which were respectively six four-and-a-half per cent. being consolidated into the per cent. inscribed stock. with this, Mr. Turner in 1891 and succeeded in loan, as part of the three ibed stock, and the credit nce, through this oper- nds in the very highest rank market.

HES O'NEILL.

eill is one of Victoria's ic and reliable financial agents. He has been in ia ten years, and is well out the province, especial- nd mining circles. Mr. al business includes ne- managing estates, insur- rents, buying and sell- ing and selling mineral g and reporting on min- er limits, fruit, garden nds. His name is associ- nber of enterprises for the f British Columbia re- is very sanguine of the he province, and is on that the resources ince, fully developed, population of at least As to Vancouver Is- s it most favorably situ- erce, and the richest is- resources for its size of possessions. He says t an early date, a great and commercial centre at Alberni canal, near the sland, and on the west rbor is commodious and t on the Pacific coast, and y situated for the Orien- de than any other. It resources behind it, in ricultural land, timber, genese ore, white lime, cotta clay, etc., while off l, salmon and dogfish bundance of fresh water r are features of the lo-

inland, Mr. O'Neill is of t the Kaslo-Slocan dis- tenay, and lying between Kaslo City, Kootenay est district in silver in within a radius of four over one hundred claims ed, and assays ranging 00 ounces to the ton. is general throughout the Kaslo City will be the The wealthiest men of well as capitalists from de are interested in this City is the only outlet r from this new found it will be the terminus of nner's Ferry, Spokane stoke. It is estimated by vative that no less than ill find their way to the strict in the spring. umn of this paper will interesting and authen- d to the West Kootenay O'Neill, in association prising gentlemen, has and platted an addition known as North Kaslo. s Kaslo on the north- property is expected to alue, and offers an ex- tunity for investment. g property may have it ut giving it personal

main office will remain at Victoria, British Col- box 681. All corres- to North Kaslo pro- er of his business in- addressed to him per-

BROWNLEE.

ownlee arrived in the h Columbia in the year itoba, in which latter came famous on account nitoba, better known as Mr. Brownlee is now ral commission broker, idely known. He is a urveyor and civil en- ving the necessary P. rovince. Through his ently caused to be pub- omplete map of British for information regard- d many other features by any map yet pub- stern part of the do- nlee has had this map throughout the do- proving of incalculable sking information. n, the subject of this ith the success which erance always assure.

WHEEL.—The most gen- criminals condemned ighteenth century was ctim was laid out and heel, the executioner of his arms, legs and iron bar, his dexter- f which was always rowd. In recompense task he received a fee

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO 10

CABLE NEWS.

New Guns for Britain's Navy—The Gladstonians Gain Another Seat.

A Nihilist Clown Breaks a Russian Jail—The Queensland Floods.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The will of the late Duke of Marlborough has been proven today by the Duchess, his widow, and Spencer Whitehead, solicitor, who are the executors named in the will. The gross value of the personalty is $1,763,540. To his son, the present Duke, the testator leaves so much farming stock, live or dead, as will amount in value to $25,000 to be accepted in satisfaction of the son's claim upon the testator's estate or upon the trustees, past and present, of Blenheim. To Lady Colin Campbell, as a proof of friendship and esteem, the Duke leaves $100,000, and after some small legacies to servants, the testator bequeaths the residue of the estate, real and personal, to his widow, the present Duchess of Marlborough, who was Lillian Warren Price, of New York. A clause in the will runs thus: "I desire that I may not be buried in the family vault at Blenheim, but in such convenient place that others of my generation and surroundings may equally use."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The British Admiralty has adopted a quick firing six-inch gun weighing seven tons, which sends an elongated shot of 100 pounds weight for a distance of four miles so rapidly that there are four shots in the air at once. Forty of these guns are about ready for British warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Anotlee Duro, the French clown, arrested for bringing Nihilist pamphlets into Russian Poland, has escaped from the citadel, in which he was confined, by using his professional agility.

LONDON, Feb. 9. — At the election in Halifax to-day, to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Thomas Shaw, Liberal, W. Rawson Shaw, Liberal, received 4,617 votes; Alfred Arnold, Conservative, 4,249; John L. Lister, Labor, 2028. At the Walsall election to-day Sir A. D. Hayter, Gladstonian, received 5,237 votes, and C. T. Ritchie, Unionist, 3,156. At the last general election Frank James, Conservative, was returned by a vote of 5,226 to 4,909, but was unseated under the Corrupt Practices Act.

