

LILUOKALANI REIGNS

State Department Officials Confident the Dusky Queen Has Been Restored.

THINK THE CHANGE WAS MADE YESTERDAY

Moral Suasion Alone Being Necessary for the Transfer of Power.

MINISTER WILLIS' GREAT AUTHORITY

Resistance to the Request of the United States Would Have Been Useless.

DEFINITE NEWS IS EXPECTED TODAY

Arrival of the Mail Steamer Alameda Looked For at San Francisco Today.

When the Real Situation Will Be Made Known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As said in an Associated press dispatch last night, the officers of the State department fully believe the queen has by this time been restored to the Hawaiian throne.

While they do not fix any precise time as to when the reinstatement took place, they believe force was not necessary. It seems, however, that while actual force may not have been authorized, there was to be such a show of force as would make the provisional government believe the United States would use all the power at its command to bring about the restoration. The statement was also made that if Mr. Dole refused to accede to the demands of Minister Willis, he should be thrust aside and the queen restored, even if the administration would have to go to congress for authority. At the same time it was claimed that there would be no necessity for any such action, as the information from the islands was to the effect that everything was working precisely as expected.

Confident Restoration Has Been Effected. One reason for the belief in some quarters that the restoration had taken place yesterday or would take place about this time, was because of the assertion often made that unless the queen was restored, the arrival of the first steamer from the United States since the attitude of this administration was made public it would not be made at all, because the sentiment of the United States and the report of Minister Thurston to the provisional government would have a tendency to sustain them and cause them to resist Minister Willis' efforts at restoration.

This phase of the case was suggested to the State department today by a reply received to the effect that the queen, Mr. Thurston had been able to communicate with the provisional government or not, or whether that government would offer any resistance, the restoration would go on just the same. It was claimed that not only the information furnished by Mr. Blount, but the reports received since Minister Willis' arrival at Honolulu, were to the effect that the provisional government was sustained on the islands, and that the United States man-of-war was in the harbor for that purpose, and that as soon as it was known that the United States would not sustain the provisional government, but was determined to undo what had been done by the revolutionists, that the public would immediately compel the restoration of the queen and the provisional government would fall, and its members would hasten to take advantage of the opportunity which Minister Willis would insist that the queen should grant upon being restored to power.

Additional News Expected Today. The Alameda is expected to arrive tomorrow morning. At the department there is not much expectation of any important news being received by her, although such a thing is barely possible. Yet it is the general belief that nothing transpired between the time the Alameda sailed and the departure of the Alameda. It was not possible at the time the Alameda sailed for information to reach the islands concerning what had happened in the United States or that the intention of the administration to restore the queen had been determined upon if Minister Willis had pursued the same course since the departure of the Alameda that he pursued up to that time. The people of Hawaii, outside of a very few, would not be aware of his intention and he would not be able to pursue his plans without much interruption.

The basis of the belief that Liluokalani was restored yesterday is supposed to be the dispatch received by the Australia from Minister Willis. It is said this reported Minister Willis' confident expectation that there would be no interruption to the progress of carrying out his instructions and all the preliminaries had been successfully attended to. It is asserted that the progress reported by Minister Willis has been satisfactory, that it has not been considered necessary to send him anything further since he received his original instructions.

Officials in the department are confident the statement issued by Minister Thurston this morning would furnish abundant grounds for giving him his passports if this statement had not been received by him. In the present state of the public mind, however, it is thought this might seem like depriving a man of the right to state his side of the case and would prove unpopular.

Did Not Get His Passports. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, said this morning that he had not received his passports from the United States government yet. He said he had no reason to expect any such success as probable. There is no diplomatic propriety, he said, in a foreign minister making a personal statement in his own name when he is personally asked, and he (Thurston) considered he and the members of the provisional government as individuals are not to be personally asked and their remarks to be published in the Hawaiian public will probably receive its first news of the Gresham letter tomorrow, when the Alameda is to arrive at Honolulu.

GETTING HIMSELF DISLIKED. Some Talk at Washington of Giving Thurston a Morning Paper.

