EAT
ADER
J. RATTRAY & Co. MONTREAL.
IPEG, AGENT.

PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.
Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE MATTER OF THE "TRAMWAY COMPANY INCORPORATION ACT."

otice is hereby given that we, the under ed, desire to form a company under the e of "The Taku and Atlin Lake Tram Company, Limited," for the purpose of ding, equipping and operating a single double track tramway, beginning at a at on Taku Arm, in the district of Cas , in the province of Brit'sh Columbia, ere the waters of the Atlintoo river s those of the said Taku Arm; thence g the valley of the said Atlintoo river, the northern side of the said river, to most convenient point where the said ntoo river joins Atlin Lake, in the said rict of Cassiar; and also for the purpose building, constructing, equipping and rating a telephone or telegraph line o s in connection with the said tramway, with power to build, construct, equip operate branch lines.
ated at the city of Victoria this 26th of August, A.D. 1898.
FREDERICK G. WHITE,
LYMAN P. DUFF.
FRANK A. BENNET.

NOTICE.

otice is hereby given that two months er date I intend to apply to the Chief missioner of Lands and Works for pur se one hundred and sixty acres, more or y of land situate in the Distr'ct of Cas province of British Columbia, describ as follows: Commencing at a post mark A. E. Ironmonger Sola, on the north bank the mouth of Atlinto river; thence forty chains north; thence forty (40) chains ; thence south to the river; thence fol ing the bank of the river to place of mencement; containing one hundred sixty acres, more or less.
ated at Lake Bennett, this 2nd day of gust, 1898.
A. E. IRONMONGER SOLA.

NOTICE

hereby given that 60 days after date I end to make application to the Honorable Chief Commiss'oner of Lands and rks for permission to purchase 160 es of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unre ved crown lands, situate in Cassiar dis t, described as follows: Commencing J. F. Fell's northwest stake; thence 40 ains west; thence 40 chains south to J hy's corner post; thence east 40 chains T. Tugwell's northwest post; thence th 40 chains to place of commencement.
ated this 29th day of July, 1898.
THORNTON FELL.

NOTICE.

otice is hereby given that two months er date I intend to apply to the Chief missioner of Lands and Works to pur se one hundred and sixty acres, more or s, of land situate in the District of Cas , province of Brit'sh Columbia, describ as follows: Commencing at a post mark Norman W. F. Rant, on the east shore Atlin Lake; thence twenty (20) chains t; thence eighty (80) chains south; nce twenty (20) chains west to shore of In Lake; thence eighty (80) chains north the shore of sa'd Lake Atlin to place commencement, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less.
ated at Lake Bennett, this 5th day of gust, 1898.
NORMAN W. F. RANT.

NOTICE.

otice 's hereby given that sixty days er date I intend to apply to the Chief missioner of Lands and Works for per sion to purchase the following described ce of land: Commencing at a post rked S. W. Dav's, west of Discovery m on Pine Creek, Atlin Lake, Cassiar; nce east 40 chains; thence north 40 ins; thence west 40 chains; thence south chains; containing 160 acres, more or s.
S. W. DAVIS.
ake Bennett, Aug. 12th, 1898.

NOTICE.

otice is hereby given that I intend to ply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner Lands and Works for a special license cut and remove timber and trees from a tract of land situate in Cassiar Dis t, more particularly described as fol s: Commencement post on the north st corner at the end of a little bay nate on the east shore of Taku Arm of gish Lake; thence runs east (½) one half a mile; runs south (1½) one and a half runs west (½) one half of a mile; n follows the shore of the east side of ku Arm north (1½) one mile and a half the commencement post.
C. RACINE.

NOTICE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply the Chief Commissioner of Lands and orks for a special license to cut and move timber and tress off a tract of land, uate in Renfrew district, Vancouver Is nd, more particularly described as fol ws:
Commencing at a post about 50 chains ove the Corbett mineral claim, on the ordon river; thence 50 chains south; thence chains west; thence 50 chains north; ence 50 chains west; thence 50 chains rth; thence 50 chains east to the river; ence down the river to the place of com encement, comprising one thousand acres, ore or less.
WILLIAM PARNELL EMERY.
Port Renfrew.
23rd August, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after te I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permis n to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar trict, described as follows:
Commencing at L. Goodacre's northeast st; thence west 40 chains; thence south chains to T. Tugwell's northwest post; ence east 40 chains; thence north 40 ains to place of commencement.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1898.
JAS. F. FELL.

