Liliuokalani's Side of The Hawaiian Question.

An Arraignment of the Course of the Harrison Administration and a Statement of Facts Which Has Received the Personal Indorsement of the ex-Queen-Submitted by The cation of the minister's act in regard to the hoisting of the flag, and predic-Tribune for What It Is Worth.

Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: The almost universal false impression of the American people in re gard to Hawaiian affairs ever since the unmanly and shameless overthrow of Queen Lilluokalani in 1893 arises undoubtedly, in the large majority of cases, from gross ignorance. The terrific power of a news correspondent has never been so well demonstrated as in this instance. The correspondent at Honolulu, in all his dispatches from that place from the time of the overthrow up to the present, gives undeniable proof that he was an adherent of the rebels; equally so the correspondent in San Francisco. Their prejudiced and perjured dispatches have been sent broad-east to the press of the United States, and it is from these dispatches that the American public has fermed its opinion.

Without any interest whatever in the matter the writer, from a mere sense of justice to the traduced, commenced to read with interest these partisan press disputches; and if others will take trouble to read there with as much care as he did they will as he soon learn to read between the lines. The following article was written in the Spring of 1893, but being on the unpopular side of the question was not offered for print, However, when Queen Liliackalant went to Washington, the writer called upon her with his manuscript and was accorded three private audiences with the rightful Queen of Hawaii, at one of which he submitted the article, written nearly four years ago, to ascertain if his statements of facts were correct.

The Queen and her lady-in-waiting listened with great interest to the reading of this article and upon it conclusion the Queen said: "Mr. Busteed, every one of your facts is absolutely correct. I would be glad to have them published, but at the present juncture do not desire to be quoted; that is, I want it understood that I am not saying anything, but you have my permission to say that I declare your facts

to be correct."
Instead of the thick-lipped savage that our newspaper press has degraded itself by picturing, I found her a handsome, dignified, courteous lady, the equal of any American woman in intelligence and graciousness,

THE ARTICLE.

A review of the acts of the Harrison administration in relation to the question of Hawaiian annexation can but bring a sense of shame to the patriot. Such an attempt at national burglary, robbery of sovereign individual rights, forcible possession of vested property, advocacy of "might makes right," connivance with chicanery, participation in plunder, consert with insurrectionists and acceptance of their perversions prevarientions accompanied by heartless disregard of justice to the despoiled menarch and her leval subto the strong, as distinguished the finale and exit of that administration, is fortunately unparalleled in the history of this country. Self-appointed envoys from Hawaii, aided and abetted by a United States minister plenopotentiary in collusion with the highest cabinet officer and president of the United States-this is the spectacle to which

wish to call your attention. The New York Press of January 29, 1892, published an article describing and comparing the former with the present ditions of the Hawaiians. The power and brilliancy of the writing leaves no room to doubt the ability of the anonymous author and, though it is tinged with a tone of sercasas, yet its absolute frankness and impartiality are convincng proof of the correctness of its facts. The desire to reproduce here the entire article is only overcome by the impracticability of so doing. The following is an extract;

Cannibals they certainly had been up to a little while before Captain Cook. in 1778, re-glscov-red them—the Span-iards, a hundred years before, having called Hawati, Mesn Island—and named them after Lord Sandwich, first lord of the admiralty. They killed their re-discoverer on St. Valentine's day of the following y.ar, but 'civilization' has avenged his death something like 100,-There were 142,000, mostly nawere but 89,900, of whom but 14,436 were matives. * * * What has slain them? Pneumonia, very likely, from the wearing of clothes. When the Kanaka and mail flashed their olive odies through the surf and with a single plank, for an occasional rest, swam miles out to sea * * * the Kanaka youth was hearty * * * Sut when the missionaries brought the cult of clothing for decency's sake, and at the same time did not, or could not bring the cult of keeping the clothes for health's sake, the Kanaka death rate began to galloo. It has been galloping ever since. Then there were those other adjuncts of civilization which the Australian legislator describes as 'gin and ——,' the blank representing the leprosy of Europe. What a story is that which Dana told in the wonderful Two Years Before the Mast of the Kanaka sailor lad who lay dying on the California coast of the hideous malady which 'civilization' had brought to his clean, fair islands, and how the Yankee skipper refused to give him his medicine chest, the remedies he know would save the man's Measles, small-pox and influenza the Kannka has taker much harder than his 'civilized' brother wno brought these diseases to him. * * * Wh-n one considers the paradisaical condi-tion of the aboriginal Kanaka . . . and further considers the deluge of dirt, disease and death which swept upon him coincidently with his 'dis covery,' one wenders not that he abolished Captain Cook, but that he did not maintain this vigorous foreign policy towards all newcomers.

