ists, may not be dispessed upon an ex-parte and secret investigation without the knowl-

Parely a Private Matter.

mo to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case it is a matter for the American

"It is difficult for a stranger like yourself.

here, or who have adopted this country as our home, are conscious of the difficulty of

Have Tried to Be Law Ablding.

"This community, which is made up of five races, of which the larger part but dimly ap-preciates the significance and value of repre-

maintaining a stable government here.

public sentiment favorable thereto,

thereby to avert the catastrophe that

seemed inevitable if such tendencies were not restrained. These efforts have been

met by the last two sovereigns in a spirit of aggressive hostility. The struggle became at length a well defined issue between royal

prerogative and the right of representative

government, and most bitterly and unscru-

pulously has it been carried on in the inter-ests of the former."

President Dole here enters upon an ac

count of the events in Kalakaua's reign which led to the revolution and constitution

of 1887, and details the actions of Lilluoka-lani in her efforts to override the constitu-tion and vest herself with absolute power.

These incidents are now well known to news-

paper readers. President Dole then pro-

It Was Forced Upon Her.

"No man can correctly say that the queen

ceeds with his argument as follows:

tuesses were.

nication

WON IT BY ANE HISTER ONT Schaeffer Defeats Ives by the Whith west of Margins. GREAT BILLIARD MATCH TIE NOW Masters of the Cue Meet in a Struggle for Supremacy and the Wizard Lands on Top by a Close Margin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- Schaeffer and Ives wound up the balk-line tournament tonight before a crowded house. It was their second meeting since the adoption of the rule barring the anchor nurse, and it devolved upon Schaeffer to play good billiards in order have any chance at the sweepstakes of \$1,500 and 50 per cent of the net gate recupts. He must win tonight in order to tie Ives, as the latter had won all his games thus far, while Schaeffer lost to Ives last Wednesday night. In the event of a tie it was understood the game would be played off next Monday evening.

In the bank for lead Ives won and made the lay off. The balls lined on his second shot, but a well conceived kiss saved him a good position. He stopped at five on a hard masse and left Schaeffer an easy draw, which he massed, as he also did on the soc ond inning.

Ives got a good opening in consequence and in his third inning collected the balls at the lower rail, where he played shost drives and easy billiards up to thirty-two. Schaeffer led off with a well played single cushion shot across the table, but missed an easy one at sixteen. Ives was not yet on edge and was playing his shots badly. He made eighteen in his fourth inning before he got things spread into impossible shape.

Schaeffer now took hold like a billiard player and in nine shots had the anchor in the upper right hand rail. Then he changed the upper right hand rail. Then he changed them to the end, then back to the side again, where he missed a short cushion strope, stopping at tairty. Ives got the benefit of a perfect leave, but on his fifth was compelled to resort to screaming out in compelled to resort to screaming out in masse which saved the position and won a round of applause. But he let go soon and at sixteen found a long three-cushion too much for him. Schaeffer had an easy, position draw but missed it like an amateur. Ives made but poor use of the opportunity and had the bulls out of control at once, missing a bard spread at ten. Schaeffer tried for three cushions around the table and failed miserably, besides leaving a set up. Ives made twenty-eight and in turn gave

First Good Billiards.

Schaeffer benefit.

In his seventh inning the wizard started with a few skyrockets and at twenty had the anchor on the head rail. Here he danced the balls across and back very prottily, until at fifty he quit the head rail and set the crowd wild with some delightful balk line nursing along the left rail. His touch in this run was perfect and his stroke right to a feather's weight. It was not until cighty-four that us quit the rail and resorted to open play, at last stopping at eighty-nine on a long cross-table cushion shot.

The balls were left well bunched for Ives at the lower rail, but he separated them promptly and did not get them back until his twenty-fifth shot. At forty-five he had a perfect position at the head rail, but lost it on his very first short drive and had to skirmish again. At sixty ono he found a threa-cushion shot too hard and quit.

Schaeffer for his eighth inning had to work hard for his run of twenty-four, which nded with the miss of a very hard long range spread. Ives drew a blank from a safe leave and leit them so hard that Schaeffer range spread. could do nothing. Ives could do no better than ten in the tenth, whereas Schneffer's hairbreadth miss of a delicate single cushion shot retired him at four. The leave was all Ives could ask, but they slipped away to the middle of the table through bad force and as twenty-three he fell on a long, hard draw. Now Schaeffer had only to make a difficult.

masse, which he did perfectly to get things going right in his eleventh. His stroke was all straight again and he showed a more elegent balk line play. It was not until seventy-three that he drove a ball up and down the table. He stopped at cighty-six on a long five-cushion shot, being kissed out of a count at the last instant.

to the side rail over two feet apart, and Schaeffer's ball out in the middle of the table. It was a tremendously bard shot, al-CONGRESS HAS ALL most impossible, but he drew from white t were standing on their feet and shouting