OR SALE—Lake View farm, on Salt Spring Island; 250 acres; all fenced, suit ble for orchard and dairy purposes; will e sold reasonably cheap, as owner wishes o change climate on account of health. Apply to T. W. Mouat, Salt Spring Island, r to the office of this paper.

$1.50 PER ANNUM $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1898. NO. 55.

BRITAIN JUBILANT

The Khartoum Victory, Anglo-German Alliance and Gains in Far East Give Satisfaction.

That Interview With Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Received With Incredulity in London.

Tropical Weather in the Metropoli of Britain and France Causes Great Suffering.

London, Sept. 10.—The event of the week, the capture of Omdurman, and incidentally, Khartoum, by the Anglo-Egyptian army under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, has produced a feeling of exultation throughout Great Britain, which is in marked contrast with the gloomy forebodings of the past few months, during which everyone has been finding fault with the government, and it was generally believed that the country's rivals were overmatching her at every point. The completeness of the victory has had a most exhilarating effect and has doubly impressed the continental nations, while the cordial praise cabled from the American press has been much appreciated here.

The understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany allows the former's plans in South Africa to be carried out without any fear of a German-Boer alliance, and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office, following the Czar's peace proposals, is taken as an evidence of the complete triumph of British diplomacy in the Far East.

Vanity Fair, an ardent supporter of the government, in a gleeful review of the situation, says: "Looking Eastward we see pauperized Russia ready to climb down at our desire.

"And last of all," continues Vanity Fair, which throughout has been most ingenious and persistent in its abuse of America, "if we look to America, we are confronted with the sight of a friendly nation ready to back us up whenever our desire are mutual. We will say now that the horizon is not clear? Old England, insetad of having taken a lower place, sits on a still higher pinnacle."

Hard on the Soldiers.

While the transport and commissariat detachments of the British army, exemplified by the admiral conduct of the Soudan campaign, appear to be beyond reproach in active service, there is no lack of allegations that there was a serious breakdown during the recent army manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. In the first place, owing to the resources of the war office being inadequate to the demands, the contract for catering was given to Sir Thomas Lipton, and if reports be true, soldiers suffered considerable privation. Indeed, it would seem some of them suffered so much that they committed offences, and the military prisons in the neighborhod are so overcrowded that the officials declared they would not receive any further prisoners.

Besides this, the sufferers from sickness and accidents complain of great neglect. They say they were without food and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them.

On to Khartoum.

The tourist agents are already planning trips to Khartoum, which this week has demonstrated to be less than nine days from London. Last Saturday General Kitchener dispatched Col. Pope from Omdurman, the former Dervish stronghold on the Nile, near Khartoum, to Cairo, and he accomplished the journey in 81 1-2 hours.

Chamberlain's Interview.

A long cabled interview with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, who is now in the United States on a visit to his wife's parents, has been received with incredulity by the English press. The Daily Chronicle asks "that he should have talked a railroad through the Transvaal, from Khartoum to the Cape, or have disclosed an Anglo-German understanding, or performed other feats of that description are beyond believing. If these stories are true, then, indeed, Lord Salisbury's "blasers" quenched with light Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion."

The Heat in London.

Tropical weather continues here and on the continent. The thermometer in London on Thursday last registered 90 degrees, which is a record for this summer, while the returns during the past 30 years do not show any previous record above 87 for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere of London has been aggravated by mists, which were so thick that the Thames steamboats had to stop running. There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke and apoplexy, and the iron works of Birmingham and the Black Country are closing on account of the heat. The fires occur among the trees and grass on the commons, amid the conditions prevailing in the East End of London are specially pitiable. There has been the usual water famine, and for three weeks over a million people, to say nothing of the animals, have been suffering from a shortage. The situation is daily growing worse, fevers are breaking out, and as the indications of rain are scarce the supply of water, which has already been curtailed to three hours daily, promises to be further shortened. The heat has also been very great in Paris, where an ice famine prevails, and the French soldiers have been suffering so much that the army manoeuvres had to be abandoned. Parisian meteorological authorities hold that a sun spot is responsible for the extreme heat. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, reports an enormous spot, six times the size of the earth, making with other spots a visible group over 200,000 kilometres long, can be seen, and holds that a violent abnormal agitation is occurring in the solar system.