The word "missionaries" should be emphasized, as they were the original and their descendants are the continuing cause of the present situation. The New York Herald of Jan. 31, 1893, prints

"AS VIEWED BY A HAWAHAN." "Written by a native ten days before he Queen's overthrow. The following letter, written to the Herald ten days before the revolution occurred in Hono-lulu, contains an interesting review of the situation as it then existed. * * * * From the Hawaiian standpoint the question of annexation may be dismissed in a few words. It is unpopular with all classes. * * Tt is true that the islands are having internal dissersions which cause some uneasiness at home and in Washington." [This should be borne in mind on account of denials, quoted later.] "It is also true that the people of Hawaii are com-

petent to work out their own destiny
the United States has been unnecessarily alarmed through the designing reports of their naval and diprepresentatives. The naval commanders and the present minister resident have lent theirs lives to and encouraged the machinations of that small but waning clique of men known small but waning clique of men known as the missionary reform party. [The correspondent underrated the "missionary reform party." as subsequent events show! This clique in their desperate struggle for power, conceived the revolution of 1887 and have been the cause of all the turmo I ever since. United States Minister Stevens has made himself most cordially disliked by his open partisanship with the missionary reform party. sionary reform party.

MADE NO TROUBLE.

All accounts agree that Queen Liljuokiani and her adiwrents did not make even a demonstration of forcible resistance when their government was overwhelmed and their lives threatened by the usurpers. "The new government then called for volunteers who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns. * * * Pepresentative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the Queen and cabinet had betraved them and instead of going home peaceably they should go to the palace and kill and bury her." (Dispatch to New York Press, Jan. 29, 1893). In the face of this admitted fact the American Minister to the court of Hawaii, the envoy from President Harrison to Queen Liliouokalani, one as rightfully a Queen as the other a president under the organic law, becomes actively partisan with the insurgents and insults both the government he was sent to respect and the government he so misrepresented. In direct violation of the usage of the department of which he was a sworn officer, at the risk of involving his home government in dire diplomatic entanglement and his native land in war and blood-shed, he counseled and connived with the ring-leaders of the revolt and prostituted the power of his sition by landing an armed force of United States marines, under the pretext of protecting American interests which were not threatened. " * * About five o'clock in the afternoon the United States steamship Boston landed about 300 men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his walst, and was armed with a rifle. * * * The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation on Nuana avenue while the sailors marched out along the Uerchant street with two Catling guns. * * " (New York Press, Jan. 29, 1893.) Three hundred armed United States sailors with two Gatling guns to protect what American interests? Or to assist the already assembled 500 armed rebels in intimidat-

ing the 400 soldiers of the national "I'pon receiving incontestable proof that his excellency, the minister plenopotentiary of the United States, aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted ted in that manner unless by authorby of the government he represents. by three reasons—the futility of a con-flict with the United States; the dethe destruction of life and property, and the certainty which I feel that you and your government will right whatever wrongs have been inflicted upon us in the promises. (Queen Liliuokalani's protest to Ren-Harrison, president of the inited States, New York Herald Feb. 18, 1893.) The queen's confidence was

misplaced. Was it to protect American interests that Minister Stevens raised and mainained, until removed by Commissioner Ellount, under orders from President Cleveland, the flag of the Republic of he United States on the national property of the kingdom of Hawaii? No was in furtherance of a deep laid scheme that had for many years been

fulminating. MINISTER STEVENS.

The kind of a minister Mr. Stevens was in indicated in the following extract from Liluokalani's protest under date aforementioned: "The position taken by the present American minister has been constantly unfriendly and quarrelsome. The address he delivered to me on my ascension would lead me to suppose that he considered an American protectorate established at that day. It was a lecture and not an expression of seasonable sentiment. did think it a most inconsidered speech. Not one of the other representatives chose my coronation day for threats and penalties. Again in October last, Mr. Stevens sought audience of me. It is the usual etiquette on such an occasion to inform the minister of foreign affairs of the object of the audience, so that the sovereign may not be taken by surprise at the presentation of some unexpected matter. The American minister deemed it inconsistent with his idea of courtesy give any intimation of the cause of hls visit, I received him, notwith standing. No sooner had I bowed to him than he gave signs of laboring under strong excitement. He read a paragraph from the Daily Bulletin, a Honolulu evening paper, which he said was an infraction of his rights as the accredited representative of a foreign power. Trembling with emotion he read a section from the International Code, or some such book, which he had brought with him. At the conclusion of his remarks I informed him that I should leave the matter in the hands of my ministers, who would give it their immediate and earnest attention. I, therefore, withdrew. The American minister declared he would hold the Hawaiian government responsible for the article complained of. The Bulletin was not directly or indirectly controlled by the government, and my ministers explained this minister, who declined to be pacified,

