TELEGRAPHIC.

THE FINAL VOTE.

Wilson's Tariff Bill with the Revenue Amendment Adopted.

VOTING AND TUMULTUOUS CHEERS

The Measure Adopted by the the House of Representatives by a Majority of Six-score.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 1.—In the House the vote upon the entire rejection of the internal revenue amendment resulted in the amendment being the income tax being adopted, 182 to 69.

The Populists voted in the affirmative, as did the following Republicans: Bowers, Fletcher, Harmer, Marshall, Fisher, White and Sweet of Idaho.

Some cheering greeted the announcement.

The bill was engrossed and read a third time. The last stage in its passage has been reached, when Covert (Dem.) of New York, speaking in the name of the state, moved to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to report it back with such amendments as will provide, by duties upon imports, for such additional revenue as may be necessary to support the government, "economically administered."

Upon that motion Cochran demanded the ayes and nays, but only thirty-six Democrats rose to second the demand, principally those who had voted against the income tax, together with the Louisiana sugar men, not a sufficient number. The motion to recommit was then decided on a rising vote, 135 to 72.

Then came the final vote on the bill itself, on which the ayes and nays were ordered and granted by a rising vote. The roll call was watched with rapt attention and frequent bursts of applause greeted announcements on one side or the other.

Tucker was the first to win applause by an aye vote, indicating that the twenty-two Democrats who had joined with the Republicans after the Blanchard report on the Louisiana opposition to the bill was not unrest.

Cockran's vote in favor of the bill brought out tumultuous cheering. The scene of the demonstration was recalled when the name of Wilson, the author of the bill, was reached, the Democrats cheering vociferously in the recognition of his leadership. The Speaker rolled that his name be called, and he answered in the affirmative.

Then the Speaker announced: "On the question the ayes are 204 and the nays 140, and the bill is passed."

The following Democrats voted against the bill:

Allen, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Davey, Deary, Hatch, Hooven, Hyer, Page, Price, Rogers, Schumann, Sibley, Sickles, Sperry.

On the Populists Newlands voted ayes and Baker, (Kan.), Bell, Boen, Cannon, (Col.), Davis, (Kan.), Harris, Hudson, McKeighan, Pence and Simpson for the bill.

A Hawaiian Witness Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — Admiral Patrick was to have been asked to appear before the Senate Hawaiian investigating committee and a subpoena was sent to be served on him. Today only was received saying Admiral Patrick is dead. It is probable there will be no further examination of witnesses by the committee.

Locked Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—"Pony" Moore, brother-in-law of Charles Mitchell, was arrested here tonight on a charge of forcibly assaulted and locked up in Mulberry street police station.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE.

Three Days Will be Devoted to the Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Crisp and McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, held a conference and arranged a program for the Hawaiian debate. The Speaker has given a special rule making Hawaii the special order of business. It provides for three days' consideration, closing Monday. McCreary will open the session in behalf of his resolution, supporting the administration. Hitt is likely will follow in behalf of the minority resolution, condemning the administration. Rayner of Maryland, Hooker of Mississippi and Everett of Massachusetts will support the Democratic resolution, and Sioser of Ohio and Blair of New Hampshire the Republican position.

ADVICES FROM HONOLULU.

The Hawaiians Preparing for a Grand Celebration.

Minister Willis Declines to Participate as a Representative of the United States.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17.—Since the last advices but little of importance has happened here. The people are preparing for a grand blow-out to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government, established a year ago. The Annexation club and the American League have gone into the celebration with a will, and there is little doubt there will be a great success.

A decree command has been created by the act that yesterday afternoon a police was sent to the United States legation by the provisional government that on the 17th of January was a general holiday and asking him if he would honor it with a public notice and salute from the United States warships in port. This letter of invitation was sent two days addressed to the minister of the United States since Philadelphia and Adams, asking them to join the celebration.

Willis in his yesterday's reply was decisive, which greatly startled the government. The substance of Willis' reply is unofficially given as follows:

"I have received your notice of yesterday, and am obliged to say that the United States finds it impossible at present to participate in the celebration of national independence, as proposed by the provisional government of Hawaii. I therefore decline to take part in such celebration on the part of the United States."

Upon the receipt of this message the wildest excitement prevailed in government circles. They had thought that, as the Cleveland administration has acknowledged the provisional government, the United States was prepared to stand by its action.

Every preparation is now complete for the celebration, to be continued throughout the day and a mass meeting to be held tonight at Union Square (formerly Palace Square). A number of national speakers will deliver addresses. Chief among them will be a speech delivered by Walter G. Smith, candidate and owner of the American league party in Hawaii. Smith, in his speech, called attention to the fact that on the 17th of January, 1893, the Provisionals declared a republic king. A hundred years from that day, now in Hawaii, the independent sovereign in the Western hemisphere lost his throne. The 17th of January has therefore gained the right to be known as one of the world's democratic holidays.

Speaking of the provisional government's recent defiance to President Cleveland, in refusing to surrender power to the queen, Smith said: "There is nothing more inspiriting to the annals of 1776 than the answering front which you presented to your great emperor. On one side was the chief of 60,000,000. Here was an armed body of a fifty thousandth. There was the strongest of modern powers, with army and fleet. Here were a few tree rocks in the ocean, without a fort upon their pinnacles and without a gun upon a deck. There was a great government, whose President had declared that our enthroned queen should reign again. Here was a little band of men who said she must pass over their dead bodies first. There to our harbor were broadsides of positive foes. Here on shore was a battalion behind its sandbags. The odds were great, but the patriots of Hawaii took them and if the American people, aroused by that spectacle, had not placed themselves between us and harm, there would have been a Thermopylae but less numerous in human courage than that which swelled immortal the memory of the 300 Greeks."