NASSAU, Feb. 9.—At the opening of the Legislature of the Bahamas to-day, Sir Ambrose Shea, the governor, made a strong presentment of the industrial progress of the Islands. The revenue, he said, was increasing and more capital was constantly invested in the fibre industry. The question of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States is discussed here, and news of the decision of Congress on the matter is awaited with keen interest.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A duel was fought today between M. Norbert de Benoit, Deputy from Auvergne, and M. Marie Emile Goussot, Deputy for St. Denis, in consequence of remarks made by M. Goussot in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. The two men fought with swords, and although Benoit is considerably the older, being about fifty-five years of age, while Goussot is only a little over thirty, Benoit proved himself the better swordsman of the two, and succeeded in wounding his opponent.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 9.—Bush fires are doing great damage in many parts of Victoria. Crops and homesteads have been destroyed. Twenty-two houses have been burned at Hastings, near Napier, New Zealand.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The death is announced to-day of Mr. Louis John Jennings, Conservative, member of the House of Commons for Stockport.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sir Andrew Clark has advised Mr. Gladstone not to speak more than two hours in introducing the Home Rule bill on Monday. It is expected, however, that Mr. Gladstone will speak for three hours at least.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Nothing can be obtained in London or Paris relative to the Behring Sea arbitration. The British Government at London and the British legation in Paris refuse access to documents in the case. The French foreign office think it improbable that the powers concerned will publish the cases. Since the sittings of the tribunal are to be private, it would show disrespect to France if the tribunal should furnish the press with a decision which is to be drawn privately, and only to be communicated to France after it has been communicated to the United States and Great Britain.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The Island of Zante is shaken several times daily by earthquakes. The King will remain there for some time superintending the building of huts for the homeless by the relief committee in Zante City. The Queen is still moving from village to village giving generously to the homeless and trying to encourage the stricken.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Forty-five persons died in Marseilles to-day of choleraic diseases. Nine of the cases were suspiciously like Asiatic cholera. The physicians appointed to make special investigation into the disease are unable so far to make a satisfactory diagnosis. Microscopic examination has failed to reveal any presence of comma bacilli. Some physicians are inclined to the belief that the disease is intestinal influenza. The disease is confined to the filthiest districts, where sanitation is deplorable. A later dispatch from Marseilles says that despite the gravity of the situation, no signs of a panic have been manifested as yet. The board of health is assuring all inquirers that the disease is not cholera and will be checked before Saturday. Cholera is officially announced to be prevalent in Marseilles. Thirteen deaths occurred there yesterday.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 9.—Three fresh cases and six deaths of the choleraic epidemic were reported to-day. The Board of Health has postponed the publication of its report on the nature and causes of the disease.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 8.—The Government troops sent to the province of Santa Fe to quell the insurrection of agriculturists against the wheat tax succeeded in capturing 200 rebels and conducted them as prisoners to Santa Fe. There the governor of the province delivered an address, reminding them of the folly of resisting the lawful authority. He then ordered their liberation. The wheat tax is being generally resisted by agricultural counties throughout the Argentine.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Michael Davitt was yesterday elected without opposition to represent Northeast Cork, one of the two seats for which William O'Brien was chosen in the general election, the other seat being for Cork city, which O'Brien preferred to represent. Viscount Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, who formerly represented Darwin, Lancashire, in parliament, and who was beaten in the contest for that borough at the general election by C. P. Huntington, Liberal, was elected without opposition to represent Rochester. The constituency is considered safely Conservative. At the general election Alderman Horatio D. Davis, of London, was elected to represent Rochester by 2110 votes to 1712 for F. R. Maddison, Liberal. The Liberals presented a petition against Davis under the Corrupt Practices Act, and he may be unseated on the ground that the electors had been unlawfully treated to drinks, etc., in his behalf.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

CORNWALL, Feb. 9.—A probably fatal shooting affray took place a short distance from here on Sunday night. Joseph Tyo, being intoxicated, quarreled with his family about midnight and started to drive away a cow belonging to them, with the intention of selling it. Antoine, his 22-year-old son, arrived home as the old man was starting off with the animal and attempted to prevent him. The father armed himself with a shot gun and fired point blank at his son, who fell, wounded in the abdomen. The father then drove to Cornwall for a physician. The boy's recovery is doubtful. No attempt was made to arrest the would-be murderer until last night, when it was found that he had decamped. He came to town this morning and surrendered to the authorities. His preliminary examination takes place this afternoon.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 9.—Yesterday afternoon at a point near Lawrence station, twelve miles from here, a young man named Fred Glove was shot and killed by George Young in a quarrel over a dog. Young was taken into custody and is now at St. Thomas jail.

