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THE HAWAIIAN PRESS.

Royalist References to the Character and Misdemeanors of the Provisional Soldiers.

Attitude of the Foreign Powers—A Kamehamehan Annexationist.

The Hawaiian papers received by the Warrimoo afford interesting reading in view of the reports through which the people of the Islands are passing at present.

The Honolulu Bulletin (organ of the Queen's party), announces that the Provisional Government are preparing to resent hostile action by the United States or any other power, by distributing rifles and ammunition to all citizens who will give receipts therefor.

The palace, now known as the executive building, is also being provisioned for siege and four large tanks of water have been placed in the basement.

This being taken as proof positive that the Government will fight. Already President Dole is having trouble with his hired police, who constitute the main body of the most formidable force, are resigning in dozens.

Lieutenant Kealaki, who was one of the first to strike, explaining that while quite ready to assist the existing Government in the maintenance of law and order, they have not enlisted to make war upon the United States or repel attack by any other foreign power.

Complaints are unfortunately frequent of insult to native women by the imported riffraff soldiery, and these incidents are doing much to strengthen the feeling of royalist sympathies as well as to confirm its place in the hearts of the native element.

The misconduct of the men while on liberty is a cause of alarm to the peaceful citizens, who have frequent collisions with them and generally "get the worst of it."

The Provisional Government's mercenaries may shortly become unmanageable, and securing dominion by force insupportable scenes of violence on shore which the intervention of the warships in harbor will be required to terminate.

A note of December 29 is to the effect that at a meeting of the American League held the previous evening a resolution was introduced, and adopted without dissent, stating that "if Congress decides on the restoration of the Queen the members of this League will lay down their arms and aid in the restoration."

On the other hand, the newly organized corps of German sharpshooters, known as the International Schuetzen League, will support good and stable government in Hawaii, and the Provisional Government in particular, to the death if necessary.

This club is under the presidency of Charles Klemme, and includes fifty-six members.

As to the attitude of foreign powers represented on the scene of disquiet, Captain Rooke, of H.M.S. Thetis, announces that his ship will remain throughout the next few months for the protection of life and property. No force will be landed unless necessary.

The Japanese gunboat Naniwa is promised to pursue a similar course, although the Japanese lean to the monarchy, knowing that the Provisional Government is not disposed to grant them enfranchisement. The missionaries are lending their weight against the deposed Queen, pointing to the dehumanism as an act of God, to which resistance would be worse than useless.

The latest sensations sprung by the annexation papers are concerning the operations of two Pinkerton detectives in the pay of the Royalists (being engaged by spy upon President Dole in return for his dismissing all Government employes subscribing to or reading the Bulletin) and concerning the declaration for annexation of Prince Albert Kuniuke, the last descendant of Kamehameha the Great.

Had not Queen Emma been beaten in her contest for the crown by David Kalakaua, Albert would now be the reigning king. His letter to the press is written in good and simple English. Says he:

"Permit me, as the last representative of the royal Kamehamehan line, to say that the course of your paper (the Star) is in the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and that I am with you, heart and soul. My name will be added to the roll of the Annexation Club at once, and in case of trouble I will join you with a rifle."

To which the Royalists simply reply—"Soar grapes; Albert isn't the king!"

From the Advertiser (P. O. organ) it is learned that the scheme has been revived by certain persons who have transferred the capital to Hilo on the Island of Maui, and there rally the forces of the Queen, and thence proceed to deeds of arms, with Hilo as the base of operations and Honolulu as the chief point of attack.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Interesting Complication in the New South Wales Government—The Situation.

A Trade Commissioner—The Pacific Cable—Tonga Troubles—News Notes.

The steamer Warrimoo from Australian colonies brings word that Attorney-General Barton, of New South Wales, who visited Canada a few months ago, has had to resign, together with Minister of Justice O'Connor, because of a motion of censure passed upon them by the Legislature for having accepted briefs in support of an action brought by a private firm against the Railway Commissioners.