New York, Nov. 22.—A special from Washington to a morning paper says that the reply of Minister Thurston to some of the more flagrant misstatements contained in the Blount report and his bold accusations of untruthfulness against the ex-commissioner have given great offense to certain officials of the administration who are supposed to represent the views of the president and secretary of state. The indignation of these gentlemen is so great that they do not hesitate to intimate that Mr. Thurston's passports will be returned to him by the president.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Minister Thurston is not likely to be accompanied although it was said at the State department this morning that there was abundant ground for such action. In any other coun-

try or under any other circumstances his passports would be issued immediately. It is claimed that his letter is a breach of diplomatic courtesy, and that it is a violation of this government in immediately severing all diplomatic relations with the Hawaiian government. Such action might be taken if the government were to do anything but to wait until the matter is not thought to be fair play. The right to talk and give his side of a controversy is always conceded and to force Mr. Thurston would be considered by the United States disposition not to allow the other side a hearing.

The department considers the publication of a statement by Mr. Thurston, a vitally interested party in the outcome of the Hawaiian affair, and not an official statement of the Hawaiian minister.

EX-MINISTER STEVENS' LECTURE. He Devotes Most of It to a Discussion of Hawaiian Affairs.

WEEK SOMERSET, Mass., Nov. 22.—Hon. John L. Stevens, U. S. ex-minister to Hawaii, lectured on Hawaii and Hawaiian affairs in a lecture course in this city tonight. In the audience were several gentlemen who have in the past been identified with Hawaiian affairs.

The lecturer refrained from making any direct allusion to or criticism of the recent developments in regard to the Hawaiian question. No reference was made to the Blount report, or to the Hawaiian question upon it, and he also declined to discuss the subject to an Associated press reporter subsequently.

Before beginning his address he remarked that during his thirteen years service as United States minister under five presidents he had invariably refused to recognize political parties in his own country; that on all questions involving his action he had known the United States to be a unit, and that in our foreign relations our policy should be national and continuous, always with an united front to our foreign rivals.

American Interest in Hawaii. He had firmly refused to consider the Hawaiian question a partisan question in any sense. Continuing, he said: "Our interest in Hawaii appertains to at least three questions more or less distinct from each other, though they have not been considered entirely separate and distinct questions by Christian civilization; there is the question of American future commercial power in the Pacific, and the third involves the issue of responsible government under the American flag in harmony with pledged American faith, the best American antecedents and the plain logic of American history and American obligations."

He questioned a partisan question in any sense. Continuing, he said: "Our interest in Hawaii appertains to at least three questions more or less distinct from each other, though they have not been considered entirely separate and distinct questions by Christian civilization; there is the question of American future commercial power in the Pacific, and the third involves the issue of responsible government under the American flag in harmony with pledged American faith, the best American antecedents and the plain logic of American history and American obligations."

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FOUND THEM IN THEIR DEN

Spanish Bomb Throwers Finally Located in Their Private Quarters.

HOME OF THE BARCELONA ANARCHISTS

Discovery of the Very Nest of Dynamitism—Valuable Documents Found Which May Lead to Raids on the Reds in Other Lands as Well.

BARCELONA, Nov. 22.—Another sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a nest of anarchists at 29 Rona on a public street in this city. Since the attempt upon the life of General Martinez Campos and the bomb outrage at the Liceo theater, the police have been most active in searching for anarchists and in watching all those suspected of being in any way connected with anarchistic conspiracies. It now appears that 29 Rona was the place where the chief anarchist club of Spain met and from which its chiefs directed the policy of many other anarchistic clubs in the kingdom.

At the anarchist headquarters the police arrested Miguel Nacher, president of the Spanish anarchists, and two women who are said to have acted as messengers extraordinary for the anarchists in conveying messages to and from points outside the city from which they were transmitted to their destination.

The police in addition obtained possession of a large quantity of material and chemicals used in the manufacture of dynamite bombs, as well as a quantity of loaded and unloaded bombs, a large number of pistols and a mass of anarchist literature, consisting of pamphlets, circulars and placards, all of which formed part of the stock of such matter which was being circulated throughout Spain.

They also seized some most important documents, which it is believed, will enable them if they act promptly to cause many other anarchist branches in Spain, France and Italy, as well as in other foreign countries, to be raided.

The police also raided the house of the wife of an anarchist known as Pablo Berat, situated in the vicinity of the Castle of Mont Juich, in front of which fortification Pallas, the anarchist, was shot to death for an attempt to kill General Martinez Campos.

Reports are in circulation here to the effect that the arrest of a large number of anarchists in several cities of Spain may shortly be made and a number of them are already reported to be escaping from the large cities into the country with the people, or forcing their way toward the frontier and into France, where they are known to have a large number of sympathizers and where the anarchists' conspiracy is said to be even more widespread and completely organized than in Spain.