HAMILTON, Feb. 9.—The five-year-old son of Edward Cassel was trampled on by a horse to-day and was probably fatally injured.

KINGSTON, Feb. 9.—The binder twine machinery will be ready for operation in the penitentiary on July 1. The output will be 500 tons per year.

HAMILTON, Feb. 9.—Henry Nelson, [illegible] while falling tree a week ago, has died from his injuries.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—At the annual meeting here yesterday of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse association the following vice-provincial presidents were elected: John R. Smith, Brandon; John A. Turner, Calgary, N.W.T.; H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing, B. C.

CARLETON PLACE, Feb. 9.—Frank Troy fractured his leg while wrestling a fortnight ago and succumbed to the shock. He was aged 54.

ALMONTE, Feb. 9.—A few days ago W. Coleman Ramsay, aged 60, started to walk home from here in a snowstorm. He reached home in an exhausted condition and died yesterday.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—(Special)—Broker James Baxter, of Montreal, has settled the famous $60,000 Central Bank claim for $46,500.

Alexander, the seven-year old son of John Buley, while coasting yesterday, ran into a barbed wire fence, receiving injuries which may result fatally. His nose was torn off.

Mrs. Rowan, widow of the late Thomas Rowan, died suddenly last evening while reading a newspaper. She was in her 60th year.

James McGee, Q.C., of London, has been appointed County Crown Attorney of Middlesex in succession to the late Charles Hutchinson.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.—The Jewish Benevolent society, upon report that a Hebrew peddler had been frozen at Gretna began to make inquiries with the view of affording any assistance that might be needed, and found that the report of the freezing is untrue.

The case of the horse car company against the electric street railway was before the full court to-day by way of appeal.

At the Woman's Mock Parliament held here to-night the question of woman suffrage was the subject of the debate.

The Y. M. C. A. convention of Manitoba and the Northwest is in session.

A hired man in the employ of R. Thompson, Moosomin, Assa., was badly frozen during the storm of last week.

The Gilbert Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The only interest the U. S. has in the matter of the seizure of Gilbert Islands by a British war vessel, last Spring, as reported in the San Francisco dispatches this morning, is the mistreatment of the consul of the United States at that time by the commander of the vessel. The consul reported that he had been assaulted by the British forces, whereupon a protest was lodged with the Government of Great Britain by the U. S. minister in London, under instructions from the State department, and assurances have been received that the officer responsible for the assault will be called to account. A map of the Islands of the Pacific issued by the Hydrographical bureau of the United States Navy department includes the Gilbert Islands in the territory claimed by Great Britain.

NOW IS THE TIME.

In this the season of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other throat and lung complaints, it is well to be provided with a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which effectually cures all such diseases, and that very promptly and pleasantly. Price 25 and 50c. Sold by all druggists.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Redmond's Appeals for Amnesty Rejected—The Home Secretary's Description of His Proteges.

Worse Than Those Who Poison Wells —Mr. Balfour's Retort Courteous.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—On the assembling of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Collings moved that legislation for the benefit of agriculturists have precedence over the Home Rule bill. After several members had spoken in behalf of Mr. Collings' amendment, Mr. Gladstone rose to explain. He said there had been unusual conduct on the part of the Opposition, which had already moved six votes of censure to the address, but this last motion made a new precedent. It purported to censure the Government, not for what it had done, but for what it had not done. The amendment declared what was not true. The Government was determined to persevere in its own course. The Premier declared that the parish council bill was a measure in behalf of the agriculturists, giving them autonomy and enabling them to work reforms in their own behalf. He taunted Mr. Collings with having aided the Tories in 1892 to defeat the efforts of the Liberals to improve the small holdings system for helping the agricultural classes.