[CONTINUED FROM PILLT PAGE.] "Which your 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 ex-amining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter, we are not dis-posed to aubmit the fate of Hawall edge of such government or an opportunity by it to be heard or even to know who the "My position briefly is: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the provisional governto its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact no member of the executive of the provisional government has conment, that government is not responsible for their wrongdoing. It was purely a private matter for discipling between the United States government and its officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international ferred with the ex-queen, either verbally or otherwise, from the time the new government was proclaimed until now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sont to him by myself in regard to her relaw for a theory that such action of the American troops has conferred authority over the international affairs of this government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American govmoval from the palace and relating to the guards which the government first allowed or and verhaps others of a like nature. I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, a member of the ad-visory council, is reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-queen on

January 17, and which has been quoted in the newspapers as the basis of this astounding claim of the president of the United Sintes as 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 for-mer government who had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the ex-queen he said on has individual authority and did not report it to us.

What Was "Her Case?"

At the outset the stories affont were treated Blount's report of his remarks on that oc casion furnishes this government its first in-formation of the nature of these remarks. as a mare's nest gotten up to force the mayor into making concessions Admitting, for argument's sake, that the government had authorized such assurance, to the cliques and rings that want to get at the public crib. It was of course well un what was "her case" that was afterwards to "be fairly considered by the president of derstood that certain ambitious politicians who fought Benis secretly or openly in the last campaign were afraid that he would be the United States?" Was it the question of her right to subvert the Hawaiian constitu-tiog and to proclaim a new one herself! Was n their way next fall when their turn it her claim to be restored to the sovereignty or was it her claim against the United States for the nileged unwarrantable acts of Minister Stevens, or was it all those in the alterna-Late last evening rumors were flying thick and fast in the usighborhood of the city hall and court house that the conspiracy to de-pose Bemis and grasp the reins of city tive? Who can sav? But if it had been all government would come to a head within a few hours. A lank and lean individual, who resembled Cassius in his make-up, stepped with a feine tread into the office of the clerk of the court and in a of these or any of them, it could not have been more clearly and finally decided by the president of the United States in favor of the provisional government than when he recognized it without qualification or re-ceived its, and accredited, successively, two envoys extraordinary and ministers plewhisper inquired how long the office would parties whom he represented wanted to file nipotentiary to it, the ex-queen in the mean-time being represented in Washington by complaints against the mayor that would be in the nature of impeachment preliminaries. her agent who has 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 be-tween the two governments and the acts The procedure relating to the removal of city officers is embedded in section 172 of the charter, which reads as follows: and statements of the minister of this gov-

erament at Washington and the annexation The power to remove from his office the commissioners accredited to it. If we have submitted our right to exist to the United States the fact will appear in mayor or any councilman or other officer mentioned in this act, is any city of the metropolitan class, for good and sufficient cause, is hereby conferred upon the district court for the county in which such city is sitthat correspondence and the acts of our ministers and commissioners. Such agreement must be shown as the foundation of uated and whenever any two of the city councilmen shall make and file with the right of your government to interfere, for an arbitrator can be created only by the the clerk of said court the proper charges and specifications against the mayor, act of the two parties.

Claim Never Recognized.

alleging and showing that he is guilty of mal The ex-queen sent her attorney to Washfeasance or misfeasance as such officer, or ington to blead her claim for reinstatement for power, or, failing in that, for a money al-lowance or damages. This attorney was that he is incompetent or neglects any of his duties as mayor, or that for any other good and sufficient cause stated he should be removed from his office as mayor, or whenever the mayor shall make and file refused passage on the government dispatch boat which was sent to San Francisco with with the clerk of said court the proper the annexation commissioners and their mescharges and specifications against any councilman or other officer mentioned in this age. The departure of this vessel was less than two days after the new government was act, alleging and showing that he is guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance in such office, declared, and the refusil was made promptly upon receiving the request therefor, on the day the government was declared or the next day. If an intention to submit the question of reinstatement of the ex-queen or that he is incompetent or neglects any of his duties, or that for any other good and sufficient cause stated he should be removed had existed, why should her attorney have been refused passage on this boat. The ex-queen's letter to Mr. Harrison, dated Jan uary 18, two days after the new government from his office, the judge of such court may issue the proper writ requiring such officer to appear before him on a day therein named, sot more than ten days after the service of such writ, together with a copy was proclaimed, makes no allusion to any understanding between her and the govern-ment for arbitration. President Dole here quotes the ex-queen's

of such charges and specifications upon such officer, to show cause why he should not be removed from his offise. The proceedings in such case shall take precedence of all civil causes and be conducted according to etter 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 such understanding would naturally have apthe rules of such court in such cases made and provided, and such officer may be suspended from the duties of his office during the pendency of such proceedings, by order

into saying many things which would be half truths, and standing alone would be misleading, or even false on the fact. It is likely that an investigation. directed, that such persons should be be-headed and their property confiscated to the government. the fact. It is likely that an investigation conducted in this manner could "I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: 'It is your feeling these people should be beheaded and their property conresult in a fair and truthful statement of the case in point! Surchy the destinies of a friendly government, admitting by way of argument that the right of aroutration exfiscated?'

