THE FRONTIER.

THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.

O'NEILL. -:- NEBRASKA

OVER THE STATE.

THE new hotel at Oakland is about ready for occupancy.

TECUMSER has but few people in des titute circumstances.

THE A. O. U. W. temple at McCook is soon to be dedicated. DEATH has of late removed several

ploneers in Polk county. THE postmaster at Lyons is short in

his accounts and his bondsmen have taken charge. THE international bricklayers' asso-

ciation held their annual convention in Omaha last week. Ar Beatrice an attempted jail delivery was frustrated last week by Deputy Sheriff Kyd at the county jail.

EASTERN capitalists are looking ove the ground at Beatrice with the view of establishing a large shoe factory

THERE are about thirty cases of measles at Liberty. Two of them have proved fatal—both victims being

THE infant child of Mrs. Giffroy of Seward swallowed some concentrated lye and died after suffering for twentyfour hours.

STIMMEL & Co.'s seed house at Omaha failed last week, catching many farmers who had delivered seed but had received ho money.

THE third annual meeting of the Elk horn Farmers' Vigilance association was held at Elkhorn last week and officers for the ensuing year elected. A BAUER, the heaviest agricultural

dealer in Ponca, gave a bill of sale to David Bradley on his stock of imple-ments, etc.; consideration \$12,000. THE state board of agriculture will have its annual meeting at the Lincoln

hotel January 16. Every member o the board is expected to be present. HON. J. STEWART GRIER, an old and esteemed resident of Rising City and an ex-member of the state legislature, died January 4, after a lingering ill-

THERE is a shrievalty contest in Jefferson county, where the republican candidate had one plurality on the face of the returns. His contestant is a

populist. WILLIAM HOYT of Beatrice, a brother-in-law of President Cleveland, was knocked down by a horse and severely injured. Fears for his recovery are entertained.

TOM MARTIN, a colored man of Ne braska City, was bound over to the dis-trict court for stabbing a man. Martin is an old offender, having served time in the penitentiary.

PRIVATE Dudley Adams, of Co. A stationed at Fort Omaha, jumped from a motor car, fell under the wheels and received injuries that necessitated the amputation of a leg.

An eastern firm has offered to oper ate a shoe factory at Beatrice if the citizens will raise \$15,000 to put in the business. The factory would turn out 400 pairs of shoes daily.

JOHN MCDUFFY, a former resident of Columbus, was killed at Needles, Cal., while at work on the Southern Pacific road. His remains were brought to Nebraska for interment.

FRANK MOORE, aged nineteen, is in jail at Lincoln awaiting the arrival of sheriff from Des Moines. Moore was arrested on suspicion of having seduced an Iowa maiden, but he declares that all the years of his brief life have been spent on Nebraska soil.

M. S. SMITH of Gretna, Douglas coun-George Snider, a wealthy stockman, was accidentally caught in a corn crusher and his hand and arm crushed above the elbow. He will recover.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending with eastoverall factory, and have been practically completed except as to minor details. The new purchasers propose to greatly enlarge the plant and add other greatly enlarge the plant and add output.

AT Ponca, while Walter Smith was barbed wire that someone had put up across the creek. The wire struck him in the face, cutting a gash about an inch and a half long in his upper lip and entting almost through to the

THE ladies of Holdrege gave a char ity ball. They cleared about \$40, which will go to the benefit of the poor of the city. This, with \$65 raised by subscription during the holidays, places the charitable aid society in possession of funds which will greatly aid in its

ALOIS SCHINKE of Hastings left last week for New York, whence he will sail on the steamship Trave for Germany. By the death of a brother lately Mr. Schinke inherits an estate valued at \$30,000. He will return to Hastings as soon as he can get his affairs in the old country fixed up.

C. H. MORLILL, receiver of the de fuct Nebraska Savings bank, has submitted a report to the state banking board. The report shows that the assets on the day of suspension aggregated \$107,387.50, \$6,130.15 being considered good, \$53,348.91 doubtful and \$47,803.53 worthless.