an American lady. The following is also indicative: "Washington, April 21, 1893.-A private letter received here today from a member of the family of Minister Stevens brings information that the minister, with his wife and daughter, will rave Honolulu May 24. Mr. Stevens had, according to this letter, made arrangements to depart on that date before he knew Mr. Blount was to be sent to the island. The letter referred to shows that the Stevens' family feels keenly the revotion is made of all sorts of dire disasters as a result." (N. Y. Herald, April 25, 1893.) Let me say that no one who is the adherent of a political faction in foreign country is fit to hold the office of minister plenoptentiary of the United States to that country, and participation in rebellion to the monarch to whom he is accredited is so long as the friendly relations, which he is sent there to maintain and represent, continue, as much treason morally if not constructively, to his own government as it is rebellion to the other.

'The valuation of the kingdom of Hawaii is now placed at \$36,500,000, of which the merchants of the United States own \$28,500,000," (Illustrated American, January 28, 1893.) "It is estimated that nearly \$30,000,000 of American money is invested in these islands. More than two-thirds of all the proper ty is owned by Americans." (Editorial New York Press, January 29, 1893. Observe the transformation, merchants, metamorphosed miscionaries! Missionaries, who convert the natives to religion and their lands to themselves, men of peace who went out at the expense of the church and remain at the expense of the inhabitants. spread religion and acquire lands. They came as preachers and remain as plant-They indoctrinate brotherly love and beget Insurrection. They Christianity and raise sugar. shall the harvest be?"

CALLS IT A PLOT. These martial missionary merchants ucceeded in overthrowing the government to which they owed their allegiance, and of which many of them had been members. If it was not a plot these intriguers had for a long time been carefully maturing how did it happen-that the only ship available, (the one means of communication) was previously chartered by them? "My phonents have taken the only vessel which could be obtained for the purpose and hearing of their intention to send a delegation of their number to present their side of this conflict before you I requested the favor of sending by the same vessel an envoy to you to lay before you my statement as the facts appear to myself and my loyal subjects This request has been refused and I now ask you that in justice to myself and my people no steps be taken by the government of ...e United States until my cause can be heard by you." (Queen Liliuokalani's Protest supra.) How heeded the man who was president of the United States this appeal for justice from a woman and a queen? Did these self-constituted commissioners want both sides heard? Did they want justice done? No, they sail away with one side of the question, leaving justice and the other side with the savages, to San Francisco there to unload a cargo of treason and falsehood, dishonesty and mispresentation. Francisco had all along been making itself unpleasantly conspicuous in Hawaiian affairs and it was congenial atmosphere that these annexation agents and agitators breathed upon landing there. They at once adopted and afterward pursued and still maintain a systematic course of innuendo and equivocation, exaggeration and pretension. It was from this vantage ground that a most daring lie was perpetrated by one of them. Castle by name, as appears and is proved by the following two extracts from the New to force, believing he would not have York Herald of January 21, 1893, "San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, 1893, an interview published today Commis-This action on my part was prompted sioner Castle is credited with saying that President-elect Cleveland's views had been sounded and found to be to avoid violence, bloodshed an I favorable to annexation. I received today,' Commissioner Castle is quoted as saying, 'a despatch that satisfies us that President-elect Cleveland looks favorably upon our proposal. Naturally that has given great encouragement to us' You said that you had reassuring information concerning Mr. Cleveland's position in the promises. Can you give more definitely the nature of this assurance?' 'Well, immediately, on our arrival here I sent a personal telegram to Mr. Whitney asking him to place our matter before the President-elect and learn how he considered it. I received a reply from Mr. Whitney. While I obviously can not make public the reply, it being in no sense an official and public document. I will say it was most satisfactory to

