

provisional government, but still they have all had their effect in unsettling business and in making conservative people very uneasy. The news from Washington of the expected tenor of Blount's report has made many annexationists favor a protectorate as the only available solution of the question. Then the financial outlook has been clouded by Claus Spreckels's demand for the immediate payment of \$95,000 in gold coin which he loaned last year to the ex-queen, and which, according to our dispatches today, he is as far from getting as ever. On top of this came reports, which only leaked out lately, that the provisional government has sent by the Gaelic instructions to Minister Thurston to call on Secretary Gresham and request an immediate reply as to his intentions toward Hawaii. When the correspondent wrote the air was also thick with rumors of a royalist coup d'état, which is planned for June 11th, next Monday, the national anniversary known as Kamehameha day.

The NEWS dispatches further show that annexation is practically given up, the suggestion being made with apparently semi-official sanction that Minister Blount favors a protectorate and that this is likely to be the result. At this distance and as at present advised it seems as though this would in all essential particulars amount to the same thing as taking complete possession with the exception that the United States would be subjected to all the risks and liabilities that the latter condition would entail without its corresponding benefits of a title or the color thereof; that is, under another name and with the diplomatic etiquette prevailing somewhat different in form but just as much strained, there would be no difference at all. The royalists would be out of it, the provisional "republic" established by force and without the people's consent would rule by and with the advice and assistance of the United States. However, if that is the course determined upon, it might as well take place at once so that the crisis may be reached and passed, tranquilly if possible, but still passed, and things become normal or at least steady again.

Among the many alarming rumors floating about Honolulu was one to the effect that the royalists were secretly arming, and that on the date above named (Monday next), Kamehameha's birthday, which is celebrated there as a national holiday, they will attempt a coup d'état and restore the queen to her throne. If this should be done, or rather attempted, there will surely be hot work there and we will not have to linger long over the heating either. It is hardly within the possibilities and not at all within the probabilities that a counter revolution by the queen's adherents, even though they may greatly outnumber all other parties, could effect any such object, and win or lose, blood would inevitably flow freely. England doesn't care just now about a brush with the United States and Japan would not be in the case long enough to make it interesting to the spectators, while Germany doesn't care particularly how it goes. Whatever may occur the news from Honolulu will continue to be interesting.

A ROYAL INDIAN.

A young East Indian dignitary who carries around without complaint of the weather the name and title of Hamed Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampur, India, is browsing around the coast regions of California on his way to the World's Fair. He arrived at San Francisco on the 7th attended by his tutor, two companions and four servants. He is only 17 years of age, and at the death of his father and mother, which occurred five years ago, the whole country was left to him. By "whole country" we do not mean India but Rampur, one of the north-western states of the empire and one of the most prosperous of the free provinces.

The *Chronicle* has the following regarding him:

Rather a pleasant looking young man is the nawab. He has the aquiline features of the Indian, but his complexion is not so swarthy as that of his cousins Abdul Majid Khan and Abdussamad Khan, who accompany him. He is undersized and of slight figure. Yesterday he swaggered about the corridors of the Palace, a red fez on his head, his hands, which are literally covered with precious stones, thrust in the pockets of his tweed trousers. The latter were turned up at the bottoms, leaving a pair of yellow shoes completely exposed. The nawab seems inclined to be sociable, but Captain Colvin's orders are that he shall not talk to reporters, and so his conversation was limited yesterday. But he gave plenty of evidence of his intelligence. His English is excellent and beside he can speak Arabic, Hindostanee and Persian.

The party will leave San Francisco for Yosemite valley on Monday next. After a brief stay there, they will proceed on their way to Chicago where they will swell the "world's aggregation of colossal wonders." Unless the plans are changed it will be useless for people hereabout to be on the lookout for Hamed, as his itinerary has the Northern Pacific route booked.

HOME WORK AND WORKMEN.

The NEWS is informed of the following actual incident which occurred in front of the county court house last Monday, the day of the school bond election: A couple of aged and unemployed laboring men struck up acquaintance and were soon in earnest conversation on the subject of the prevailing hard times, low wages and scarcity of work.

"What's the show to get anything to do in this town?" asked one.

"That all depends," said the other; "are you an old resident here, or a newcomer?"

"An entire stranger, I'm sorry to say," replied the first; "I only came into the Territory yesterday; 'beat my way' on the railroad from Colorado; and I haven't a place to go to or a friend in the whole country."

"You're all right, then," rejoined his companion; "being a stranger, you'll have no trouble. I'm an old resident, have been here many years, have a little home and a family, but no income; I can't get work as a laborer—and I have no trade; but as a newcomer, you can get work in one or the other of the city

departments, if they have to lay off an old hand to give it to you. That's the way they fulfill their election promises; that's the way they keep their forces up for the next election that comes along."

About the same time that this incident was brought to our attention, complaint reached the NEWS that workmen had been imported to work on the school buildings. The report seemed to be well authenticated; in fact, it was as much as admitted in some quarters, the justification being urged that the men imported will be made citizens of as soon as the law will permit. Such pleaders altogether ignored the fact that the necessities of the case make it mandatory that those we already have be taken care of and their inability to fill all requirements demonstrated before sending elsewhere for help.

But we did not then believe, nor do we now, that any intention of importing workmen exists in the minds of the school board or those who will have the expending of the money derived from the bonds. We were in favor of the bonds and said so, but certainly would not have been if the work resulting from their being given was not to go to Salt Lake or at least Utah workmen so long as they are capable of doing it. As to the other complaint, that strangers and hobos can get city employment in preference to, and to the exclusion of, local residents, we suspect that it is too well-founded. If true, it is lamentable. In the first place there is no more work on hand than can be done by the force already employed, and until new avenues of employment are opened we need no increase of laboring population. In the second place, we can furnish in the Territory all the labor, skilled and unskilled, that is needed here for all present or immediately prospective purposes. It goes without saying, therefore, that this paper will consent to no such act of double injustice as inducing others to come just now, would be, and it will now and always put forth its best efforts to emphasize and insist on the fulfillment of the wise and patriotic doctrine that to home workmen shall be given the home work.

THE LORD'S DAY.

From the earliest time of mankind one day of seven was consecrated as a day of rest, and the reason given for this is that "God rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made." That the observance of the Sabbath was continued from the beginning is inferred from the fact that time was divided into weeks by the early patriarchs and that the children of Israel recognized it as a sacred day previous to the giving of the law on Mount Sinai.

From the exodus, the seventh day of the week was further consecrated as commemorative of the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt. It became a national holiday, one of the characteristics of the Mosaic theocracy. The day was set apart for rest, moral improvement and holy enjoyment. To break the rules laid down for the observance of it was