The division was 69 to 48, the Government defending the impeached ministers on the ground that the Railway Commissioners were not embraced in the Government and that the acceptance of briefs was sanctioned by custom.

Though the Government was expected to resign it did not, accepting instead the resignations of Messrs. Barton and O'Connor, and appointing C. G. Heydon Attorney-General and, Minister of Mines Slatery taking in addition the post of Minister of Justice.

Minister Heydon is a leading lawyer not a member of the Legislature but to be appointed to the upper house. Sir George Dibbs made a sensation in the Legislature by announcing simultaneously with the resignation of the house until January 16, the Governor's proclamation as being at the same time handed to the Speaker and this summary proceeding shutting of all discussion. Mr. Barton now condemns the Ministry for not having tendered their own resignation.

Sir Robert Duff, the Governor of the Colony, has allowed himself to be interviewed on the subject, and states that owing to the repeal of the electoral act and the new act not coming into force for some time yet, he had no course open but to consent to prorogation, as if a dissolution were demanded instead no new house could be elected.

Robert Reid, Minister of Defence in the Victoria Government, has been commissioned to visit London, Canada, and the United States in the interest of the Colony. He will go to London by way of Southampton and afterwards visit America. He will bring samples of the products of his colony and endeavor to open up trade relations. He has been authorized to negotiate with the Canadian Government for reciprocal trade, and if his Government is still of the same opinion when he visits the United States, select an American railway manager to take control of the Victoria railways.

Latest advices confirm the report of the abandonment of the proposed conference in Canada, as only Queensland shows any interest in the matter. The New Zealand Government now says that the steamers should call there before any reciprocity is talked of.

Audley Cote, manager of the French Cable Company, has written to the New South Wales Government against Sandford Fleming's rival scheme, which he declares to be impracticable, and the New South Wales postmaster-general has expressed the same view. The chief objection urged is that with a view of touching only on British territory, Mr. Fleming proposes one length of 4,000 miles of cable, which would be exceedingly difficult to construct.

In this connection the Sydney Morning Herald publishes a leading editorial warmly supporting the Canadian scheme.

Advices from Tonga tell of the deposition of Premier George W. Tukuapo by the appointment of J. O. Sabaki and a new ministry, the majority of the appointments having been made on the recommendation of Rev. Shirley Baker, whose return and accession to power would, it is said, be welcomed by many of the native leaders. The band painted the King and fired three shots at him on his arrival in his boat. Next morning the offending minister called upon the King and made an apology which His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept and the matter ended there.

While the British gunboat Boomerang, of the Australian squadron, was patrolling the South seas recently, she came up with a smart sailing vessel which one of her officers boarded. She proved to be a colonial-owned craft engaged in re-erecting the Kanakas for the Queensland plantations. On board the naval officer noticed a photograph, and it was explained that before the vessel left Queensland the captain had visited numerous plantations where the islanders are employed. He took a camera and a photograph and with these went to the plantations and took photographs of natives and also taking individual pictures of well known natives from the New Hebrides and Solomon groups. Edison's invention was then brought into service, and the known of the natives, and especially those who had friends and relatives in the islands, being invited to speak into the receiver any message for their friends. Very many of these glowing accounts of Kanaka plantation life in Queensland and other new territories interested "the old folks at home" in Melbourne, Ambrim, San Christoval or Malatia, as the case might be. After securing a good supply of "talks," all in the native tongues, the ingenious skipper sailed for the islands, where he was still astonishing the natives when last heard from. Many of the photographs he had transferred to glass for use with the limelight and thus with a photograph he was in a position to give such colorful and accurate reports of plantation pleasures that the natives were enthusiastic for emigration. Needless to say, the photograph has demonstrated its value as a plantation-recruiting accessory.

