FRIDAY, JANUARY 98 180

AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT.

A pamphlet entitled "The Hawaiian Crisis; Correspondence between President Dole and U. S. Minister Willis," has been handed to us by a respected fellow-townsman. The documents it contains are of great interest to all who wish to put themselves in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the Hawaiian question.

The subject has been thoroughly discussed on this side of the Pacific, but President Dole's reply to Mr. Willis will well repay a second perusal. It is a very able document, and shows how a man who has a good command of the English language, and also of his temper, can reason clearly and simply on a ult subject and express determined opposition and a resolute refusal in terms so moderate and so respectful that the most sensitive and exacting could not reasonably

President Dole's reasoning, too, is exceedingly ingenious. It will be remembered that ent Cleveland considers himself bound in honor and justice to interfere to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani because the United States minister without authority interfered to procure her deposition and used United States troops to accomplish that purpose. President Dole denies that this is true. He asserts that the dethronement of the Queen would have been effected if Consul Stevens had remained perfectly quiescent and if the marines of the Boston had not landed. But he argues, that if the American Consul had exceeded his authority, and if he, without warrant, had landed troops to aid the revolutionists, the Government of Hawaii should not be held responsible for his wrong-doing. The matter was one wholly between the United States Government and its servant. It has authority over him and can punish him if he exceeded his authority and made an improper use of his powers; but it has no authority over the Government of Hawaii. and cannot call it to account. If the United States Government had an understanding with the Queen and had entered into any arrangement with her, that was also a Dole said on these points :

My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolution-ists in the establishment of the Provisional Government, that Government is not responsible for their wrong-doing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States Government and its own officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this Government. Should it be true, as you have suggested. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American Government made itself responsible to the Queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through such action; that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that, if such be the case, it is a matter for the American German is a matter for the matter ter for the American Government and her to settle between them. This Government a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States Government and enjoying perfect diplomatic rela-tions with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the

It is difficult to see how these arguments can be met, for, as President Dole points by the Republican Congress. This year's deout, the President of the United States had ficit is, therefore, a Republican deficit. "recognized the Provisional Government Not only is the expe without qualification and received its act the revenue, but the Government's gold reently treat it as if it were not independent.

The answer of the Hawaiian Government to President Cleveland's demand that its members should "relinquish" to the Queen her constitutional authority is remarkable both for its decisiveness and its brevity. It

"I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-Queen."

# A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY.

Thursday's mail brought us a large number of newspapers from Hawaii. One would naturally suppose from all that has appeared in the American and Canadian newspaper about those islands, that they would be in an excited condition and that the newspapers would teem with evidence of the prevailing agitation. But this is very far indeed from being the case. The newspapers show that peace and quiet and good order reign in Hawaii. The laws are obeyed and all departments of the Government do their work efficiently and with normal regularity. Ships arrive and depart, merchants buy and amuse themselves in Hawaii pretty much as good, it has not suffered from war, pestithey do anywhere else. No one could tell lence or famine, and yet the year 1893 from anything that he sees outside the political columns of the papers, that there is anything unusual going on in the Hawaiian Islands. And even politics are sed calmly and in a moderate tone. There is almost as much fuss made about the dismissal of a lady school teacher in the Ontario newspapers as there is about the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani in the mals of Hawaii. Whatever there may be to say about the right of the Provisional Government to exercise authority in the country, it will have to be admitted that it its work well. We look in vain over newspapers for an indication showing

sign of lawlessness or even discontent amor the people. If the royalists feel aggrieved they are the quietest and most undemon-strative body of malcontents that ever existed. We cannot see that they bold neetings, or that they try to bring the Goy ernment into disrepute by any of the means resorted to by the Opposition in countries in which old and firmly-established governments exist.

