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COMMITTEE ON RURAL SCHOOLS

Appointed by the National Educational Association

Completes Its Report and Will Submit at Next Meeting.

One of the Most Important Documents on School Education That Has Appeared Since the Promulgation of the Report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary Education in This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The report of the Committee on Rural Schools in the United States, appointed at the convention of the National Educational Association in July, 1895, has been completed, and will be submitted at the next annual gathering. It is one of the most important documents on school education that has appeared since the promulgation of the report of the committee of ten on secondary education in this country a couple of years ago. The committee consists of Henry Sabin of Iowa, D. L. Kiehle of Minnesota, A. R. Poland of New York, C. C. Rounds of New Hampshire, J. H. Phillips of Alabama, B. A. Hinsdale of Michigan, S. T. Black of California, W. S. Sutton of Texas, I. E. Wolf of Missouri, United States Commissioner of Education Harris, L. B. Evans of Georga and G. R. Skinner of New York. The report discusses the rural school problem in the different prospects of school maintenance, supervision, supply of teachers and instruction and discipline. Each of these subjects was in charge of a sub-committee of three, their work being reviewed by the entire committee.

The report says that for purpose of organization, maintenance of supervision, nothing should be recognized, as the unit smaller than the township of the county. The school district is the most desirable unit possible. Effecting this change wherever the district system prevails would conduce to effectiveness and simplicity of organization, economy of the funds, equalization of taxation and a system of supervision which would produce better results.

All the sub-committees favor the consolidation of schools which are too small to employ profitably the time of one teacher into larger schools, when practicable, in order that better instruction may be provided than is now possible. Every community should be induced to raise a certain amount for the support of its schools as a prerequisite for receiving its share of public money. A certain definite sum should be appropriated to each school out of the State funds and the remainder should be divided in accordance with some fixed, established rule, a discrimination being made in favor of townshps most willing to tax themselves for school purposes. One of the great hindrances of the improvement of the rural school lies in its isolation and its inability to furnish to the pupil that stimulative influence which comes from contact with others of his own age and advancement.

The committee, therefore, recommends collecting pupils from smaller schools into larger, and paying from the public funds for their transportation, believing that in this way better teachers can be provided, more rational methods of instruction adopted, and at the same time expenses of the schools can be materially lessened. There is a tendency to fill the rural schools with untrained, immature teachers. The establishment of normal training schools, under competent instructors, with short courses, each year of which shall be complete in itself, would do much to remedy this evil. The extension and adjustment of the courses and the terms of the State normal schools so as to constitute a continuous session would enable them to combine more directly than now to the improvement of teachers of rural schools. The State would then be justified in demanding some degree of personal training from every teacher in the rural as well as in the city schools.

The establishment of libraries, the prosecution of the work of school extension by lectures and other means, the introduction of such studies as will have a tendency to connect the school and the home, especially those having a direct bearing upon the everyday life of the community and the necessity of applying the laws of sanitation to the construction of rural schoolhouses, demand immediate attention.

The rural schools are suffering from the want of official and intelligent supervision. In every State some standard of qualification, moral and intellectual, with some amount of actual experience, should be demanded by law from those who aspire to fill the offices of Superintendent or Supervisor of Schools. Good morals and good manners constitute an essential part of an educational equipment. The inculcation of patriotism, of respect for law and order, or whatever tends to make a good citizen, is of as much importance in a small as in a large school. Regularity, punctuality, obedience, industry, self-control are as necessary in the country as in city schools. Country school teachers need to call to their aid the beautiful things in nature.

Some important recommendations are made as to instruction and discipline and the evils of attempting to grade rural schools as the city schools are graded are set out at length. In connection with school exercises at the town or country center once or twice a year, competitive examinations are not recommended unless they are carefully guarded. The feature of social intercourse, the stimulus which comes from meeting with one's mates, have advantages which ought not to be neglected.

There is embodied an interesting report urging negro teachers for negro schools. It says the instinctive educational advancement of the negro must be from within and by the race itself, and not solely through extraneous agencies, but the intellectual and moral dependence of the race must not be perpetuated, and the responsibilty of teaching his own race furnishes incentives and means for race elevation. The conclusion of the report is that instinct of race identity renders impossible the realization of an ideal relation between the white teacher and the negro pupil.

TROUBLE AGAIN.