The British bark Trafalgar, from New York, arrived at Melbourne, Australia, December 17, after a highly sensational passage. At Batavia three of the crew died of cholera, and the second officer obtained his discharge, having incurred the illness of the crew. Captain Edgar died of the illness. Chief Officer Richard Roberts took command and sailed with a crew of twenty-three. In a few weeks Roberts died, and Samuel Norwood, next in command, being down with fever. Mr. J. Shelton, a lad of 18, being next in seniority, took charge. Norwood died, and so did seaman John Lee, carpenter Joseph Field and cook Daniel Sheehan. The rest of the crew rendered very unvarying obedience to the young commander, and was with the greatest difficulty that port was made.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

TRAMWAY COLLISION.

TO THE EDITOR: In justice to myself and motorer, I trust, through your paper, you will allow me to correct the report of the tramway company in reference to the recent collision in this city. It claims we were responsible for the collision and consequently dismissed us. In the first place, it says we thought fit to remove the head-light from the front of the car. May I say it was never on the front of the car, as it was borrowed from another car for the express purpose of lighting the inside, no headlight being sent out to us from the car shed, although lights were telephoned for soon after 5:30. The six lanterns which is mentioned was sent out to us; but instead of my being informed it was on the car, the man who brought it stood on the front of the car and held it out to me as a head-light. Had I known it had been a head-light, I should have taken it and placed the head-light on the front. Next it infers that one of the lamps was buried out and could have been fixed in twenty seconds had we an extra lamp. Allow me to say none of the lamps were burned out, but the one which was buried was out before and was in the same condition at night before, the other conductor having to use lanterns. Extra lamps would have been of no avail and could not have been used by any two men running a car, but would require the services of a third man. Major Dupont must have been misinformed by his superintendent, and hoping you will insert this—the truth.

CONDUCTOR No. 7.

FIGHTING BRAZILIANS.

Pernambuco Likely to Declare for the Insurgents—Important Battle—Government Troops Beaten.

Revolution Spreading in the North—British Residents in Favor of Insurgents.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch dated at Rio de Janeiro, received yesterday, when reported that Admiral Mello had left St. Catarina to co-operate with General Saravia in Rio Grande do Sul. Together they are said to intend attacking the Government forces in the province of Parana and at Santos. Admiral de Gama's position during the last few days. The Government will not attempt any decisive action at sea, the correspondent thinks, until after the arrival of the warships from New York and the United States. The Government has torpedo boats are expected to join Admiral Duartes fleet at Pernambuco. The Government says that the insurgents lack ammunition and provisions, and are losing ground and spirit. Business, says the dispatch, is virtually at a standstill.

The Liban correspondent of the United Press forwards the following, mail address from Brazil by the steamship Clyde: Rio Janeiro, Dec. 28, '93.—An important battle has been fought in the State of Sao Paulo, the troops of the Government, under General Argilho were defeated by the insurgents. There were 10,000 troops engaged in the battle. Five hundred of the Government forces were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. Among the captured were General Silva and Telles. On December 22 an unsuccessful attack was made on Ilha Grande. The only means of communication with Rio is by naval escort, firing between the respective forces going on all the time. Santos has been blockaded since the beginning of December by the Republic and other war ships. The troops of the insurgent General Saravia are eight or ten days' march from Sao Paulo, making a movement to the west to fetch horses and forage.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 21.—The warship Parahyba left Pernambuco on December 28. It is said she was bound for Porto Alegre, and Fernando Noronha, to complete her crew from among the convicts. It is also said that Admiral Mello, with the Aquidauan, has gone to the same island to release the convicts.

LISBOA, Jan. 9.—An American merchant and officer who were passengers on the steamship Clyde from Brazil said that the Government warships Niotheroy and America were at Pernambuco on December 31. The vessels were under the command of Captains Telles, Javali and De Castro were being towed to Pernambuco and were expected to arrive about January 10. The U. S. cruiser San Francisco entered the harbor of Pernambuco on December 31. The British and French residents at Pernambuco favored the insurgents, the Americans on the other side of Peixoto and the Germans remain neutral.

