A. Yes; they want to go to California—to America.
Q. Then is it the land only?
A. No; it is the desire to go to America; it is their El Dorado.
Q. The Japanese population is probably your future reliance for labor?
A. Yes; but I think the Chinese make the best laborers.
Q. But the authorities who have been controlling the Islands have taken the view that it was best not to allow the Chinamen to come in in large numbers?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the action of the Government has been toward restricting that, and looking to Japan for laborers?
A. Yes; that has been the policy of the country for a long time.
Q. Are these Japanese beginning to get the desire for suffrage?
A. I only hear it through the newspapers.
Q. What do you hear?
A. I hear that they will in time demand suffrage.
Q. What do you think of them as voters?
A. I think they would vote as the consul wanted them to vote.
They are an inferior class, brought up with the idea that they must obey their superiors.
Q. They belong to the lowest class of the Japanese population?
A. Yes; they have very great deference for their superiors.
Q. Are they learning to read and write the English language to any extent?
A. Those who remain in the field do not have the opportunity. Their children go to school and learn English.
Q. Your native population—do they understand generally how to read and write the native tongue?
A. Lately they are losing the ability to speak Hawaiian well, by reason of their minds being directed in school to English.
Q. What books have they in the Hawaiian language?
A. Very few books outside of school books and religious books, and a few trashy novels.
Q. They have the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress?
A. Yes.
Q. You indicated a desire to make a statement in reference to certain occurrences in the legislature of 1892.
A. The body of Kalakaua arrived here on the 29th of January, 1891. At 2 o'clock that day Liliuokalani took the oath to support the constitution of 1887, which I administered. Kalakaua's cabinet consisted then of Cummins, C. N. Spencer, Godfrey Brown, and A. P. Peterson. There was a great deal of discussion and wire pulling as to whether that cabinet should have the right to continue. Finally the opinion of the court was asked and it was held that she had liberty to ask for their resignation. They resigned and she appointed Parker, minister of foreign affairs; Widemann, finance; Spencer, interior, and Whiting, attorney-general.

At the general election which took place in 1892 all the representatives of the island of Oahu were elected from the Liberal party, of which Robert W. Wilcox was the leader (with one exception, W. R. Wilder), who was elected for one of the districts of Honolulu. The Legislature was opened on the 20th of May. On the 6th of June a vote was taken to expunge MacFarlane's resolution, which was directed against Minister Stevens, which was carried by 33 to 13. On the 30th of August the Parker ministry was voted out by 31 to 10. There