FRED OSBORN, who was committed to of Lancaster county some time ago for general all around cussedness, cannot nter that institution, as it is claime is too old and unruly for the management to handle, and the sheriff has en ordered to bring him back. He is w confined in the county jail at Kear-

The governor, secretary of state and attorney general last week approved the bond of the Commercial National ank of Omaha for \$100,000 and desig mated it as one of the state depositories Other bonds will doubtless be approved in a few days. The four Omaha banks already designated as state deposito-ries are entitled to hold \$200,000 of state

A Washington dispatch says: Con-ressman Mercer had an interview with Assistant Postmaster General Jones and with Mr. Scott of the general office. with reference to the establishment of a branch postoffice in the city of Omaha and South Omaha. Upon the showing made it was determined to establish

Union Pacific passenger train No. 1, due in Clarks at 5:55 p m, found a bad switch there and the rear car left the rails. One sleeper was entirely consumed by the fire which broke out. Several of the passengers were badly shaken up, but none were seriously injured. The train was held nearly three

MICHAEL MCKEOWN, a bachelor 52 years of age, was found frozen stiff in he road about a mile and a half from his house, fourteen miles north of Oga lalla.. He had walked to Ogalalla Saturday through the snow and left town about 3 o'clock in the afternoon for home, but became exhausted and laid down to rest. It was a very cold night, 18 degrees below zero.

BURGLARS forced an entrance into the postoffice at Ponca by prying open a window in the south side of the building. They blew the outer door of the sate open, securing \$42 worth of stamps and \$18 in money. The chilled steel vault in the safe was too much for them, and they left without securing its contents, consisting of registered matter, cash and a few stamps.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Smart ville, a small village ten miles north-west of Tecumseh, have declared a boycott on the Smartville grain and stock buyers. It seems that buyers at Burr. Douglas and Cook pay much better prices for produce than those at Smartville. In consequence the farmers drive their loads through Smartville over to the first mentioned place. over to the first mentioned place.

A CONSCIOUS-STRICKEN thief in female form addressed the following note to Van Cott, an Omaha jeweler, and returned through the post office a dia-mone ring and a lady's gold watch, valued at \$200: "I took this from your store the day you moved and cannot take any comfort wearing it. I send it back to you." The goods were stolen more than a year ago.

THREE of the four prisoners in the county jail at Tekamah effected an escape. When making their exit the one remaining prisoner refused to go with them, but instead called the sheriff, who lives in the building, and he was knocked down and bruised by the escaping prisoners. Hot pursuit was made at once and one was recaptured. They went without any wraps and one without even a cap or headwear.

THE Elkhorn railway company commenced last week cutting and shipping ice from Minnecahaduza lake for all parts of the road from Omaha to the Black Hills and the South Platte divisions. The ice is about twenty inches thick and clear as crystal. It will take 400 cars to supply the company. This, with what is being taken from the lake for Fort Niobrara and other places, is

giving many laborers employment. THAT part of the depository law re quiring county treasurers to deposit county money in some designated de-pository has been given at least a fair trial during the past year and the resalts are very satisfactory. Reports are in from but few counties, but these indicate.that the county treasurers over the state have been more prompt in complying with the law than the state

officials charged with its enforcement. Ar Grand Island Wallace Beers no-ticed a suit of clothes for which he had paid \$18 last October on another man's back. His clothing had been stolen His clothing had been stolen from him out of his wagon. The man was arrested and explained where he had bought them for a remarkably low price. David Vogel was the seller and he in turn was arrested. He was found guilty and sentenced thirty days in the county jail.

THE question of ditches more than ever before is agitating the people of the Platte valley. The experiment of the Standard Cattle company with beets on the very lowest lands that had for ages been simply frog swamps, has opened the eyes of the people to the value of said lands, and those who are possessed of them are working earnestly to create a sentiment in favor of gen-

GURDON W. WATTLES, of Omaha, was at the court house in Lincoln last week and secured a tract of land embracing 1,800 acres near Havelock. The land was sold at sheriff sale subject to a mortgage of \$30,000. The price paid by Wattles was \$29,000, and he assumes the mortgage. It is said some of the land is worth \$400 per acre, and Mr. Wattles will make a neat sum out of his investment.

A PECULIAR case is being tried at Pawnee City. In the fall of 1890 John Glass of Burchard bought \$2,600 worth In the fall of 1890 John of fruit trees from an Iowa nursery. The trees were duly delivered and set out by Glass and his note given in pay-The note was afterwards bought by the Burchard bank, or rather the remaining part of the last payment, and Glass is now trying to prove that he was not in his right mind when he gave the order. Each side has three lawvers.

