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HAWAIIAN CRISIS.

The Queen of the Islands Forced to Resign—Details of the Movement.

Commissioners Sent to the United States to Talk Over Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—President Pond called a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce at his office this afternoon, to listen to the representations of the Hawaiian commissioners, who have come to the United States in connection with the proposition of Hawaiian annexation. The meeting was called by request of commissioners who wished to have the facts fully understood by the business men of San Francisco, and were compelled to move speedily, because they intend to start for Washington on Sunday night. The conference lasted upwards of an hour. The Hawaiian commissioners addressed the trustees at length, giving a history of the recent occurrences, describing the existing situation at the time they left Honolulu, and outlined their purpose here. After the meeting the Hawaiian commissioners declined to say anything concerning the meeting excepting that they were the guests of the trustees and could not therefore repeat anything that had been said. The trustees, after the departure of the commissioners, deliberated for a time and decided to call a meeting for next Tuesday, and authorized President Pond to appoint a committee to inquire and report at that meeting as to the basis of action to be considered.

Prior to the sailing of the Claudine from Honolulu the following proclamation was made: "I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God, and under the constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself, and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom.

"That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said provisional government. Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps the loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, 1893.

LILIUOKALANI."

To S. B. Dole and others composing the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government:

A Provisional Government having been duly constituted in place of the recent government of Queen Liliuokalani, and said Provisional Government being in full possession of the Government buildings, the archives and the treasure and in control of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby recognize said Provisional Government as the *de facto* government of the Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Queen Liliuokalani did not propose to make an entirely new constitution. Only a few amendments were made to the old constitution, which would have bettered the condition of the natives. The Queen wanted the appointment of half the legislature and she wanted to hold absolute sway unchecked by the cabinet and legislature. In all this she would have helped her own people.

No surprise is occasioned by the unbloody defeat of the monarchial government as the Queen is not liked by the natives. W. C. Wilder, one of the commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii to Washington, is registered at the Occidental along with other members of the commission. He expressed himself very freely on the subject of his mission to a United Press reporter this afternoon, but declined to discuss the contents of the portfolio which the commission carries for presentation to the Secretary of State at Washington. "Our proclamation, which has been published, contains the full intents and purposes of the Provisional Government," he said. "Everything is open and above board in the matter and there is nothing to conceal. The present position of affairs is endorsed by all the American population of the Islands, by the entire German community, and by fully two-thirds of the English residents. The annexation of the Islands will be of as much importance and benefit to the people of this State and the business community of San Francisco as it will be to the people of the Islands, and we expect that they will assist by every means in their power to gain the desired end. The movement has been brewing for some time past.

"Ever since the Queen attained the reins of government she has been trying to re-establish the absolute form of monarchy which existed before the revolution of 1887, when the power was wrested from King Kalakua and vested in the people.

"Before 1887, the Legislature, consisting of twenty-four representatives and twenty-four nobles, was controlled entirely by the King, who appointed the representatives, the noble seats being hereditary. By the revolution the former were elected by universal suffrage, and the nobles by a vote based on the property ownership of $3,000, or an annual income of $600. The King also had the absolute power of appointing and removing the members of his cabinet, but the new constitution, while it permitted him to appoint debarred him from removing anyone except by due process of law. The ex-Queen's sole aim has been to restore the former powers and privileges of the throne, and, being a woman of determined will, she has contrived to keep everyone politically connected with her in hot water. The trouble broke out when the last Legislature began its sessions, and the battle has been kept up without interruption for over seven and a half months. When the late crisis took place everything passed off quietly.

"The landing of marines from the American warships was only done for the protection of life and property, and it had a good moral effect in preventing any uprising of the native population. It has no other bearing on the situation than that of a precautionary measure. The head of the Provisional Government, Sanford B. Dole, was a judge of the Supreme court of the Island who has resigned his position in the interests of the new movement. Commission will leave for Washington to-morrow night."