CONTRADICTED,

The other dispatch reads: "No word from Cleveland. He has not assured the Hawalian Commissioners of his sympathy. Mr. Cleveland said yesterday that he had not expressed himself to anybody on the subct of annexation of Hawaii by the United States and had not given it consideration. If he had formed an opinon, he said, it would not be proper for him to express it at the present time. The president-elect was led thus to dehimself by reading the despatch from San Francisco, in which Commisoner Castle was quoted as saying that sent a formal telegram to Mr. Whitney asking him to place the matter before the president-elect and learn how he considered it, and that he had received a reply from Mr. Whitney that satisfied him that Mr. Cleveland looked favorably upon his proposal. Mr. Whitney told me he had recived a despatch from Commissioner Castle asking him to get Cleveland upon the application of the provisional government of Hawaii to become a part of the United States, but that he had made no reply to Commissioner Castle. * * * * *" emment is unnecessary. It is the ord of Grover Cleveland and William Whitney against that of one Castle,

Castle from Hawaii. Recking with revolution, the rebel avoys are enthusiastically received in Ean Francisco, the hot-bed of Kanaka annexation, but Chinese exclusion. Having flooded the press with exparte statements intended to mislead; a charlatan procession through the wide, wild and woolly west" is begun. Upon their arrival at the capitol the same reception was accorded them as that to properly accredited envoys from friendly foreign power. The president and his cabinet had as much, if not position of the case to the American more information than congress and the people at large, and knew-that or even to believe their assurance of these men were self-appointed insurrecirresponsibility. He was evidently tionists and traitors to their sovereign bent on picking a quarrel. His mani- at whose court, as a friendly power, we feet aim was to embarrass me." . " had commissioned and were still repretentiary and envoy extraordinary of and envoy extraordinary. He knew of hy the American government and people the character of their statements. He veriest boor would have been kicked sent the other side. He knew that some

to get to Washington. Everybody knows-he knew-that justice, impartiality, equity, honor, decency demands the hearing of both sides of a question before decisive action. But, instead, President Harrison grasped with avidity the clusive scheme presented by the adventurers. At their behost he granted official audiences and called cabinet meetings. They prepare a proposed treaty between the United States and the so-called provisional government at Hawali for the annexation of that kingdom by this republic of the United States. This joint emanation of a president of the United States and five obstreperous citizens of the Sandwich Islands, is a unique testament of the egotistical bombast, ignorant conceit and moral callousness of its colabora-The self-constituted commissioners undertake to convey all public and crown lands of Hawaii whether they were individual and priour amiable president graciously consents that she shall receive in lieu thereof \$20,000 annually. The Princess Kajulani is provided for with a gross sum of \$150,000. By what process Benjamin Harrison appraised the value of thrones is not stated. If they were entitled to anything at all, is it not proof they were possessed of inalienable rights which he was violating?

THE TREATY SIGNED.

This treaty was drawn up, signed and submitted for ratification to senate of the United States before it was possible for an expostulation or remonstrance to be received from those whose inalienable, inherited rights it was taking forever away. A state paper approved by his excellency the president, and bearing the signature of the secretary of state of the United States of America, conjointly with that of William R. Castle, is sui generus It appears in full in the New York Herald of Feb. 17, 1893, and should be preserved as a monument of over-weening ambition and the lust of greed. On the 15th day of February, 1893, the messenger from the queen of Hawaii, bearing her protest and appeal for justice to the president of the United States, had only got as far as Lincoln. Neb., on his way to Washington. This is what he there said: "The president is bound by every law of courtery to wait until he hears the othe side of the case." (New York Herald, Feb. 18, 1893). This is the message he bore from the queen:

"His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, my great and good friend: It is with deep regret that I address you on this occasion. Some of my subjects, aided by allens, have renounced their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional government of my kingdom. They have attempted to depose me and to establish a provisional government, in direct con-flict with the organic law of this king-Upon receiving incontestable proof that his excellency, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, aided and abetted their unlawful movenents and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I sub mitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by authority of the government he represent. This action on my part wa prompted by three reasons—the futility of a conflict with the United States, the desire to avoid violence and bloodshed, and the destruction of life and property, and the certainty I feel that you and your government will right what upon us in the premises. In due time a statemen, of true facts relating to this matter will be laid before you, and I live in the hope that you will judg-uprightly and justly between myself and my enemies. This appeal is not made for myself personally, but for my

oyed the friendship and protection of the United States. oponents have taken the only vessel that could be obtained for the purpose and hearing of their intention to send a delegation of their number to present their side of this conflict before you. I requested the favor of sending by the same vessel an envoy to you, to lay before you my statement as the facts appear to myself and my loya subjects. This request has been refused and I now ask you that in justice to myself and my people no steps be taken by the government of the United States until my cause can be heard by you. shall be able to dispatch an envoy about the 2d day of February, as that will be the first available oppohence and he will reach you with every possible haste, that there may be no delay in the settlement of this matter. I pray you, therefore, my good friend, that you will not allow any conclusions to be reached by you until my envoy arrives. I beg to assure you of the con-tinuance of my highest consideration.