Contractors Close Their Establishments and Turn Away Tailors.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A large number of contractors who had entered into settlement with the Brotherhood of Tailors last week have, according to members prominent in the Clothing Contractors' Association, ignored the new agreement, closed their shops and turned their employes adrift.

The number of contractors who are said to have thus acted is set down at 400, employing between 1,000 and 1,500 operatives. Leader Schoeffeldt characterized the statement as a lie made out of whole cloth.

In the face of this denial, a huge force of idle tailors was found congregated at the tailors' headquarters. Many of them said they had been locked out, and made no concealment of the fear entertained by them that they were face to face with another period of idleness.

STORM AT LITTLE ROCK.

It Only Lasted a Few Minutes but It Did Much Damage.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), June 27.—The worst storm of the season occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The wind reached a very high velocity for a few minutes and the people who remembered the cyclone of three years ago, were terror stricken and hurriedly sought places of safety.

Shade trees, awnings and fences were blown down all over the city and plate glass windows in the business portion demolished. Rain fell in torrents and was followed by a violent hailstorm. A few small buildings were blown down, and roofs damaged. A number of persons were more or less injured by flying timbers. The storm lasted but a few minutes.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

Cemetery at Leadville Guarded Against Claim Jumpers.

LEADVILLE (Col.), June 27.—The Catholic cemetery here is surrounded by a guard of heavily armed men, placed there for the purpose of keeping claim jumpers at a distance. Some time ago, the pastor of the Catholic Church applied for a patent for the cemetery ground, as a placer, but owing to some defect, the papers were returned and as the matter stands now, the land is open to location. It was rumored that a scheme was on foot by outside parties to re-locate the ground, so Father Brown, the pastor, secured the services of twenty-five of his flock and they have camped at the cemetery day and night since, and will hold the cemetery against all jumpers until a reapplication for patent can be gotten through the land officet.

TREACHEROUS MUSSULMANS.

They Cross the Military Cordon and Attack the Cretans.

CANEA (Crete), June 27.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea last night, crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikastelli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which thirteen Mussulmans were killed and twelve wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea. Later advices show that many Christians were killed as well as many Turks in the engagement that preceded the principal fighting at Kanlikastelli.

The trouble arose from the encroachments of the Mussulman refugees, who attempted to pasture their cattle within the limits of the neutral zone.

Steamer Nesbit Sunk.

HUNTINGTON (W. Va.), June 27.—The steamer W. F. Nesbit, owned by the Cincinnati Pomeroy Packet Company, bound for Pomeroy, sank one mile below Central City at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The boat is on the bar in five feet of water. None of her cargo is damaged. The passengers are all safe. The steamer has been repaired, raised and continued on her journey.

A Town in Galicia Flooded.

VIENNA, June 27.—The town of Kolomea in Galicia has been flooded by the rising of the river Pruth. Many houses have been destroyed and the bridge between Kolomea and Turka has been swept away. The collapse took place while a train was crossing, and it is believed that many persons have been drowned.

Wesleyan Annual Sermon.

MIDDLETOWN (Conn.), June 27.—The annual sermon to the graduating classes of Wesleyan was preached this morning in the Methodist Church by Bishop W. X. Nynde, of Detroit, in the absence of President Raymond. Previous to the baccalaureate a prayer was offered by Bishop Foss, a former President of the University.

Emil D. Neustadt Dead.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Emil D. Neustadt, senior member of the firm of Neustadt & Co., formerly one of the most important flour commission houses on the Produce Exchange, died suddenly last night, aged 50. The firm, which handled flour from Milwaukee and Superior, Wis., failed last April.

Turks Occupying Positions.

ATHENS, June 27.—The Turkish army in Epirus have occupied several positions overlooking the Agrapha, thus threatening the Greek retreat in the event of a resumption of hostilities. The Greek Government has decided to occupy Karpensi with a strong force.

Anthony Hope Hawkins Coming.

LONDON, June 27.—Major James B. Pond, the American manager, has made arrangements with Anthony Hope Hawkins, the novelist, for a series of fifty readings to be given in the United States in the autumn.

Miners Killed in Chile.

VALPARAISO, June 27.—Twenty-six miners have been killed by a fall of rock in the Lahrar mines in the province of Attakima.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF MANAGERS.