Wanted Thom Beheaded.

"She replied: 'It is.' "I then said to her: 'Do you fully under-stand the meaning of every word I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me, and it so, do you still

have the same opinion? "Her reply was: 'I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the

decision of this to my ministers.' "To this I replied: "Suppose it is neces-sary to make a decision before you ap-pointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of gen-Gral amnesty, would you do it? "She answered: 'I have no legal right to

do that, and I would not do it."

"Pausing a moment she continued: 'These people were the cause of the revolution and the constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent away or punished and their property confiscated.' "I then said: 'I have no further communiernment made itself responsible to the queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for

cation to make to you now and will have none until I hear from my government, which will probably be in three or four

government and her representative to settle between themselves. This government, rec-ognized as a sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States govern-ment, and automice during the settles with Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most ment, and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, can not be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-queen. Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in behalf trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consulta-tion with them in her presence. She as-sented, and gave these names; J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawaihai and E. C. MacFarlan. of my government, I respectfully protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your com-

Feared for Her Safety.

"I then inquired whether she had any and much more for the president of the United States, with his pressing responsibilites, crowding cares, and his want of familiarity with the condition and history of this country and the inner life of its people, to fears of her safety at her present residence, Washington Square. She replied she did have some fears; that, while she had trusty friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises, a obtain a clear insight into the real state of affairs and to understand the social currents, the race feeling and the customs and traditions, which all contribute to the political outlook. We, who have grown up school house with a large yard. "I informed her I was authorized by the

president to offer her protection, either on one of our warships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once.

"She declined, saying she believed it was best for her at present to remain in her own residence. I then said to her that any moment, night or day, this offer was open to her acceptance.

"The interview, thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close. sentative institutions, offers political prob lems which may wall tax the wisdom of the most experienced statesmen. "Upon reflection I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the queen's

"For long years large and influential parts of this community, including many foreign-ers and pative Hawailans, have observed friends, as they have no official position and, furthermore, because i feared, if known to so many, her declarations might become public, to her great detriment, if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our with deep regret the retrogressive tenden-cies of the Hawalian monarchy, and have honorably striven against them, and have sought, through legislative work, the newspapers and by personal appeals and individual influence, to sup-port and emphasize the representative features of the monarchy and to create a government.

Lill's Friends.

"Mr. J. O. Carter is a brother of Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawaiian minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, integrity and intelli-"Mr. MacFarlan, like Mr. Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man, about 43 years old, and is engaged in the

commission business. John Richardson is a young man of about 35 years of age. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the haif-caste, who was a member of the queen's cabinet at the time of the last revolution. He is a resident of Maul, being designated in the directory of 1889 as "attorney at law, stock raiser and proprietor of the Bismarck livery stable." Richardson is

Is a Half-Casto Native.

half-caste.

Joseph Nawaahi is a full blooded native, practices law, as he told me, in the native courts and has a moderate English educa-tion. He has served twenty years in the legislature, but displays very little knowl-edge of the structure and philosophy of the owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was car-ried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its government, which he so long represented

government, which he so long represented. He is 51 years old, and is president of the mative Hawaiian political club, Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, he gave the names of John F. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, "I am a leader." John F. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but knees in 1887, which suppressed the insur-rection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been laboring for representative government in this country. If the Amer-ican forces had been absent the revolution his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half breed, who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men Carter

once more established on an assured basis, the following important details must be carried out, while, at the same time, having due regard to all recommendations of leni-ency made by the United States government.

"If it does not conflict with other instruc-tions from the government, the United States commander should be requested by her majesty's godernment to keep his forces ou shore until her majesty's government has been fully reorganized and felt itself in a proper condition to maintain law and order, also, if not in conflict with his instructions that he be askep by her majesty's govern ment to direct the place and hour of sur render by the provisional government and its forces to him, and his forces be at 10 a. m. on _____, the ____ day of 1803, at Palace square, where they will de-liver up to him the possession of the government and its buildings and archives, and hand over to him all the arms and ammunition delivered up to them on the 17th day of January, 1893, by her majesty's gov-erument and all others since obtained by them, or which have been in their possession since, and surrender all of their offices and nen to him as prisoners to be subsequently turned over to her majesty's government to be usalt with by a court especially appointed for that purpose; also turning over of gov-erament arms and monitions of war, pris-oners, etc., by the United States govern-ment to her majesty's government."