No Peerage Yet.

It now appears that Mr. George N. Curzon, former parliamentary secretary of the foreign office and the newly appointed viceroy of India, will not be raised to the peerage before he goes to India, but his father, Baron Searsdale, will get the courtesy title of viscount.

No Gum for Britain.

The health authorities have issued a warning against the use of American chewing gum, which is becoming a rage among the children of the East End. The authorities consider it more dangerous than ice cream, which the Italians sell on the streets, and against which there has been a vigorous crusade.

Those Yukon Charges.

To-Day, which is now edited by Harry Paine, instead of Jerome K. Jerome, devotes pages this week to an exposure of an alleged "Klondike fiasco," and especially the reported corruption of the officials. The paper publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman who says: "The police, the land office, the gold commissioner's office and the Northwest Mounted Police are all corrupt. I would rather see the whole country handed over to the Yankees than see such a shameful state of affairs under our flag."

Britain's Four Hundred.

British society has scattered all over the country and the continent. The Prince of Wales landed on Thursday from the royal yacht, and will spend a fortnight at Osborne.

The Queen, who is in excellent health, witnessed the Braemar gathering at Balmoral on Thursday. Unusual interest was taken in the celebration, as it was the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion upon which the Queen first patronized the games.

The Dramatic Season.

With the reopening of the Haymarket theatre with "The Little Minister," last Saturday, and the first performance of the Kendalls' season at the St. James's next Thursday, the London autumn season has fairly begun, but the heat is naturally affecting the attendance at the places of amusement.

UNHAPPY SOLDIERS

United States Troops Decimated by Typhoid Fever in Porto Rico.

A Large Per Centage of Sickness Which Rainy Weather Will Much Increase.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 9.—Illness among the United States troops here is increasing. There are now more than 35 per cent. unfit for duty. Within a radius of a few miles from Ponce there are 1,000 soldiers in the hospitals. In some commands there are 30 per cent. of the men down with fever, principally typhoid. The City of Chester has arrived with medical supplies and 46 nurses. The surgeons here are handling the patients as well as possible. Considering the conditions, the percentage of deaths is small. The convalescent, however, have climate to contend with, and after the fever has left them the patients fail to recover strength. They should be sent north at once. The need for transports as convalescent home and hospital ships is imperative. If there was wet weather the condition would become much worse. Before his departure General Wilson announced his approval of the findings of the military commission, and the trial of the Carto "firebugs," Joseph Burgos and Ramon Vega, each of whom was sentenced to 15 years' hard labor, and Leo Ardo Colon, Juan Martinez Floriniers, to two years each with hard labor. The prisoners have been placed in prison at Ponce.

RIVAL INSURGENT LEADERS.

Aguinaldo's Self-Proclaimed Dictatorship Leads to Serious Conditions.

Manila, Sept. 9.—The attitude of the Philippine insurgent leaders is daily becoming more dangerous. So open is their opposition to the American authorities that the situation is strained and reconciliation may be difficult. What makes the situation more troublesome is the undisguised rivalry between the followers of General Aguinaldo, the self-proclaimed dictator, and Gen. Pio Pilan, who covets the honor which Aguinaldo acquired.

Gen. Pio Pilan is in command of the insurgent troops stationed south of Manila, and uses them in the way which will be most annoying to Aguinaldo and at the same time makes every effort to show his utter disregard of the American officials. His forces continue to patrol the city, encouraging lawlessness in every direction. They are constantly annoying American troops engaged in the difficult task of preserving order.

Aguinaldo's course is no less annoying. He no longer attempts to conceal his hostility to the officials who represent the United States, and yesterday issued an order prohibiting soldiers from entering the American lines. This course he probably deemed necessary in order to prevent them from becoming so well disposed towards Americans as to destroy his power by repudiating his leadership.