It is reported that the French authorities have been enabled to give to the Spanish government has been communicated to the government of France and is likely to lead to considerable number of arrests in that country. The French government has been asked to instruct the frontier authorities to subject every man, woman and child passing the frontier to a careful examination and will furnish ordinary travelers with passports only after the anarchists' conspiracy has been investigated by the authorities.

The Spanish consul at Perpignan has already reported to the authorities here that he has more than a dozen persons with dynamite outrage at the Liceo theater have been arrested, making over two hundred now in custody charged with being implicated in the terrible crime.

UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE. Everyone of Known Anarchistic Tendencies in France Being Closely Watched.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The French government has raised a number of haunts where French and foreign anarchists were supposed to be in hiding and have seized an anarchist manifesto, which is said to have been distributed in many parts of France and possibly mailed to foreign countries, defending the dynamite outrages at Barcelona and at Marseilles and predicting that other similar outrages will soon be perpetrated in France.

Several arrests have also been made, and the police throughout the republic are taking every precaution to prevent injury to public buildings.

Acting upon instructions received from the government the police are compiling a register of all persons suspected of being in any way connected with anarchist societies and they will, for some time to come, be kept under the strictest surveillance. In addition the reports which will be furnished to the police authorities have been empowered to employ additional agents, whose duty will be to keep a careful watch upon anarchists and their associates.

It is understood that the Italian and Spanish governments are acting in this matter in concert with the government of France, and that the reports which will be furnished to the three governments some additional and combined action will be taken looking to the suppression of anarchists and the prompt arrest and punishment of those engaged in dangerous conspiracies.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND. Debate on a Proposal to Let All Taxpayers Vote at Local Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The discussion of the parish councils bill in the House of Commons yesterday has attracted much attention. Mr. Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, announced the introduction of a new clause providing all women who pay taxes to vote at all local elections.

The discussion which followed revealed a curious conflict of opinion as to the extent of Mr. Fowler's concession, and Mr. Chamberlain threatened opposition to such a widening of the scope of the bill, which is being introduced as a device to ward off the woman suffrage.

In some quarters Mr. Fowler's proposal is regarded as a dangerous step toward giving women parliamentary franchise.

England's Fairly Navy.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Graphic publishes an account of the navy which Admiral Frederick B. P. Seymour (Baron Alcester) upon the state of the navy. The admiral says that the condition of the navy is most serious, and that \$100,000,000 ought to be expended to build quickly ten more warships as many cruisers as possible. He condemned the practice of building vessels with unarmored hulls and advocated the use of a complete belt at the water line in consequence of the great strength which was thus given to the guns, which he said, will be the chief offensive weapon in future naval warfare. He complained of the lack of sufficient number of trained seamen and said that the Mediterranean fleet ought to be largely increased and Gibraltar retained at all cost.

Twisted His Words Around.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes an official version of the substance of certain remarks made by Chancellor Caprivi to Freiherr Mantau, of which a distorted version, printed by the agrarian papers, reported the chancellor as almost

glorifying in the ruin of the landed proprietors.

On the contrary, according to the official version, Chancellor Caprivi said that both the Prussian and the imperial governments were anxious to do everything possible to assist the agricultural tenants and said that the excessive land prices were not that intention. He was obliged to add, however, that such measures could not be interpreted to correct the ills which were largely due to the excessive idleness of the landowners and the inflated prices that were formerly paid for land, and it was his opinion that an legislation could maintain the landowners under such circumstances.

JAPAN SUFFERS FROM FLOODS. Nagasaki Harbor Devastated and Hundreds of Lives Lost.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 22.—The steamer Empress of China from Yokohama brings the news that floods have devastated the harbor of Nagasaki and have done considerable damage as far as Yokohama and Tokyo. The number of lives lost has not yet been ascertained, but it is known to be heavy.

The districts visited most severely by the storm are those on the west coast bordering on the inland sea.

In Okayama prefecture 167 lives were lost and 1,000 houses destroyed. In Yamaguchi prefecture 320 fishermen were drowned, while large numbers of unrecognized bodies drifted ashore.

At present, though active and during the last month they have seized eleven junks. The authorities are powerless against them.

Ichong state that quiet prevails at present, though missionaries and foreigners are still insulted.

OPINION OF THE PEERS. American Imported Beef Declared to Be Better Than that Grown in England.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The House of Lords committee which has been considering the question of marking foreign meat, has issued its report. The document says the United States is the principal exporter of meat to England, sending 248,573 tons to the country per year, and adds that beef from the United States which is killed at Birkenhead is so like English beef that the public in nine-tenths of cases out of 100 are unable to tell the difference.