W. C. Wilder, chairman of the committee of safety at Honolulu and commissioner from the provisional government to Washington, had an interview with A. S. Cleghorn, father of Kalaulani, the heir apparent to the throne, in which, while he condemned the course of the ex-Queen, he suggested a compromise by placing his daughter on the throne. This young lady, who is now being educated in England, will become of age within nine months. Cleghorn, who is a Scotchman, feels the blow which has been struck at his royal connections even more keenly than they do; but his offer of a compromise is not likely to meet with much consideration in the present temper of the native and foreign population. One of the most objectionable acts of the late ruler was the passage of the opium and lottery acts, against the petitions of all the business firms in the country and a strong protest from the Chamber of Commerce, which she did not notice. Only one white man in the Legislature voted in favor of these schemes.

William R. Castle, another of the commissioners, also discussed the situation vigorously and intelligently. He reiterated many of the views expressed by Mr. Carter. "We did not start the revolution," he said. "The Queen started the insurrection by ignoring the constitution and endeavoring to force a new constitution of her own creation which would make her monarchy absolute. She had been hatching this plot for months, and to use a popular expression, when she tried it on she got the worst of it. The legislature, by means of the native vote, passed the lottery bill and opium bill, which were bitterly opposed by the white residents and business community. Then, after securing a vote of confidence in Wilcox's Ministry, one of the best administrations we ever had, she appointed a cabinet of her own selection. When the House was prorogued almost the only members present were natives. When the House was dismissed the Queen invited all the members to the palace. Then she said that she had resolved to gratify the wishes of her native subjects and give them the constitution they desired, which would be framed in their interests.

"One of the ministers h ing asked to see a copy of the new constitution. "What do you want to see it again for?" she asked the minister. "You have seen it before and read it three months ago." It then leaked out that the ministry knew all about the new constitution, and at least three of the number were in full accord with the absolutist principles of Liliuokalani. "What were the main features of the new constitution?" "None of our party saw it, and I can only speak from recollection of those who heard it read. Its main features provided for the practical disfranchisement of white residents by confining the elective franchise to native Hawaiian subjects. It also provided for the abolition of an elective House of Nobles and the substitution of a House of Nobles appointed by the Crown. Justices of the Supreme bench, instead of holding life appointments, were to serve for six years only and to be appointed by the Queen. This meant absolute monarchy without any legislative or judicial check. The Queen's mistake lay in confiding her secret to some of the natives, who could no more keep a secret than a parcel of gossiping women.

"The scheme leaked out and we were prepared to act. When the news was brought to Mr. Thurston that the Queen had at last taken the contemplated step, there was a spontaneous uprising of white residents. A committee of safety was appointed consisting of thirteen citizens, to protect life and property. This occurred on Saturday afternoon. On Monday morning the Queen, realizing that she had made a fatal error, circulated a paper around the streets saying that she had abandoned her intention to secure a new constitution by revolutionary means. She also promised that she would confine herself in future to lawful methods. Another meeting of citizens was held on Monday afternoon. Of course the Queen's manifesto was ignored, no one attaching any weight to it or believing in its sincerity. She waited thirty-six hours after throwing her bomb, and then, recognizing that the time was not opportune for despotism, simply resolved to postpone its introduction.

"After the meeting on Monday, the whole town was under a tremendous tension. The American minister, who kept his head admirably during the exciting period through which he passed, sent the United States cruiser Boston for troops. Three hundred marines were speedily taken. A corps marched to the American consulate, another detachment took possession of the minister's house, where all the Americans were told they would be protected. Others were stationed in different portions of the city. The presence of the marines at once inspired confidence in the minds of our party. When Charles B Wilson, marshal of the Kingdom, saw them coming, he said, 'The jig is up,' and so it was. Wilson was in command of the government troops, and had had all the arms and ammunition, and had sworn in 400 extra policemen. The marshal was game, but recognized that his greatness was at an end and submitted to the inevitable. On Tuesday the provisional government was declared. A delegation of civilians representing three-fourths of the property interests of the Islands went to the palace and peacefully took possession of the government property. This revolution, which is the most important in the history of the Hawaiian Islands, was almost bloodless here. Only one man was killed. He was stationed by the Provisional Government to guard the ammunition, and in the discharge of his duty shot a native special policeman appointed by Marshal Wilson, who attempted to recapture the ammunition. The citizens of all nationalities have rallied to our support. Some of the English desire the return of the heiress apparent, the Princess Kaiunlani, and would like the monarchy perpetuated with her throne."

