler said he was not a farmer, but like some others he might have more hayseed in his hair during the campaign, and if so he was willing to wear it now. If he started out with the farmers he proposed to stay with them. If any of the professions had asked for a board of the kind, \$1,500 would have been too little, but when it came to the farmer \$500 was too much. He was opposed to "peanut economy."

Mr. Kiser said the farmers paid three-fourths of the taxes of the state. The salary would be paid with the farmers' money. It came from them and would be paid back to them. No one else had a right to object.

The amendment was lost, and on motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill was amended by substituting \$3,000 for \$1,000 for the annual maintenance of the board.

The game law occupied much time, a number of amendments being offered, but it was ordered to a third reading without any material change. Mr. Brady is patron of the bill, and took an active part in its advancement.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Of the House—What the Legislature Did at Yesterday's Sessions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 6.—Bills introduced in the house today: 287, by Hill, of Marion, providing for collecting county, district and other local taxes; 288, by Dandridge, to release from forfeiture certain lands in West Virginia, the greater part of which lie in Virginia and which have heretofore been wholly assessed in Virginia; 289, by the judiciary committee, a substitute for senate bill 39; 290, by Martin, concerning suits before circuit courts; 291, by Martin, concerning the duties of circuit court clerks; 292, by Pearson, of Wirt, relating to grand juries.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on house bill 91, concerning the assessment of taxes; 273, amending the law providing for the incorporation of banks of discounts; 289, relating to domestic and foreign building and loan associations, and the substitute for senate bill 39, Mr. Finley's bill providing for a \$500 tax on cigarette dealers. The substitute provides for a tax of \$100 instead of \$500.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, house bill 273 was taken up out of its order and ordered to a second reading.

House bills passed: 139, requiring the secretary of state to keep and publish detailed records of incorporated companies doing business in the state, to take effect from its passage.

House bill 43, amending the act establishing a state board of agriculture, a special order, occupied the time until the noon recess was taken, and was still pending on second reading.

Mr. Elmiston introduced house joint resolution 24, authorizing the directors of the Weston asylum to use \$1,000, previously appropriated for padding rooms, for constructing pavements.

Mr. Stapleton introduced a resolution requiring the auditor to make a report of the amount of fees collected by him. It lies over under the rules.

Mr. Ford introduced a resolution providing that the committee on taxation and finance report as to the advisability of keeping the state school fund separate from the other funds of the state and requiring 5 per cent interest on it from the banks where deposited. It was referred to the finance committee.

House bill 37, amending the game law, for the protection of sheep, etc., a special order on second reading, occupied the remainder of the afternoon session. Recess was taken while it was pending.

The committee to visit the hospital the insane, made a report expressing satisfaction with the management of both institutions, which was ordered printed in the journal without reading.

In the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 6.—The senate committee on education reported favorably on senate bill 122, establishing high grade schools for colored people at Bluefield; 13, to decrease the number of state university and normal schools regents, and without recommendation on senate bill 112, to increase the state school levy.

The railroad committee reported favorably on senate bill 107, requiring railroads to use the same classification for state traffic as for interstate traffic and prescribing traffic charges; without recommendation on 108, concerning railroad charges for carrying passengers.

Bills introduced: 134, by the committee on education, the school book bill; by Lockney, fixing time for holding circuit court in Jackson, Boone, Clay, Calhoun and Gilmer counties; 136, by Stewart, by request, to release certain lands from forfeiture same as house bill 288; 137, by Lockney, providing for the board of directors for Spencer asylum.

Bills passed: senate bills 33, amending the school laws; 90, for the relief of the trustees of J. A. Williamson, late sheriff of Barbour county; 95, relating to the state board of examiners; house bill 1, amending the divorce laws.

The discussion on house bill 6, amending the charter of Huntington, occupied most of the afternoon session, after which the bill was made a special order for 3 o'clock Thursday.

Senate bills advanced to third reading: 47, concerning embezzlements; 61, compulsory school law; 13, providing for a decrease in the number of regents of the state university and normal schools.

Senate bill 134, to provide text books

for public schools, was advanced to second reading.

A resolution was adopted appointing James Leamon, W. H. Curtis and D. E. Nichols, committee clerks; Matthew Perry, cloak room keeper; John A. Brown, assistant cloak room keeper. Adjourned.

QUEEN LIL ABDICATES.

In a Document to President Dole She Yields All Rights, Real or Imagined, to the Government of Hawaii, and Asks Clemency for the Rebels—The Government's Answer—Thought to be Insincere.

HONOLULU, Jan. 30, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the republic. This is by far the most important outcome of the late rebellion. The document was presented on the 29th to President Dole. The document, according to the wording, was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the president, and goes on to say:

"SIR—After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity to their advice, and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii, and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, in an attempt to restore me to the position of queen, which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled, by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the republic, or are or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in Hawaii, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows:

"In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the government of the republic of Hawaii as the only lawful government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance, or official obligation, or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the government of Hawaii."

The queen made a plea for the Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hopes executive clemency will be exercised in their cases. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her, and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the president of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises."

The queen's abdication was not unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon as a ruse to secure clemency when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not generally considered that she is sincere in making the protestation. Since last advices evidence of a very damaging character has been piled around her. She was arrested on a military warrant on the 18th instant. On the evening of the day of arrest, her house was searched, with the result of finding the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the present trouble began. The munitions of war consisted of thirty-four rifles, eleven pistols, several swords, a large amount of cartridges and twenty-one dynamite bombs.