Finally, the committee believes that the larger quantity of English meat is inferior to American beef, and that the public should be informed of the fact by the marking of imported meat as of a higher grade than home grown meat. The committee recommends that a notice to that effect be affixed to their shops.

German East Africa.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A ministerial note on German East Africa was presented to the Reichstag today. It reports a reduced customs tariff as a result of the arrangement with the German East Africa company.

Heavy artillery fire continues daily. Forts Villegaignon and Lage have been greatly battered. During the bombardment of Saturday a shell burst at Fort Lage, killing eighteen men. Parts of the city are perilous, owing to the fusillade of rifles and machine guns, there having been many casualties in the streets.

The foreign diplomats consider it impossible to take further steps for the protection of life and property and naval commanders are of the opinion that the only way of settling both sides up on without any further interference. Admiral de Mello is inclined to bombard the city after forty-eight hours.

Admiral Gama, who recently joined the insurgents, confirms the telegram of last week, saying that de Mello is disposed to wait until the end of the revolution and then take a plebiscite of the country on the question of a monarchy.

They have captured Bage in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and are making progress toward it.

Admiral Peixoto is preparing for a stubborn defense of Rio de Janeiro, and states he intends fighting to the last, and that his fleet is supplied with provisions and every branch is stagnant. The financial position of the government is difficult. The treasury is exhausted, and the fact that Pernambuco has been declared a state of siege shows the spread of the movement.

PEIXOTO TO THE PRESS. Brazil's Harassed Ruler Explains the Position of the Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—President Peixoto of Brazil now adds another to the many important dispatches which he has sent to the Herald since the revolution began. As usual his minister of foreign affairs, Jose Mariano, which confirms in the most emphatic manner one of the Herald's many exclusive and trustworthy dispatches from its own correspondent in Rio de Janeiro. The president's dispatch is as follows:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—To the Editor of the New York Herald: The government has been harassed by the rebels, from which it is learned that a plot to invite Pernambuco to insurrection only awaited an opportunity to be put into execution, promptly declared that city in a state of siege, and some of his followers have been arrested, otherwise it remains in complete peace.

It has come to our knowledge that the insurgents on the island of Desterro more than twenty days ago, and before Grant, the American vice consul, who had gone there on the British steamship Florida to bring away his family and some friends. After the arrest they forbade the vessel to hold any further communication with the rebels. All the rest of the country is at peace.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. Arrayed Against the Government.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—There were three party meetings at the Palais Bourbon this afternoon in reference to the adjourned debate on socialism. At the first meeting 150 supporters of the government decided in favor of a vote of confidence in the government; at the second meeting the extreme left resolved to move that the government's program is inadequate; at the third meeting twenty-five progressions passed a resolution in accordance with which the government of the extreme left, and by which it was decided to arrange to introduce a common motion to the effect that the government program was inadequate.

THINKS IT HAS GONE FAR ENOUGH. MARCH, Nov. 22.—The utterances of Senator Sagasta, in which he is reported to have declared that Spain had nothing to gain by a regular African campaign, inasmuch as the Moors had already suffered greater losses than the Spaniards, and that their villages had been destroyed, are severely criticized in the newspapers here. Senator Sagasta added that 60,000,000 pesos had already been expended on account of the Manila trouble, and that this outlay would be enormously increased by a Spanish advance, involving the dispatch of supplies, even of water from Spain, to an army of 100,000.

JUST FRENCH YOUNG MEN. LONDON, Nov. 22.—An Associated press reporter had an interview today with Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner for Canada in London. Sir Charles attributed the attempt to blow up the Nelson monument in Montreal to the "folly of misguided young men."

"Any disloyalty," continued Sir Charles, "is confined to a few ignorant persons. Sagasta don't think a single constituency in the province of Quebec would return an open advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States."

CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The spread of the cholera is increasing here, and the average recently was thirty new cases and twenty deaths a day. A dangerous agitation is evident among the lower classes, owing to the malevolent reports that the

MELLO NOT FOR A MONARCHY

Reports that the Brazilian Revolutionists Favor Prince Pierre Denied.

ALL SIDES TRUE TO THE REPUBLIC

President Peixoto's Confidential Agent Gives a Statement to the Press in Which He Details the Situation in that Country.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett & Co. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Catavston, Tex.), Nov. 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—(Special to The Bee).—There is no longer any doubt here that the report of the proclamation by Admiral Mello of Prince Pierre as emperor