It seems to us that if the Provisional Government were harsh or oppressive, or even if it pursued an unwise policy, the newspapers would give some intimation of discontent. But in those we have seen there is not a growl or a murmur, or any defence or explanation, that would lead us to believe that newspapers that we have not seen complain of the acts of the administration. It is very clear that the man who loves a row and who pines for excitement

need not go to Honolulu to gratify his tastes. Society there evidently moves in a quiet, hum - drum sort of way, every one doing his work or pursuing his pleasures pretty much as is done in towns of the same size in countries where revolutions are only heard and read of. The good order which the newspapers show exists in the Hawaiian Islands speaks volwould certainly be many to question its authority, and to make trouble in one way or another, and if the people were turbulent and hard to please, some among them would be sure to take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to make difficulties

## UNCLE SAM A BORROWER.

At the end of the fiscal year 1887 the

ed from the industries and necessities of the er and in every way a better position. people." At the end of 1888 the accumulmatter in which the Government of Hawaii of one hundred and forty millions. The ated surpluses amounted to the enormous sum had no concern. This is what President people did not take Mr. Cleveland's advice. They placed the Republicans in money they raised and the one hun- other provinces of the Dominion. istration, the revenue will not exceed \$300, 000,000, and the expenditure will be over \$375,000,000. If this calculation is right, there will be at the end of the current finan cial year a deficit of considerably over \$70, 000,000. It must be remembered that the Republicans are responsible for both the receipts and expenditure of the year ending June, 1894; for although the Democrats have been in power nearly a year the, Mc-Kinley tariff is still in force—the appropriations were made and the supplies were voted

credited Commissioners, negotiated a treaty serve is getting less and less every month. of annexation with them, received its ac-Since the first of the present month it decredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister clined from \$80,891,000 to \$70,634,915, and Plenipotentiary and accredited successively it may, by this time, have fallen to \$70,000,two Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers 000. This is not by any means a pleasant Plenipotentiary to it." Having thus rec- state of things for the Secretary of the Treasognized the Provisional Government as an ury to face. In order that the Treasindependent power, it is difficult to see how ury may not be altogether empty the President could reasonably and consist- and to prevent another panic, Secretary Carlisle has considered it necessary to borrow \$50,000,000. He has issued a circular inviting proposals for 5 per cent. bonds. He does not, however, intend to gold coin of the United States.

Secretary Carlisle will get all the money he wants on these terms, but it does seem singular to see the Government of the United States in a time of profound mad Russian, and even that would not be peace reduced to the necessity of sufficiently significent, for he would, if he borrowing, in order to pay the running expenses of its Government. If any one a herd of wild beasts. Yet this man during the Presidential election of 1888 had predicted that in a little more than five years from that date every dollar in the Treasury would be spent and that the Government would be compelled, in order to avert a financial crisis, to borrow money, he would have been denounced as a malignant crank. Government had then, as we have seen, sell tradesmen do their work, and people afflicted in any way. Its harvests have been so it has. The United States has not been will long be remembered as a time of great financial depression, a year in which, in the midst of apparent plenty, the people were compelled to endure great suffering, and the year in which the Federal treasury was denuded of almost its last dollar.

> PERFECTLY CURED. Sins—I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1898) I am perfectly oured.
>
> HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

EL Paso, Tex., Jan. 19.—A dispatch from

### MILD CRITICISM.

Speech, so they have contrived to say some choice but between the penitentiary and the in any sense their property. thing that is as near nothing as it can well be. They have no fault to find with the Government's programme. The policy which it foreshadows is evidently in their opinion tion which in the opinion of the Opposition press the Government have not considered. This is very satisfactory, and we hope that it is an indication that the Opposition journals when criticising the actions, done or contemplated, by the Government, are going to turn over a new leaf. They have certainly found that the policy of carping and quibbling and irrational fault-finding has not been productive of results that are at all encouraging, and profiting by their experience they may have resolved to try otherwise, to the prejudice of Dr. Barnarwhat the effect of moderation, candor and do's boys. The Inspector of Penitentiaries fairness will be. If they have made up said some very hard things about boy immigood order which the newspapers show exists in the Hawaiian Islands speaks volumes in favor both of the Government and the people. If the Government did not exercise its authority firmly yet wisely, there predict, find their criticisms much more ed that the lads are the children of vicious effective than they have been hitherto. And, parents and that they have inherited ten-