"If the United States should decline to annex Hawaii, what would your government do?"

"It would probably form a republic and ask the protection of the United States."

"Is there not an international treaty in existence which would be violated by annexation?"

"No; in 1843 an agreement was made between France and Great Britain, recognizing the independence of the islands. Subsequently the United States made a similar declaration. There is no treaty in force nor anything obligatory about those agreements. The natives at first opposed the Provisional Government. They had a meeting and passed resolutions defending the Queen's course. They are now coming over to our side, however, and among the official documents of the commission are several petitions from natives to the United States government asking for annexation. The natives are like sheep, and always follow the crowd. One reason why we desire to have the government taken out of their hands is, that the whites pay seven-eighths of the Hawaiian taxes and don't propose to give the natives the spending of it."

Lorin A. Thurston, chairman of the commission, talked plainly about the causes which had led to the downfall of the Queen. "There were many reasons," he said "for the uprising. The latter was not the work of a moment or the action of impulse. The illegal acts of the Legislature and those of the Queen, coming as they did in quick succession on top of each other, brought a climax to the situation. For a long time the Queen and her friends have been trying to concentrate the power in the hands of the natives to the total expulsion of foreigners. The latter demanded representation in the Government to protect their own interests. The people, whose capital, energy and enterprise had built up the country, did not propose to relinquish their rights and leave their property in the hands of the natives. The last Legislature was the most corrupt ever known. They passed the Lottery bill and then the Opium bill. To crown all, Queen Liliuokalani wanted to promulgate a constitution disfranchising foreigners, abolishing nobles and abrogating the Supreme court; in short, giving all the power into the hands of the natives The intelligent of the islands as well as foreigners, saw that this would not do, and resolved that the only course left open was as annexation to the United States. I have but little doubt that this country will accept the islands. If they do not, our mission is done; but the people in the event of a refusal, will surely turn to England who will be only too glad to take us."

Commissioner J. Marsden said that the ground had been pretty well covered by Honolulu papers which the Claudine had brought. "Our mission to the U. S.," said he, "is for the purpose of offering the Hawaiian Islands to Uncle Sam. If the Government refuses to accept our gift that is another thing. All the foreign element in the Islands and the better class of natives are in hearty accord with the provisional government and with annexation to the United States. The causes which led up to the trouble were the actions of Liliuokalani, who wanted to force a new constitution, revolutionary in character, upon us. Directly after the prorogation of the Legislature, the Queen sent for the nobles, and presented to them the proposed constitution for their signatures. They demurred, but she stormed at them and fiercely commanded them to obey her behests. They went to the people and told them of the actions of the Queen. Immediately a number of merchants gathered together, and, after a short consultation, appointed thirteen men as an executive committee, with full power to act. The committee called a meeting for 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and the Armory hall was packed at that hour with the largest crowd of white people ever gathered in Honolulu. A resolution was passed to prevent the high-handed proceedings of the Queen. On that night a number of marines from the United States steamer Boston came ashore and took up their position at the office of the American consulate. On Tuesday the whole thing was over. The Queen surrendered, although she accompanied her capitulation by a strong protest. Immediately afterwards the Provisional Government was formed and the commission to the United States appointed."

Chas. L. Carter, another of the commissioners, is the son of the late Minister Carter, who represented the Hawaiian government at Washington for many years. He said that in the Queen's capitulation there was only one condition. The Queen asked the privilege of sending her protest to Washington, and this was granted. "As soon as the Provisional Government was formed," said Mr. Carter, "we notified the foreign representatives and all but Minister James Hat Woodhouse, of England, acknowledged us. Then we sent down and demanded that the police station be turned over to us, and this was done. The steamer Claudine was chartered on Wednesday, and on the following Monday we sailed for San Francisco. Shortly before we left, Liliuokalani sent word to us asking the privilege of sending a message to Washington. We found that she really wanted to send a representative, who would be clothed with powers of envoy extraordinary and we refused him passage."