Had a Talk with Wilson.

proposed to have in the restored govern

Lili Was Gracious.

Under date of December 18 and 18 Minister

Willis acknowledges the receipt of instruc-tions sent by the Corwin and sends stono-graphic reports of the two interviews had

In the second interview J. O. Carter stated he had urged the ex-queen to accept the con-ditions imposed by President Cleveland. He had pointed out that the president of the United State are more president of the

United States was powerless to act without her co-operation. Mr. Carter continued: "Then I went on to remark that she feels

unsettled and unsafe with these people in the country, and I found, to repeat what

she said, although it may not be in accord

it is quite evident that the aggressive element of the country is the forefront of the present political movement, and that The minister next details a conversation he had with Wilson as to the plan of pro-ceedure and "the list of names of those he Americanism will be horeafter used as a test of trustworthiness in public affairs.

is now boldly set up by the foreigners repre-senting the mechanical and laboring elements of Hawaii, exclusive of plantations, and their demand is being backed by both popular appeals and secret organizations. The latest of the latter is one com-posed of German residents, almost every niember of which belongs to the American

flea in his ear as to the future of "the Ameri-can idea," which, it is proposed to substitute for the missionary idea that has formerly dominated here. Both factions, however, are united on the proposition that there is to be no restoration.

graphic reports of the two interviews had by him with the ex-queen at her residence, J. O. Carter present. In realy to queries the ex-queen sail the views she had ex-pressed in a former interview refusing to grant annesty to members of the provisional government had not been changed. She in-sisted that they should leave the country and their manety be configured but said and their property be confiscated, but said she was willing to rescind the opinion they should be beheaded. opposition was shown. Heretefore, this body has been self-electing and self-pertive to a degree that endangers the future of popular government in Hawaii, and expect their present movement to be a protest against the further encroachments of corporations upon the popular government here. The position taken by the conservative ele-ment has served to arouse the radical party. and it is not unlikely that unless the backers of Mr. Smith are placated seriors political difference will arise between the present government and the Americans who are the support of the present movement for closer ommercial relations with the United States

LATEST FROM THE ISLANDS.

Lili Will Seek Pecuniary Damages from the Unifed States.

SAN FRANCISCO, San. 13 -- The Pacific company steamer, City of Peaking, from Hong Kong and Yokahoma, via Honolulu, and the Oceanic company's steamea, Australia, from Honolulu, arrived here today within a few hours of each other. Both bring full advices to the Associated press in regard to the political affairs in the Hawaiian islands. In addition to the regular correspondence, the Australian brought duplicate copies of the Associated press letter which arrived here on the revenue cutter Corwin January 5,

The Associated press correspondent writing under date of December 14, an hour or

with my own views, that she feels these people should leave the country in page and good government can prevail. She thinks any third attempt at revolution on the part

and property; that her people have stood about all they can of this interference with what they consider her rights. "I have gone into the matter of the constitution with her because I know our views are not so fully in accord as I wish they were. I have said to her majesty that I think she can safely put her cause into the hands of the president of the United States,

and said to him: 'You dictate my policy and I will follow it.'" Then turning to the ex-queen, Mr. Carter asked: "Is your majesty satisfied with the statement I have made? Is it correct?"

Satisfied with the Proposition. She replied : "Yes."

"Of the revolutionists," she added, "their property should be confiscated to the gov-ernment and they should not be permitted to remain in the kingdom."

Minister Willis then informed her of the president's instructions that he should cease all interference in her behalf if she ro-fused assent to the condition of absolute amnesty. He stated he understood, "Plat revolution of 1889. Of all these men Carter and MacFarlan are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely en-trusted. In a conversation with Sam Parker

pired here. When President Dole was ap nlied to this morning at 9 o'clock he stated briefly that there was nothing new in the political situation, and probably will not be for some time to come.

It is known, however, that for the last forty-eight hours Minister Thurston has been closeted with President Dole, and did leave until 8 a. m. today, when he went at once to the executive building, whence he will drive directly to the steamer Australia to sail at noon. Thurston carries very full instructions on the Hawailan question, and these are sup plemented by a dozen or more affidavits which, it is said, will clear up many points in Biount's reports, and, it is claimed, set the Hawalian people in a proper light before the people of the United States.

The American league hold a prolonged meeting last night, at which it was determined to force the appointment of Walter G Smith of the Star to a position in the advisory council, and should the conservative ele-ment attempt to place to place either a mis-tionary or representative of the plantation interests in this position they will immedi-ately announce their determination to cease to support the provisional government.

Americanism Will Be the Test.