ST. VINCENT, W. I., Jan. 8.—A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Pernambuco, dated December 27, says that the case of a revolution in Pernambuco is constantly spreading in the north, and that the presence of Government soldiers would not be enough to restrain it but for the presence of the Niotheroy and America in America. If they should depart, the revolution would break out in the south. Even the Government troops sympathize with the rebellion, and would not be very severe with the rebels in case of an uprising. The rebellion has spread north to the city of Recife. Peixoto's military district is in a state of favor of the monarchy, as the people unanimously favor republican government.

It is stated here that the Niotheroy and consort have been instructed not to engage the American and Republic vessels, even should those vessels arrive off the coast. It is said that the rebel admiral be signaled the Government vessels will put to sea and trust to their superior speed to escape being captured by the rebel cruisers. Should this be the case a revolution in Pernambuco, which will declare itself in favor of Admiral Mello, may be expected as soon as the Government warships are out of sight of land. In fact it is reported that steps have already been taken looking to a popular uprising in favor of the insurgents, and the insurgents are only awaiting the signal to declare themselves against Peixoto and openly furnish the insurgents the assistance which they previously have been extending in the case of the Niotheroy and America. Should Pernambuco revolt, it is added, it is said that other cities and states in the northern part of Brazil will follow its example.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Preparations for a consistory which will probably meet at the beginning of March are already proceeding. It is now stated that it will provide for six nuncios at Lisbon, Nuncio, secretary of state, consistorial congregation, J. Satelli, papal delegate to the United States; Fausti, papal auditor; Salati, secretary of the consistorial council, and Father Stembueber, Jesuit.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP. Mrs. I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the cough completely cured me.

Wm. A. A. DOWNEY, Manotok, Ont.

HELEN GOULD'S VIEW.

THE MAID OF MILLIONS WANTS THE BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

Interview With the Richest Young Lady in America—She Thinks That Suffrage Would Dignify and Elevate Her Sex. How She Lives at Lyndhurst.

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HELEN GOULD was interviewed at Lyndhurst.

HELEN GOULD was interviewed at Lyndhurst, the magnificent mansion which she occupies at intervals during the morning sunshine as the morning sunlight from the railway train at Tarrytown and stepped into the waiting carriage driven by the cheery faced old coachman of the household.

Lyndhurst, the country seat of the great financier, where he sought almost vainly to emancipate himself from the cares and anxieties of the turbulent maelstrom of Wall street life, covers about 200 acres of a beautiful stretch of country, situated midway between the towns of Irvington and Tarrytown.

The mansion itself is a gray stone pile of Gothic architecture, the severe simplicity of the pointed arches of which is softened by the small latticed panes of the windows and the inlaid marble tiled vestibule, with twin pedestals and busts on either side, and is furnished with settees and chairs of oak, carved and shaped in harmonious Gothic fashion.

The writer, who is expected, passes at once to a small room on the eastern front of the house, where the autumn sunshine, through the broad bow window, gleams fitfully on the waxed floor, overspread with a Persian rug.

And here she is this morning, with a stack of correspondence at her side, seated in a great armchair, with its pointed back rising high above her head. Helen Gould, head of the household from which her beloved father passed last winter, guardian of her young brothers and sisters, custodian of the wealth that is hers and theirs—picture her in this fashion, as she rises to greet the incoming mail, in a black robe; a pale face, from which a very dark soft hair is upturned from a broad white forehead and loosely knotted upon the crown of her head, small features, a pensive expression that would be sad were it not for a sweet smile that now and again passes across and illumines the countenance. The glory of her face lies in her eyes. These are large, gray, lustrous, pathetic in their softness and seriousness. Her hands are dimply, white and infantile. One ring, a huge sapphire of deepest hue, set between two large diamonds of limpid purity, is their only ornament. A little restless clasping of them at times just hints at nervousness under excellent control.