"What will become of the Queen?" was asked.

"Ample provision has been made for her and also for the Princess Victoria Kaiulana, who was to be her successor."

"How about the rest of the islands with regard to the contemplated annexation?"

"We had not heard from them when we left, but I have no doubt that the inhabitants will be pleased at the turn of affairs. The Queen is not liked too well by the natives, and, as for the whites, annexation is what they want."

Consul-General Pratt was as surprised a man as if he had drawn the lucky number in a lottery. As soon as he heard the news he hurried to the Occidental hotel and held a prolonged conversation with the commissioners. "This is not altogether unexpected," said Mr. Pratt. "The troubles in the Islands of which we hear by nearly every steamer led to the inevitable conclusion that something serious was going to happen. I did not expect though that it would happen just this way. I don't think that the Provisional Government can last, nor do I think we will annex the Islands, for reason that the other powers would interfere. The Islands, for that matter though, have been as good almost as an annex to America for the last forty years. Honolulu has been used as a coal port for that time, and Americans on the Islands have been granted many privileges over residents. If England, or any other country, were to attempt to annex Hawaii, America would naturally object, and the reverse will now be the case."

As far as can be ascertained through American sources the facts are, that on January 14 the Queen endeavored to force her cabinet to sign a new constitution, but they objected. A committee of safety was formed on Sunday afternoon, January 15, and on Monday a provisional government was established. The monarchy was abrogated and the Queen and her cabinet forced to accept it. A commission was sent to Washington on January 16

The community had been startled by the information that a *coup d'etat* was in progress, and that the Queen was endeavoring to force her cabinet to sign a new constitution which she proposed to promulgate immediately. The political changes of the preceding few days, the renewed vote of want of confidence, the secret attempts of the Queen to overthrow her ministers, and her secret interviews with regard to a new constitution were felt by some to give a hint as to what was to be looked for in the future. The prorogation of the Legislature, the last chapter in the story, went off tamely and quietly.

Immediately after the House had been prorogued, the Hiu Kaliaina marched over to the palace and presented a new constitution to the Queen, who called the cabinet together and demanded that they sign the new constitution They remonstrated, when she threatened that unless they at once acceded, she would tell the crowd that she would give them a new constitution, but that her ministers hindered her from doing it. Before the threat could be executed the ministers fled, but they returned later and induced the Queen to postpone the matter. There was a public meeting in front of the palace. The Queen then announced the failure of her plans. Early in the evening the citizens met and formed a committee for public safety.

On January 16th a mass meeting was held in the armory. About 5 p.m. the U. S. steamer Boston landed 300 men fully armed. They marched to the office of the Consul-General of the United States. The marines were sent to the American legation, while the sailors marched out with two Gatling guns, and camped for a time on private grounds. They stayed ashore all night. All day Tuesday, the 17th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the suspense and to secure the rights of all citizens against encroachment at once and for all.

The committee was not idle, but was incessantly occupied completing its organization and perfecting the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of the provisional government and its protection by armed force. Meanwhile the committee on public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. They were entirely unarmed. Arrived at the government building the committee inquired for the cabinet, but the ministers were not to be found. They then demanded and received of Mr. Hassinger the possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps, and in the presence of a rapidly-increasing crowd read a proclamation as follows:

"We, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian islands, organized and acting for the public safety and the common good, hereby proclaim as follows:

"First.—The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

"Second.—A Provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

"Third.—Such Provisional Government shall consist of an executive council of four members, who are hereby declared to be, S. B. Dolye, J. A. King, R. C. Jones and W. O. Smith, who shall administer the executive departments of the government, the first named acting as president and chairman of such council and administering the department of Foreign Affairs, and the others severally administering the departments of Interior, Finance and Attorney-General, respectively, in the order named, according to existing Hawaiian law as far as may be consistent with this proclamation; and also of an Advisory Council which shall consist of fourteen members, who are hereby declared to be, S. M. Damin, A. Brown, L. A. Thurston, J. F. Morgon, J. Emmeluth, H. Waterhouse, J. A. McCandless, E. D. Tenney, F. W. McChesney, M Wilbet, W. R. Castle, W. G. Ashley, W. C. Wilder and C. Bolt. Such Advisory Council shall also have general legislative authority. Such Executive and Advisory Council shall, acting jointly, have power to remove any member of either Council and to fill such or any of the vacancies.

Fourth—All officers under the existing Government are hereby requested to continue to exercise their functions and perform the duties of their respective offices, with the exception of the following named persons: Queen Liliuokalani; Charles B. Wilson, Marshal; Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; W. H. Cornwall, Minister of Finance; John F. Coldburn, Minister of the Interior; Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General, who are removed from office

Fifth—All Hawaiian laws and constitutional principles not inconsistent herewith shall continue in force until further orders of the Executive and Advisory councils. (Signed), Henry E. Cooper, Andrew Brown, John Emmeluth, Ed. Luhr, W. C. Wilder, William O. Smith, J. A. McCandless, Theodore F Lansing, C. Bolte, Henry Waterhouse, F. W. McChesney.

Before the reading of the proclamation had been completed the volunteers from the Rifles' armory began to assemble in force. The grounds of Aliuolani hall were cleared and guards set at all the gates. The provisional government sent for the late ministers, who were at the police station. Two of them came and finally all four repaired to the headquarters of the new government, where formal demand was made for possession of the police station. The ex ministers asked for time to deliberate. They went to the palace in company with Samuel M. Damon and held a consultation with Liliuokalani, the result being a compromise proposition which was rejected by the provisional government. The late Queen and cabinet finally yielded conditionally and the police station was turned over to Commander Soper and Capt. Siegler with 40 men from Company A. Mr. Wilson made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer feasible.

The Government then made formal entry into the palace. The ex-Queen retired to her residence at Washington Place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off on February 1 and disbanded A strong force of volunteers took possession and is in charge of the palace, barracks, police headquarters and other Government buildings. At headquarters military organization is rapidly pushed forward and volunteers continue to pour steadily in from all quarters. It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise among the other islands.

The Provisional Government spent the 18th and a large part of the night perfecting their organization and adjusting the wheels of government to the changed order. Meantime the ordinary routine of government work was going ahead with but little break up to the departure of the Claudine, and the powers represented in the Hawaiian Islands, except Great Britain and Japan, have recognized the new Government.

The foreign representatives in the islands include the United States, Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Italy, besides most of the small European States, Mexico and several of the South American Republics. A committee was appointed to go to Washington, D.C., to negotiate for annexation to the United States It consists o L. A. Thurston, Wm. C. Wilder, Wm. R. Casle, Chas. L. Carter and Jos. Marsden. They sailed on the Claudine for San Francisco and will proceed directly to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The news that Queen Liliuokalani had been overthrown came to the U. S. Government with an emphasis that precluded all doubts as to its authenticity. An official dispatch to Secretary John W. Foster being received this morning, he immediately sent word to President Harrison and to Mr. Mott Smith, representative in Washington of Queen Liliuokalani. That gentleman had already been informed and hurried to the State department with his dispatch from Mr. Thurston, leader of the commission sent to negotiate for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. After an interview with Secretary Foster, Mr. Smith said he thought the new government would be maintained without a display of force. He believed there would be no trouble by the people themselves. A revolution was inevitable, but Mr. Smith did not think it would come so soon.

Weak Stomach strengthened by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Death of Mr. Armstrong, M. P.—Special Committee on the Pacific Cable Scheme.

Canada's Waterway From Lake Superior to the Atlantic—The Manitoba School Question.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27.—Mr. Taylor will present a resolution to prevent the importation of manufactured and adulterated lard.