From all that can be learned this morning,

There is little doubt that the present gov-erument is at last feeling the force of the popular demand for representation, which foreigners never had under the monarchy, and which they could not secure under the restoration of missionary rule. This claim is now hiddy set up he foreigners Mr. Wilson cross questioned him sharply as to whether he was the author of the paper and as to who told him the queon was to be restored. Finally Mr. Willis said : "1 do not intend you should draw any inference whatever from my having taken this paper. My idea was that you had been in consulta-tion with others. It seems strange that you should have written this without any knowledge of what the United States meant to do. That you may not misunderstand me,

I now return the paper. I did not know at the time what its contents were. I wished to inquire from you in regard to the author-ship, etc. I would not have taken it had I known its contents."

In an interview held with Minister Thurs-

to he states that his return to Hawaii was to get in touch again with the people. Mr. Thurston claims to have secured tha object of his visit, while many of his con-stituents claim that he is going away with a

some Opposition.

in the advisory coincil, however, some petuating, and quietly refused the demands made by the radical element. The radicals assert that the council has been conserva-

Not An Excellent Run.

Beginning his twelfth with a fair openmg, Ives soon coaved the balls into good be-havior at the lower end rall. He easily got the auchor and held it for eight shots, leaving at forty. At fifty-five they were in the same anchor place again, but only for two for two shots. His stroke was now good for the first time, and he was making very effective use of the short side rail and corner drives. He had reached seventy-four before resort-fig to a long drive. At 100 the balls were still on the lower rail, and as Ives passed the century mark the applause was gener-ors. His play was now perfection itself, and almost every shot was applauded. AL 143 he lost the lower rail, but at 153 had it back again as good as ever. Ten shots later he changed over to the side rail and nursed an the fourteen-inch line for a dozen shots. Then at 175 had them back on the end Everything was going his way, but there was apparently no limit to his canacity to make billiards. For a time ho went 1 the open table and was there at 200, but 203 he missed a side draw by no means diffi-cuit, and quit amid the delighted plaudits of the speciators. Score: Ives, 409; Schaeffer,

Ives 200 Ahead.

Schaeffer did not show the least sign of discomposure. On the contrafy, his opening shots in the latter half of the twelft inning were difficult and brilliant and he clicked of a pretty run of thirty-two before he failed on a kiss shot. Ives was still at concert pitch and opened out his thirteenth inning with a strong array of high-class billiards, nurshig skillfally upar the lower rail, but generally on wide lines. After making seventy-five he missed. Score: Ives, 484; patch adds that 250 Sofas were killed, in-Schaeffer, 284.

Schaeffer played some fine billiards after getting a start off a scratch in the fifteenth and added 134 to his score, missing on a slow, careful long cushion shot. Score: Ives, 491; Schaeffor, 345. Ives made fifty in the seventeenth on the lower rad, where nearly all the billingies of the night had been made. fie looked as though he would run out the

renowed as though its wond run out the game, but at eighty-two stumbled on a two-cushion shot. Ives. 575; Schaeffer, 345. The latter half of the sevent enth gave Schaeffer but thirteen, a single cushion Schneffer but thirteen, a single cushion draw proving his downfali. There was safety play on both sides for the eighteenth mmng, but lves cut loose in the nineteenth with an almost hopeless twice across shot. which he missed and left a fine setup, but Jake again stopped at the unlucky number, this time leaving the balls together. Ives got them lined forthwith, but counted by a wonderful thin one. Again at seven they ifned up in the middle of the table, and this time they were safe indeed.

Only a Wizard Can Do R.

By far the pluckiest and best shot of the came was made on the fourteenth count by Schaeffer in the nineteenth inning. He sent his own ball around four cushions with ceavy reverse twist and in counting obstatisti excellent position. The game was now at an intensely exciting stage, as Schaeffer passed to his last string, the crowd hanging upon every shot with breathless interest and at every good stroke bursting into applause. He was playing hue a man whose life was at stake and making overwthing dead right. At 100 the balls were badly spread, but he went after them in every conceivable shape and made them too, while the crowd yellod tiself hearse. At 112 he was kissed out of a count on a round-the-table, out he had passed lyes-5s5 to 584. Now indeed the strain was something fertific upon players and abectators. With but sixteen to go lves want to bat amid perfect silence and when at two points he missed easily there were groans and cheers in equal proportions. He left the balls hard for Jake, whose miss seemed to settle the game for him. Ives needed only fourteen. When marker had called thirteen the balls were on the rail. not quite in line. The shot was not a hard one for any player. Ives took the bridge and played a cushion shot to the end rull. He

issed by a hair. Schueffer's Great Move.