Mr. Chamberlain said he considered the parish councils plan absurd. He reiterated the charge that the Government was wriggling out of its promises.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 312 to 228, and the result was hailed with hearty cheers by the supporters of the Government.

In the House of Commons to-day before the debate on the Address was resumed, Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone stated that, although he was unwilling to do anything to check liberty of discussion, the time had come when the Government must intervene in order to expedite the introduction of the Home Rule bill, which ought to be introduced on Monday. It had already, in anticipation, been denounced in the most violent terms, and if the debate was not closed to-morrow he would appeal to the House to sit upon Saturday until the debate on the Address would be finished. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

In accordance with the notice given by Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone that the rule providing for the adjournment of the House at midnight be suspended, in order that the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech might be brought to an end as speedily as possible, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. John E. Redmond (Parnellite), member for Waterford city, then resumed the debate on the address. He moved the adoption of an amendment, declaring in favor of the release of the men now undergoing imprisonment for treason-felony. Mr. Redmond quoted from speeches made by Rt. Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other Ministerialists, in support of the motion. He agreed that the speeches had created the expectation that amnesty would be granted to the men. The Nationalists, Mr. Redmond declared, did not approve of the use of dynamite, and made no attempt to condone the actions of those who had used it. The prisoners had already suffered terribly; some had died; others had gone mad, while still others were broken in health. It would be a noble and humane act to open the prison doors in the eyes of these men. (Applause from the Irish benches.) Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that the horror caused in Ireland by the recent explosions in Dublin, proved that sympathy for the dynamiters was as dead as Cæsar. He pleaded, he said, for the release of fourteen men who were political, not criminal, prisoners. Their release would be an incident in the great settlement which he hoped was about to be effected between Great Britain and Ireland. No settlement would be complete, no oblivion of the past would be possible, so long as the Government refused to restore the liberty of every Irishman. Mr. Redmond's speech was greeted again and again with cheers. His remarks were strong and eloquent, yet not rhetorical, and occupied an hour and a half in delivery.

Mr. John Clancy (Parnellite, north division of Dublin county) seconded Mr. Redmond's motion. As he began to speak the members began to withdraw, and comparatively few remained to hear what he had to say.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, answered Mr. Redmond at length. He had investigated carefully the cases of the fourteen prisoners in question, he said, and must deny the correctness of the statement that their crimes were political. These prisoners were not like the men of 1848, who went into the open field to fight, but they resembled rather men who, in time of war, poisoned the wells. (Cries of "Hear! hear!" from both sides the House.) Their mode of warfare on Society, he regarded with abhorrence, and for the deeds of those following it, he could find no palliative phrases. Such men would receive no consideration and no indulgence from any British Government.

Justin McCarthy expressed regret because Mr. Asquith had spoken in such an uncompromising tone. The Nationalists felt bound to maintain the difference between personal and political acts in relation to their cause. The Government, moreover, ought not to endanger a great legislative measure intended to realize a true union of Ireland and England merely by the indisposition to show clemency. (Irish cheers.)

After a bitter squabble between Mr. Redmond and Mr. John Dillon, anti-Parnellite, as to the inferences thrown out by the Liberal leaders, before the elections, as to the amnesty question,

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour paid his respects to Mr. Asquith, who, he said, had shown admirably the courage of his convictions. The Liberals were to be congratulated, he said, upon having a Home Secretary who knew his own mind and did not fear to speak it.

Mr. Asquith merely reminded Mr. Balfour that not so very long since the Conservatives had co-operated with the Irish members to secure the release of prisoners.

The debate was then taken up by less conspicuous members. Dr. Joseph Kenny, Parnellite member for the College Green division of Dublin, upon rising after midnight was greeted with shouts of "Divide." He characterized Mr. Asquith's speech as supercilious and callous.

Col. Saunderson, champion of the men of Ulster, reproached Mr. Asquith sarcastically for failing to grasp the Irish question. Dynamite, he said, has always been the Nationalist policy and therefore the prisoners in question must be political prisoners.

The House then rejected Mr. Redmond's amendment by a vote of 397 to 81.

A motion to adjourn was resisted by Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour protested against the tyranny of the Government in trying to force the debate. The ministers apparently wanted the House to sit until eight in the morning he said. Such conduct would neither promote business nor reflect credit on the Government. The motion was rejected by a vote of 263 to 183.