Still Hopeful That the Present Week May Prove To Be

The Last Week of the Tariff Debate in the Senate.

All the Schedules Have Been Gone Over, but the Democrats May Take Advantage of Republican Differences to Debate Some Points at Length—The House Will Continue Its Policy of Adjourning from Monday to Thursday.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Republican tariff managers are still hopeful that the present week may prove to be the last week of the tariff debate in the Senate. All the schedules have been gone over once, leaving nothing to be done but to consider the paragraphs in the various schedules which have been passed when reported in their regular order, because of difference of opinion among Republicans themselves.

Many of the differences have been adjusted in Republican ranks but the Democrats will naturally take advantage of their knowledge of the feeling existing among their opponents to debate some of the questions at length. It is understood now that coal, leather, hides and lead ore will each be vigorously discussed as will also the questions, though more briefly, of reciprocity, the treatment of trusts and the disposition of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

In view of the determination of the Democrats to exploit all these questions and others as well, it would seem impossible to conclude the Senate's work on the bill before the end of the week, and the final work will be reserved for the following week.

The House will continue this week its policy of adjourning from Monday to Thursday. After that its course will depend on the action of the Senate. If a vote should be had on the tariff bill Wednesday or Thursday, the House will probably remain in session to receive the bill, disagree to the Senate amendments and appoint conferees. Otherwise an adjournment will be had from Thursday to Monday.

CORNELL'S POSITION STATED.

SHE WILL NOT JOIN HARVARD AND YALE EXCLUSIVELY

At the Sacrifice of Her Friendly Relations With Columbia and Pennsylvania.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), June 27.—The position of Cornell in college boat racing was made known to-day as follows:

First—Cornell will, as victors, receive almost any proposition from Yale and Harvard that those colleges wish to make, but will not present a proposition as to future engagements.

Second—No proposition will be accepted by Cornell that compels her to join in an exclusive class with Yale and Harvard and at the sacrifice of her friendly relations with Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Third—Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania will combine for races, probably upon this course, and will invite the University of Wisconsin to come in. Yale and Harvard may also enter if their exclusive dual agreement is not a handicap.

Fourth—Cornell may try to arrange to race again in England with purely American methods and as the representatives of American college rowing.

Cornell holds that their victory over the other colleges compels recognition if Harvard and Yale wish to hold or attempt to hold the record for American college rowing. Cornell also holds that as Cornell, as victor, condescends to row with Pennsylvania and Columbia in a spirit of true sportsmanship and to make the American championship as great a victory as possible, Yale and Harvard should come into the combination until at least such time as it is demonstrated that they are superior to the other colleges.

Coach Courtney of Cornell says: "Cornell stands ready to meet Yale and Harvard and is willing to row them at any and all times, but is not ready to be an unwelcome guest in a three-cornered arrangement. American spirit is against withdrawing while beaten. It has been customary over here to keep up until pluck and skill crowns the efforts."

Captain Andrew Boyle of Pennsylvania is still more emphatic. To-day, he said: "I don't want to throw cold water upon any scheme that will lead to open wide competition upon the part of all rowing colleges in this country, but I don't believe that Harvard or Yale will row with Cornell again unless Cornell agrees to a three-cornered race. I am quite positive that Cornell will refuse to listen to such a proposition, but will insist that Pennsylvania and Columbia be admitted. What we of Pennsylvania expect to see is a quadrangular race on the Hudson River course between Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and the University of Wisconsin. Wisconsin would undoubtedly like to come in, and I think she will be invited. Of course, if Yale and Harvard broaden out they, too, would be welcome."

Cornell's navy is very averse to the proposition to again have two sets of races and one of the Directors said to-day:

"Cornell will not agree next year to row twice. It is our idea that it is trying and as the victors, we believe we should have the say as to who shall be allowed to row in any one set of races which we may arrange."

The Poughkeepsie course is as good as settled upon for the races next season. Professor Wheeler, who dominates the affairs of the Cornell navy, says that Cornell is perfectly satisfied and he believes it almost a perfect course. Dr. Walter Peel is an enthusiast over the Poughkeepsie course and Ellis Ward, of Pennsylvania and Captain Boyle are both in favor of the course. There are rumors of changes in the coaches of the university crews next year. It is said that Mr. Cook, Yale's coach, is to retire and that Will Beard of Poughkeepsie, who rowed in the Yale-Henley crew, is slated to take his place. Courtney will remain with Cornell, of course, and Harvard will have another try at English methods by having Mr. Lehman come over again next spring. He is to be the physical director of the University and will add the position of coach to it. Ellis Ward will remain with Pennsylvania and says that he sees very good material in this year's freshman class for a big varsity crew next year.