COPPER RIVER FIZZLE.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Bark Electra has arrived here, 21 days from Prince William's Sound, Alaska, with salmon for the Alaska Packers' Association. The Electra brought down a number of prospectors from the Copper river, who are delighted to return to the city. They report the Copper river district is a complete failure, and there is no gold in that country. Hundreds of miners are anxious to return, but have not the means to pay their way.

A BIG MINING DEAL.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 9.—Two million dollars for the purchase of the Centre Star mine, Rossland, B.C., have been deposited with Cashier T. M. Hodgins of the State Savings Bank here. The purchasers are an English syndicate of which Sir Charles Ross, now in New York, is the head stockholder, who sell out principally to Butte people.

MURDER MOST FOUL

Austria's Empress Struck Down by the Hand of an Assassin.

The Miscreant Perpetrates His Crime With a Stiletto and Is Arrested.

Geneva the Scene of the Tragedy Which Will Plunge Austria Into Deepest Grief.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept 10.—At the Hotel Beaurivage here this afternoon Her Majesty the Empress of Austria was assassinated by an anarchist.

Her Majesty has been staying here for some weeks enjoying a much needed rest and recuperation. With her suite the Empress has made the Hotel Beaurivage her home. Nothing being farther from the thoughts of those concerned than the possibility of an assassin making an attempt upon her life, no measures for her protection had been devised, it being her custom to go about freely and even unattended.

This afternoon when Her Majesty returned from a stroll through the hotel grounds she was assailed by a man at the entrance to the hotel, and before the bystanders could realize what was happening the miscreant had stabbed Her Majesty with a stiletto.

The alarm was at once raised and the assassin arrested by those who hastened to the spot.

The wound was fatal immediately. The murderer is named Lucohoni. He was born in Paris of Italian parentage.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Empress Austria has been stopping at the Hotel Beau Rivago for several days. She was at first thought to be wounded, but not seriously, but died in a few minutes.

London, Sept. 10.—Grave fears are already expressed here regarding the effect the assassination of the Empress will have upon the Emperor of Austria, whose health has never recovered from the blow of Crown Prince Rudolph's tragic death, and it is known that his majesty has lately been very feeble.

Geneva, Sept. 10.—It appears her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer, a distance of about 100 yards, when the Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The Empress fell, but got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but seeing the Empress had not recovered consciousness the captain returned and the Empress was carried to the hotel, where she expired.

CONSTANTINE HONORED.

Yukon Miners Present Valuable Testimonial to the Captain.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—A unique product of the goldsmith's art has just been completed in this city on the order of the Alaska Commercial Company, which acted for several hundred miners on the Yukon. It consists of a heavy stand for a cut glass fruit bowl, made out of more than 500 Klondike nuggets soldered together, just as they were dug from the rich gravel bars of Alaska. The novelty of design as well as the great value of the piece has attracted much attention.

When Captain Constantine, of the police of the Northwest Territory was about to take his leave of the Yukon territory a few weeks ago, a movement was started among the miners to present him with a parting testimonial, and several nuggets of no small worth were dropped into a buckskin bag as a starter. The bag was passed around from hand to hand until the pile of nuggets and gold dust was worth $2,000.

The contribution of the grateful Yukoners was sent to this city through the trading company's agents to be manufactured into some suitable form in which Captain Constantine on his return to British Columbia would have a material expression of the appreciation in which his former associates in the north held his services in the community.

On the face of the bowl is a shield bearing an inscription telling of the purpose of the handsome gift and engraved with the officer's monogram. After being exhibited for a few days in the windows of the W. K. Vanderslice Company, the manufacturers, it will be sent to Captain Constantine in British Columbia.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

Continental Nations Disclaim Responsibility—Britain Urged to Action.

London, Sept. 9.—The Times and other morning papers call upon the government for energetic action in Crete, more especially if the stories of the complicity of Turkish troops be confirmed. German and Austrian papers declare that their governments will have nothing to do with Crete. The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany may congratulate herself on having withdrawn her fleet from Crete, thereby leaving the responsibility to others."

ANOTHER ATROCITY.

The Turks in Crete Suspected of a Double Massacre.

London, Sept. 10.—The daughter of the massacred English vice-consul, with her baby, has disappeared. It is supposed both have been massacred.