Another motion to adjourn was rejected, and Mr. Balfour suggested that the debate on the address be continued until Monday.

Sir William Harcourt answered that it was the Government's duty to do everything reasonable to counteract the tactics of members who wished to delay the Home Rule bill. He did not wish, however, to see the House dividing all night, and therefore would consent to an adjournment. The House rose at 2:20 a.m.

SEATTLE'S SENSATION.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 9.—The Yesler will case developed another sensation in court to-day, when Prosecuting Attorney Miller startled the counsel of Widow Yesler by resting his case without proving any conspiracy or connecting the widow with the two doctors, also under arrest. No solution has been given for this sudden move on the part of the prosecution; but as the court closed it was whispered that the will of the deceased millionaire was in the possession of Attorneys Fairfield and Cross. All the parties concerned refused to talk about the will or deny its existence. All through the trial a mysterious, palefaced stranger has sat inside the bar and watched the proceedings closely. He is about 35 years of age, and exceedingly reticent, but when anything was said about the half brothers of Mr. Yesler he has betrayed unusual interest. This stranger is F. W. Bingham, an attorney, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who is here to represent the interests of several half brothers and sisters of the deceased millionaire in Iowa. It is now said Yesler was born out of wedlock, but his father and mother were married afterwards, making him their lawful heir. The parents afterwards were divorced and the mother married A. Lowman, but the father went to Iowa and, it is said, married again, so that the late millionaire, probably unknown to himself, had two sets of half-brothers and sisters, the latter set being represented by Mr. Bingham to the surprise of the other contestants, and he yesterday made known his interests to Mr. Lowman. This case is almost the sole topic on the streets now that the recent cold snap has given place to a warm chinook wind and rain, which are fast driving away the snowfall.

QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

BRISBANE, Feb. 9.—The floods have receded from most of the city districts, which are now covered with mud and slime. The stench is horrible, and unless the city be cleaned within a few days will undoubtedly cause an epidemic. The gunboat Peluma was left in shoal water by the sudden receding of the flood and now rests high and dry in the Botanical Gardens on the banks of the river. Early Monday morning a two-story frame house disappeared with all its inmates and has not since been seen. Special constables have been sworn in to prevent looting. Great misery prevails in the poorer parts of the city and cases of theft and robbery have doubled within the last two days. The total damage done by the flood is estimated to approximate $100,000,000.

VERDI'S MASTERPIECE.

MILAN, Feb. 9.—La Scala theatre was to-night filled with a brilliant audience, who assembled to hear the new opera, Falstaff, composed by Verdi. The work was accorded a most hearty reception and Verdi was recalled several times. At the close of the opera Verdi was given seven more recalls and was greeted with cheers, handclasping and the waving of handkerchiefs. Eminent critics say that the opera, both in its poetry and music, surpasses the highest expectations and that it is a masterpiece of the first order. King Humbert sent a telegram to Verdi excusing the absence of himself and Queen Marguerite.

CHILIAN COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilian award to the families of those who were killed and injured at Valparaiso on October 16, 1891, in the attack on the seamen of the Baltimore. The board arranged the casualities into four classes and assigned a proportionate amount of the $75,000 as follows: to the families of those killed, $10,000 each. To those seriously injured, various sums from $5,500 to $1,500. To those assaulted and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from $1,200 down to $700. To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from $500 down to $300.

ALASKA SALMON COMBINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A deal has been consummated by which 27 salmon canneries have been sold to a local corporation to be known as the "Alaska Packing Association." The incorporators are E. B. Beck, E. B. Pond, Isaac Liebes, Charles Hirsch, H. F. Fortman, Sidney M. Smith, Geo. W. Hume, H. A. Williams and S. B. Peterson. The capital of the new company is $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are to be paid for the purchase of the canneries and the remainder to be used for working purposes.

FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

SIRS,—We use Haggard's Yellow Oil in our family for colds and sore throat and it is excellent. My sister had asthma since childhood, but on trying Yellow Oil for it she soon was cured.

MISS LIZZIE CHAPELLE, Baldwin, Ont.

HAWAII'S REVOLUTION.

Latest News Received by the Consul Here—American Protectorate Established.