JAMES McDowell, a railroad contractor and grader, is wintering at Nemaha City with his men and teams. A short time ago McDowell went away for a few days, leaving Simon Pierce, a young man, in charge of the teams. During his absence Pierce got drunk and skipped out, it being supposed at the time that he had been drowned in the Missouri river at that please. the Missouri river at that place. Since then forged checks on McDowell have been turning up at various towns in the western part of the state. Pierce was arrested in Fairbury in the act of passing one of the checks.

THE court house at Aurora was burned the other morning about 3 o'clock. The building was frame and burned very rapidly, so that it was im-possible to save it. Nothing was left standing but the brick vault and a small portion of the walls at one corner. The records in the office of the county clerk, county judge and clerk

ner. The records in the office of the county clerk, county judge and clerk of the district court are uninjured, being in fireproof vaults. Those in the offices of the county superintendent and surveyor were in safes and it is not known whether they are injured or not. It is supposed burglars fired the building.

The State University will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the genting of its charter on charter day, February 15th, 1894, and the day following. All possible preparations are being made to render this celebration worthy of the high standing of the institution and of the great and growing reputation of the great and growing of which it is an integral part and the recognized head. A general invitation to participate in these exercises is issued to all graduates of the university one year or more, and to the press of Nebraska.

Visional government, is as follows:

[Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, No. 16]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLEGATIO

LEFT TO CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT THROUGH THE WITH HAWAIL

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SENT IN.

Minister Willis' Action Approved-The Reply of President Dole to Mr. Wil-Very Defiant-The Right of This Country to Interfere Denied-Mr. Blount's Report Impugned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The president to-day transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to Hawaiian complications since his message of December 18. The message transmitting the correspondence is as follows:

To the Congress-I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to

In my former message to congress I witheld dispatches numbering three, under date of November 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and

roper. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The last instructions to Minister Willis referred to in the president's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated yesterday.

They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Mr. Willis, by the steamer Mariposa to-morrow (to-day):

MINISTER WILLIS' LAST INSTRUCTIONS MINISTER WILLIS' LAST INSTRUCTIONS.

January 12, 1894. To Willis, Minister, Honolulu: Your numbers, 14 to 18 inclusive show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided in you. The president sincercly regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian islands and their deposed sovereign.

while it is true that the provisional soverneign.

Whi'e it is true that the provisional covernment was created to exist only until the islands were annexed to the United States and that the queen finally but reluctantly surrendered to an armed force of this government illegally quartered in Honolulu, and representatives of the provisional government which realized its importance and, anxious to get control of the queen's means of defense, assured her that if she would surrender, her case would be subsequently considered by the United States, the president has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense or authorized him to act in that capacity between the provisional government You made no such claim when you acquainted that government with the president's decision.

The solemn assurance given to the queen has not been referred to as authority for the president to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the president's duty in the premises.

In the note which the minister of foreign affairs addressed to you on the 23d ultimo it is stated in effect that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of the American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited to dealin: with our own unfaith ul of-

by the action of the American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited to dealin: with our own unfaith ul officials, and that he can take no steps looking to a correction of the wrong done. The president entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of the international laws and required the president to disavow and condemn the act of our offendin; officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

On the 18th ultimo the president sent a special message to congress communicating copies of Mr. Blount's reports and the instructions given to him and to you. On the same day, answering a resolution of the house of representatives, he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii, withholding for sufficient reasons only Mr. Stevens's No. 70 of October 8, 1892, and your No. 3 of November 15, 1891. The president therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen not having proved acceptable to her and since the instructions sent to you to insist upon those conditions he has not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them.

you to insist upon those conditions he has not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them.

The president thereupon submitted the subject to the more extended powers and wide discretion of congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to co-operate in any leattmate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem, consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

Your report shows that on jurther reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent in writing, to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the president's decision. The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including our number 3, heretofore withheld and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon the subject have been fully complied with.

GRESHAM.

DOLE TO WILLIS.

The Hawaiian Provisional Executive Denies America's Right to Interfere. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The latest dispatch received from Minister Willis,

enclosing President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government, is as follows:

I think it proper to acknowledge in this pub-lic way the efficient service, rendered to the government of the United States by our con-sulgeneral, Mr. Mills, since my arrival at this place [Signed] Albert S. Willis. President Dole's reply to the United

lows:

[Mr Dole to Mr Willis:]

Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1834.—Sir: Your Excellency's communication of December 1st amouncing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of practical union with that country and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government.