He concluded as follows: "Islanding here on ground once consecrated to the cause of monarchy, we wing our hats to dear as the stars and stripes, we appeal to our countrymen to open their gates to us of kindred blood, but we pledge ourselves, if that cannot be done, to at least be worthy of the sacrifice by which we shall die, and live and for the glory of American principles."

Mr. Gresham's Letter.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—The following is the letter Admiral De Gama took yesterday to the conference of naval commanders to discuss the action of Admiral Benham in protecting American vessels:

"At the beginning of the revolution the city of Rio Janeiro was defended by six field pieces and was at the mercy of the insurgents in the harbor. The chiefs of the foreign naval force in a collective and unanimous note declared that they would oppose with force bombardment unless provided from the land. On learning this, President Peixoto withdrew his field pieces and by strategem began the work of fortifying the city with monitors and heavy guns. The work was begun secretly and was completed openly. All the hills in the city are marked by fortifications and monitors and land batteries were constructed into fortresses. Trenches were dug in the streets and other methods taken to make the city secure. Along with these measures it was reported that it was the intention of the government to soon open fire upon the squadron."

After making this statement, De Gama asks: "Are the conditions the same? Are you not to blame for the change? Should you not have Peixoto to keep his compact? The task of the squadron is more arduous, lonely and dangerous, but we are not alone.

"Our compact will be kept, but we reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when they deem it without notice. The blame for the result will be upon you."

TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

A German Firm Engaged in the Business in Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin: At a meeting of the parliamentary committee on the colonial estimates, the emperor admitted the accuracy of the charges made by the Hamburg newspapers against Wizmann, agent of the Hamburg firm of Wonter & Brahm, that he had bought from the king of Dahomey slaves captured in French Hinterland, paying for them in Winchester rifles and ammunition, which the king of Dahomey had used in the campaign against the French. The firm admitted that the Congo state paid $20 for each Dahomeyan slave.

The emperor denounced the action of the firm, and decided if the French captured the agent the German government would not raise a finger to prevent his execution.

The committee passed a resolution to extend to all German colonies the penal provisions against human traffic.

The Coast Defenses of France.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In the chamber today a vote of confidence was passed by 308 to 198, that the government would effect the necessary returns in the navy and provide for the coast defense. The minister of war said all the details of the defense of the coast in the event of war had been arranged and the naval and military coast defenses would, if war broke out, be under a single commander, submarine torpedoes would be largely utilized in the defense of the coast, and it was expected they would be very serviceable. France could count upon 200,000 men for the coast defense without counting the reserve marine infantry.

The Panama Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: The negotiations between the Panama canal liquidators and Baltimore, judicial trustee for the bondholders, have raised and Rudel engages to subscribe ten millions to complete the canal. Tom with Barnard's five millions, make 6 millions additional subscribed. The great financial houses of Paris are being urged to subscribe to help along the project.

The War in Central America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the World from San Salvador says President Vasquez of Honduras has sent word here by courier that he is receiving reinforcements and yesterday captured four of Ortez's cannon and compelled him to retreat, thus allowing provisions to enter Tegucigalpa. Vasquez is reconstructing his defenses and preparing for a renewed assault upon the enemy.

Couldn't Fool His Wife.

Most men who drink are not nicely pulled up with circle in their hand. They particularly do not meet it in their families. They try every plausible excuse to conceal their muddled condition when they go home. And they only go home when they have to. They forget they are not so bad but they can easily deceive those who would be likely to criticise them. They forget that if they were in a way away from home on account of their muddled condition their relatives would at once jump to the conclusion that they had been drinking. Whereas, if they go home and pretend to be sober, the truth would never be suspected.

Time and again has Mr. Bulver drank beyond the point of prudence, and has gone home fully prepared with a plan within which to convince his wife that he had not touched a drop, and time and again he had sore the situation fall miserably. Yet he would try and hope that the next time he would deceive her. Such is the vanity of the drinking man.

This afternoon he had met a number of the prominent fellows, and they had been especially good to him. So much so that he had yielded to the temptation, and he's drunk himself into the condition where his legs felt numb and out of a dull pleasure as he walked along to his car.

And how would he get to Ingalls the wife of his scorn? Time has been tried on all the usual tacks, and he seen through each one of them. He sat there in the street car and puzzled his brain.

Finally accident brought him the solution. Just across the car from him sat a man whose hands were dirty.

"I'll wash my hands when I go home," said Mr. Bulver, proudly, to himself. "No drunk man ever washed his hands. It will be a sure thing. She will never suspect me."

So he went cheerily on home, opened the door with a gale air, stole to his wife, whom he beheld at a distance from in the room, and then, because she was unknown in the way, sneak through the room, through the kitchen and into the rear room, which contained the sink and lo! Grant, and there he sat about washing his hands.

Without thinking about he was somehow that his wife was watching him, and he believed she was watching him. He must play his hand—washing scheme for all it was worth. He picked up a square block which he found in the soap cup and scrubbed away at his hands, dousing them into the basin and rubbing with a surprisingly energy.

The sink came to the door of the little room, looked about a moment and then stood still, waiting. She had a carving knife in her hand and a look of amazed surprise on her face. He at last gathered just the door and looked in on him. Then she stepped and stood there too.

He scrubbed away more industriously. The thing was working first-rate. They had both seen his lily act, and both must be impressed with his sobriety no less than with his cleanliness. He was very proud of himself.

But they waited there altogether too long. He waited after a bit they would go away. But they didn't. Then he looked up and saw his wife standing there with