

Evening Bulletin

VOL. 1. NO. 157.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE Evening Bulletin

Published every day except Sunday at 609 King Street, Honolulu, H. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month, anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands, \$ 75

Per Year, postpaid to America, 8 00

Per Year, postpaid to America, Canada, or Mexico, 10 00

Per Year, postpaid, other Foreign Countries, 13 00

Payable invariably in Advance.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

Address all communications to the editorial department to "Editor Bulletin."

Business letters should be addressed to "Manager Evening Bulletin."

Telephone 236. P. O. Box 39.

B. L. FINNEY, Manager.



Ayer's PILLS

Best Family Medicine CURE

Sick Headache, Constipation,

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

AYER'S PILLS,

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Pills" is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Something Interesting!

Imports of Champagne Into the United States,

FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 1895.

Cases.	
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s extra dry	30,831
Pommery & Greno	11,798
Moet & Chandon	9,608
Heidsieck & Co., (dry Monopole)	7,501
Louis Roederer	3,438
Ruinart	3,136
Perrier Jouet	3,286
Irroy & Co.	1,785
Vve. Clicquot	2,378
Bouche Sec.	992
Delbeck & Co.	728
St. Marcoux	334
Krug & Co.	270
Chas. Heidsieck	355
Various	5,419

Total..... 81,859

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RECORDS.

Macfarlane & Co.,

Sole Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co.

for the Hawaiian Islands.

124-1

SPOKE FOR FREE TRADE.

SOME THINGS BAYARD SAID AT EDINBURGH.

Protection a Form of State Socialism Which Fosters Class Legislation and Corruption.

In the first issue of this paper after the Australia arrived there appeared amongst the foreign news some references to a speech delivered by United States Ambassador Bayard at Edinburgh. A report of the speech will be found in the following dispatch from Edinburgh dated November 7:

The United States Ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, delivered the inaugural address this evening to the Philosophic Society. It was entitled "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence." The paper read by Mr. Bayard was a scholarly and patriotic address, in which the institutions of the United States were glorified, and upon it Mr. Bayard has evidently devoted much labor. It made fifty pages of printed matter.

The most striking passages were those in which he denounced socialism and protection. During the course of his remarks he said: "The weight of armed repression and the upheavals of popular discontent are plainly discernible. While in some countries the consolidation of the empire progresses remarkably, in others disintegration is unusually significant. The old dynasties are drifting hopelessly or sinking palpably."

After alluding to the preparations for war on land and sea, which he asserted were never so formidable as today, to the increasing burdens of militaryism and to the hostile attitude assumed toward each other of capital and labor, Mr. Bayard remarked: "The movement of today is toward state socialism as an opposing force to autocracy, either of which is despotism."

Mr. Bayard then dwelt at length on the theme of his address, saying that however society is framed, it is by personal characteristics and individual qualities that its affairs in the end must be decided. He continued: "We are witnessing the decline and fall of once mighty empires as the result of despotic government and the destruction of personal freedom, while those nations which have safeguarded the freedom of the individual have changed the face of the world."

Mr. Bayard spoke at length of the wonderful growth and development of the United States, which he assured his audience was due to this cause, and earnestly invoked the opposition of his hearers to State socialism in all forms. He also sounded a note of warning against the many proposals of political interference and state management under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism.

After discussing what he termed the tyranny of labor organizations, Mr. Bayard said: "In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled protection, which, I believe, has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, corrupt public life, banishment of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public conscience and place politics upon a lower level of mercenary scramble than any other single cause."

"Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating the revenue into an engine for selfish and private profits. Its allied benefi-

ciaries and combines are called "trusts" and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels lately built being an exception and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws."

Mr. Bayard quoted at length from the address of a former Commissioner of Navigation, read at the recent National Congress of Farmers at Atlanta, in confirmation of his views. "It is incorrect," said Mr. Bayard, "to speak of protection as a national policy. That could never be, as it will never be anything but the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest. It is fatal to the hopes of advancement or even to the retention of what has been gained by civilization."

In conclusion Mr. Bayard acknowledged the debt owed by the United States to Scotland for Hamilton and others, and paid a tribute to the memory of Scott and Burns.

PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

General Clay Claims the Credit from Secretary Seward.

Richmond (Ky.), November 7.

General Cassius M. Clay is preparing a magazine article, in which he will seek to show that the claims of Secretary Seward as to the part he took in making the Alaskan purchase are not true and that the General himself was the representative who negotiated the deal. General Clay at that time was Minister to the Russian court, and was in high standing with the Czar's Ministry.