The following day the premises were searched again and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed that ex-Queen Liliuokalani was certain of restoration, as she even went so far as to have a new cabinet made out. It was to be composed as follows: Robert W. Wilcox, minister of foreign affairs; Samuel Nowlin, minister of the interior; Charles T. Gulick, minister of finance; and C. W. A. Inford, attorney-general. As associate justices she named Antonio Rosa and V. V. Ashford. W. H. Richards was to be marshal. Governors for the different islands were selected. A new constitution was prepared by Charles T. Gulick.

Arrests for treason and conspiracy have been numerous. In all, there are about 350 men under lock and key. This number includes the prisoners of war.

The government has furnished the Associated Press correspondent with a copy of its answer to the ex-queen. It reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU, Jan. 29, 1895.

MADAME:—The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you, has been delivered in your behalf to the president. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may arise, the views of the government in the matter.

First, the execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as a duo investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

Second, it cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1895, when by your public announcement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by which your acts in attempting by the mere exercise of your own will to establish a new system of government, the contract existing between you and the people was dissolved, and all sovereign rights theretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by the members of your own cabinet that they could not control your proposed action, and their appeal to the citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a usurpation by the people of the right of government.

Third, so far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the dis-

affected that it is your desire that the republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful government of the country it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration, by order of the executive council.

[Signed] WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney General.

It is learned from trustworthy sources that United States Minister Willis has made objections both written and verbal to the powers of the military court now sitting. He seems to take the view that offenses committed previous to the date on which martial law was proclaimed should be tried before a civil court and jury.

THE COLD WAVE.

The Coldest Day for Fifteen Years in New York City—At Other Points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—This is the coldest day here since December 31, 1880, when the thermometer registered six degrees below zero, and the third coldest day on record since the weather bureau was established in 1870. The other two days colder than this were February 24, 1873, when the mercury dropped to four degrees below zero, and January 10, 1875, when it registered six below.

The French line steamer La Gascogne, now three days overdue from Havre, has not been sighted.

Boston—Seven degrees below zero has broken the season's record and made the best business of the year for plumbers and merchants.

Philadelphia—The thermometer registered 3 degrees below at 7 o'clock this morning, the coldest weather experienced in this city for fifteen years.

New Bedford, Mass.—At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 6 degrees below zero.

Portland, Me.—The mercury registered 10 degrees below zero this morning.

Eastport, Me.—The thermometer registers 16 degrees below zero.

Buffalo—Thirteen and three-tenths degrees below zero was the record made at the weather bureau this morning.

Albany—At 4 o'clock this morning the thermometers registered 20 degrees below zero, and at 9 o'clock 10 degrees below.

Middletown, N. Y.—It was 12 degrees below zero in this city last night, the coldest in eighteen years.

Troy, N. Y.—The mercury was 18 degrees below zero in the hill districts of the city at 3 a. m.

Auburn, N. Y.—The coldest weather of the season is being experienced here, the thermometer registering 12 below zero.

Clearfield, Pa.—At 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 20 below. At River-view it registered from 20 to 25 degrees below.

Ashland, Pa.—The thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero here this morning, 15 at Behlens, 18 at Frackville and Centralia, and 15 at Girardville.

Chicago—The snow storm prevailing to-day threatens to result in a widespread blockade.

Washington, D. C.—Zero mark was not touched here this morning by the official weather bureau thermometers.

Richmond, Va.—The thermometer registered eight degrees above zero this morning.

Bordentown, N. J.—The thermometer registered five degrees below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

Concord, N. H.—The temperature here at day-light was 25 degrees below zero, and Danbury, 28.

Montreal, Que.—The average temperature since 6 a. m. has been 16 below zero. At 4 a. m. it was 23 below.

White River, Ont.—The mercury here this morning registered 65 degrees below.

Toronto, Ont.—During the night the thermometer went down to 22 degrees.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.
Thank God for sympathy; it has a wonderful power of turning keys in rusty locks.

BREAKFAST—Oranges. Milk toast. Meat cakes. Rolls. Apple sauce. Ginger snaps. Coffee.

DINNER—Veal broth. Broiled beefsteak. Sweet potatoes. Lima beans. Crackers. Graham bread. Celery. Apple pie. Cheese.

SUPPER—Graham mush. Fried potatoes. Canned peaches. Bread and butter. Beans. Tea.

Run.
Break one egg into a cup and fill with sweet milk; mix with it one-half cup of yeast, half-cup of butter, one cup of sugar, and enough flour to make a soft dough; flavor with nutmeg. Let rise until very light, then mould into biscuits, adding a few currants. Let rise and bake; when nearly done, glaze with a little molasses and milk.

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Illustration of a woman in a dress, looking thoughtful.

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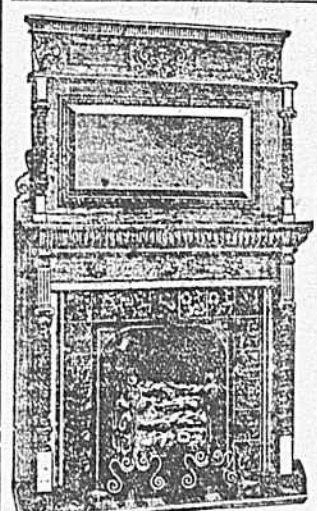
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