

The Colonist.

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the Dominion or Free States) \$6 00
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HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—Among the guests at the Hotel Sherman is Mr. K. D. Van Zandt, who for the past three years has been a resident of Honolulu. He states that the republic established there July 4 by Dole and his adherents of the late provisional government is strongly supported by all the white inhabitants of the islands except a small minority of English.
"None are more devoted to Dole," said Mr. Van Zandt, "than the 4,000 Portuguese settlers; but to the other white citizens the children of Portugal are like Balise's great aunt and 'don't count.'" Being chiefly laborers, they are simply not considered to be "white people" at all. Nevertheless, even by the Republicans themselves, the present government is considered hardly less provisional than its immediate predecessor. It is accepted as a matter of fact, though they may be possibly compelled to wait two years, they will by that time, at least, be taken under the protection of the United States.
"Like all intelligent people, the Hawaiians foresee the certain triumph of the Republican party here in the next election. Then they expect that ex-President Harrison's overtures will be made again. And they think less desirable than the form of close protectorate. The proclamation of the Hawaiian republic has been accepted as a sure guarantee of tranquillity, and the governments have been sold readily as at 1841.
"England's hostility is no longer apprehended, but until directed by the superior urgency of her war with China, Japan appeared by no means friendly to the young republic. The latter had refused the franchise to a fifteen thousand Japanese residing in Hawaii on the ground that, being there simply as laborers under a five-year contract, they had no permanent interest as citizens. At present, however, this danger is in abeyance, and under the mild rule of the republic, which even allows Queen Liliuokalani to maintain her court and staff as they please, the Hawaiians are looking forward to a prosperous enjoyment of their increasing trade."

TACOMA'S FAIR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DAY WILL BE A HUMMER.—The Managers So Far Satisfied.
Some of the More Important Festivities—A Disappointment in the Management.
TACOMA, Sept. 3.—British Columbia day will be on September 22. This day the Britishers promise to make a hummer. Special steamers will be chartered to bring the crowd over, and Vancouver and Victoria will struggle to see which can send the largest number of people. Speaking for the committee of British Columbia people who arrived to-day to look over the fair and report on the advisability of securing extensive accommodations for transporting those who wish to see the fair, President Flimmer, of the B. C. board of trade, said that he was surprised at the extent and attractiveness of the Interstate fair, and that the committee would report on reaching home. The forest of flagpoles, with waving flags of blue, white and yellow, impressed the visitors favorably. He considered the enterprise a gigantic one, and one that had been well carried out. The committee will report in favor of hearty cooperation, and it is expected that a large excursion will be formed to reciprocate by visiting the agricultural fair at Victoria.
Thus far the managers of the Interstate are well pleased with the attendance. Statistically speaking, the results far outweigh those realized at the Midwinter. Within a radius of ten miles from the heart of San Francisco there are said to be 500,000 people, and for a long time there was not over 1 per cent of that number in daily attendance at the fair. However, on the basis of 70,000 within a like radius from the centre of Tacoma, there has been over 4 per cent represented in the daily attendance at the Interstate since it opened, which the assistance of any extensively advertised special days.
The biggest day in the near future is to be the Seattle-Tacoma day, September 12. The commercial bodies of both cities will be largely instrumental in making that day a great success. Eastern Washington day will be September 22, the same as the British Columbia day, as at present planned. The Elks will own the fair September 14, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen will take possession October 6. The Grand Army of the Republic will have several days along in the early part of October, and Mrs. Slaughter says the Woman's congress, October 29, 30 and 31, will be the most interesting event of the whole "shooting match." The Ancient Order of Foresters will have their day in October, and the Idaho people will have a day all their own, to be held on September 24. Swedish day will be September 24, Mr. Jessie Elliott will have charge of the Seattle woman's department.
The disagreement between Foreign Commissioner and the Interstate fair has resolved itself into a trifling matter. The Interstate fair, on the other side stands Mr. Stiles and between them stands the fair trustees, who want to get the matter settled as soon as possible. The success of the fair shall not be imperiled. About ten days ago the trustees directed Manager Bucey to put the Turks into the main building. These Turks, two or three in number, had purchased the building, but they had not complied with the order and had not been paid. Last week, by resolution, the trustees directed Mr. Bucey to ask for Mr. Stiles' resignation. Again he obeyed orders. Mr. Stiles engaged lawyers and got them to go into court to secure an enforcement of the order and to have the investigation. The trustees found that the fair had never entered into a specific contract with Mr. Stiles, and that he claimed to possess certain rights by virtue of letters and conversation which passed between himself and Manager Bucey. Under these circumstances, Mr. Stiles has been asked to resign. The trustees found that the fair had never entered into a specific contract with Mr. Stiles, and that he claimed to possess certain rights by virtue of letters and conversation which passed between himself and Manager Bucey. Under these circumstances, Mr. Stiles has been asked to resign. The trustees found that the fair had never entered into a specific contract with Mr. Stiles, and that he claimed to possess certain rights by virtue of letters and conversation which passed between himself and Manager Bucey. Under these circumstances, Mr. Stiles has been asked to resign. The trustees found that the fair had never entered into a specific contract with Mr. Stiles, and that he claimed to possess certain rights by virtue of letters and conversation which passed between himself and Manager Bucey. Under these circumstances, Mr. Stiles has been asked to resign.