motives imaginable, is, we are pleased to see, complains that the newspapers publish what Government of the United States had a surfast going out of fashion in the journalism of has been written to their prejudice while plus of \$55,567,849. When President this Dominion. The oritics having found they have said nothing about what has ap-Cleveland in his message announced the that it is as foolish as it is futile to attempt peared in their favor. He has written to fact, he did not do so boastingly. On the to raise themselves in the esteem of the pub. English newspapers to prove that much contrary, he denounced its existence as a lic by traducing their rivals and opponents, that has been said about the boys is altowrong. The Government had no right, he have adopted more reasonable as well as gether false, and that most of the accusa contended, to take more money from the more courteous methods. The consequences tions preferred against them are completely people than it needed for its own legitimate are that the work of the newspapers is groundless: purposes. He recommended Congress to remuch better done than it used to be, and duce the "amount of money annually exact- that the journalistic profession is in a high-

We trust that the temperate criticisms of the Opposition newspapers on the Speech from the Throne, is a new departure in the journalism of the province and that British Columbia newspapers, in so far as the dispower, who kept the high tariff, who, in cussion of political subjects and public men fact, made it higher. They spent all the is concerned, will be models to those of the

### THE RISE OF ANARCHY.

Karl Blind, in the January number of th Contemporary Review, discourses on the "Rise and Development of Anarchism." It must be confessed that he does not throw s great deal of light on the subject. He says very little indeed about the principles—if they can be called principles—and the objects-if they have an object-of the anarchists. He does not go back further than 1848. Anarchy made its appearance in that eventful year, "the traces of that Mephistophelian and ultra-pessimistic Anarchism being then but faintly visible." Since then anarchy has made considerable progress, and much more than "traces" it can be found in many countries. Its apostles have been According to Blind, Proudhon had mu

chiefly Germans, Frenchmen and Russians, do with teaching the doctrines which have made men anarchists, but its chief apostle was a Russian, Michael Bakunin. This man had a restless spirit and a mind of pernicious activity. He travelled all over the world. and wherever he went he made disciples. Here is how Dr. Franz Meleing described this arch anarchist :

At the head of the opposition stood Bakunin. This half or wholly crazy fancy-monger—whom Marx and his associates used to charge with being a Panslavist spy of the Russian Government—did not think that he should waste his time with a difficult oriticism of State and society. He simply bonds. He does not, however, intend to pay as high a rate as 5 per cent. for the money he borrows. He tells the public in his circular that no proposal will be received at a lower price than 117.223, which is equivalent to 3 per cent. bonds at par. The money to be paid for the bonds must be gold coin of the United States. spectacles, so that even outwardly all dis-tinctions should disappear.

sions now called evil, and to destroy what is by the same class of speakers called public order.' No wonder a deranged disciple of Bakunin like Johann Most drew his own pretty conclusions from such doctrines." the writer's possession, are evidently the ity in other respects, however, in the qualone anarchist thought it would not be necessary to kill more than the twentieth part of the German population—about two millions—in order to make room for his free groups, and another boldly declared his

"Anarchism has not the object of effect-

lunatic asylum." These men, who are to be classed as either lunatics or criminals, are creating trouble in what the Province needs. They have no suggestions to make. We conclude from enemies of Society. They are bound by no laws, neither is their conduct governed by any principles of honor. They are cruelty incarnate. It is no wonder that an international movement has been set on foot to put them down and to keep them down. The more that is known of them, their practices and their teachings, the more hateful and the more dangerous do they appear.

### HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

A good deal has been said, officially and besides being the most effective way of deal- dencies which are not calculated to make ing with the Government from their own them good citizens. Naturally Dr. Barnardo point of view, it will be in every respect the is indignant at what he believes to be the misrepresentations about the The old country-debating-society style boys which have been circulated in of criticism in which it was thought essen- Canada. He considers that great injustice tial to pitch into the "last speaker" to be- has been done to the lads whom he has little him, and to attribute to him the worst trained and sent to the Northwest. He

With regard to Manitoba, he says,
"the case stands thus. If we send out, say,
1,500 trained lads, of these not less than
1,480 do 'very well,' and 'fairly well.'
That important fact is, however, entirely
ignored by the labor party and the press,
though by sending these 1,480 lads out
at the sole cost of benevolent people in
this country, we have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the Northwest.
But the twenty 'failures,' or comparative
failures, remain. These we classify as
'middling,' 'bad,' and 'very bad.' Say
there are eight or ten, or, at the most, a
dozen, in the last named section; these
perhaps come before the public, and a heedless prejudice, together with a partial desire
to propitiate the all-powerful proletariat,
causes some jury (whether commen or With regard to Manitoba, he says, to propitiate the all-powerful proletariat, causes some jury (whether commen or grand), or some other public body, or some journalist hard up for political 'copy,' to see in them fair representatives of the whole. Hence the jurors' presentment or the journalist's leader. There may even be some other forces at work, such as anti-religious feeling on the part of some, which tends to bring into bad and undeserved eminence any reputed failure that may be resulted failure that may

eminence any reputed failure that may have The boys should have fair play. If they are not desirable immigrants it can easily be shown what is wrong about them. If not more than 1½ per cent. of, them prove to be "failures," they can hardly be said to be a very bad class of immigrants. We are very much afraid that if an account were kept of the way in which 1,500 boys of any class turn out, it would be a matter of agreeable surprise if only twenty of them proved to be "failures" or comparative failures. From our experience of boys we should say that if our experience of boys we should say that if more than 11 per cent. of them prove to be are, on the whole, quite as good as the average. Of course a good deal depends upon what is meant by failures. If idleness and intemperance, as well as what is generally regarded as "crime," are looked upon as causes of "failure," there is very little ground for any prejudice against Dr. Bar-

# THE OWNERSHIP OF LETTERS.

Who is the owner of a letter—the person who wrote it, or the person who received it? This is a question that came up for decision in an English court of law a short time ago before Mr. Justice Hawkins. A titled lady had written a number of letters to her lover. She changed her mind, as

free groups, and another boldly declared his principles by publishing a periodical whose for one moment after he knew either that statistics, to exceed the sales of all other she wanted it back again, or was sorry that she was literally "Up with Bestiality." she wanted it back again, or was sorry that she men of education and intelligence who letters is a matter of honor and feeling. indeavored to hide the hideousness of their not one of law. It can be easily understood teachings under ambiguous phrases which that if letters were recoverable by to the superficial reader would appear pro-foundly philosophic. A Progressist Berlin paper thus describes this tribe of Western they might afterwards find it convenient to they might afterwards find it convenient to deny, might compel their return and thus inflict wrong and loss on the receiver or some third party. Letters are sometimes ing reforms. Nor is it to be characterized some third party. Letters are sometimes as a revolutionary movement. It is mere very strong evidence in other than breach

bestiality, which covers itself with sounding of promise cases, and it would never do if The comments of the Opposition papers on the Governor's speech have all the appearance of being little more than perfunctory. They, we presume, considered that it would not do to say nothing at all about the Speech, so they have contrived to say some

