

A. Well, very seldom.

Q. Do they (the Chinese) intermarry with your people some?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that generally agreeable to the native population?

A. No, sir; it is against the wishes of the native population.

Q. Is there much of it done?

A. Well, yes; they manage to get some of the young girls by bribing the parents with money.

Q. To pay for the girls?

A. They do not exactly pay right out, but by giving presents to the parents and girls.

I have carefully read the foregoing and pronounce it an accurate report of my interview with Mr. Blount.

GEO. MUNDON.

HONOLULU, *April 19, 1893.*

No. 39.

Interview with Samuel Parker, Honolulu, Thursday afternoon, April 6, 1893.

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Parker, you are a Royalist, I suppose?

Mr. PARKER. I am.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will you be kind enough to give me your views of the causes which led up to the establishment of the present Government?

Mr. PARKER. My honest opinion is this: I think it never would have taken place if the Reform ministry had not been put out. When the Wilcox ministry went in the Reform party controlled the Government. I mean by this what they called the Reform ministers. The cabinet council consisted of four ministers and the sovereign—the Queen. That is my reason for saying when that ministry went in that that meant the Government.

Mr. BLOUNT. In other words the action of the Queen was controlled by the ministry?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; by the ministry.

Mr. BLOUNT. Now, why did the removal of the Reform ministry lead to the deposition of the Queen as you understand it?

Mr. PARKER. The four ministers that came in were not Reform ministers, but were what might be called a fair ministry, being comprised of two Hawaiians and two Americans. There was the opium bill and the lottery bill—both helped the downfall. They were passed through the house during the Wilcox ministry, which was called the Reform administration. This opium bill and lottery bill had passed the Legislature. When we went in we advised the Queen to sign the opium bill and the lottery bill. The Queen signed it, and it was countersigned by the minister of the interior, and became a law.

Mr. BLOUNT. What were the reasons for passing the lottery bill?

Mr. PARKER. The same reasons that there were for passing the opium bill. There was a money franchise of \$500,000 to be paid the Government every year. Out of that \$500,000 certain amounts were to be given to different public institutions. It was to be divided up into parts—to the leper hospital so much; I do not remember the sum. A proportion was for a telegraphic cable between the United