The crews did not go out on the river this afternoon. There is much speculation as to the outcome of the freshman race. Columbia stands first pick. As to the varsity race, Mr. Courtney said to-day that he believed they would have a harder race on Friday than they rowed last Friday. One thing is very certain, that the crews in the Friday race will make every endeavor to beat the time of last Friday, in the hope of demonstrating that they are faster than the Yale and Harvard crews.

At Columbia quarters the men spent a very quiet day.

Pennsylvania's crew felt rather religious upon the eve of the battle and decided to have religious services at their quarters. Accordingly Rev. D. Russ Judd, an Episcopal minister, was engaged to preach and he chose the appropriate text:

"The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

At Cornell there was quiet, except for the visit to the Pennsylvania quarters.

Columbia varsity, according to statistics, average in weight 168 pounds. Pennsylvania average 165 and Cornell 158.

OUR BICYCLES AHEAD.

They Are Taking the German Market Away from Foreign Makers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Charles R. Kay, United States Consul-General at Berlin, in a report to the State Department calls attention to the fact that German bicycle makers are deeply concerned at the now very large and growing competition of American machines. The League of Industrials at Berchum, an important manufacturing center, has taken up the matter and in a memorial to the German Government calls attention to the fact that this great industry is in imminent peril, owing to the rivalry of American bicycle manufacturers. They complain that the United States levies a duty on foreign made wheels of about $14 20, while the German duty being $5 71 on 100 kilograms, only from 71 to 95 cents duty falls on the American wheels.

On these and other grounds the aid of the German Government is asked in behalf of the home industry. The Consul-General in his report says it is not because the American wheels are of foreign make that they sell so rapidly in Germany, but because they are the strongest, lightest, soundest and most elegant in shape. They have quite taken the field, he says, from Belgian, Austrian and British wheels. He also expressed the opinion that large concessions could be made with safety to the Germans in the way of lower duties on German made wheels, because the German public is now so well convinced of the superiority of the American wheels that we will continue to hold the market so long as this high standard is maintained.

Consul Managahan at Chemnitz, Saxony, in a report to the State Department, in a report to the State Department that is being made by the German bicycle makers in that province to secure higher duties on American wheels. To this end the bund of German industries have petitioned the Foreign Office on the subject, asking for immediate relief.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Anchor Line Steamship on Fire in Midocean.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome arrived today from Glasgow and Moville after a thrilling experience with fire on board ship.

Captain Hugh Young reports that the steamer sailed on June 19th with 56 saloon, 90 second cabin and 150 steerage passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

On Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., in latitude 41.28, longitude 63.29, the bridge officer detected smoke issuing from No. 4 hold, immediately forward of the bridge. Dense volumes of smoke soon began to ascend. The fire alarm was quickly sounded and the crew beat to quarters. Meanwhile an officer was detailed to notify the passengers, who were calmly sitting or promenading the decks.

In a few minutes hose was stretched along the deck from the engine-house to the hold, where the fire was then raging. Steam and water were turned into the burning compartment, and at 5 p. m. the fire was under control. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The amount of damage cannot be ascertained until the steamer's hatches are taken off and the cargo discharged.

CENTRAL SCHUETZENFEST.

It Closes Its Tournament and Distributes the Prizes.

JOLIET (Ill.), June 27.—The four days' tournament of the Central Scheutzenfest of America closed this afternoon with 4,000 present. The awarding of prizes occupied most of the day. The next meeting will be held here in March to elect officers and decide upon the next place of holding a tournament. Over $4,000 in money and $2,000 in gold badges were carried away. Following are the principal prize winners:

King prize winner, John D. Regenneter of Davenport, Ia., $100 and a fifty-dollar medal; Union prize, G. M. Ziglefuss of Winona, Minn., $100; man prize, John Mohr of Wauseau, Wis., $100; center stitch target prize, August Engle of Milwaukee, $50; Volk prize, A. J. Van Dusen of Winona, Minn., $70.

A Mine Cashier Murdered.