BAYARD'S CONDITION.

Didham, Mass., Sept. 9.—Hon. Thos. F. Bayard is very weak this morning. There is no perceptible change from his condition of last night, which was not nearly so favorable as twenty-four hours ago.

PASSENGER RATE WAR.

Canadian Pacific Will Return to Standard Rates on the 25th.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Times, on the result of the Canadian Pacific railway's acquiescence in the decision of the inter-state commerce commission, says that railroad is not entitled to differentials in its relations with American lines. There is expected to be a speedy cessation of the passenger rate cutting between New York and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific people propose to restore the rates to the standard basis on September 25th.

General passenger agents of the American trunk lines expect to see through rates from New York, Chicago and St. Paul restored to the regular figures at the same time.

The only excuse some weaker American trunk lines had for cutting the westbound passenger rates during the last few months has been to "get even with the Canadian Pacific."

SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

Conservative Leader Aims at Power and Refuses Assistance.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—The following statement is made by an important Spanish official:

"Senor Silvela, the leader of the Conservative party, refuses the government the support of his party, although he is fully aware of the difficulties of the situation. The refusal is doubtless prompted by his desire to gain power. Spanish officials say they will do all in their power to realize his desire with short delay. The country will then see how soon a man who is now posing as a Liberal can be transformed into a despotic dictator. Gen. Polavieja handed a copy of his manifesto to the newspaper men, but the censor forbids its publication. He also forbids its transmission by telegraph. It is probable that the general intends to read it to-day in the cortes. It is certain that the government will prevent him doing so, and will insist upon a secret session.

U. S. NEW TERRITORY

The Annexation Commission's Recommendation to the Washington Government.

Friction Arises Regarding Military Condition:—Problems of Local Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic has arrived from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu, bringing the following advices to the Associated Press from the latter city under date September 3:

It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the annexation commission has decided to recommend to congress. Thus will be preserved the distinctive origin of this part of the United States. The history and tradition of the islands will go on in unbroken union with the name.

The form of government will be modelled on the existing territorial government. There will be no further departures from this form than local conditions and national considerations make necessary. It is possible that in working out the details the form of government will not approximate so closely to that of state government as the ordinary form of government does. But the ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred. Still there will be no district of Columbia or Alaska form of government proposed.

Local self-government will be given through the extension of the municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts having control under restrictions of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district embracing the whole of the island of Oahu.

The question of a territorial legislature has not been fully settled. There will probably be one, but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the national government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves Americans, looking to the national government as the source of national power. In internal affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the high attribute of American citizenship, local self-government.

The form of government the commission will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national independence and create associations and the feeling of union with the United States. It is pretty clear from what has been said by members of the commission from time to time that in framing a form of government for these islands they have also been charged by the administration at Washington with forming a model which can be adapted to Porto Rico and other new possession the war has brought the United States. The commission is trying to so shape its work as to be able to conclude its labors by September 20.

Honolulu advices by the Coptic state that there is a clash between Col. Barber and the Hawaiian government over military quarters. The Hawaiian government, as is known, at the end of August withdrew its garrison of troops from the Executive building and grounds, and it was deemed that, with the presence of United States troops at Honolulu there was no more need of troops to guard the public buildings. The paid military of Hawaii simply went out of existence. In the meantime the Hawaiian government had notified the United States representatives here that after August 31st it would not be responsible for the official military courtesies of this port, as it is now an American port. The United States military authorities then signified their intention of occupying the late Hawaiian military headquarters, including the barracks and officers' quarters. To this the Hawaiian government objected, claiming the buildings are purely civil.

Lord Russell of Killowen was once sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," replied Russell.

NEWS FROM HAWAII

R. M. S. Miowera Arrives From the South With a Budget of the News of Honolulu.

Hawaiian Commissioners Assure the People That Annexation Is a Permanent Measure.

The Ex-Queen and the Commissioners —Troops Being Held at the Hawaiian Capital.