#### THE KASLO COUNTRY.

Kaslo, Jan. 19.—(Special)—Numerous snowslides have taken place between here and New Denver within the past ten days, completely blocking traffic and demolishing the telegraph line. Fortunately there have been no fatalities although several hairbreadth escapes are reported by the teamsters. Since December 21 to date about 1,000 tons of ore December 21 to date about 1,000 tons of ore have come down from the mines to Kaslo and been shipped to smelters in the United States. As soon as the road is clear again ore will be literally poured into Kaslo, as it has been accumulating at all the working mines during the blockade. An incendiary attempt was made last night to fire the Bon Ton hotel, and was within an ace of succeeding. A lot of firewood ace of succeeding. A lot of firewood in the basement had been saturated with coal oil and set on fire. The smoke ascending into the restaurant, however, attracted the attention of one of the residence of the re however, attracted the attention of one of the proprietors, who gave a general alarm and the fire was soon entinguished by the local fire brigade. The damage was very slight. The steamer State of Idaho which was wrecked on Kootenay Lake near Ains-worth about two months ago, is undergoing repairs and will be running again soon. The steamer Kaslo which also a short time ago had a similar experience, is almost ready to had a similar experience, is almost ready to resume her trips on the lake.

### FORMALLY INDUCTED.

The New Rector of St. Luke's and St. Michael's Assumes His Parochial Responsibilities.

Impressive Ceremonies Which Are Very Unusual in the Diocese of Columbia.

A large congregation assembled at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, on Friday afternoon in spite of the inclement weather, to welcome Rev. J. W. Flinton, the newly appointed rector. The service commenced with the hymn, "We love the Place, O God," after which the Bishop announced to the congregation that Mr. Flinton had made the necessary declarations, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen and canonical obedience to himself, and thereupon he was duly instituted to the spiritual charge of the

people in the parish of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, and St. Michael's, Lake. Venerable Archdeacon Scriven then, in accordance with the ancient usage of the Church of England, conducted Mr. Flinton

Bishop gave an address from the pulpit, in which he referred to the service in which he had taken part at Wellington upon the previous Sunday when Mr. Flinton took farewell of his former parishioners, and exhorted the members of the church to trust their new rector and to show him in all

lev. E. F. Wilson for having conducted the services in the church.
Altogether it was felt that Mr. Flinton

could not have entered upon his new work under more auspicious circumstances.

# AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

Royal Baking Powder Wins all the Honors-Its Strength and Value 20 Per Cent. Above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the envi-

spectacles, so that even outwardly all distinctions should disappear.

"Bestiality" is the only word that can at all adequately describe the system of this man. After her marriage she requested her sufficiently significent, for he would, if he had his way, degrade the human race below a herd of wild beasts. Yet this man wherever he went made converts. Johann Most, who is not unknown on this continent, was one of Bakunin's disciples.

"Bakunin," the reviewer says, "declared that in order to bring about the abolition of all State formations and Governments, which were to be superseded by small groups of independent workers, it would be necessary to 'unloose all the passions now called evil, and to destroy what is by the same class of speakers called pub-

# SICILIAN OUTBREAK.

Rome, Jan. 20,-The Reform newspape says that the search made by General Heusch, the new military Governor of Car-rara and Massa di Carrara, have resulted in

## DIRE DEVASTATION

Wrought By Earthquake in the Home and Centre of Buddhism.

Skoolhak, the Father of the Faithful, Among the Missing

The mails received by the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan contain meagre particulars of the earthquake devastation in the mysterious territory to the north of the Himalayas, where Skoolhak' the Buddhist "God Incarnate," reigns supreme in the hearts of the Tibeteans. The country "shaken" comprises about nine thousand square miles in the district of Kada, and the date of the disturbance was the night of August 29-30 last. Owing to the extreme remoteness of the country in-formation of the tremendous disaster was only just reaching the Coast when the Em-press sailed for America.

The viceroy of Szechuan, Liu Ping Chang,

who represents the civil authority of China in the distressed territory, has made a pubin the distressed territory, has made a public appeal for succor, and in his memorial says that the home of Buddhism, the grand monasteries of Hueiyuan and Kemis are in ruins, and seven small lamaserias are buried in the wreck of the former. Eight hundred and fifty houses, belonging to the native Tibitean soldiery and occupied by them and their families met the same fate. Seventy-four Lama priests and 130 Chinese and Tibeteans made up the role of those whose bodies have been found and identified.