ROME, June 27.—Signor Valtgnero, cashier of the San Coovanni mine at Inglesias, Sardinia, while on his way from the mine with a large sum, was robbed and murdered.

NOVELIST, HISTORIAN AND BIOGRAPHER.

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Has Passed Away.

She Attained the Reputation as a Prolific Author.

The Volume of Work Turned Out by Her Was Remarkable, a Three-Volume Novel Yearly Coming from Her Pen, Besides Lesser Contributions—All Her Books Were Like Fresh Sea Winds, and as Healthy.

LONDON, June 26.—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the novelist, biographer and historian, died Saturday evening of cancer. She was 70 years old.

Mrs. Oliphant, who was known before her marriage as Miss Margaret O. Wilson, was of Scotch parentage, and was born at Wallyford, Midlothian. She published her first novel, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," before she was 21, and its immediate success induced her to devote herself to literary work. She has since attained a very distinguished reputation as one of the most prolific authors of her time. Many of her novels are noteworthy for the faithful sketches of Scottish life and character, but perhaps her most enduring fame rests on her "Chronicles of Carlingford," a series of stories, the first of which appeared in 1862.

The volume of work turned out by Mrs. Oliphant was remarkable. Scarcely a year has passed since she began to write without a three-volume novel coming from her overflowing mind, besides continuous lesser contributions to periodical literature. She edited Blackwood's Foreign Classics for English Readers, and herself contributed volumes on Dante and Cervantes. She wrote over forty novels, and the marked features of all her work were nicety of detail in narrative, keen delineation of country life and character, especially among Scots, an exquisite sense of humor—Mrs. Oliphant might have created Mrs. Poyser if she had thought enough about such types—and a consistent refusal to have anything to do with the criminal classes, titled or common. Her books are like fresh sea winds, and as healthy.

But although Mrs. Oliphant became more widely known as a novelist than in any other branch of literary work, her powers as biographer and historian were quite as great as her gifts in telling stories. In "A Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century" she was at her very best. The narrative flows quickly and smoothly, the interest is wholly sustained, and the people seem contemporaneous with the reader. Her latest work of this class, "The Victorian Age of English Literature," was equally clear, suggestive and admirable. "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," and "The Makers of Rome" are three volumes in which history and biography are admirably blended.

In some of her later novels Mrs. Oliphant gave freer rein to her underlying mysticism. "A Little Pilgrim in the Unseen" is a fantastic story of a happy spirit content to roam in her new world. "Old Lady Mary" is a speculative study of a spirit who desires to come back to earth to right a wrong once done, and who finds that after she has come back she cannot communicate with beings still in this life. Neither of these is equal in strength or fascination to "The Beleaguered City," which tells of the invasion of an old French town by the countless souls of all its departed citizens and the expulsion of the living.

Mrs. Oliphant lived at Windsor, near the castle. The high, even quality of her work is perhaps more remarkable than her tireless industry, in view of the fact that she worked steadily through "great sorrows bravely borne and heavy responsibilties cheerfully accepted, which, if known, would make her dearer than before to those who knew her only through her books." On the death of her son, Francis Oliphant, in 1890, the Queen sent her a letter of condolence. Some of her most careful work is to be found in the published memoir of her remarkable kinsman, Laurence Oliphant, to which work her son Francis also contributed.

Few women have wielded the pen so industriously as did Mrs. Oliphant. Miss Braddon may have rivaled her in the number of volumes produced, but not in the quality and range of work. With all this persistent labor the Scotchwoman remained vigorous, handsome and thoroughly feminine to the end of her days.

JAPAN'S POSITION STATED.

INTERFERENCE CLAIMED WITH HER TREATY RIGHTS.

Protestations That She Never Has Had Designs Upon Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Japanese position on the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has been known from a very high source. Japanese base their opposition to annexation almost entirely upon the ground that it is an interference with the treaty rights of Japan, and complain especially that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the most friendly protestations from Japan, and at a time when the Japanese authorities had been led to believe that no such treaty would be undertaken. The following may be accepted as an absolutely accurate outline of the position of the Japanese Legation in Washington:

The Japanese insist, as on all former occasions, that the Japanese Government has not now and never had any designs against Hawaii. This they consider a most important point, because of the talk about colonization which they say has apparently had so much weight in the discussion of the question.