Now this two object balls were left frozen

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION. Action of Atchison Bondholders Com

I said cour

possible

The next shot was also a long and a very difficult draw, but thore was position it and Jake went out after it. He made it exactly right, and while the spectators held their breath, he went on like a r an of iron

and won the most remarkable game of bil-liaris on record. His run was 15, and he had beaten ives just one point in 600. Then the

crowd went all to pieces, and Schaeffer's feet did touch the floor for the next five

minutes. The last shot was made at two minutes past 11. Score:

Benneffer-O, O. 16, 30, 1, 0, 89, 24, 2, 4, 86, 12, 26, 1, 134, 2, 13, 0, 16, 30, 1, 0, 15-600.
Ives-5, 1, 32, 18, 16, 10, 28, 61, 0, 12, 23, 203, 5, 7, 0, 3, 81, 2, 0, 7, 2, 13-500.
Averages-Schneffer, 25, 6-22; Ives, 27, 5-22.
High Rans-Schaeffer, 134, 112; Ives, 203.

GOING TO DO IT AT NIGHT.

Time Chosen by the Mayor's Encules to

File Impeachment Proceedings.

For the past ten days there has been a

good deal of scurrying around and scheming

among political wire pullers and dis-

gruntled politicians to get up a move to im-

peach the mayor under any pretext that

could be trumped up. The manifest de-

sign of the plotters has been to get control

of the appointing machinery before the

mayor's appointces are confirmed. Behind

these plotters of course are certain contrac-

tors for public works and corporations who

want to run the city in their own interest.

Did Not Come to a Head.

e open during the night, inasmuch

Statute on Removal of Mayor.

But no papers were filed.

comes.

mended by the London Times. LONDON, Jan. 13 .- The Times, in its finan-

lal article, commends the action taken at the recent meeting of the Atchison bondholders on Thursday in moderate language. It says doubtless the bondholders feit all talk was out of place where they were entirely masters of the situation, and that if they act with wisdom it is unnecessary to threaten the stockholders with pains and penalties, for they know well that they must ind whatever money is required and that it is to the interest of the bondholders, who have the whip hand, to make the situation as little uppleasant for the shareholders as "Only," the Times says, "there ought to be no mistakes made in regard to the fluancial position of the company, and the committee ought to send out to America a good man of business familiar with all the obtieties. We do not wish to use any polite term of American ratiroad accounts to ascertain the real facts." "Perfectly honest debtors," the article

continues. "sometimes deceive themselves is to their position, and the creditors accept a bankrupt's statement of his affairs without further inquiry are not entitled to complain, if, in the arrangements made, they get loft."

FORTY DEFEAT FOUR THOUSAND.

Remarkable Success of British Frontier Police in West Africa.

FREETOWN, Sierre Leone, Jan. 13 .- Forty men of the frontier police, under the com patch adds that 250 Sofas were killed, including their chief, and that 150 of the natives were taken prisoners;

Portuguese Colonists Attacked.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A dispatch to the Thnes from Lisbon says: Letters from Bissao, an island and Portuguese settlement on the west coast of Africa, report that the Portuguese colony of Angola was attacked in Decomperby 4,000 armed natives who were conservery 4,000 after a hot battle which histed many hours and in which cannon and Gat-ling guns were used. Not a single man of the Portuguese garrison was hort. At a meeting of the Commercial association yesterday a telegram from Bissao was read, stating that the snipping had been pillaged and begging for protection. The association referred the matter to the minister of ma-rias who replied that three gunboats were already stabloned at Bissao and that he would send three others thither and would also increase the mititary garrison of An goln.

Priests Lending Revolt.

ROME. Jan. 13 .- Private advices from Sicily assort the recent disorders were largely fomented by the priests at Barra Franca cathedral, the canons of which rang the bells, summoning the people to revolt.

The nope has been so impressed by the report of Cardinal Rampolla, the pontifical ecretary of state, on the gloomy condition of Sicily, that he has ordered the cardinal to endeavor to ascertain whether the foreign ambassadors had received any special in-structions to act in the event of matters ha-suming a revolutionary aspect. The New Year's receptions enabled Cardinal Rampolia roach the subject to the ambass. He learned the powers did not anticipate anything serious.

Found a Bomb in Madrid.

MADRID, Jau. 13 .- A petard or bomb, with a lighted fuse, was found yesterday evening on the staircase of the palace on the Marquis d'Olivas. The bomb was found by the son-in-law of the marquis, the Marquis Camarionnes. The latter saw the fuse burn-ing and crushed out the fire with his fool. The bomb ebasisted of an fron tube a foot long with its ends soldered. There is no clew to the perpetrators of this outrage, though the police are busily at work on the case. of an astuto lawyer, and might be drawn

peared in this letter, as every reason would have existed for calling the attention of the president to the fact, and especially as she then knew that her attorney would be scriously delayed in reaching Washington.