There were also many scores of unidentified There were also many scores of unidentified corpses and the missing are legion. Upwards of four hundred are mortally wounded, but were still alive when the memorial left the viceroy, and the distress caused throughout Tibet by the shock is past exaggeration. Famine threatens the land, and the cry for bread is to all creeds and all people. The greatest misfortune of all is, however, to the mind of all devout Buddhists, that which has befallen their sacred head—the Holy Skoolhak.

has befallen their sacred head—the Holy Skoolhak.

He is among the missing from Lhassa, where the monastry of Kemis was, and the circumstance, although zealously guarded by the faithful for fear that knowledge of it might rend asunder the entire fabric of the ancient faith, is quickly spreading through all the eastern lands where Buddhism is the religion of the masses. The outcome is be-yond calculation. The shrine a heap of ruins, and "the Holy One" missing from the

The Lama monasteries of Hueiyuan and Kemis are situated in the heart of the civilised portion of Tibet, and for ages the latter has been the seat of Buddhism proper. Hueiyuan was built by command of the Emperor Yung Ching in the early years of the Eighteenth century, and was for about one decade made the home of the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pope, who then moved back to Lhassa, with the Imperial consent. To those not acquainted with the mysteries Church of England, conducted Mr. Flinton to the west door of the church, where the keys were handed to him, and the new rector rang the church bell as a public announcement to the parishioners of his having been inducted to the temporalities of the living. The new rector then returned to the altar, when a hymn was sung and prayers were offered by the Bishop, concluding with a special henedicator.

The Archdeacon then conducted a short of evensong, and the lesson (St. John x-19) was read by Mr. Flinton. The Bishop gave an address from the pulpit, which derive the sunty of the Buddhist faith, it may be explained that its keystone is the eternal existence of the soul, which passes from body to body, saccending or descending. The "living God Buddha" has during the past thirteen years been incarnate in the person of Skoolhak were offered by the Bishop, concluding with a special henedicator.

The Archdeacon then conducted a short of evensong, and the lesson (St. John x-19) was read by Mr. Flinton. The Bishop gave an address from the pulpit, which the terrible responsibilities of his strange existence. To those not acquainted with the mysteries of the Buddhist faith, it may be explained

existence.
On the death of the "Ruler of the Faith," the spirit of the living God is suppared for them.

Before he left the Bishop expressed his formerly owned by the deceased Before he left the Bishop expressed his thanks to the church wardens and lady helpers who had done their best for the parish during the interregnum, and also to Ray. E. F. Wilson for having conducted the the present Skoolhak received his "appointment," the high priest looked in vain for the inevitable manifestations of the embodied spirit of Buddha in the person of the male child called Dalai or Grand Lama, who holds spiritual sway over Tibet, although What the outcome of Skoolhak's disappearance will be, the future alone can show. Should be be found in the flesh, all may yet be well with Buddhiem, though the fact of

the god's home being destroyed must be a terrible blow to the faith, built as it is upon the mysterious past and impregnat The monastery of Kemis was built, it is believed, about one thousand years before Christ—a great, gloomy pile, which it was believed would stand until the end of time. Out of the ruins of Hueiyuan there have been dug nine pure gold images of Buddha, presented by the Emperor Yung Ching, one hundred brazen ones heavily gilded, and many other treasured relics of the faith.