Delegates From the Queen—Action of the U. S. Minister Discussed in Congress.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, Hawaiian consul in this city, received the following private telegram from San Francisco yesterday on the arrival there of the steamship Australia from Honolulu. It gives in a few words the latest news from the island kingdom—that was:

"The Provisional Government has been maintained without disturbance anywhere. At the request of the Advisory Council on February 1, the American minister, in the name of the United States, assumed a protectorate pending negotiations at Washington. Paul Neuman, the well-known lawyer, and Prince Kawananakoa, in the Queen's interest, have arrived here (i. e. San Francisco) en route to Washington."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The most important news brought by the steamer Australia is that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Islands. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., the stars and stripes were raised over Aliuolani hall, and the minister issued the following proclamation: "To the Hawaiian people—At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of American, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the preservation of life and property, and the occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the Provisional Government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

(Signed) JOHN L. STEVENS,
Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, Feb. 1, 1893.

Approved and executed by
C. C. WILTSE,
Captain U.S.N. commanding the United States ship Boston."

The Advertiser says: At 8:30 a.m. on the 1st, the Boston's battalion was landed and sent up to the Government building, where detachments from three volunteer companies of the Provisional Government were also drawn up. Lieut. Rush read Minister Stevens' proclamation and the U. S. flag was saluted by the troops and marines and the guns of the Boston. The action was principally due, it is stated, to the incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, who, the Advertiser says, have always been the curse of the country, coupled with English and native newspaper efforts to discredit and balk the new government.

Public confidence in the ability of the Provisional Government to keep order is manifest everywhere, as well as the disposition of citizens to co-operate in every possible way. President Sanford B. Dole, on Jan. 20th, issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of Hawaii shall hereafter be void, and be performed by the Provisional Government, and that the Executive Council would perform the duties of the Cabinet. Another proclamation announced that if any person, recruit, soldier or sailor within Hawaiian Islands engage in armed hostility against the Government, or acted in any other treasonable manner, he shall be punished by fine and imprisorment not less than six months or more than six years. The proclamation also demanded that all persons in the employ of the Government take the oath of allegiance within twenty days.

At a meeting of the executive and advisory councils, of January 23, it was decided to send a notification of the appointment of S. B. Dole as President of the Provisional Government to the consuls of all foreign powers, and to organize a national guard of four companies. W. G. Ashley was appointed marshal and J. H. Soper commander of the forces with the rank of colonel. Martial law still continues at Honolulu, but the hours have been lessened. The proclamation resulted in the maintenance of order, and diffused a feeling of security throughout the community.

The acknowledgment of the representative of Great Britain was as follows:

"BRITISH LEGATION,
"HONOLULU, Jan. 19, 1893.

"GENTLEMEN:—The receipt of your communication of the 17th instant is acknowledged, together with a copy of the proclamation, informing me that for reasons set forth in said proclamation the Hawaiian monarchy has been abrogated and a provisional government established, and whereby you ask me to recognize the said provisional government on behalf of Her Brittannic Majesty as the existing *de facto* government, and to afford it the moral support of my government. In reply I beg to say that I recognize the said provisional government as the existing *de facto* government pending instructions from my government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WODEHOUSE,
"H. B. M.'s Minister Resident."

The provisional government's volunteer army is increasing rapidly. The legislative hall and other rooms at the government buildings have been converted into barracks. James B. Castle has been appointed secretary of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the new regime. The government has repealed the Lottery Act, and it is reported that holders of the franchise will bring suit for damages, claiming that a franchise for 25 years is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn. A law has been passed forbidding the importation of arms and ammunition by any person except the government.

An English passenger on the Australia, occupying a prominent position in Hawaii, consented to an interview with a United Press correspondent, on condition that his name be withheld from publication. He said: "I am personally acquainted with the ex-Queen and regard her with the highest esteem. During a recent conversation with her she asked me what I thought of the political situation. She admitted having made a mistake, but excused it on the ground that she had been prompted by the welfare of her subjects. She disclaimed any motive of self-aggrandizement or of endeavoring to add to the prerogatives of the throne. Now, as to annexation, I cannot see how the United States can have the effrontery and audacity to annex the kingdom. The provisional government, even to judge by its own claims, only captured the Island of Oahu, which by no means represents even a fair division of the people. Kauai, Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, with a much greater population, have also to be considered. Half the population of the islands consists of Chinese and Japanese, who are the very essence of contract labor. This class the United States proposes to claim as her citizens. Annexation was unsought, unnecessary and unwise."

