



HAWAII, THE CROSS-ROADS OF THE PACIFIC.

Wilders: "but this I do know: The queen is strongly in favor of British rule, and if allowed to have no doubt, apply to Great Britain for protection."

Customs and History of the Sandwich Islands. THEIR TERRITORY AND COMMERCE.

Causes That Provoked the Recent Revolutions. FOREIGNERS AND NATIVES OPPOSED.

The Commission That is Coming to this City. ITS PERSONNEL DESCRIBED.

THE HAWAII DELEGATES. Story of the Revolution Told by the Commissioners Sent to Washington.

The commissioners sent by the provisional government of Hawaii to negotiate with the American government for the annexation of the islands left San Francisco yesterday afternoon and will reach Washington on Friday.

Probably the most stirring of the revolution was given by Mr. Thurston. He said: "It was known by those familiar with the inside history of Hawaii that the queen had been plotting for several years to acquire power ever since she came to the throne."

William C. Wilder is the head of the Wilder Steamship Company, which does transportation business among the islands. He has not held a political position until recently, when he became a member of the legislature.

Charles W. Carter is a son of the former Hawaiian minister to Washington, H. A. P. Carter. He is a lawyer, was born on the islands and seemingly is not over twenty-five years of age.

Commissioner Carter made the following statement to the United Press: "The object of our visit to Washington is to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian Islands. We want to join the Union not as a state, however, but under a territorial form of government."

"There are such a large number of Chinese and other foreigners in the islands, and unless universal suffrage was declared the whites, who represent almost the entire business interests of the country, would be largely interested in real estate in the islands, and one of the principle owners of the Calu railroad, which runs down to Peary harbor. He is an Englishman. He has lived in Hawaii about fifteen years."

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of Boston, would keep the American influence in the ascendancy. Dominis, however, died six months after Liliuokalani became queen, and from that time the native influence increased, and, until she consented to attempt the promulgation of a constitution disfranchising foreigners, including the Americans, who own about 90 per cent of the islands' productive industries.

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. Hawaii Had Already Determined to Ask for Closer Relations With the United States. Recent advices received from the islands relate that the prompt action of the provisional government in sending a commission to Washington was in common with the action determined by the queen's legislature. A committee's report to the assembly on January 5 said that "the question which appears to your committee to be of the most immediate and vital concern to Hawaii is the matter of commercial relations with the United States."

Of the present cabinet officials two are of American parentage. Three of the four were born on the island and one in Boston. They are associated by marriage and by years of active life with the best interests of the kingdom. They are American Hawaiians, men loyal to the interests of their native land, and their desires are solely for its best interests.

WAS THE LOTTERY IN IT? The Queen Refused to Veto the Act Characterizing It. Ex-Senator Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, who is thoroughly conversant with affairs in Hawaii and is personally acquainted with Queen Liliuokalani and other high officials there, said yesterday regarding the revolution that the news was unexpected. His mail advices of January 12 gave no indication of serious trouble.

The present cabinet had been considered the best for Hawaii's interests that had been called to perform those special duties for years. During the last session of the legislature many trying questions had been brought up, among them being an attempt to allow the sale of opium under license. The natives generally favored the queen.

Another perhaps more important matter was the question of chartering the lottery. As Mr. Gilman's report on the subject was called to the queen's attention, she was called to the bill. Very strong pressure was brought to bear on her to prevent what was considered to be a step toward the absorption of the country and even the very throne itself.

Mr. Gilman said: "This matter was broached to the legislature some time ago, and it was thought that the queen would veto the bill. It was not carried out. He had proclaimed a new regent, and a few energetic spirits like R. W. Wilcox wanted him out of the way and his situation on the throne. But it didn't amount to much."

The king liked to go calling on other kings and the fund of coming to the United States. He was born in 1825, and in 1851, and his body was taken to Honolulu on the flag ship Charleston, in great state. The queen's regent, succeeded him on the throne in February, 1874. A mob surrounded the palace and declared that they would not accept Kamehameha IV, who, in 1864, proclaimed a revised constitution.

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U. S. S. BOSTON, NOW AT HONOLULU. How the Islands Have Been Given into the Past. The Hawaiian Islands were united into one kingdom early in the present century under Kamehameha I. After this monarch ruled Kamehameha II, who died in England in 1823. Under Kamehameha III the integrity of the kingdom was recognized by the United States, England and France. Kamehameha III gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852. A nephew, Kamehameha IV, succeeded to the throne and after ruled the fourth king's brother Kamehameha V, who, in 1864, proclaimed a revised constitution.

With the death of the fifth Kamehameha in 1878 the royal line which had been in power since Capt. Cook discovered the islands in 1778, became extinct. Lunalilo was elected king. Kamehameha wanted to be king, but he received no support. He resigned and Kamehameha brought forth Kamehameha as a candidate for the office and he was elected. There was a lively contest for the throne, which was held in February, 1874. A mob surrounded the palace and declared that they would not accept Kamehameha IV, who, in 1864, proclaimed a revised constitution.

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EDUCATIONAL. IN WASHINGTON. 20 PER CENT REDUCTION ON FEES OF PUPILS. THE PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE. THE GREAT TRAIN ROUTE.

THE HAZELTINE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. FRENCH AND GERMAN LITERATURE & COMEDIES. THE BENEFIT OF TRINITY E. CHURCH.

WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. THE BENEFIT OF TRINITY E. CHURCH. WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

WINTER END STUDY OF EXPRESSION. THE BENEFIT OF TRINITY E. CHURCH. WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

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