Conversation turned upon the salient features of the late campaign, and the little maid of millions spoke up earnestly, thoughtfully and valiantly upon women and the ballot, in words that should be carried to her sisterhood of taxpayers, to the wives and mothers who desire the protection of their own and their children's interests by personal representation, to the women of thought and action who by their pens and deeds have thrown down the barriers and opened highways to professional life, as well as to the feminine industrial classes upon whom have devolved the duties of breadwinners, necessity created through misfortune, affliction, neglect or inability upon the part of husbands and fathers to provide for the family with the physical comforts and requirements of life.

"I think," said Helen Gould quietly, "and I am expressing as well the convictions of my father, for we were thoroughly in consonance upon this subject, that it is unreasonable and unjust that women should not be endowed with the full rights of a citizen, which include the ballot. When women in so many and widely differing spheres of life and labor are giving such remarkable evidences of mind, skill and ability, how can their claims to consideration be so disregarded that they are deprived of the legal recognition that is denied only to prisoners, traitors, idiots, Chinamen or Indians among men?"

"But what effect would it have upon woman to be accorded a right at the polls?"

"The tendency would be," she answered warmly, "to dignify and elevate her. It would broaden her intelligence and increase her sense of responsibility. There is no reason why an understanding of politics should make a woman masculine in her manners or conduct. No mother is less devoted because she knows Latin and Greek. Children are more carefully guarded against possible ills, since women understand sanitation and hygienic law. Every household employe care and watchfulness to see they are not neglected and returns to her embroidery with a sense of security. No amount of cultivation and activity need make her less womanly. Why should an understanding of the policies of government work a greater change, than an intelligent comprehension of various other subjects?"

It was remarked that so few women had any knowledge of politics, whereupon Miss Gould resumed half meditatively:

"If women are accorded rights that will create direct personal interest in political measures, more of them will study the subject and prepare themselves to form opinions and take an ac-

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

Possession to be Formally Taken by the Artillery on Thursday Evening.

Description of the Building—All That is Required for Convenience and Comfort.

The new drill hall, for which the local militia have waited so long and so patiently, will be formally opened to-morrow evening, when the headquarters companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, who met last night for the last time at the temporary army in the market building, will parade to take possession of their handsome new quarters. The greatest satisfaction is expressed by all who have visited the hall at the prospect before the citizen soldiers, who feel a new inspiration and have formed high expectations of the result of this new and satisfactory state of affairs. The contractors for the flooring and fixtures were admirably carried out their contracts. The floor is remarkably solid and even, and drilling upon it will be a pleasure, while the fine proportions of the hall provide room for the exercise of all the companies at once without confusion. Running the length of the building, at each side, are spacious galleries where the interested public can on special occasions have a good view of the military operations of the day. The battalions being the largest of the kind themselves being the largest of the kind. The armories all open of the ground floor, and are situated at the north side of the hall. Entering from Menzies street, the first room is found to be the commanding officer's, who is in charge of the company business connected with the regiment, and which has been nicely carpeted and furnished in appropriate style. The next is the orderly room or office of the adjutant, the staff sergeant who acts as his clerk, and being the customary meeting place of the company commanders in connection with the business of the parades is neatly but plainly furnished as required for office purposes. Then there is a good sized apartment for the quartermaster's stores, fixed up so as to secure the greatest amount of convenience and the preservation of the stores from dust and other deteriorating influences.

Six rooms next in order are to be the armories, one for each half-company of the three headquarters companies. These are intended only for the storage of the arms and equipments, and not for assembly purposes, and therefore are limited in their space but provide the necessary accommodations for all who are likely to be in at one time. Commodious as they are, they are two sided, are for the storage of belts, side arms and other articles of equipment, and are supplied with the necessary pins. There being 52 of these boxes in each armory they will be so allotted that every man will have one and there will be a few left for general company purposes. The stand for arms is in the centre of the room and is fitted to hold more than the full complement of rifles. After the armories, there is a large room for the storage of the great guns of the battalion. Above the rooms just mentioned and opening off the north gallery are the apartments to be used for social purposes, and these are being very handsomely and comfortably fitted up, with piano, billiard table, and other amusements. The main space upstairs. Off the south side of the hall there are no apartments save a couple of small storage places. The gallery here is intended to be used for Morris tubing practice, and an alcove affords perfect shelter for the marksmen.