Steamer Miowera, which arrived last evening, brought an interesting news budget from the new domain of Uncle Sam, the "Territory of Hawaii." The congressional commission is still touring the islands. With the exception of President Bole, they left for the other islands on the 22nd, and returned to town on the 28th, after visiting the principal towns of Maui and Hawaii. In speaking of the trip, Senator Morgan said: "I think we accomplished a good deal of good on the tour. The commissioners were glad to see and meet with the representative people on both islands, and we were delighted with what we saw of the country. I know that the trip has given us new ideas, and I am satisfied we left some behind us. I think we very effectively disposed of the [illegible] idea among the natives that annexation was only a war measure. We [illegible] fied that the Hawaiians now thoroughly understand our position and that when we speak we do so by authority. The day after the commissioners started for Maui the ex-Queen left for Hilo. It was given out that she left for Hawaii to inspect her property on that island. She arrived at Hilo on the same day as that on which the commission landed.

On the following day the commissioners left for the volcano. The ex-Queen went along also, but in a separate conveyance. Just why she journeyed to the volcano is not known. It was surmised that she wanted to see the members of the commission, and picked out the volcano house as the best meeting place. Her plans did not carry. It is true that she met members of the party while having her lunch at Mountain View. She was introduced, but during the conversation that followed no political talk was indulged in. She again met members of the commission at the Volcano house, with the same result. The ex-Queen was more than gracious. After the party arrived she sent a note to Colonel Hayes, the executive party of the commission, offering the services of Dr. English in case any member of the party was indisposed.

Liliuokalani returned to Honolulu with the commissioners and was extremely affable during the trip from Hilo to Honolulu. If her manner has been arbitrary in the past it was not so on the steamer. If her trip was made to gain sympathy or make new friends, it may be said that she was successful in either case. One incident is well worth recording. On the voyage from Lahina, one of Liliuokalani's attendants presented each member of the congressional party with a royal lei; then each lady on board was presented with a floral offering of some kind. This thoughtful act was appreciated by the recipients, and immediately after Senator Cullom, Minister Sewall and others personally thanked the woman who was once the ruler of these fair islands for the pretty gifts. Of the entire trip it may be said to be a memorable one which will be long remembered by the people of the outer islands. The commissioners did much to enlighten Hawaiians as to their position, silencing the agitators who argued that annexation was not a permanent measure.

To Hold Everything.

General Merriam stated on August 30th, the day before the Miowera left, that his orders from Washington were to hold everything at Honolulu until he had heard from the government again. These instructions applied to the Tacoma and her cargo of bye stock as well as to the Arizona and her troops. Whether the Tacoma will go to Manila or return to San Francisco no man this side of the coast knows. It is not believed here, however, that she will ever reach the Philippines, inasmuch as the terms of peace end the necessity for cavalry animals there.

Gen. Merriam is an advocate for a cable for Honolulu. Unless all indications fail he will urge upon the government at Washington the immediate necessity for connecting the islands with the mainland. It will be urged as a military necessity of great moment, especially in view of the movement of all expeditionary forces to Honolulu. There seems a possibility that the cable will follow the troops quickly as a military precaution, even if the line is sold after the Philippine question is fully disposed of.

A Big Planting Scheme.

The particulars of one of the largest plantation schemes projected in these islands have been made public. The proposition embraces the formation of a company under the name of the Waialua Agricultural Company, with a paid-up capital in landed properties, mill, water rights, etc., of a million and a half dollars and two millions more as a working capital, the latter to be issued in $100 shares, most of which are already subscribed.

The Nahiku Company is another project before the public as an investment for superfluous capital. Senator Hocking is the promoter of the company, but it is understood some heavy capitalists of Maui are behind him. The company is to be incorporated under the laws of Hawaii, and to commence operations this year. The capital stock will be $500,000, divided in shares of $100 each, 10 per cent. of which is to be paid before incorporation.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange has ben organized. With some very slight exceptions the constitution and by-laws of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange were adopted, subject to the changes which may be found necessary to meet local conditions.

The Commission Meets.