TARIFF REFORM.

BEFORE LEAVING WASHINGTON FOR HOME Chairman Wilson said: "The outlook for genuine tariff reform is very bright. We have taken the first step, and that is always the hardest, and having done that much, and done it perfectly, it will be easy to proceed to a full realization of tariff reform."
Mr. Wilson was asked if he considered that the principle of tariff reform characterized the present Act, even though the rates were not all that were desired.
"Yes," said he, "the principle is there, and after all the great struggle has been to secure recognition of the principle rather than the perfection of detail. The detail must come by the irresistible force of circumstances, now that the principle is established."
"What is there in the assertion that a resumption of tariff agitation next winter will bring a recurrence of business unrest?"
"That is wholly unwarranted," said Mr. Wilson. "There need be no general bill rescuing all industries, so that the legislature will not be such to offend commercial affairs generally. The tariff rates will be made stable on the very great majority of articles, and it will be upon comparatively few that the perfection of details will be necessary in order that the tariff reform placed on the statute books shall be a consistent whole."
Mr. Wilson spoke in warm approval of President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Catohings, saying it was strong in expressions and in the sentiments set forth.

PULLMAN UNDER FIRE.

THE LABOR COMMISSION APPOINTED BY President Cleveland had George M. Pullman on the stand for nearly three hours on Monday, and the spectacle he presented before the Commission had finished with him on Tuesday. He has been gratifying to those who have been accustomed to regard him as a great philanthropist and an employer having at heart the interests of his workmen.
Mr. Pullman testified that he had put in bids for cars for the Long Island Railroad at something between \$300 and \$400 per car below actual cost, because he had made up his mind that the company would contribute that much rather than have the men in his employ idle. This was very well on his face, but Judge Worthington, one of the Commissioners, brought out the fact that the company's original capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 1867 had increased to \$38,000,000, and that the company had paid dividends of 12 per cent during the first two years of its organization, 9 per cent during the next two years, and 8 per cent annually since, and at the same time had accumulated a surplus of \$25,000,000.
The question was then asked of Mr. Pullman whether he did not think that a company which paid dividends of \$2,800,000 a year could afford to share the losses of its employees who had worked for it for a long time, to which he replied that he knew no reason why the profits of 4,200 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping Car Company should be taken to pay wages in the manufacturing business. In reply to another question Mr. Pullman said that while the wages of the operatives were reduced, the salaries of superintendents and foremen were not, because it was not good policy to reduce the salaries of high officials, as men of their calibre were not easily replaced.
It is not difficult to see what Mr. Pullman's chief concern was for the stockholders and their dividends, and not for the workmen at the celebrated town of Pullman. In that town there have been many strange things done under the guise of philanthropy. It seems to be established that the rates were rather above than below the average, and it is certain that the library, on which so much stress has been laid once \$3 per year for adults and \$1 per year for each child. This is certainly not the generosity which Mr. Pullman's admirers have claimed for him.
With the merits of the strike at Pullman we do not concern ourselves at the present time, but the testimony of George M. Pullman himself before the Labor Commission shows that he has appealed for public sympathy and respect on insufficient grounds. The two facts of a payment of \$2,800,000 in dividends in a single year, on the one hand, and a reduction of 50 per cent or over in the wages of operatives, on the other, cannot be explained by the subdivision of the Pullman interests into separate companies or corporations, and such, we apprehend, will be the finding of the Labor Commission.

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REBELS SUBMIT.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 3.—Mall dispatches from Apia confirm the report of the submission of the Atua rebels. After Malietoa's conference aboard the Curacoa it was decided to attack the Atua rebels under Tamasese. The opinion of the Europeans as Apia is that a British and German bombardment would be futile.

CABLE ITEMS.

ITALIAN FLEET OUT WITH THE LAND-OWNERS—Bismarck Greatly Depressed.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Italian fleet was sent out with the land-owners. Bismarck is greatly depressed.
A Conference in Berlin Suggested to Settle the Question of Governing Samoa.