Lilliuokalani, R.

Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1893.

On Feb. 15, 1893, the proposed treat; was sent to the senate accompanied by a message from the president of which the following is an extract: "Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable." (New York Herald, Feb. 17, 1893.) Ever haste; haste betokening fear and guilty conscience Indecorous, indecent, brutal haste Alas! for the cruel machinations of the American D'Israeli and his Kanaka coadjutors, the United States senate is a deliberative body. That proposed treaty has not been acted upon having very properly been withdrawn by Fresident Cleveland.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

From the time of the arrival in San Francisco of Castle and his confereres until the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland the annexation hue and cry was never allowed to lag. The papers teemed with editorials and communications upon it. Never, except per-haps in relation to the Chinese, has this people so shown their character in its true light. In all the arguments advanced for annexation the advantages and benefits to accrue to the United States are alluringly expatiated upon, the only allusion to the right to annex Hawaii being accompanied by a statement that if the United States did not absorb Hawall some other expression of opinion from power would, which, of course, proves our unquestioned right to do so, and which, if the pro-annexationists have a sufficient knowledge to entitle them to make themselves heard at all, they must know is absolutely impossible and untrue. While present treaties exist than useless, as it would be squivalent no nation can seize Hawali, and if to furnishing ammunition to the enemy the treaties were broken and an attempt were made, it would instantly be frustrated by the laws of international comity or by war. mit that we want Hawaii very much. does that give us the right to take it? Only on one condition-that of a large majority of the natives desiring tion will prevail. They are also hoping annexation. If this desire does confer such a right, we have the right to the Cubans would be glad to escape the yoke of Spanish oppression and plunder, and desire the United States to adopt them in preference to any other power. We have wanted Cuba more, and we have wanted Cuba long er than we have wanted Hawall. why do we not annex Cuba? Because we do not dare. Why do we even for an instant propose to annex Hawaii? other words, the minister plenipo-ntiary and envoy extraordinary of and envoy extraordinary. He knew of hypocrites—and dare. The Cubans are minority of Spain's subjects. does in the palace of a queen what the knew that there was no one to repre- the theory we are offered for the annexation of Hawaii, we would be enout for doing in the private house of time must clapse before it would be titled to annex-not Cuba only-but Harbor so as to make access possible that the appellation "Hawalian," as Cuban war news,"-Buffalo Express

possible for any such representative Spain. The difference in size does not for our men-of-war. An appropriation alter the question of equity.

DON'T WANT TO JOIN. But this one possible condition does not exist in the Hawalian case. The majority of bona fide Hawaiians do not desire or ask annexation. The Illustrated American for May 6, 1893, says: "Charles Nordhoff, perhaps the ablest and undoubtedly the most brilliant correspondent ever employed by James Gordon Bennett, writes from Honolulu where he was sent by the New York Herald 'that the forty thousand natives of the Sandwich Islands are solidly opposed to annexation to the United States' while by no means all of the 1,298 Americans-men, women, and children living in the islands, want or cry out for annexation! In proof of his statement that these 1,928 are not unanimous in their views on annexation, Mr. Nordhoff points out that the annexation and provisional scheme has vate property of the queen or not. And made trouble in social circles, trouble in the church and business relations, so so ruthlessly have the planter annexationists pushed their revolutionary scheme and purpose among their own class. An American or other foreigner who does not go in for annexation must keep quiet or suffer persecution in church, society, and business,"

Again, "From the Hawatian standpoint the question of annexation may be dismissed in a few words. It is unpopular with all classes. There is but a small clique of American agitators and schemers here who desire it."-Letter from Honolulu by native ten days berevolution, in New York Herald. Jan, 31, 1893, quoted above). And again: From my acquaintance with the Hawaiian population of this island-Oahu-I can assure you that the people had no part in the plot which resulted in the dethronement of their Oueen. They are one and all friendly to the United States and desire our friendship; but with a very few exceptions they wish for their independence and the restoration of their Queen * * * * all means are employed to create a de-mand for annexation * * * the papers here publish absurd and unfounded rumors of interference by the Japanese and their foreign powers, all which are designed to reach the United States and to influence public opinion there. Government officers, no matter how competent, must go if they do not favor the schemes of these men. It is by no means a free country here.' (Letter from Henry C. Carter, New York Herald, April 22, 1893.)