They contend that the Japanese first went to Hawaii in response to the demand for labor on the island, under provisions of a treaty concluded in 1886 at the solicitations of the Hawaiian Government. They call attention to the fact that the Japanese Government has always been averse to having their people go abroad as "coolies," as the Chinese do, and that the Government has always striven to prevent such immigration. As a consequence, the Hawaiian treaty was so worded as to prevent even the suspicion of anything like coolie labor. The interests of all parties were, they say, protected, and as a consequence, the Hawaiian planters secured a high-class of agricultural labor upon fair terms and under circumstances that did not give the least occasion for dislike and opprobrium which generally attach to contract labor. This treaty, they say, worked admirably for years and until the planters became restive under the conditions imposed by the treaty, thinking, the Japanese hold, that they could secure labor more cheaply with the restrictions removed.

At the same time the question of annexation came up, and the adherents of union with the United States thought it would be necessary to make a change in the method of obtaining the labor absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the sugar industry of the islands. This was, they claim, the origin of the so-called "voluntary" system of immigration of Hawaii.

The development of this situation led to the framing by the Japanese Government of its immigration law. This law is very strict in prohibiting the exportation of Japanese labor except where employment is assured, and it is claimed that under its provisions it would be impossible to flood the Hawaiian Islands, as has been asserted to be the Japanese purpose, without the connivance of the Japanese authorities. This, they hold, could not be secured, in view of the policy of the Japanese against exportation of coolie labor and in view of the repeated denials of Japan of any designs upon Hawaii.

They assert that Hawaii took no steps to restrict immigration from Japan until last February, when a sudden and surprising demand was made upon Japan to this end.

This, they claim, is evidence sufficient that there was no flooding of the islands. They regarded this from the Island Government as capricious, and concluded that it was made for the purpose of increasing the agitation in the interest of annexation and to furnish a pretext for speedy action in that direction. To the same end they consider the cry of danger from Hawaii on account of Japanese aggression to have been raised. They hoot the idea that this fear has any foundation in fact, and say that the danger existed only in the minds of the zealous advocates of annexation. They assert that Japan has freely explained every step taken in this controversy with Hawaii to the United States, and they hold that the fact that such legislation has been made should be accepted as proof positive that Japan has no ulterior designs upon the Islands.

In view of this explanation on their part to the United States they complain of the suddenness of the announcement of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, and say that the treaty was consummated when they had reason from official assurances for believing that no hasty action in that direction was contemplated. They consider that many subjects of Japan are entitled to damages on account of Hawaii's summary refusal to permit them to land, and that they are deprived of their remedy by the consummation of this treaty. On this account they are inclined to declare the action to be unjust and arbitrary. They also hold that Japan has rights under treaties with Hawaii other than those detailed, including reciprocal immunities, which they fear may not be renewed if Hawaii becomes a part of the United States. The present purpose, they hold, appears to be to terminate these rights without privilege of appeal, and against this proceeding they protest. They hold that while Japan has no purpose of asserting any authority in Hawaii, the Japanese Government has the right to remonstrate in the interests of her citizens and to demand that their legitimate rights be respected.

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

The Coming Week Will Be One of Unusual Interest.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), June 27.—Last week was so notable, events of importance followed so thick and fast upon each other, the crowds were so immense, including visitors from all the Southern States and most of the others, that it would be impossible to follow immediately with a week approximating in interest, enthusiasm and attendance.

More than 100,000 people passed through the gates and but for violent rainstorms on Thursday, this number would have been largely increased. There are special events for each day, but the first of national importance will be July 1st, when the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity delegates, who meet here in convention, will celebrate. College men from all the States will be in attendance and many men prominent in all the walks of life have promised to attend the fraternity's day. On June 30th and July 1st the delegates of the Pan American Congress will visit the exposition and will be given a reception in honor of the Governments they represent. From July 1st to 3d another college fraternity in Sigma Alpha Epsilon will be represented by a large number of delegates and July 3d will be Sigma Alpha Epsilon day. On July 3d the Southern Indiana Press Association have also promised to come.

The event of the week, however, is to be the Fourth of July celebration on the 3d. The greatest efforts will be made to grandly celebrate the national holiday. Preparations for an immense parade are in progress; many men of mark will officiate during the exercises in the Auditorium. Rabbi Isidor Lewinthal will open with prayer, Rev. Jas. I. Vance will read the Declaration of Independence and Judge G. M. Dickinson will be orator of the day. All the military and militia will join in the parade, and the benevolent, industrial and commercial societies of the city will be in line. It bids fair to be the grandest Fourth of July celebration held for many years.