The social festivities usually associated with volunteer soldiering will, it is expected, receive great attention as soon as the companies take possession of their new quarters, and the demand for admission to the companies is expected to increase correspondingly.

HAWAII DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Almost without exception the Democratic senators refused to talk for publication concerning the news of the latest developments in Hawaii. Although some of them discuss the matter in private, the news has caused the rank and file of the Democratic party perhaps more freely than heretofore, and all their expressions are based upon the supposition that the news is authentic. Republicans naturally are freer to criticize the policy of the administration.

Mr. Perkins (Republican, California) said: "If I were President Dole I would give Mr. Willis his passport and send him home. During the previous administration of Mr. Cleveland he sent Sackville West home for writing a letter on political economy to a private citizen, and I believe Mr. Dole would have a good president for his action if he were to give Mr. Willis his passport and ask him to go home." "If the news be true," said Mr. Peffer (Populist) "it is an outrage. If troops have been landed, they are American, English or any other kind, they should be expelled."

The Senate foreign relations committee to-day in continuation of the investigation of Hawaiian relations, examined three naval officers who were in Honolulu during the revolution in charge of the U. S. S. Albatross and after describing the movements of the troops they denied any knowledge of conspiracy by which these troops were to be used to subvert the monarchy. Mr. Peffer (California) said: "Proceeding as far as he can do so, Representative Booker, of Mississippi, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, to-day, 'to restore the status at Honolulu, which was disturbed last year by Minister Stevens. He is evidently following the precedent of 1845. I think it was Lord Paulet, captain commanding the British ship, who hauled down the Hawaiian flag and ran up the British standard. When the commodore of the station reached the islands, he restored the Hawaiian flag to its place and compelled Captain Lord Paulet to salute it."

Mr. Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

DISQUIETED HAWAII.

Ex-Minister Blount Before the Senate Committee—Reports by "Warrimoo" Officially Confirmed.

Singular Story Told by Dr. Grossman—Admiral Irwin Ready to Protect the Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Minister Willis report of the new phase of Hawaiian affairs was delivered to Secretary Gresham last night. This morning Mr. Gresham carried the document to the White House, and it is now being considered by the President and Messrs. Gresham, Herbert and Lamont.

Ex-Minister Blount before the Senate committee investigating Hawaiian affairs to-day. Senator Dolph, who is not a member of the committee, took the place of Senator Frye, who had to attend a meeting of the committee on commerce. It is understood Mr. Frye looks upon the testimony of Minister Stevens with indifference, and has characterized it as the worst specimen of hearsay testimony and arranged in the shape of evidence upon which to arraign the acts of Minister Stevens.

Ex-Minister Blount was simply subjected to cross question. Senator Dolph saw fit to ask, and it may be said occupied the time in the reiteration and elaboration of the statements made in his report, which he stood by from first to last, and subsequently on the conduct of the Provisional Government. Ex-Minister Blount was closely examined on things that did not appear in his report and which were testified to by Prof. Alexander and others. In fact an effort was made to obtain from Mr. Blount what he knew and did not tell the State Department of the Hawaiian revolution. Mr. Blount will be examined before what was done at the conference he is said to have had with the President and Secretary Gresham, both before his visit to Honolulu, and after his return. Up to this time much of the testimony given before the committee has been in the direction of proving or disproving the existence of the conspiracy between Stevens and the men who afterwards formed the Provisional Government. Ex-Minister Blount will be requested to go into the matter at length.