Finally: The Queen of raises her solemn note of protest. 'Hawaiians detest the very thought of annexation. It is not antagonism as yet to the United States, but it is the overwhelming grief with which our native eyes shall behold any flag surmounting our fair shores, except that one which is associated indellibly with the memories of our glorious pastglorious not in might and battle, but in the noble efforts of our nation to clothe itself with the fair robe of enlightenment, religion and commerce."

THE AVERAGE VIEW.

The average press editorial says:

"The attempt of the Queen of Hawaii to abrogate the constitution of the islands and establish a despotism, etc.," was the cause of the recoil. The queen in her protest says: "Shortly after my accession I made a tour of the Islands. Nothing could be more affecting than the loyalty of my people. But from every side petitions came pouring in imploring me to give a new constitu-tion. They contained thousands of signatures, the names of those from all would not deprive one white man of one legitimate right, but under this constitution any newly arrived white man, without interest or intention of residence, is placed as a voter over the heads of thousands of my subjects, to whom God has given these Islands and no other home; besides, Hawaii is as dear to the Hawaiian as America is to its people." Think of that state of affairs, ye great American voter. Who is responsible for that constitution? The "missionary reform party," as represented by one Lorrin A. Thurston. Who is Lorrin A Thurston? Formerly a powerful member of the government

As to these islands becoming the pro-

perty of other nations, Harrison, in his

leyal to the queen

message accompanying the illegal contract of sale velept a treaty to the senate, adopts the same specious plea-"It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these is-lands." How fallacious this argument How fallacious this argument is, has been shown by the remarkable letter to the European edition of and printed in the New York Herald, February 23, 1893-remarkable for its cleverness conciseness and completeness For fifty years this policy has simply been that the United States did not desire to annex the Hawaiian Islands, but insisted upon their remaining independent and would not permit any other power to annex them. This position, moreover, was established not only by precedent, by official correspondence with England and France but also by the treaty of 1887. We already hold all the advantages of this Gibraltar of the Pacific, without any of the grave entangling responsibilities naval, military, financial and political, that would be involved by annexation." Naval responsibilities are just what the mavy wants. The argument is a subterfuge calculated to enlist the partisanship of the navy and it did. The following is from the New York Herald, Feb. 18, 1883; "For a Naval Station. Naval authorities are so confident of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty that they are already talking about what should be done to ward the permanent establishment of a naval coaling station in those islands.

* * * * However this may be, navy officers hope that there will be no de lay in using the available funds for dredging out Pearl Harbor Just as soon as annexation is an assured fact. After this is done the question of defenses for the harbor will be in order. Without proper defenses Pearl Harbor as a basof supplies for the Pacific fleet will be worthless in war times, indeed, worse

having superior force. This matter of improving Pearl Harber will, of course go over until the next administration but the subordinate officials believe that the present would be a good time begin the preliminary of surveying, etc., so confident are they that annexathat the present congress will make provision for a Hawaiian cable in order that work may be commenced during the coming summer." This is as charming a piece of assurance as could well be. Not "the old flag" but Pearl Harher "and an appropriation."

NOT AN ACCOMPLICE.

As to the assertion in Harrison's nessage that the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, whether it is a deliberate falrehood or not may be gathered from his knowledge of all that Stevens did and also the following: . . . It is realized that the first move necessary is the dredging of Pearl