IN THE ARGENTINE.
New York, Sept. 4.—The Herald's Valparaiso, Chile, special says: Serious trouble arose on Sunday out of a meeting in the Victory theatre, which was called to organize a workingmen's social union. The workingmen of the city, who belong principally to the Democrat party, protested against this and insulted those who had attended the meeting as they were leaving the theatre. The police charged upon them with bayonets and several were wounded and two killed, it is said. It is thought by the workingmen that the meeting was really called by the priests and had a political motive other than the welfare of the laboring classes. A religious procession coming out of a church in the same square occupied by the theatre was next stoned by the crowd, and a fight ensued. The police charged again and made many arrests.
The people then gathered in Intendencia square, where a religious procession of men and women, some of whom were carrying a banner against the Intendencia permitting and taking part in the workingmen's meeting. They called on the Intendencia to resign, and demanded the withdrawal of Jara, the colonial governor. Talking proved no avail, and the crowd, however, and they next attacked the printing office of a clerical paper, smashing its doors, windows and lamps, and they would have destroyed the type and the press had not the troops dispersed them and prevented further damage. All was quiet yesterday, and the press commenced to print calmly, seeing no reason to justify the outrages. The Intendencia did not order the troops to charge, and his attitude towards the rioters is conciliatory. Argentina newspapers publish the statement that Dr. Alesi, the radical leader, has challenged ex-President Pellegrini to a duel and that seconds are now arranging the conditions.

RAILWAY WRECK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Shortly before midnight eight loaded coal cars broke loose in the Fifth avenue yards of the Big Four road, and with lightning rapidity ran through the depot and west to the Otentary river bridge, where they collided with a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 106. It is reported that the bridge was knocked down and both trains plunged into the river. The details are being learned as the accident is investigated, but it is reported the fireman was killed and many persons were injured. The coal cars ran a distance of two miles from a point near the State fair grounds. The wreck occurred on the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. When the wind came through the passenger engine the latter was just entering the bridge from the west. The west span gave way and the engine and coal cars went down. The baggage car is hanging at an angle of 45 degrees. The fireman was instantly killed and the engineer severely injured, also a girl, who was a passenger from Kansas. All the passengers were shaken up, but no others seriously hurt. The passenger coaches did not leave the track. The passenger engine and coal cars are a complete wreck.

PUYALLUP VALLEY.

PUYALLUP, Sept. 3.—The hop situation in the valley remains about the same. Lice are increasing, and in some of the yards are doing considerable damage, while in others continual and thorough spraying has kept them under. One farmer has 120 acres which are in fine condition and will yield from 1,600 to 1,700 pounds per acre. He will pay 85 cents per box for picking, and has notified all of his pickers to that effect. Most of them have replied that they will pick at that price. If hops rise in value even to 13 cents, growers will gladly pay \$1 per box, but impossible to pay more than 85 cents. Mr. Meeker has received his patent on his hop-mack-and-box-combined, and has received orders for 250 of them, and as they are much lighter and more convenient than the boxes now in use, they will probably be the order of the growers another year. Eight of the lumber boxes filled with hops make a load, while between twenty-five and thirty of these can be drawn at one load on a common rack.

ELVEN LIVES LOST.

PARRY SOUND, Sept. 4.—(Special)—A report reached here to-day that the steamer Favorite, of the North Shore Navigation Company, while endeavoring to find the narrow entrance of Point au Baril, on the east side of Georgian Bay, on Sunday night, during a terrific storm and ran on the Black Bell rocks. The passengers and crew, thirty in all, spent a night of great anxiety on board, and shortly after daylight yesterday three boats left the steamer in a heavy sea and attempted to reach the mainland. Two of the boats reached at Baril in safety, but the third, containing a passenger, the first engineer, purser and steward and seven of the crew became separated from the others, and nothing has since been seen of it and its occupants.

THE VANDERBILTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The domestic affairs of William K. Vanderbilt have been subjects of gossip in American circles in London and Paris for the past two months. Within a few days to these reports have been added the assertion that a legal separation has been agreed upon between Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife, and that a settlement of \$10,000,000 had been provided for Mrs. Vanderbilt by her husband. There has yet been no legal separation within the knowledge of their London friends. The Vanderbilts have not been particularly conspicuous regarding their private affairs since they came here at the end of their long cruise early in the summer. They have had disagreements which have not been kept from the eyes and ears of others. They have quarreled more than once. When they went to Paris Mrs. Vanderbilt was not pleased with her quarters at the Hotel Continental. She had the rooms emptied and furnished them richly herself. Mr. Vanderbilt did not like to see the hotel. Before coming to London, Mrs. Vanderbilt engaged rooms at the Hotel Berkeley. Mr. Vanderbilt called at the Berkeley and expressed much annoyance at what his wife had done, leaving word that no rooms were wanted, as they were going to stop at Brown's hotel. Mrs. Vanderbilt, however, went to the Berkeley and Mr. Vanderbilt went to Brown's hotel, and they remained at their respective hotels during the few days they

were in London. Mr. Vanderbilt hired Danaville house, on the Thames, near Hareley, for the summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt went there in July and remained until a few days ago. Her husband was rarely there. On Tuesday, August 1, Mrs. Vanderbilt left Danaville, saying she was going to join her husband in Paris and go with him to the watering places. The servants, except those in personal attendance on her, remain at Danaville house, under instructions to wait for further orders. Mr. Vanderbilt has been at the Hotel Continental in Paris for a week past. Whether he still intends to go to Hamburg and Calcutta with his wife, his friends in London are unable to say, but they know nothing to the contrary.