Was No Understanding. But there is not a word from which such an understanding can be predicted. The government sent its commissioners to Wash-ington for the sole purcose of securing the

confirmation of the recommendation by Minister Stevens of the new povernment and to enter into negotiations for political union with the United States. The protest of the ex-queen made on January 17 15, 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 against the new gov ernment, and contains a notice of her appeal to the United States. The document was received exactly as it would have come through the mail. The endorsement on the paper was made on the paper at the request of the individual who brought it, as evidence of the safe delivery. As to the ex-queen's appeal to the United States, it was a matter of indifference. 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 made a foundation of claim that we have submitted our right to exist as a government to the United States

had never occurred to us until suggested to us by your government. Cleveland's Right to Arbitrate. The protest of the ex-queen already pub-ished is here quoted and Mr. Dole then

roceeds: "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 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 the Hawaiian question had we any able information of such a course. The opponents of such a course have indeed claimed from time to time that such was the case, but we have not been able to attach serious importance to these rumors, feeling secure in our present lipiomatic relations with your country and relying upon the friendship and fairness of a government whose dealings with us have ever shown full recognition of our independence as a sovereign power without any tendency to take advantage of the dis parity of strength between the two coun tries. If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this government and the ex-queen have submitted then 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 evidence of its claims. If Mr. Blount's investigation were part of the proceedings of such a court, this government dij not know it and was never informed of it. In-deed, as I have mentioned above, we never knew, until the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Clevelaud a

few weeks ago, that the American executive had any scheme of interference under con templation. Biount's Methods. Even if he had known that Mr. Blount was authoritatively acting as a commis-sioner to take evidence upon the question of the restoration of the ex-queen the methods

adopted by him in making his investigations were, I submit, unsuitable to such an examination or any examination upon which human interests were to be adjudicated. As I am reliably informed he selected his witnesses and examined them in secret, freently using loading questions, giving no portunity for a cross-examination and often not permitting the explanations by witnesses themselves, which they desired to make of evidence which he had drawn from them. It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that under such a mode such wit-nesses would be atmost helpless in the hands

sent, and desiring to cherish the good will of the great American people, submit the answers of my government to your proposition, and ask that you will transmit the same to the president of the United States them. for his consideration.

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 repre-

Though the provisional government is far from being 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 inter-course and in the form of conscience. We have done your government no wrong; no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us.

"Our only issue with your people has been that, because we revered its institutions of civil liberty we have desired to have them extend to our own distracted country, and because we honor its flag, and deeming that its beneficient and authoritative presence would be for the seat 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 believe, would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offense, we plead guilty to it.

Proposal Unhesitatingly Repudiated.

I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaman islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-qu-en. This answer is made, not only upon the grounds hereinbefore 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 be tray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which is the cause of Chris-tian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands.

SANFORD B. DOLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch from Minister Willis of No-vember 16, withheld by the president from enclosure with his message of December 18, and included with this, is as follows:

"MR. WILLS TO MR. GRESHAM. THE LG-GATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, November 16, 1893.—STR: In the afternoon of Monday last, the 13th, by prearrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal cham-berhan, Mr. Robertson, called at the lega-tion. Na one was present at the held have tion. No one was present at the half-hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room and Gen-eral Mills, who had maited her to come, re-maining in the front of the house to prevent interruption.

"After a formal greeting the queen was in-formed the president of the United States had important communications to make to her and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confi-dence, assuring her this was for her own in-terest and safety. She answered in the affirmative. I then naide known to her the president's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovercignty, and his hope that with her onsent and co-operation the wrong done ter and her people might be redressed. '10 this she bowed her adknowledgments. I then said said to her:

The president expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity: that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native aud foreign-born; that will make haste to secure their love and loyalty, to establish mace, friendship and good government. To this she made no reply. After waiting noment I continued:

The president not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes. I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?'

"She auswered: "I am willing."" "I then asked her: "Should you be re-stored to the throne would you grant amnesty to those persons who have been or who are now in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of

and also with Nawaahi, it is plainly evident the queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 1887 was fully endorsed by

From these and other facts which have been developed I am satisfied there will be a concerted movement in the event of resoration for the overthrow of that constitu tion, which would mean the overthrow of a constitutional and limited government and the absolute dominion of the queen.

"The law referred to by the queen is chapter vi, section 9, of the penal code as follows:

Whoever shall commit treason shall suffer the punishment of death and all his property shall be confiscated to the government. "There are, under this law, no degrees of

treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence. "I need hardly add in conclusion that the

tension of feeling is so great that the prompt-est action is necessary to prevent disastrous

consequences. "I send a cipher telegram, asking that Mr. Blount's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram, not in cipher 'Views of first party are so exas follows: treme as to rexuire further instructions." "ALBERT S. WILLIS." am, etc.,

Other Dispatches.

The other correspondence sent to congress ensists of dispatches from Minister Willis, which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu, of which the public has already been fully informed by the Associated press dispatches.