He says that a company was seeking to purchase a strip of land through the Territory for the purpose of erecting a telegraph and cable line to connect the two continents by the way of Behring strait, but that the Russian court was unwilling to sell a narrow strip of land that would be a bountiful source of trouble. At this point the United States Government stepped in and purchased the Territory. The article will reveal several state secrets, and it is said will be in the nature of a firebrand.

In view of its foreign bearing the following letter from General Clay to Colonel D. C. Pavey, of Boston, Mass., will be read with interest:

WHITE HALL, (Ky.), July 5.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2nd instant received. You will find an account of this matter of my recall by Seward in '62 in my "Memoirs," etc. Volume I, 1886, I, Brennan & Co., Cincinnati, O. You will also find a copy (second volume not yet out) in the Cambridge library, also in Yale University.

Seward introduced corrupt Albany politics into Washington. He allowed his followers to plunder everywhere, but kept out of the law's net himself. The notorious Kentucky lobbyists, Green Adams & Co., swelled Perkins' swindle from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands, but they did not find an ally in me, and hence I was recalled in 1862. (See "Life, Memoirs, etc.")

Seward made an unmistakable threat to recall me. I defied him, and it took long years of my life to recover, but I stand in honor here, as well as elsewhere, and am now universally seen to be the annexer of Alaska. In haste, yours truly.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY.

A Chinese editor declares in favor of black and white as the colors in future for China's national flag—black to cloud over the blazing red of the Rising Sun, and white to symbolize the molten metal that is to be showered upon Japan. An Osaka editor retorts with the obvious reminder that China has shown enough of the white flag already.

LITTLE GIRL TRAVELER.

GOING TO PASS THROUGH HONOLULU THIS WEEK.

Not Yet Ten but Traveling Alone—Wore a Tag from New York to Sitka.

Little Jennie Beasley will have won unique distinction as a traveler, if the big Australian steamer Mariposa reaches Sydney in safety, says the S. F. Chronicle of the 9th inst. The child will have journeyed half around the world in a westwardly direction and about a third of the way around in the southerly course before reaching her tenth birthday, and will have gone every bit of that wide distance alone.

The tiny miss came here Wednesday on the steamer Dora from Alaska. She was the only passenger on the boat, and filled the cabin very full of noise at that. When any one was looking, though, she was as demure and bashful a girl as any one of her years could be. She does not seem to think it remarkable at all for a little bit of a chick like her to travel without parents or escort almost to the Arctic, and then to the equator and "under it," as the navigators say.

The steamer Dora is remarkable as steamers go. The boat is

pretty dolls to Seattle. I went to Sitka on the steamer. Papa told me afterwards that it was the City of Topeka.

"Were you much afraid?"

"Why, no—what was there to be afraid of?" said little Miss Beasley, quickly.

"Where did your father meet you?"

"Papa met me in Sitka and put me in school there, and then afterwards I went on to Yakutat, where he was."

Richard B. Beasley is the father of the brave child traveler. He was ship's clerk on the warship Pinta and shipped to New York. He went with the Pinta to Alaska, where she is still stationed. Mrs. Beasley remained in New York, but it was not long before she was taken ill, and it was thought best to send the child to Alaska to join her father. After the girl had gone on the long trip alone the mother died. Later Mr. Beasley left the Navy and took charge of the trading store at Yakutat.

Tiny Miss Beasley was the only white girl in Yakutat. There were only five white people there anyway and but two of them women. The girl's only playmates were the native children. She says, however, that the Indian girls are just as nice as any girls and play tag and have dolls. The child has now started for Brisbane because her father wished to have her properly schooled and there was no chance at all in Yakutat, as the Swedish mission there was merely designed to save the wicked native. At Sitka, too, the school for white children takes them only through the lower grades. It



THE LITTLE GIRL TRAVELER.

employed as a tender by the Alaska Commercial Company, and spends all the summer months cruising to salmon stations and missions with unpronounceable names along the coast of Alaska from Sitka to Oonakaska. Sitka is as far as the tourists who do so much talking about the wonders of Alaska ever go, and that is where the Dora begins her trip. The steamer stops at about twenty little villages on this wild coast while running about 1500 miles to Kodiak, and then goes westward, stopping and stopping again at places that nobody but an Indian ever heard of till she arrives at Oonakaska. Little Miss Beasley was picked up at one of these Indian villages, called Yakutat.