While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information on the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months.

While we accept the decision of the president of the United States, declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in viving this country an honorable place among ind-pendent fixtions, the geographical position of these islands and the important, and, to both countries, profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, to ethere with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force. and, to both countries, prontable reciprocal commercial interests which nave long existed, to ether with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to practical union between the two countries as necessary to gain the result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view of its ratification. We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be croned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

idently hoping that sooner or later it will be cro-ned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

The additional portion of your communication referrint to our domestic affairs with a view to interfering therein is a new departure in the relations of the two government. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government to "promptly relinquish authority" with the question: "Are you willing to abide by the dec sion of the presitent?" might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstange that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements, erroneous conclusion based thereon that are so perjudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged Moreover the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the question raised by it.

We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this government and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This, I understand to be the American doctrine conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government. President Jackson said in his mesto congress in 1836: "The uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which mostly relate to the internal gove nment of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to the ments of the original controversy."

This principle of international law hat been consistently recognized during the whole past intercourse of the twa countries and was recently recognized in the instructions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Blount on March. Il, 1893, and by the latter published in the newspapers in Honoluluin. The words of these instructions, which I refer to, are as follows. "The United States claim nor in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian islands other t

words of these instructions, which I refer to, are as follows: "the United States claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs or in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian islands other than as herein stated (referring to the protection of American citizens) or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess."

The treaties between the two connuries conzens) or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess."

The treaties between the two countries confer no right of interference. Upon what then Mr. Minister, does the president of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information upon this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: "She (the excapeen) was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under protest, her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the president of the United States. The queen inally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good fatta and honor of the president when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her in the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of Hawaiian islands." Also, "it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determinaexecutive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determina-

oxecutive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determination of the queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promply relinquish to her constitutional authority.

I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second: "Why our action and that of the queen devolved upon him" (the president of the United States), and that the president has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter, we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact no member of the executive of the provisional government has conferred with the ex-queen, either verbally or otherwise from the time the new government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace, and relatin: to the xuards which the government first allowed her and perhaps others of a like nature.

I infer that a conversation which Mr. Da-

notices which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace. and relating to the guards which the government first allowed her and perhaps others of a like nature.

I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, a member of the advisory council, is reported by Mr. Blount to have hid with the ex-queen on January 17, and which has been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astonishing claim of the president of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a government to exist. Mr. Damon. on the occasion mentioned, was allowed to accompany the cabinet of the former government which had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the exqueen he said on his individual authority and did not report it to us.

Mr. Blount's report of his remarks on that occasion furnishes this government its first intimation of the nature of these remarks. Admitting for argument's sake that the government had authorized such assurances what was "her case" that was afterwards "to be fairly considered by the president of the United States" Was it a question of her right to subvert the Hawaiian constitution and to proclaim a new one herself, or was it her claim to be restored to the sovereignty or was her claim a ainst that United States for the alleged unwarrantable acts of Minister Stevens, or was it all these in the alternative? Who can say? But if it had been all of these or any of them it could not have been more clearly and finally decided by the president of the United States for the meantime being represented in Washington by her agent who had full access to the department of state.

The whole business of the government with the president of the United States is set forth in the correspondence between the two overnments, and the acts and statements of the minister of this government at Washnaton and the annexation commissioners accredited to it. If we have submitted our right to exist to the United States, the fact will appear in hater or this government who had full access

any understanding between her and the government for arbitration.

President Dole here quotes the exqueen's letter, which has been heretofore published. He then proceeds:

queen's letter, which has been heretofore published. He then proceeds:

If any understanding had existed at that
time between her and the government to submit the question of her restoration to the
United States, some reference to some such
understanding would naturally have appeared
in this letter, as good reason would have existed for calling the attention of the president to
that fact, and especially as she then knew that
her attorney would be seriously delayed in
reaching Washington But there is not a word
from which such an understanding can be predicated. The government sent its commissioners to Washington for the sole purpose of
securing the confirmation of the recognition
by Minister Stevens of the new government
and to enter into negotiations for political
union with the United States.