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**ROYAL INCUBATOR** 

J. S. SMITH INDUBATOR WORKS, CHILLIWACK, B.O. Jab Sow

HAWAII Q

Minister Thurston Sa sional Governmen Gaining Frie

Liliuokalani "an Old ister Willis Fully 1 His Unpopular

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .-

the Hawaiian charge d' affai

his mail brought by the Cl papers as late as the 6th of received, and indicate that which had prevailed for me rapidly subsiding. The n Thurston brought to the P ernment had a very mollic and from that time on the Pr ernment has been daily grow and popular favor, while the cling to the hope that somet be done to restore them

That hope did not, h
to be shared by

That there were serious diffe That there were serious diffethe native supporters of the shown by the fact that the hus, the Royalist organ, print on December 20, in the coursaid: "That the Queen shot tated in accepting the conditional dent Cleveland, when he offer her Government, has been as supporters. A spirit of reverse dominant among her Her advisers, whoever they me no thanks for their foolish advices of the course of the course

United Press reporter on his ington. Mr. Thurston express well satisfied with the way thing handled in Hawaii. He ing handled in Hawaii. He panied by American tourists we sojourning in Honolulu. Mr. that the Provisional Governming friends every day and that natives who had remained neu present time in affairs, had tall of allegiance to the Dole present time in affairs, had tallof allegiance to the Dole
"There is no possibility of the
restored," said he, "that mat
for good." He scouted the id
dians taking up the cause of Li
Members of the party said t
Willis and his wife were avoide
ter element at the Islands. T
ances were but few and the lea
had ostracised them entirely.
United States Government at
land troops and restore the Que
of the party, "there certainly
been bloodshed, and Liliuoks
have been shot."

Mr. Thurston was asked: "
revengeful?" "She is an old sa
veneer of civilization," he exclai
Willis, I believe, has stated tha
to grant amnesty."

to grant amnesty." one?" was asked. Yes sir, the Government is t

until a stronger power drives there is none at present on the l can do it. There are about 1,5 Mr. Thurston laughed at the Japanese and Chinese resident Islands being a bar to annexation they could be treated the san already in this country. It Hawaiians would be considered citizenship. He said there was a the rumor that Mr. Willis was a the rumor that Mr. Willis was a

turn to this country on the steam Mr. Thurston thinks that the Un will be the only power that can to sion of the islands without me armed resistance. The desire f

tion, he says, is growing stronger "While Mr. and Mrs. Willis popularly received in the islatinued Mr. Thurston, "it is no he is a representative of the Government, but because III.

Hawaii is an unfortunate one, h
for the restoration of the Queen
to the political view people. They are as anxious for to day as ever, but they will seeing the Queen restored. I do there is any question, however the United States marines would the United States marines would fired upon had they attempte ing after the announcement of M of the intention of the Governm store the Queen. Mr. Willis r unpopularity and will probably as called if the Government does no its own accord. The restoratis Queen is an impossibility. The n of succession is her nice, Princess of succession is her niece, Prinand after her, Prince David." Mr. Thurston left to-night and ceed direct to Washington.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—A co ent at Honolulu writes under date

ary 12 saying that there is no change in public affairs. Stron strances have been addressed to Willis. It is privately learned constitution is reedy to be promithe proper time. Chinese laborers imported until Japan is ready to the supplying satisfactory to the supplying satis the supplyion satisfactory terms.
to be definitely ascertained that to be definitely ascertained that if weeks past and prior to Minister I visit, the Government have been out a constitution for an indepen waitan republic, which is now subsettled upon. It is somewhat like the United States, with a Presid Vice-President, with upper and houses of the Legislature. For vithe lower house the chief qualifiability to read and write the language, which will exclude most Japanese. In this house thand half white vote will predominate. For the Upper Hourequired in voters a considerable and property qualification, to secure a predominance of the in white citizens, who will also cochoice of the Executive. Certain powers will be conferred upon the powers will be conferred upon the tive and Upper House acting in which will enable them, when wel to prevent the obstruction of a legislation by the lower house. constitution the native element with all the share in legislation which it done, while the Royal and Executive will practically be transferred to the five more intelligent and white population. The Government proclaim this constitution after learning from Minister ton that there is no present ton that there is no present of any form of political union with ted States. There is no doubt that such a constitution will be proved of by the rank and file of proved of by the rank and file of porters of the Provisional Governm will gladly forego, if necessary, som privileges in order to secure results of the revolution for they have for a year fater which they have for a year amnel danger together. To make the