The Latin tnogue became obsolete about 580 A. D.

ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE'S PROMPT ACTION.

Caused the Captain of the Naniwa To Change His Mind.

The Japanese Deny That There Was Foundation for the Rumor.

But the English-Speaking People of Honolulu Believe That They Intended to Land a Force and Take Possession of the Custom House if the Battalions of the Philadelphia and Marion Had Not Been Ordered Back on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The steamer Gaelic brought the following advices from Honolulu, dated June 20th:

Since the Philadelphia has been in port, weekly battalion drills have been held. On the 14th the men from both the Marion and the flagship were landed. While on the march to the drill grounds an orderly brought an order and the battalion returned on board. This action was taken, it is understood, on account of a rumor to the effect that the Naniwa would land a force of men to take charge of the Hawaiian custom-house. The Japanese failed to act, and it is believed that Admiral Beardslee's prompt action caused the Captain of the Naniwa to change his mind.

The English-speaking people here believe that there was good foundation for the rumor, in spite of the denial made at the Japanese Legation.

"There are all kinds of rumors floating around," said Counselor Akiyama. "One ridiculous one was that the Japanese sailors were to land and take charge of the custom-house. Another is to the effect that the Naniwa is to leave on Wednesday. That rumor, as also the other, is without any foundation whatever. About two months hence another man-of-war will be here, and the Naniwa is not likely to leave before then."

Japanese Minister Shimamura denies the story to the effect that Japan has withdrawn its request from the Hawaiian Government for an explanation of the reasons for ejecting the Japanese immigrants.

"There has been no correspondence between this legation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs since June 4th," said Minister Shimamura. "At that time I addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, as yet, though it seems a very long time, I have received no reply.

"The position is this," continued Shimamura. "Before the steamer having the immigrants on board left Honolulu, I made a formal protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His answer was incomplete and unsatisfactory. In due time I received instructions from my Government, and sent a request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the reasons for the expulsion of the Japanese laborers. The Hawaiian Government sent me an answer which I considered vague and indefinite. On June 4th I wrote again, and for two weeks my letter has remained unanswered. I am daily expecting a communication to arrive."

Y. Isikawa, editor of the Tokio "Chuo Shimbun," who came here on the Japanese cruiser Naniwa to investigate the trouble arising from Japanese immigration, started for home on the 15th inst. He carried with him a proposition from Colonel Spalding for a trans-Pacific cable, which he believes the capitalists of his own country will not be slow to take hold of, and that at no very distant date.

"But how about the result of your investigation in the immigration tangle?" was asked.

"To speak frankly," replied Mr. Ishikawa, "I have found that the matter was not worth my time and attention. I am convinced that the differences between Hawaii and Japan will be settled in a most amicable manner. The whole affair has been very much exaggerated. Instead of stirring up more strife I think my time can be spent to better advantage in working out this cable scheme and bringing the two countries into closer trade relations."

Hon. Harold M. Sewall made a formal call on President Dole at the executive building on the 7th and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States. He was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills.

A reception was tendered the Minister on the 16th, and it took place on board of the Philadelphia, and was well attended.

Admiral Beardslee stated to-day that he had received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy by the last steamer concerning the repairs to be made on the Marion. She will have another survey made and will be repaired to a certain extent in Honolulu. After this has been done, the vessel will be sent to Mare Island or some other naval station for general overhauling.

The Admiral said that everything is in statu quo as regards the change of United States cruisers in the Honolulu port. The Baltimore will relieve the Philadelphia in the port as soon as she has her repairs completed on Mare Island.

United States Consul-General Mills will leave for Washington as soon as his successor, William Hayward, arrives, which will probably be within the next fortnight. Mr. Mills is not fully determined upon his future plans. He may return to Honolulu and engage in law practice.

Minister Cooper has not appointed a successor to the late Frank Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. W. N. Armstrong, now at the Capital, will, it is said, probably be selected.

It Turned His Brain.

LONDON, June 27.—Sim Hamid Ben Mous, special envoy of the Sultan of Morocco to the Jubilee festivities, has returned to Morocco insane.