of \$250,000 was made available for this purpose at the last segsion. So secretly was this done that many people new have the suspicion that the state de partment knew as early as last winter that affairs on the island were about to culminate as they have. Indeed, the repeated efforts made by navy officers to have this fund utilized during the past year under the old treaty giving us control of Pearl Harbor, and the failure of the state department to pay any attention to the request would seem to show pretty conclusively that the administration was looking for something of the kind that has just hap-pened." Before dismirsing finally the subject of Harrison's guilty participation with the Hawaiian rebels, which appears too plain for further consideration, attention should be called to the following from the Scattle, (Wash...) Telegraph: "The special correspondent of the New York Herald sends some interesting information from Hawail, If the facts are as he alleges. Minister Stevens ceted in a manner absolutely unwarranted by the comity of nations which is the same between a great and a small power as between two governments of the first-class. In view of the facts which have been brought to light the extreme haste of President Harrison to rush an annexation treaty through in the closing hours of his administration appears incomprehensible and the wisdem of the more conservative couse taken by Mr. Cleveland is emphasized." And this from the Wichi ta (Kansus) Beacon: "Charles Nordheff, who is new in Honolulu for the New York Herald, has secured evidence that the troops from the Boston were landed under the order of Stevens before, not after, the revolution. It mem to have been a rebellion against the government of Hawaii on the part of Mr. Stevens instead of the people of

Hawali." (New York Herald, May 29.) THE REAL MOTIVE.

What is the underlying motive of this conspiracy of Hawaiian mercantile missionaries and American high officials-of an American minister plenipotentiary, secretary of state, officers of the navy and the president of the United States in league with Ha wullan rebels? treaty of 1876 admitting Hawalian sugar free to the United States, money invested in plantations paid 50 per cent. per annum. Since the McKinley law put West Indian sugar on the free list footing with the Hawaiian article, the rate of return has been barely 10 per cent. Hence the Hawalian revolution and desire for annexation. Hawaii, which makes little or nothing but sugar, wants to be a part of the United States in order to get the benefit of the bounty of \$40.00 per ton now paid to American producers, if the bounty is allowed to remain, or to escape the operation of the duty on the starle, . bich the Democrats will re-impose they do not so allow it." (Article in New York Press, Jan. 29, 1893).

"But when the present tariff abolished the duty on sugar, the shareholders of the Hawaiian Commercial company (a sort of trust concern) even assessed heavily to pay the expenses of stock, recently celling at ten and fifteen cents a share which is now held mostly by Claus Spreckels, Annexation would of course put millions into the pockets of these shareholders." (Letter to Herald, Feb. 23) And so it is for this we are asked the comity of nations; to rob and oppress a friendly Power too weak to destitution the natives were deprived of their just and inalienable rights. I Kalulani, a woman, oh! you chivalrous "Washington, April 14.—The news Amerocan men:

KAIULANI'S APPEAL.

"To the American people: Unbidden stand upon your shores today, when I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own king-lom. I come unattended except by the loving hearts who have come with me ver the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They steak no word to me and leave me to find out as I can from the rumors of the sir that they would leave me without a home or a name or a nation. Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and to give religion and civilization to Hawall. They gave us the Gospel they made us a nation and we learned to love and trust America. Today three of these missionaries are at your cap-ital asking you to undo their father's work. Who sent them? Who them the authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold? Today I, a poor, weak girl, with not one of my kin near me and all these Hawailan statesmen against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear their wail in my heart, and it gives me strength and courage, and I am strong -strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of seventy millions of people who in this free land will hear my cry and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine."

Where has there ever been uttered a more pathetic, touching appeal? Innately exquisite in sentiment, eloquent in its natural, chaste pure language, powerful in its absolute truth. Which is the savage-the supplicant or these

to whom it is made in vain? As soon as possibly practicable after his assumption of the administration Mr. Cleveland sent Mr. Blount to Hawall, as the only reliable method to ascertain the true condition of affairs and undo, if possible, what harm had been done by the treachery, unwarrantable interference and breach of neutrality by a rascally United States diplomatic official. So used to the disngenuousness of that officer were the usurping rulers in Hawaii that they attempted to seduce Mr. Blount by the exercise of their choicest blandishments at the moment of his arrival in Honolulu. "The band of the provisional government welcomed the new arrivals with strains of the Star Spangled Banner.' A delegation from the Annexation club was hastily formed and welcomed the commissioner at the boat landing. A party of about seventy-five Hawalian women from the wo-men's branch of the Hawalian Patriotic league, bearing the American and hinwaiian flags, also proceeded to the deck. Dr. J. S. McGraw, chairman and President Scott and General Hartwell, as a committee from the Annexation club, United States Minister Stevens, F. P. Hastings, secretary of foreign affairs and aid to President Dole: Major Robertson, the queen's chamberlain. and the newspaper correspondents put off to the Rush to pay their respects to the commissioner." (Scranton Tribune. April 6, 1893.) They did not succeed in leaving the representative of the queen shind this time, but this one solitary loyal man must have been lonely amid personages adorning themselves with such a profusion of titles-presidents, aids to presidents, generals, and ministers. One can see the unctu ous reporter as he rolls his tongue over these choice morsels and spreads them over his report, his plainly apparent purpose to prepossess and impress his readers. It should be understood