The Liberal members passed a resolution of condolence to-day on the death of Mr. Armstrong, member for South Middlesex, and a deputation was appointed to attend the funeral on Monday. Mr. Hyland will probably contest the vacancy in the Government interest.

In order to secure accuracy in the enumeration of the Canadian insane, an officer of the Department of Agriculture has visited all the asylums to check over the census returns with the list of patients.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine samples of food, etc., were examined by the public analysts last year; 189 were adulterated and 60 doubtful.

Mr. La Riviere says he recognizes that the Manitoba School question is sub judice, and he will not discuss the question on its merits at this stage.

Mr. Davin has given notice of motion to reduce the duty on barbed wire, agricultural implements and coal oil, so as to afford a reasonable protection. He favors the abolition of the duty on binder twine.

Sir Hector Langevin wants a special committee to investigate the most feasible means to complete the telegraph system of the Empire. He means more particularly the construction of the Pacific cable scheme.

Mr. Tisdale has urged the Government to take steps to ascertain the probable cost of a canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie which if constructed on the completion of the Soo Canal will give Canada an uninterrupted waterway from Lake Superior to the Atlantic.

Mr. Edgar proposes to interrogate the Government respecting the controversy between Great Britain and Canada over the Copyright Act.

Hon. Mr. Laurier is improved in health. He will be here on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Costigan gives notice of three Government measures, one respecting Wrecks and Salvage, another respecting Masters' and Mates' certificates, and the third to further amend the Steamboat Inspection act.

The appointment of E. H. Jones, of Kamloops, as a sub-collector of customs will be gazetted to-morrow.

The House of Commons sat for fifteen minutes, and did nothing.

Sir Richard Cartwright referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Armstrong. Sir John Thompson did the same, and said the Ministerial members would join in an expression of opinion to mark the loss sustained by the country by his death.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Hon. Mr. Foster to-day confirmed the report from Paris that negotiations were in progress between Canada and France by which Canada proposed to reduce the duties on French wines in consideration of France allowing our imports to enter that country at a minimum tariff rate.

None of the British Columbia contingent have yet arrived.

Commander Wakeham says that Canada comes out at the small end by the Atlantic modus arrangement. He thinks it would be better for Canadians not to sell their bait.

A number of young Canadians who had gone to Chicago to get work are stranded there and are desirous of returning home.

Morton Wilson of Toronto has been appointed superintendent of the Canadian section of the Art Building at the World's Fair.

Commander Boulton, for the past ten years hydrographic surveyor on the Georgian Bay, returns to England next fall to resume work at the Admiralty.

Reports of the Fisheries department on the artificial propagation of lobsters in Nova Scotia show that great success has attended it.

Hon. Mr. Tassecall's attention to the alleged inaccuracy in the census as regards French Canadians

A great struggle is in progress for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick. The members from that province held a caucus this morning. Mr. Burns secured the majority of votes. It is questionable however whether he will get it. Boyd is also a strong favorite.

CABLE NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A passenger train on the railway from Winsko, to-day, ran into a freight train stopped by a heavy snowbank. Fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured.