J. Bush, a native Hawaiian of great prominence and until recently the publisher of two newspapers, stated that the revolution resulting in the new government was not the natural outcome of events, but was precipitated in such a manner that it succeeded in chilling those who might have had some feeling for annexation. Natives took it as a high-handed proceeding which nipped in the bud hopes that under other circumstances would have brought about the object of the revolution. Owing to the measures of the Provisional Government directed against the freedom of the press, he had been obliged during the first week of the new order to suspend publication of his two papers. He had been called on to retract the report of the Provisional Government when such report was entirely within the limits of honest and honorable journalism. In the event of the annexation of the Islands by the United States the natives would be hurt in their feelings, and their loyalty to their native government, their home and natural love of their ancestry would prompt them to consider it an insult to their country.

C. M. Cook, a lumber and grain merchant at Honolulu, said that the only opposition seemed to be on the side of the native population, due to sentiment and to the fear that they are to be robbed of their country. Considerable speculation was indulged in as to the possible action of Queen Liliuokalani with reference to sending a special commission to Washington with the object of laying Her Majesty's objections before the President. It was supposed that Prince Kawanakow and Messrs. Paul Neumann, E. C. McFarlane, C. M. Cook and J. Phillips, constituted Her Majesty's representatives. It seems, however, that Paul Neuman, possibly accompanied by the prince, is the only representative of Queen Liliuokalani. The prince is a direct descendant of the Kamehamehas, and on being asked his views on the recent uprising replied that his opinion would signify nothing, and that he would prefer to have such questions answered by Paul Neuman, who admitted having been delegated by the Queen to convey to President Harrison her views on the recent unpleasantness, and also admitted that Her Majesty had positive views in this matter. Mr. Neuman then excused himself from further explanation.

News from the Islands outside of Hawaii indicates that the natives seem dazed at the turn of events and await with impatience the outcome, apparently having an idea that Honolulu is the place where the whole matter must be solved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The news of the action of Minister Stevens became the subject of general comment in the House today. It met with approval on the Republican side of the House and with a mixed reception on the Democratic side, the prevailing sentiment on that side, however, being one of antagonism to a committal of this Government to annexation, or to a protectorate, or to the committal of Congress by the executive branch of the Government. There were some members who sharply criticised Minister Stevens and thought his conduct unwarranted.

Representative Raynor, of Maryland, a member of the Foreign Affairs committee, who introduced a resolution on the subject, said his resolution has nothing to do with the annexation of Hawaii. "We want," said he, "information to the foreign policy of the United States when emergencies of this sort arise. Did the American minister have special instructions from the State department to recognize the Provisional or *de facto* Government, or did he have general instructions? If the former, Congress is entitled to know what they were, and if the latter Congress is entitled to know on what precedents and authorities the State department relies, in sanctioning the recognition of Provisional Governments whenever the regular authorities are overthrown. We also want to know whether the naval forces were authorized to participate in any of the proceedings that culminated in the establishment of a Provisional Government and finally in the protectorate just announced. The general object is to find out our policy, for cases of this sort will occur again and again. If we have a settled foreign policy like Great Britain or Germany it is all right, but, if we have a shifting, changeable policy, differing with each new administration, it is all wrong. Proper principles of international comity ought to be established and abided by. No imputation was intended upon any department of the Government. The sole object was to ascertain the authority of the State department to create protectorates without the sanction of Congress.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Blount, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, is understood to be inclined against annexation or a protectorate, but would not say much. "If Minister Stevens," he said, "has attempted to commit the U. S. by any act done under simply his general instructions, he is a pretty lively fellow. Of course, if he has any instructions from the President, which I am not inclined to believe, for his action, that would put a different phase upon it."

Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, a representative member of the Foreign Affairs committee, said: "I think Minister Stevens' action was a prudent thing to do. I have approved of all that the representatives of the Government have done in Hawaii. I would approve a permanent protectorate. I think American interests require that, and we cannot allow any other government to step in. If it is necessary to annex the Islands in order to exclude other governments, I am for annexation, and do not believe that I would object to it under any circumstances."

The discussion was continued by other members.

Henry Irving appeared in London on Monday night in Tennyson's drama of "Becket." His acting was superb, and Ellen Terry, as Rosamond, was magnificent.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Survey of the Fraser Hoped For—B. C. Members Remember the Letter Carriers.