The protest of the ex-queen made on January 17 is equally with the letter devoid of
evidence of any mutual understanding for a
submission of her claim to the throne, to the
United States It is very evidently a protest
against the alleged action of Minister Stevens
as well as the new government and contains a
notice of her appeal to the United States

The document was received exactly as it
would have been received if it had come
through by mail. The indorsement of
its receips upon the paper was made at
the request of the individual who brought
it as evicence of its safe delivery. As to the
ex-queen's notice of her appeal to the United
States, it was a matter of indifference to us.
Such an appeal could not have been prevented
as the mail service was in operation as usual.
That such a notice, and our receipt of it without comment, should be a foundation for a
claim that we have submitted our right to exist as a overnment to the United States had
never occurred to us until suggested to us by
our government.

The protest of the ex-queen, already
published, is here quoted, and Mr.

The protest of the ex-queen, already published, is here quoted, and Mr.

The protest of the ex-queen, already published, is here quoted, and Mr. Dole then proceeds:

You may not be aware, but such is the fact, that at no time until the presentation of the claim of the president of the United States of his right to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, by you on December 19. has this government been officially informed by the United States government that any such course was contemplated. And not until the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter to the president of the United States on the Hawaiian question had we any reliable intimation of such a policy. The adherents of the exqueen have, indeed, claimed from time to time that such was the case, but we have never been able to attach serious importance to their rumors, feeling sure of our present diplomatic representatives in your country and relying upon the friendship and fairness of a government wnose dealings with us have ever shown full recognition of our independence as a sovereign power, without any tendency to take advantage of the disparity of strength between the two countries.

If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this government and the exqueen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country to the adjudication of the United States is correct, then, may I ask when and where has the president held this court of arbitration? This government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting its claims. If Mr Blount's investigations were part of the proceeding of such a court, this government did not know it and was nevor informed of it: indeed, as I have mentioned above, never knew until the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland a few weeks a o that the American executive had a policy of interference under contemplation

Even if we had known that Mr. Blount was authoratively acting as a commissioner to take evidence upon the question of the restoration of the exqueen the method had now the had drawn from them Dole then proceeds:

munt be drawn into saying things which would be misleading or even false in effect. Is it likely that an investigation conducted in this manner could result in a fair, full and truthful statement of the case in point? Surely the destinles of friend y governments, admitting by the way of argument, that the right of arbitration exists, may not be disposed of upon an exparte and secret investigation without the knowled e of such government or an opportunity to be heard or even to know who the witnesses were

My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists 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 officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops

I submit, no precedent in inter-national law for the theory that such action of the American troops has connferred upon the United States authority over the international affairs of this government. Should it be true, as you have government. 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 ease, it is a matter for the American government and her to settle between themselves. This government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United states government and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-queen Upon these grounds Mr. Minister, in behalf of my government, I respectfully protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication. President Dole then gave an account

of the events in Kalakaua's reign which led to the revolution and constitution of 1887, and detailed the actions of Liliuokalani in her attempt to override the constitution and vest herself, with absolute power, and proceeded with his argument as follows:

No man can correctly say that the queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889 and which for twenty years has been laboring for representative government in this country. If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for sufficient causes for it had nothing to do with their presence I, therefore, in all friendship for the government of the United States which you represent, and desiring to cherish the good will of the great American people, sutmit the answers of my government to your proposition and ask that you will transmit the same to the president of the United States for his consideration.

Though the provisional government is far from bein a great power and could not long resist the forces of the United States in a hostile attack, we deem our position to be impregnable under legal precedents, under the principles of diplomatic intercourse and in the form of conscience. We have done your vovernment no wrong, no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us.

Our only issue with your people has been beceeded with his argument as follows:

have done your vovernment no wrong, no charge of discour tesy is or can be brought against us.

Our only issue with your people has been because we revered its institutions of civil liberty, we have desired to have them extend to our own d structed country, and because we honor its flag and deeming that its beneficent and authoritative presence would be for the best interests of all our people we have stood ready to add to your country a new star to its glory and to consummate a union which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is offense, we plead guilty to it.

I am instructed to injorm you. Mr Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands respectfully and unhesitatin ly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the Unitee States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen.

This answer is made not only upon the grounds hereintofore set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial and whose will is the only earthly authority we recognize. We cannot betray the sucred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which is the cause of Christian civilization in the interest of the whole people of these islands.

Minister of Foreign Office.

THE MINISTER AND THE QUEEN. The dispatch from Minister Willis of November 16, which was held by the president until now, gives an

account of an interview between Mr. Willis and the queen November 13. The queen was informed of President Cleveland's inten-

tions toward her and was asked if she would grant amnesty to those engaged in the revolution. She replied negatively and said she believed them negatively and said she believed them worthy of being beheaded but finally signified willingness to consent to their exile and the confiscation of their property. Liliuokalani wrs offered protection on a warship or at the American legation, but declined it.