BERN, Jan. 25.—Heavy snows have interrupted railroad traffic throughout Switzerland. The St. Gothard tunnel is blocked by an avalanche.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—It is thawing rapidly. Rivers have overflowed their banks and done great damage, especially near Liege, Tilleur and Huy.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Five fresh cases of cholera and two deaths were reported at the Nieleben insane asylum up to 6 o'clock this evening. At Throtha, where the disease appeared yesterday, eight new cases occurred to-day, and three persons previously attacked died. It has been definitely determined that the infection comes from the River Saale. Five workmen, who persisted in drinking the river water, have been taken down with the genuine Asiatic scourge. The authorities have made it a penal offence to drink the Saale water without first boiling it.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—All hope of rescuing alive the men entombed in the Fortscoritt mine at Dux, Bohemia, has been abandoned. Every effort is being made to recover the bodies of the dead. It is known that there were 130 men in the mine and it is generally conceded that those not killed by the explosion were suffocated by the afterdamp.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—After a stormy debate to-day in the Chamber, during which speeches were made against the methods of correspondents of the foreign press and by Boulangists and Royalists against the Government for alleged laxity in Panama affairs, the budget passed by 304 to 182, thus sustaining the Government.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Spanish Government is understood to be disposed to grant the request of the United States that missionaries be readmitted to the Caroline Islands and be protected in the discharge of their Evangelical work.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The Rothschild syndicate has borrowed $10,000,000 in gold in the United States, for the use of Austria in her currency reform.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Attempts to settle the Lancashire cotton strike have ended fruitlessly. At a conference held by mill owners and representatives of operatives, the latter submitted a proposal to resume at the rates prevailing before the strike, and accept a 5 per cent. reduction of wages upon the expiration of the quarter if the employers found their profits unsatisfactory. The mill owners refused this, and the operatives refused to accede to the proposals of the mill owners, which the men all claim favor the employers, consequently the fortnightly conferences to arrange the questions at issue have been stopped.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Cardinal Joseph Alfred Foulon, Archbishop of Lyons, is dead. He was 69 years old, a native of France, and was created a cardinal in 1889.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A free trade banquet was given at the City of London Liberal Club last evening, the principal guest being Rt. Hon. Leonard M. Courtney, who has held the office of financial secretary of the treasury and deputy speaker of the House of Commons. Courtney made a speech in which he renounced the free trade principles which he had hitherto advocated, causing a sensation among his hearers, who were mostly orthodox merchants and bankers.

ROME, Jan. 27.—Dr. Barretti, recorder for the Propaganda and vice-rector of the committee of the Propaganda, has been appointed auditor and secretary to Archbishop Satolli, apostolic delegate to the United States, and the nomination papers bearing on the appointment have been dispatched to the Archbishop.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The fact has developed that in the elaborate programme that has been arranged for the month of February in honor of the preconization of the Supreme Pontiff no provision had been made for the recognition of the 83rd anniversary of the birth of His Holiness, which will be reached on March 2. The programme has therefore been arranged to provide for solemn functions in the various churches, while the Supreme Pontiff will celebrate mass in St. Peter's, and will also give a special reception to pilgrims. A banquet will also be held under the auspices of a large number of members of the Roman nobility. The venerable head of the church continues in remarkably good health and spirits, and looks forward with the zest of youth to the numerous ceremonials of the coming month.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The thirty-fourth anniversary of Emperor William's birthday was celebrated to-day with the customary serenades, parades and court reception. The Czar gave a dinner at St. Petersburg in honor of the Emperor William this evening.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities will be rowed on March 22. The Oxford boat club has decided not to accept the challenge from Cornell University to race in the United States. The Oxford club will ask for fuller details in regard to the proposed race to be rowed in Chicago during the World's Fair.

BUDA PESTH, Jan. 27.—An explosion from a cause still unascertained took place in a coal mine at Tokod, near Gran, yesterday morning. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion and it is still burning. About 150 men were at work in the mine at the time of the explosion. The descent was not impaired and the cage was sent down almost at once. The bodies of 19 men, who had been killed by the shock, were found near the bottom of the shaft and were brought up. The cage went down again, but returned immediately, as the smoke was so dense that the rescue party were unable to remain below. Two of the party were unconscious before they reached the top. There are 131 men still in the mine. Machinery was taken out from Gran to partially flood the mine, but as yet there are no signs that the fire is abating. The whole population of Tokod is around the pit's mouth, but no effort has been made since noon to send down a rescue party. All the miners are believed to be dead. As the work of rescue cannot be attempted for several hours there is practically no hope that any of the men below will be saved.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A fashionable milliner named l'Upi has been arrested for complicity in the bank frauds. She has been the creature of Signor Cuicinello, manager of the Bank of Naples, who, although 70 years old and of proverbial austerity, has secretly led a most depraved life.