C.Under date of December 5, he says: "Guns and pistols have been placed in the hands of all who are willing to take them, whether Americans, foreigners or natives, and herein lies one of the greatest dangers. Many of those who have received these weapons, like children with a new toy, are anxious to use them, lacking intelligence and self-restraint and having interligence and sentesurante and having no property interests at stake. They are liable at any moment to break into mob violence. The Portuguese consul, a most intelligent and capable man, called and the state of the state of the state. there last night to express his great fears that these people would become involved in trouble and disaster, as they had been supplied with arms and, against his protest, mustered into the volunteer service. The nationality, nowever, which, in my judgment, is destuned to give most anxiety here is the Japanese, because of their aspiration for suffrage,

Cailed on by the Queen's Marshal.

Under date of December 9 Minister Willis reports a call he received from ex-Marshal C. B. Wilson, who said he was awaiting the restoration of the queen before deciding what to do: He left a document with the minister. The dispatch continues: "Upon examining the paper I found it was a deailed method of procedure for the restoration of the queen, a copy of which I en

An interview followed, a copy of which I "An interview followed, a copy of which i enclose. It will be seen, though claiming to be the author of the do-unient, a claim which is doubtful, he finally admitted that it had been submitted to 'another, approved by the quesn, by her attorney and by all the members of her former ministry, all of when had received copies. An analysis of whem had received copies. An analysis of this list of special advisors, whether native or forega, is not encouraging to the friends of good government or American in-terests. The Americans, who for over twenty-five years held a commanding place in the connectis of state, are ignored and other nationalities, English, especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of advisors and of the supplementary lists. If these lists had been selected by Wilson bimself no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem from the attach to them, but it would seem from the facts that it is a list which has been ap-proved after consultation with leading royalists and, most probably, with the ap proval of the queen.

Plan of Procedure.

The "plan of procedure," approved by the ex-queen and referred to by Minister Willis, ontains the following.

Important Details to Be Ca visit Out.

"In the event of such restoration taking piaco, in order that the details may be prop-"She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: There are certain lives of my government by which I shall anide. My decision would be as the law

permanent peace in the islands."

On the same day the above interview was held Minister Willis acceived the following letter in which was enclosed Lilioukalani's

pledge to grant annesty which has been already published.

already published. WASHINGTON PLACE, HONOLULU, Dec. 18, 1893.—To His Excellency, A.S. Willis: Since I had the Interview with you this morn-ing I have been in most careful and con-scientious thought as to my duly, and I now, of my own free will, give my conclusions. I must feel not vengeful toward any of my people. If I am restored by the United States I must forget myself and remember only my dear people and my connery. I must forgive and forget the pain, permitting no punishment of any one, but traising all will hereafter work in peace and friendship for the good and glory of this beautiful and once happy land. Asking you to bear to the president and the government he represents a message of grati-tude from m's and from my people, and prom-ising, with God's grace, to prove worthy of the confidence and friendship of your people. I am, etc. In his disputch, dated December 20, Minis-

In his dispatch, dated December 20, Minister Willis reports his announcement to the provisional government of the decision by President Cleveland against its right to exist. His speech on that occasion was pub-lished by the Associated press upon the arrival of the Warrimoo at Vancouver early in the week.

ADVICES BY FUS ASSERALIA.

mericanism Will Be the Test for Fature Political Preferment.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press, HONOLULU, Jan. 6.-] By Steames Australia 5 San Francisco, Jan. 13.]-Since the sailing of the City of Peking at 1:30 p. m. yeserday but little of importance has trans-

two after the news of Minister Willis mands upon the provisional government had become known in Honolulu, says:

Will Resist Foreiga Interference,

"The city is wild with excitement. All the provisional troops have been ordered to be on the alert and sharpshooters are alpolicy will have to meet Americans resisting here in battle array, each man armed to the teeth. The cabinet will take all the time they want to answer the demands of Minister Willis. It is understood the an-swer will be a flat refusal.

The Associated press is enabled to say that at 4:30 tonight the people are a unit for resisting American or other foreign aggression, and such will be repelled with force of arms if necessary."

The Peking brought no passenger of spe cial prominence from Honolulu, but the Aus-tralia had delegations aboand representing both the provisional government and the ex-queen. Among them were E. C. McFarlan, A. P. Peterson and Sam Parker of the queen's advisors and Minister L. A. Thurs-ton and F. M. Hatch, the latter being vice president of the advisory council of the provisional government. None of the gentle-men had much to say. Mr. Thurston dedared that everything was quiet when he left the islands.

"You have received papers containing Prasident Dole's reply to the demand of Mr. Willis" said Mr. Thurston, "and since then then has been no happening worthy of being recorded.

A reporter said to him that a statement this morning that the health of the queen was bad and that she was threatened heart failure. "Do you know whether that

