

the Senate they appear much less sanguine. Whether the commission will ask for a re-enthronement of her ladyship they were loth to state but allowed that inference to be drawn from their remarks.

As announced in the dispatches the provisional government of Hawaii is a thing of the past, and in its stead the Republic of Hawaii holds unlimited sway. But the change, they declare, is more imaginary than real as the individual and collective power is shown in the latter system as was exhibited in the former. The desire for annexation to the United States is as great with the authorities of the Republic as it was with the provisional government officials.

The work of drafting the new constitution was completed on the 3rd inst., and promulgated on the day following. The occasion was one of great rejoicing and demonstration on the part of President Dole and his followers.

Mr. C. Leland Rooks, a friend of the News, in writing from that place of the event, forwards the official program of the day. It is a unique and neatly printed affair and bears the photograph of President Dole of the first page. The principal type is of the Stars and Stripes order and the American eagle is given prominent place. The literary part of the program consisted of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, orations thereon, and singing the Battle Cry of Freedom, America and other national songs. Following the literary, oratorical and musical renditions came boat races and field sports, which lasted throughout the day. On the morning of that day Sanford B. Dole, in the presence of his cabinet, surrounded by a vast concourse of people, delivered the proclamation of the new Republic in the following words:

I, Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge given me by the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government and by act dated July 3, 1894, proclaim the republic of Hawaii as the sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth, and I declare the constitution framed and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894 to be the constitution and supreme law of the republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this constitution I now assume the office and authority of president thereof. Long live the republic.

The Royalists caused no disturbance whatever. A few nights previous, however, they held a mass meeting and adopted a resolution protesting against the formation of the Republic on the grounds that the President of the United States had not yet answered the petition of the queen asking restoration to her throne. Transcripts of this resolution were forwarded to all representatives of other governments with requests not to recognize the Republic. All of the representatives except that of England paid no attention to the request.

Probably the most interesting gentleman in the party now on the way to the nation's capital is Mr. Parker and as fine a specimen of physical manhood as any country can boast

of. He has been in Salt Lake several times before and notes, he says, remarkable changes in the city's growth. He was very pleasant and agreeable and talked freely on all subjects except the one bearing on the party's mission to Washington. They left for the east over the Rio Grande Western last night shortly before 11 o'clock, and expect to reach Washington Sunday night.

TWO REPUBLICS' BIRTHDAYS.

HONOLULU, Oahu,
Hawaiian Islands.
July 5, 1894.

Dear Sir:—If you will permit us space in your estimable paper, we, two of Israel's Elders, thinking perhaps that your readers would like to hear the news, which has been of so exciting character, caused by the declaring of a separate and independent government, called "The Republic of Hawaii," take the liberty of describing some of the principal events which transpired here yesterday, being witnesses to the same.

The direct causes leading up to this have been, as your readers have seen in the papers, the dethroning of Liliuokalani, ex-queen, and the establishing of the provisional government, which transpired January 17th, 1893, which form of government, if we have a correct understanding of the meaning of the term, is one that is formed temporarily with the view of establishing at some future period a better government than the one which existed prior to that time. Whether or not this present power is or will be more beneficial than the power which has just been abolished is a matter of conjecture which time alone can prove. Seemingly the majority of the population are satisfied, although a great number express themselves in not too flattering terms toward the republic and its president, who has indulged in too much underhandedness, the president assuming the authority of chief magistrate himself, instead of being declared such by the voice of the people, as in all previous instances when republics have been found for the people, with the people and by the people, which has not been in this instance.

A peculiarity is that although they form a new and independent government they desire annexation to the United States, as was demonstrated at a mass meeting held by the P. G.'s, as they are known. A speaker by the name of P. C. Jones, at the close of his remarks said "We will sing to the tune of the chorus of Daisy Bell."

Sammy, Sammy, give us your promise, do,
We're half crazy to be annexed to you;
It will be a stylish marriage,
We can afford a carriage
And, We'll look sweet,
In letters so neat,
The reverse of U. S. A. (A. S. U.)

At the meeting above referred to, a resolution was read and adopted, adopting the constitution framed by the P. G.'s, and which was ratified yesterday, and is now the supreme law of this country.

July 4th, 1894, was a day the like of which has never been seen in Hawaii, and will be recorded in the annals of history as her greatest day. Business houses and residences alike were cov-

ered with bunting, flags, decorations such as pictures of George Washington and S. B. Dole, together with the dates July 4, 1776, and July 4, 1894, over each one respectively; the people were out in their best to participate in the celebration, and everything assumed a look of splendor and beauty seldom witnessed. A more glorious sun could not have risen over the republic of Hawaii than that of yesterday. At eight o'clock, from the front steps of the executive building, the former queen's palace, the new Hawaiian ship of State was launched on its voyage. At that hour there was a large crowd present in front and on the steps and balconies of the executive building. When President Dole stepped through the crowd gathered around the doors and went down the steps to the middle platform, he was greeted with cheers and applause. He stood for a moment and then began to read the proclamation which changed the government of the islands from a temporary to a permanent one. When he had finished he was given three rousing cheers; then J. W. Kalua, a native, read the proclamation in Hawaiian. Chief Justice Judd in his official robes then administered the oath of office to the President, which is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and to the best of my ability execute the office of President of the Republic of Hawaii; and will observe and support the Constitution and laws of the Republic; so help me God."

As the President finished speaking the Hawaiian band started to play the "Hawaiian Pono," the national tune, the guns of the battery boomed forth and six Hawaiian flags were unfurled on the executive building.

After these impressive ceremonies the crowd dispersed, some going to the boat races, while the majority went to Little Britain, a park about 1½ miles from the center of the city, where had been erected for the occasion a mammoth pavilion, where literary exercises were held, commemorating the 118th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, besides the one great event, of the day, the forming of the republic, by enthusiastic ceremonies. The pavilion had been gaily decorated with American flags, cocoanut and banana leaves, shields of 1776 and 1894 bearing the Stars and Stripes, and upon an elevated platform sat the speakers of the day, including President S. B. Dole, Minister of the Interior J. A. King, Minister of Finance S. M. Damon, Minister of Foreign Affairs F. M. Hatch, Hon. A. S. Willis, M. P., and E. E., U. S. A.; Captain H. C. Cochran, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, and many of the staff officers and prominent men of this city. At one end of the pavilion a large booth stood, where ice water, lemonade, orangeade and soda water were dispensed free to any one.

Minister Willis was introduced as president of the day, and after a short speech of welcome to sympathizers of republican institutions, he introduced Prof. W. W. Lovejoy, of California, as chaplain, who offered the opening prayer. The national song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," was sung by the entire congregation, accompanied by the Hawaiian band; after