The congresional committee met on the morning of August 31st, the day the Miowera sailed, to hear anyone who had anything to bring before them. Hon F. M. Hatch then appeared before them in the interests of the Chinese of the islands. He said: "Gentlemen of the Commission: I appear before you in behalf of the Chinese of Hawaii, whose interests call for very careful consideration at your hands. I desire to impress upon you that a very plain distinction exists between the Chinese here, those in the United States, and those in China, and to ask that in such recommendations as you may see fit to make to congress such disposition should be made as to those residing here as will protect them in their pursuits and business interests, with especial reference to their vested rights under the Hawaiian government. At the outset I wish to point out that they do not ask that the policy of the United States, with regard to Chinese immigration be changed, and that the doors be thrown open indiscriminately. These men are always ready, and all they ask is that such recommendation be made that there will be no discrimination against their right to do business and hold property. There is a strong desire among the Chinese that those born here or naturalized here should have the full rights of American citizenship, and a particularly strong feeling that citizenship in the full meaning should be granted to all the Chinese holding Hawaiian citizenship. They are the same category as other foreigners made citizens of Hawaii."

An erroneous impression has been created as to what the Chinese of Hawaii really ask of the annexation commission by the publication of what is called the memorandum in connection with the memorial presented to them. The "memorandum" was prepared at the Chinese legation in Washington, and represents the views entertained there on the subject of Chinese exclusion generally. The Chinese here do not base their requests on any arguments contained in it, and in their argument before the commission will not insist on any view except those presented in the memorial.

Want To Go Home.

A movement is on foot to have the First New York Regiment, now holding down the Honolulu garrison, mustered out of service. Probably no volunteer regiment has a larger number of business men in its ranks than the New Yorks, and these men, who hold important positions at home or who have private interests to look after, are not satisfied to spend their time in Honolulu doing ordinary garrison duty at $15 a month.

A DREYFUS COMPLICATION.

Rome, Sept. 9.—El Tribuno declares that Count Von Munster, the German ambassador to France, in the name of Emperor William, has just repeated to M. Del Casse, the French foreign minister, that the alleged letters between the Emperor and Count Von Munster and the Emperor and Captain Dreyfus, are spurious, and that, if the French government utilize such false documents in an eventual trial, he (Von Munster), has received orders to demand his passports.

FIRE AT ALBERNI.

Alberni, Sept. 9, 2 p.m.—(Special)—By an explosion of gasoline the West Coast assay office here was entirely destroyed. The contents of the building were saved by dint of hard work, and at the risk of personal injury to those who endeavored to extinguish the flames. The loss will amount to about $500.

SEALERS' CHECKS.

Indemnity Paid by United States Government Being Distributed.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—(Special)—Sir Louis Davies is sending out checks to-day to pay the claims of the British Columbia sealers.

Another meeting of the cabinet will be held this afternoon to discuss a number of routine matters. Mr. Blair was not present, having left for Montreal this morning. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson join him there this evening, and thence proceed east. They will be in St. John tomorrow.

Recent frequent groundings in the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec are causing great concern to ship owners. Mr. Tarte, therefore, has ordered another inquiry into the matter.

Thomas Chapple, of Bridge, Ont., has been appointed judge to the newly organized district in Rainy River, with headquarters at Rat Portage. The order has been approved by Lord Aberdeen.

AGUINALDO REX.

New York, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

General Aguinaldo in the capacity of president-dictator, in calling a meeting of the "Philippine congress," disclosed the fact that he planned to have complete control of that body from the start. He intended to obtain control by appointing a majority of the representatives from the various districts. This so-called congress is to meet at Malolos on October 15, so that Aguinaldo will have ample time in which to choose men to uphold him in his dictatorship.

With a pretence of fairness Aguinaldo provides in the decree calling the congress to assemble, that Spaniards residing in the Philippine Islands for ten years may exercise the right of suffrage in the selection of representatives.

In districts where no revolution has taken place Aguinaldo will first choose the representatives, and by this means will obtain full control. The revolution has been confined to the island of Luzon and a small section of Mindano. In these two islands only will a vote be taken for choosing representatives to congress. The vote on the island of Mindano will be confined to the small sections, where the natives have been in revolt. The insurgents can easily control the election of representatives from these sections; so that the right of suffrage conferred upon Spaniards residing in the island for ten years will have little or no bearing on the election.

Santa Cruz, the last position held by the Spaniards, in Manila Bay, has been taken by the insurgents, who followed up their success by seeking vengeance upon some priests in that section. This took the form of requiring the priests to "do penance" by standing on the roadside many hours.

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