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KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

WHAT SATOLLI MEANT.
A short time since some fifteen hundred persons assembled at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, to hear Rev. Dr. McGlynn discourse on "A Model Commonwealth." Proceeding his regular address he gave by request a prelude upon Mr. Satolli's infirmity of Bishop Waterman's famous order. At a previous meeting at the park the question was asked if the importance and seriousness of the ablegate's utterances against the saloons were not overestimated, and it was also asked if a single representative Catholic could be named who was opposed to the saloon. In introducing Dr. McGlynn the utterances of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop McLaughlin of Vermont, Bishop Messier of Wisconsin, and Bishop McGuckin of Duluth were read, and the Bishop of New York said, "Father McGlynn said there was danger in magnifying Mr. Satolli's letter beyond the intention of the writer and beyond its real effect. It was not a decree. Mr. Satolli had not made law. Mr. Satolli hardly meant and Bishop Waterman hardly meant that it was a sin to drink intoxicating liquors or sell them. They have not gone so far as that. In effect the letter meant that Catholics should look to it that their churches, families and business should be so conducted as to be no occasion of sin or scandal. The letter of Dr. McGlynn's delegate had no more force than the order of the Bishop of Columbus, but it did not require great perception to understand how far-reaching would be its effects. The letter plainly intimated that if each bishop in the United States should issue the same orders as had Bishop Waterman and Mr. Satolli should be appealed to for a reversal of that order, that he would give the same answer. It would have an effect in encouraging the Catholic people to practice and to preach temperance. It would cause saloons to close, and business with saloons to conduct their business with greater decorum when they understood they might be excluded from the church for engaging in the traffic."

MORE CHOLERA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—There have been 623 fresh cases of cholera in Galicia in the last three days. In Bukovina there have been forty-six fresh cases and twenty-five deaths in the last three days.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.—One fresh case of cholera and one death were reported here to-day. In Manhattan, where the cholera has fresh cases and one death, and in Dordrecht three fresh cases and two deaths.

MURRAY BAY BURNED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Point au Pic, the fashionable summer resort on the St. Lawrence shore, suffered severely from fire yesterday afternoon. The Warren hotel, Central house, postoffice, telegraph office and a large number of cottages were burned.

ASTRONOMICAL.

(From the Post-Intelligencer.)
Venus in leaving the delightful company of the Twins, and her fading splendor shows that she is increasing her distance from the earth. She rises at 3:19 a.m. on the 1st, 1:57 a.m. on the 15th and at 4:35 a.m. on the 30th.
Mars is slowly retarding his easterly course, a herald of his opposition, which will take place next month. He is stationary on the 14th, when his westerly journey begins. His retrograde career will run till November 22. Through September he will rise 14 degrees north of east in the constellation Aries; at 8:45 p.m. on the 1st, 7:52 p.m. on the 15th and at 6:45 p.m. on the 30th.
Jupiter makes his westerly quadrature with the sun on the 27th, when he will pass the meridian about 6 o'clock in the morning. He rises at 11:35 p.m. on the 1st, 10:43 p.m. on the 15th and at 9:45 p.m. on the 30th.
Saturn is fast approaching the sun, and his brilliant career as an evening star in the west will soon end. He sets at 8:15 p.m. on the 1st, 7:23 p.m. on the 15th and at 6:28 p.m. on the 30th.
The lunar eclipse which will take place on the 14th will be of small magnitude, 23.

The moon first meets the shadow at the north point of her disc, and the northwest quadrant will be partly immersed in the shadow. The eclipse begins at 7:36:36, Pacific standard time, and ends at 9:27:42. The total eclipse of the sun which will take place on the 28th will be visible only in a region lying chiefly in the Indian ocean, between Africa and Australia, the shadow leaving the earth considerably south of Australia.
Pegasus and Andromeda begin to glitter in the east in the early evening. Altair, the bright star of the Eagle, passes the meridian about 9 o'clock p.m. on the 1st. The Lyre and Swan culminate near the zenith.
ORRIN E. HARMON.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. B. Campbell.
A pale or sallow complexion may be overcome by the use of Easly's Liver Lozenges. They purify the blood and give tone to the complexion.