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used in this report and elsewhere means "the missionary children," as Mr. Nordhoff says they call themselves, as distinguished from the alien Americans, and does not mean the aborig-ines. The "missionary children" may technically be "natives," but are by nature antagonistic to the general acceptation of the word native. The prominent use of the word by the "missionary children" is undoubtedly intended to mislead for political purposes. But all the cajolery of the rebels, the blare of the provisional government band, obsecuiousness of the Annexation club, even the flag-waving women of "the women's branch of the Hawaiian Patriotic league," failed to entice Commissioner Blount from the impartial performance of his duty.

HAULED DOWN THE FLAG. What depleted the aboriginal population, who the annexationists are, what inducements they offer, what the to annex Hawaii, to defy neutrality and Hawaiian administration undertook to do and how, what the Hawaiian and American co-conspirators' behavior has fend itself; to set at naught the will of been, what their arguments are has a majority; to ignore justice to others | been shown, and it remains but to preclasses who felt by the existing con- and disgrace ourselves; to deny such sent an example of the language of

> from Henolulu this morning shows that Mr. Blount has necomplished at last what he tried to do some thirty years. ago, 'Haul down the American flag.' The news that the ex-Confederate who is representing Grover Cleveland in Hawali had ordered 'Old Glory' down and calmly sat upon the porch of his cottage and watched it done while the crowd of 2,000 Hawaiians beheld with errow the Stars and Stripes descend caused a terrible sensation here. . . But there was a general expression of regret among the naval officers at the occurrence. It is a blow at the havy which will be felt for some time and the order of the commissioner to undo what our payal and diplomatic supports. what our paval and diplomatic representatives at the islands have ordered, is spoken of here as a circumstance which will not prove pleasant for naval-ocers. * * * That Mr. Blount acted on instructions is not denied. He was told before he left here exactly what to do. " " Mr. Carter, the only annexation commissioner in the city said: 'The news is a disappointment to me. I, as well as all the other Hawaiians, hoped that when the American flag went up over the islands it would never come down. When the flag was raised Mr. Foster, as secretary of state, disavowed any protectorate, but the islanders felt secure with it there. * * * Where gallant Ben Harrison raised Old Glory over the 'Pearl of the Pacific' Grover Cleveland sends an ex-rebel to haul it down. This latter fact is what rankles, and causes much talk here today. The very headthe Morning Post, 'Old Glory Hauled Down," sent a thrill through the capital, and, when it was found that it was ordered down by an exrebel, many sighed for another John A. Dix in the cabinet.* * " - Scranton Tribune, April 15, 1893.

Notwithstanding the multiplication of such partisan abuse by the Associated Press correspondent, whose reports should be impartial, Mr. Blount completed the investigation he was sent to make. At the time of his return the United States was absorbed in the silver discussion, and the Hawaiian affair was temporarily dismissed. But it is now revived and proves to be one of the most remarkable and at the same time humiliating episodes in the coun-

try's history. At present the press is filled with suggestions of what can and cannot, what should and should not be done, With these it is not the province of this article to deal. It is offered simply as a collection of facts without the knowledge of which it is impossible to form a correct judgment. What the isnal liability of the actors in the conspiracy and of the United States to the legitimate government of Hawaii is, remains to be seen. This phase of the subject has probably been little thought of and when it is once in the hands, as the writer believes it will shortly of our great constitutional lawyers Washington, it may prove an unpleasant surprise to many of the blatant sympathizers with the rebel government now in possession of the Hawallan island. It must be mind that Queen Lilliuokalani was as much a queen as Queen Victoria. This must be so or we would not have sent a diplomatic representative from our government at Washington to court. She was as much a queen as is King of Greece a king, whose dominions are little if any larger than these of her majesty, Queen Lilluoka-Richard Busteed, Jr. Scranton, Pa., April 16.

Too Much.

Ananias-"Blood and death, but there are some insults too great to be borne!" Sapphira-"Well, what now?" Ananias "I don't mind being called a pretty bla Har, I'm used to that. But a fellow just accused me of being the author of