The sub-committee of the Senate foreign relations committee, investigating Hawaiian affairs, held a short session this morning. Lieut. Laird, of the Boston, detailed what he knew of the hanging of troops and the scenes witnessed. It is said that he testified that the troops of the United States took no part in the revolution. He was also examined to some extent touching statements of Mr. Blount, and his report concerning the Hawaiian revolution. There was no new development in the situation to-day in the executive branch of the Government. Advice received from Mr. Willis confirm the press dispatches by the Warrimoo, and contain the answer of the Provisional Government to the demand made by Minister Willis.

The Senate was occupied to-day with two able speeches on the subject of Hawaii. The first was by Mr. Davis, Republican, in continuation of that which he had commenced yesterday, and the second by Mr. Turpee, Democrat. Mr. Davis argued that the appointment of Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii without the advice and consent of the Senate, was a presidential violation of the privilege of the Senate, for which he would see small chance in the history of Imperial Rome.

HONOLULU, Jan. 11.—On the evening of December 16, Attorney-General Smith visited Minister Willis. During the interview Willis said: "What! Are you to resist the wishes of the United States? Either of our ships or the other ships could crush you. If they assault you, you would be compelled to apply for our protection." Mr. Smith intimated that his Government could wait for a Republican administration to grant annexation. Mr. Willis declared the Democratic party was assured of twenty years of power, and that the will of President Cleveland would prevail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The World has the following special correspondence, dated Honolulu (Hawaii), California, Jan. 9: "After the arrival of the Corwin had thrown the people into a nervous convulsion, every one expected momentarily that an attempt would be made to restore the Queen by force of arms. It was thought by the Royalists and Provisional Government people alike that the revenue cutter had brought instructions from President Cleveland to that effect. They felt sure that the long period of waiting would now be broken by something decisive. But on the five days Mr. Willis made no sign. It was a fact that they were ready on the morning of the 19th to land. All the officers had been called on board the ships, arms and ammunition were ready and great guns were trained on the palace. Mr. Willis declared the Democratic party was assured of twenty years of power, and that the will of President Cleveland would prevail."

The Herald correspondent met Mr. Hatch, vice-president of the Provisional Government, in Emma square where a band was playing. Mr. Hatch said it was the understanding of himself and associates that the Provisional Government was ready. But Mr. Willis evidently changed his mind. On the morning of the 29th he sent Constable General Mills to the palace, and informed the Government that he would like to call



HELEN GOULD.

premary in so many other directions. There is no other country where women are treated with so much deference and chivalry by men as in the United States, or where they reign in woman's kingdom with such undisputed authority."

"How long were you abroad, and are you not anxious to go again?" Miss Gould was asked.

"We spent five months in travel in Europe and the east. The degraded condition of women in heathen countries impressed me most painfully, and I felt grateful that I lived in a land in which my sex was afforded so many rights and privileges. The recognition, a recognition constantly increasing, of women is entirely due to Christianity. I think, yes, I hope to go abroad some time, and maybe pay a longer visit, but I should not make a very protracted stay. I am glad to see so many Americans go abroad every year, gladder still to see them return, content and pleased to be back in their native country. I think it is a pity, though, that so many spend so much money abroad."

"Sometimes they buy themselves husbands and titles," was ventured, wondering as to the point of view from which the richest girl in America would view this subject.

"How absurd it is for a girl of American training and education to desire to marry a titled foreigner," she replied. "Of course," she continued, "if such a marriage is based upon motives of affection purely and solely, it does not matter if the husband is a foreigner of title or not."

Miss Gould broke off abruptly, and with a quiet laugh exclaimed, "Oh! there, I am talking too much. What a very great deal I have been saying! Perhaps though, it was proper I should express myself regarding my sex in a political connection. I hope it has not sounded self opinionated or assertive."

There is no young woman in the land whose fortune renders her so conspicuous as this modest, retiring girl, regarding whom curious interest is so alive, and who so carefully screens herself and her movements from public notice. Ask her concerning her labors in charitable and philanthropic fields, and she will answer, "I am credited with much I do not do." Question her regarding her personal tastes, pastimes and pursuits, and her smiling reply will be, "What does it matter what they are?"

ADA CRISP.