The little traveler went alone from New York City to Yakutat when she was only 4 years old, and so she thought it was really nothing at all to get on a steamer again to travel alone from Yakutat to Brisbane. Queensland, when she was all of four years older. It took a deal of coaxing to get the girl to tell about her trip from New York to Yakutat.

"They just put a tag on me," she said. "I don't remember much about it, only there was a lady on the car that had a girl with her that was about as big as me. I remember going across on a big boat to Jersey City, and I remember Seattle. They have awful

was decided, therefore, to send Miss Jennie to Queensland, where she will be in the family of her uncle, Rev. Thomas Beasley.

Steward Buckley on the steamer Dora began greatly attached to the lone little girl on the voyage down from Alaska, and during her week's stay at this port he is going to keep her at his home in the Mission. She has telegrams all written out to send from Sydney to Brisbane when she reaches Australia, and it is supposed that a letter which Richard Beasley wrote has already reached his brother, the clergyman in Brisbane.

The Senatorial Election.

Wray Taylor, secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, sent over to Hilo today the balance of the election blanks needed for the special election for senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Nottley. The election takes place on January 6th, 1896, and nominations must be on file in the Interior Office on or before twenty days previous thereto, or on December 17th. It is probable that the politicians of the big island will soon make a move in the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Booth are expected to make a short visit to the Coast soon.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

CASES IN BANKRUPTCY—BELL AGAINST WONG KWAI.

Notes from the Probate and Circuit Courts—Bankruptcy Proceedings B. Medeiros Ended.

Bernard Medeiros of Kona, Hawaii, has had his property returned to him on discontinuance of bankruptcy proceedings.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. have filed a petition in bankruptcy against Wing Yee Tai Co. of Kilauea, Kauai.

The Lock Sang minors, by their next friend, S. Abmi, and Yang Sang, have brought a bill in equity against Wong Kwai and Ching Shai, for discovery, accounting, etc. Wong Kwai is charged with fraudulently mortgaging the property of the minors, while he was their legal guardian, to raise money to pay a mortgage debt; also with selling a rice plantation worth \$25,000 to his nephew, Ching Shai, for \$500. The minors are children of Wong Kwai's late partner, Look Sang, in the now defunct firm of Chin Lee & Co. It is asserted in the bill, besides the frauds mentioned above and others, that Wong Kwai constantly ignored the rights of the minors as heirs to their father's interest in the firm's property. Wong Kwai is stated to be intending to leave the country by the steamer Astor, and a temporary injunction issued against him the other day to prevent his leaving excepting under bonds.

Karl Podyen has been authorized, as guardian of his two children, to sell certain real estate.

In the suit of A. M. Bontie against J. F. Morgan, the foreign jury gave a verdict for the defendant, three dissenting.

Quan Chin, who appealed from conviction of conspiracy in the District Court, pleaded guilty before Judge Magoon. Mr. Neumann asked to have the sentence reduced, but the Court confirmed it, viz: six months at hard labor and a fine of \$5 and costs. Threaten for prosecution; Neumann for defendant.

This afternoon before Judge Magoon the following foreign jury is trying J. Doherty for opium in possession; J. Emmeluth, Thor. Wright, W. L. Howard, J. Effinger, W. W. Harris, J. W. Grace, D. Crozier, G. W. Farr, A. V. Goss, Jas. McInerney, J. C. Cluney, J. E. Westbrook, De la Verge for prosecution; Neumann for defendant. Verdict guilty, three dissenting.

Spreckels at Home.

Claus Spreckels with his wife and daughter returned to San Francisco on October 31st from his European tour. John B. Spreckels went to New York to meet him and with Chas. K. Shortridge of the Call returned with him. The elder Spreckels spent most of his time abroad at Marienbad, a health resort in Bohemia, not because he required the medicinal qualities of the water, but because it is a pleasant spot and there he could find rest from business cares. He, however, found time to visit the European capitals. The party tarried a while in New York on their way home and Claus and John B. Spreckels exerted what influence they had in trying to persuade the big men of the Republican party that San Francisco is the proper place for the convention. Mr. Spreckels was away five months in all and returns in the best of health.

An addition, amounting to nearly half the present length of the Chinese theater, is to be made at once and workmen are already at the job. Both the seating capacity and stage room of the theater has been found too small, and this will be remedied at once.