Except the Dole-Willis correspondence sent to consent to con

ence the correspondence sent to congress to-day consists of disputches from Minister Willis which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu of which the public has al-ready been fully informed by the press news dispatches.

QUIET ON THE ISLAND

Little Change in the Situation Up to January 5 - The League Active

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The long declared City of Peking arrived this morning. As soon as she was sighted excitement was revived in the city and everything was astir on the Corwin.

When the Peking arrived it was announced that nothing startling had developed at Honolulu up to January Since the departure of the Crowin. 5. Since the departure of the Crowin, the provisional government had decided that it was better to publish the reply of the Hawaiian government.

The steamer Australia arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon bringing Hawaiian advices one day later than the Peking. These were that little

Minister Thurston was closeted with President Dole for several hours before the Australia left and barely caught that steamer.

MEXICO'S EXPORTS.

Bulk of Them Were Sent to the United States, England Second.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13. - Secretary of Finance Limantour has made his report of the exports of Mexico during the last half of the fiscal year of 1892 and 1893. The report is of particular interest to the United States as showing that out of a total of \$47,082,215 in exports \$36,411,680 worth were sent to the United States. Next to the United States comes England in the amount of exports made, which amounts to \$6,285,320. The value of precious metals exported from Mexico during the six months was \$26,642,-065, and of other articles, mostly agricultural products, including fruits, \$20,440,150.

FREEBORN MAY SERVE NOW. Mrs. Lease's Injunction Dissolved-The

Case Set for February 7. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13. - By consent of Eugene Hagan, Mrs. Mary E. Lease's attorney, the supreme court

this morning dissolved, without a formal hearing of the defendant's motion, the temporary injunction restraining J. W. Freeborn from acting as a member of the state board of Mr. Hagan did this, on the understanding that the case should be set

for a hearing on its merits at an early day, and the court set it for February 7, when it is expected that both sides will be ready and will ask for no furtner delay.

HORNBLOWER'S NOMINATION.

Members of the Republican National Committee Want Him Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. - Probably the most unexpected development in connection with the Hornblower confirmation which has yet to come to light is the action of the executive committee of the Republican national committee in officially seeking to secure his confirmation. It was done at the suggestion of Mr. Bliss of New York, nomination, especially if it could be made to appear as having been accomplished largely through Republican instrumentality and would be to the benefit of the Republican party.

Ex-Chairman Carter, Chairman Man-ley, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Hobart have been laboring with Republican sen-

KILLED AND CARTED OFF.

A St. Louis Lottery Winner Undoubt-edly Mardered for His Money.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 13.-Just before dawn this morning a policeman found a broad trail of elotted blood on Morgan street leading to a vacant lot, where was found the bul-let pierced hat of Michael Smith, a recent lottery winner, with blood and

hair upon it.
Wheel tracks indicated that a body

had been thrown into a wagon and carted away. The blood has been analyzed and is human.

Just before the discovery a night watchman heard the cry: "Oh! God, don't murder me."

Bogus Orders Cashed

CALDWELL, Kan., Jan. 13.-The postoffice inspector, investigating the shortage here due to the dishonesty of Assistant Postmaster Donaldson. has found a large number of bogus money orders issued by Donaldson to imaginary persons in various parts of the state and collected by himself. The total shortage so far discovered aggregate about \$4,000. No trace has been found of the absconder.

Witten McDonald May Be Appointed WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. -It is hinted here that, if the senate upholds the commerce committee's rejection of Scott Harrison for surveyor of the port of Kansas City, the president will nominate Witten McDonald, con-ductor of the Kansas City Times, for the office.

Dwight Thatcher Stricken TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13 .- T. Dwight Thatcher, ex-state printer and one of the best known Kansans, was stricken with apoplexy at noon and is still unconscious. The doctors say he can

A Batch of Confirmation. WASHINGTON. Jan. 13.-Dr. Neelv. United States marshall for Kansas, and each of the Kansas land officers recently appointed were confirmed by the senate yesterday in executive

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Jan. 13. - Edward Lewis, a young carpenter, waylaid and killed his wife in a hallway yes terday and then ended his own life. He was insanely jealous of his wile.