ROME, Jan. 27.—Signor A. Monzilli, director of the bureau of industry and commerce, has been arrested for complicity in the bank frauds, and summonses have been issued by the examining magistrate for 30 men implicated in the scandal. In the chamber of deputies to-day Signor Calajanni made a violent attack upon the Government. He reminded the deputies that he had directed attention to the scandalous practices of the banks. This was in 1889, when Signor Giolitti was minister of finance. He knew, he said, that the government had drawn on the National Bank for funds with which to pay the election expenses, and now that the scandal was cropping out had tried to direct the resentment of the public against the Banca Romana in order to shield the National Bank. Premier Gilitti, in reply, merely deprecated the effort to institute a parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandal. A friend of the government moved an adjournment and the motion was carried by a narrow majority. A prolongation of the sitting would have resulted probably in a ministerial defeat.

DALTON McCARTHY.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Dalton McCarthy, in his speech at Stayner, on Wednesday night, defended himself from the recent bitter attacks made upon him by the Empire. To-day the Conservative organ, in a two column editorial article on Mr. McCarthy, declares that in directing attention to the action contemplated by that gentleman, and which he has now consummated, namely, his final departure from the Conservative party, it was simply doing what it believed to be its duty to the public and the party. It further declares that every word of that article has been justified by subsequent events.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Secretary of State has received notice from Consul-General Wallace, of Melbourne, that the prohibition of the importation of horses from California into New South Wales and South Australia is still in force and that no official action had been taken upon the request of the United States Government that the prohibition be removed.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Kidnapping Trials at Nanaimo—Proposal to Establish a Shingle Trust.

Two Months' Imprisonment for Selling Liquor to Indians—The Railway Bonus Matter.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—The decision of Justice Drake, disallowing the injunction against the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railroad, is received with satisfaction here.

Mrs. Lochore, wife of Mr. Alex. Lochore, of the North Arm, died yesterday.

A meeting of shingle manufacturers is to be held here shortly, with a view to establishing a shingle trust. Two million shingles were recently sold here for the ruinous price of $1.25, the cost of production being $1.40.

Mr. Campbell, of Messrs. Corbould, McColl & Campbell, is seriously ill.

Mr. F. W. Hart, undertaker, was thrown from his buggy and painfully hurt yesterday.

A committee from the Trades and Labor Council appointed to wait on Messrs. Cotton and Horne, M. P. P.'s, with a view of getting them to have clauses inserted binding the court house contractors to follow the Trades Union rules in force in this city, etc., report that those gentlemen have promised to do their best.

The Board of Trade met last night. A letter was read from Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine, in regard to the signal service in the Narrows.

A letter was read from the Toronto Board of Trade asking the Vancouver Board to endorse their resolution *re* a fast Atlantic service. This was done by resolution.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 28.—All the prisoners committed for trial as a result of the Bawnmore outrage have not elected to take speedy trial before Judge Harrison on Monday. There are only three of them who will come up, and it is said to be likely that the Crown will ask for an adjournment in the case unless the Bawnmore returns from San Francisco. In the meantime several other arrests are expected.

The military ball to be given at Nanaimo on the 8th February is not an officers' ball, but is being given by officers and men.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, Jan. 28.—On Tuesday an enjoyable dance was given by Mrs. W. Smithe, at Somenos.

The Cowichan Pleasant Evenings' society gave perhaps the pleasantest concert and dance of the series at the Agricultural hall Thursday, keeping the ball rolling into the early morn.

James Daley returned from Victoria Friday. A. C. Fraser and Capt. Metcalfe came down by the Cowichan Lake stage.

Edward Musgrave, J.P., and H. O. Wellburn, J.P., had the following cases before them at the Court house Friday: James Kimear, of Cowichan wharf, charged with supplying intoxicating liquor to Whort-kanum, an Indian, was committed to Nanaimo jail for two months. A charge against G. B. Ordano, of the Columbia hotel, Cowichan wharf, of selling liquor on Sunday last, was dismissed.

Capt. Metcalfe, after a three months' sojourn at the Cowichan Lake hotel, left for Victoria by this morning's train.

The Cowichan Spinsters' ball has been