Newfoundland's Shyness of Confederation—Corrupt Voters May Lose the Franchise.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The abolition of the coal oil duty was under discussion for some time and the debate was adjourned.

The Manitoba and Territorial members caucussed this morning on tariff matters. They desire concessions on behalf of the farmers.

Mr. Corbould hopes to secure a survey of the Fraser river from Harrison to the mouth.

Mr. Charlton gives notice of a motion in favor of a two-cent postage rate between Canada and Newfoundland.

It is the Government's intention to have the voters' list revised this year.

Messrs. Earle, Prior and other members interviewed Sir Adolphe Caron, urging larger salaries to letter carriers. Sir Adolphe gave no satisfaction, and they are not likely to be granted.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir John Thompson stated that he had received a letter from Sir William Whiteway, requesting that all reference to the discussion of the federation question be eliminated from the report of the conference on the ground that it would create a false impression that the Newfoundland delegates had resisted federation. The papers now being before the public it was impossible to accede to the request, but he made the explanation.

Mr. Amyot's bill in favor of compulsory voting was kicked out.

Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise voters who took bribes has been read a second time.

THE QUEEN'S SIDE.

What Queen Liliuokalani's Representatives Have to Say About Hawaiian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of the Call at Honolulu sends the following in regard to the visit to this country of Paul Neumann and Prince Kawananakoa, commissioners of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who arrived here on the steamer Australia yesterday morning. The facts relating to the object of the visit of the ex-Queen's commission to Washington City have been obtained from the very best authority, and are briefly as follows: "A royal power of attorney, if it may be so called, or authority, has been prepared and signed in triplicate, in which Her Majesty agrees to relinquish and surrender all of her right, title and interest, together with any claims she believes she still has in the abrogated monarchy of Hawaii, forever, provided her commission can prevail upon the United States government to give her good and valuable consideration for such relinquishment. This document has been drawn by one of the best lawyers in Honolulu, who is at the same time a staunch supporter of the provisional government. It is further understood that her late Majesty holds one of these documents, her commissioners another and the United States the third. Mr. Neumann refuses to be interviewed as to the facts of the case, but as the members of the present government are in the secret there is little or no doubt as to the general provisions of the document."

Paul Neumann, a member of the ex-queen's cabinet, was a passenger en route for Washington City to lay Queen Liliuokalani's case before the state department. In his talk with an Associated Press representative, Neumann was not inclined to be communicative. He said that, owing to the nature of his mission, he must reserve his remarks until he reached Washington City. He said, however: "With Prince David Kawananakoa, nephew of the late King Kalakaua, I am the bearer of dispatches to the state department at Washington City. These dispatches are of a nature which I cannot disclose and state the Queen's position in a manner that I am sure will have considerable weight with the President and secretary of state."

"What is the disposition of the Queen towards the United States?"

"She is as friendly to the United States as anybody on the islands, and if the United States wants to annex Hawaii, she is perfectly willing, if it is done properly. The statement that the constitution promulgated by the Queen, which precipitated the present trouble, would disfranchise the whites is untrue. The whites on the islands would simply have to become naturalized citizens the same as in the United States before they could vote. The Queen and natives objected to having a lot of foreigners, owing allegiance to other countries, come in and run their government for them. It is also untrue that the new constitution was only the forerunner of an attempt to confiscate the property of foreigners and drive them from the islands. In these days a small country like Hawaii does not treat subjects of great powers like the United States and Great Britain in that manner."

"How do the Queen and natives regard the action of Minister Stevens in raising the United States flag and establishing a protectorate?"

The Queen and her loyal subjects have no objections, if the United States chooses to accept in such a manner. Speaking for myself, I can see no necessity for such action. The Queen and natives were content to await the decision of the United States Government, and there was no disposition on their part to make trouble. The financial interests of the islands are in good condition. Merchants are fairly prosperous and, although the operations of the McKinley act entailed some hardships upon us, they could have been overcome in time. I shall telegraph notice of our arrival here to the State department at Washington City and ask the government to wait until we get there before taking any action towards annexation. We shall start for the East probably to morrow night, and will go direct to Washington City."

It is reported in Boston that Cleveland has offered the secretaryship of state to John Quincy Adams. The latter denies the report.