

Evening Bulletin

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THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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A TERRIBLE CASE OF ECZEMA

CURED BY
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. E. Wyatt, of Port Road, West Honolulu, So. Australia writes of the sad condition of her little daughter, whose portrait she also sends:



"My daughter was afflicted with Eczema of the most aggravated type. The disease first appeared in eruptions on her head, then her hair began to fall out, and in spite of the best medical advice and treatment she grew steadily worse. The sores were full of matter and were extremely offensive. Her eyes became affected, and she was, in truth, in a terrible state. My neighbors were very sympathetic and took great interest in the case. They persuaded me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I am most thankful to be able to say that this wonderful medicine completely restored my daughter's health. She has now as good a head of hair as anyone could wish, her eyes are perfectly well, and she is a fine girl of eight years with every prospect of growing up to be a strong and healthy woman."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
 Sold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
 Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Something Interesting!

Imports of Champagne In-
 to the United States,

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

	Cash.
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.....	81,856

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RECORDS.

Macfarlane & Co.,

Sole Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co. for the Hawaiian Islands.
 124-1/2

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATHS OF A PRINCE, AN ARTIST, AND A DIPLOMAT.

Cuban Rebels Active—Varied United States Budget—Matters in the Transvaal.

The following is a summary of the principal foreign news received by the steamer Coptic up to and inclusive of January 28, in addition to several important matters given in fuller measure separately in this issue:

UNITED STATES.

General Thomas Ewing died in New York at the age of 67, from the result of a cable car accident. He was made Chief Justice of Kansas when that State was admitted, but resigned the office to enter the Union army as Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Kansas. General Ewing served four years in Congress, and then in 1881 went to New York to practice law.

There have been great floods caused by a storm in the Sacramento valley. Farmers have been rescued by a steamer.

The American liner St. Paul ran aground in a fog at Long Branch, N. J., on Jan. 25, and was still there at last accounts. It was hoped she would be floated on the 29th.

Bernard Gillam, the late cartoonist of Judge, received a salary of \$25,000 a year besides a share in the profits. The owners of the paper will divide this equally among the staff artists who have been on the paper ten years.

The President has recognized Fung Yung Chen as Consul-General of the Chinese empire at San Francisco. This is probably the most important office in the Chinese Consular service. Li Yung Yew, the retiring Consul, incurred the ill will of the powerful Six Companies, and they instituted a vigorous campaign to secure his removal.

Experts have found a greater deficiency than expected in Congressional Librarian Spofford's accounts. It has reached \$61,000 and the sum may yet be increased.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill to issue \$100,000,000 bonds to provide money for coast defenses.

A. Page Brown, a well-known San Francisco architect, died Jan. 21, aged 40 years, from injuries sustained in a runaway accident.

The cruisers Montgomery and Raleigh, with some revenue cutters, are in pursuit of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, which sailed from New York with a large filibustering expedition for Cuba under General Garcia.

There is talk of Wisconsin Republicans sending a solid delegation to St. Louis for John C. Spooner for President.

Kentucky has a deadlock in the election for Senator.

Evidence that will be useful to the Venezuela commission has been found in the Tank collection of D. C. works at Madison, Wisconsin.

Susan B. Anthony has been unanimously re-elected president of the Woman Suffragist Association in session at Washington.

Naval Notes.

Chief Engineer George Melville's promotion to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, with the rank of Commodore, has been confirmed by the Senate.

There is not a great deal of repairing needed on the cruiser Baltimore. Her crew will all be discharged, as practically all had served their full time before leaving Chinese waters.

The Chronicle of the 22d ult. says the Boston was to relieve the Bennington as soon as the former arrived at Honolulu. It also said it was possible the Adams would

relieve the Alert in South American waters, and the latter be transferred to the Asiatic station.

The flagship Philadelphia has gone to San Diego.

EUROPE.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, died of African fever on board of the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira. His death happened on the morning of Jan. 21 and the ship returned to Sierra



PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Leone, from whence the news was cabled. The prince was thirty-seven years old last October. He was married on July 23, 1885, and four children were born to the Prince and Princess, all of whom are living.

The Italian Minister in Brazil has concluded a protocol with the Government, whereby claims for wrongs to Italian subjects will in some cases be paid and in others submitted to arbitration.

British naval estimates will be at least the same as last year, namely, about \$93,500,000. The estimate for shipbuilding will be as large as \$27,000,000.

A mine explosion in Wales killed more than fifty men.

Embassador Runyon Dead.

Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, died suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure at one o'clock in the morning of Jan. 27 in Berlin. He was 73 years of age on October 25 last. Mr. Runyon was born at Somerville, New Jersey, and was of French Huguenot stock. He spent his early days on a farm, and graduated from Yale University in 1842. Mr. Runyon was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1846.

In his time he held many public positions, from municipal to federal inclusive. The degree of LL. D. was given him by several universities. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took the first fully equipped and organized brigade



THE LATE THEODORE RUNYON.

to Washington, and, for the promptness of his improvements, he received the thanks in person of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the congratulations of the citizens, who then felt for the first time that the city was safe. He was breveted Major-General. His war record was short, but it was he who, on the retreat of the Army of the Potomac at the first battle of Bull Run, threw his brigade between the battlefield and Washington, and checked the wild stampede. He was highly commended for his services, and soon afterward resigned his commission and retired to private life.

TO RESTORE QUEEN LIL.

FORCE WAS TO HAVE BEEN USED IF NECESSARY.

Proof of the Hostile Attitude of Cleveland Toward the Hawaiian Republic.

(San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 27.)

CHICAGO, January 26. — The Times-Herald in today's issue printed a long statement from L. A. Thurston, ex-Minister of the Hawaiian republic at Washington. The matter comes from Kate Field, the special Correspondent of the Times-Herald at Honolulu.

Mr. Thurston says in part: "After Commissioner Blount's return from Honolulu, some months later, I vainly inquired of Mr. Gresham what the result was. He would not even admit that any report had been made, stating that such a report, if made, was a confidential one, and that it was 'unfair' for me to ask any questions concerning it. I verbally reiterated to him that, owing to the long delay and uncertainty, affairs were unsettled and in a critical condition at the islands, and it would be in the interest of order and peace to first communicate his intentions, when decided upon, to the Hawaiian Government before making them public. This, he said, would be done."

"On the evening of November 7, 1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I saw in an evening paper a statement that Mr. Gresham had recommended to the President to restore the Queen and overthrow the Dole Government. I immediately wired to Mr. Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires, to see Mr. Gresham and asked if it was true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr. Gresham said to him: 'I assure you there is no foundation for the statement. Do you think I would take so important a step without informing you?'"

"Mr. Hastings telephoned me the substance of the reply. That same night, at about midnight, he was informed by a newspaper man that Mr. Gresham's letter to the President recommending restoration had been given out to the press associations, and was then going over the wires. The letter was dated October 8, 1893, nearly a month prior to Mr. Gresham's assurance that there was no such letter."

"No copy was sent to the Hawaiian Legation, although I finally succeeded in getting a mutilated copy, from which clippings had been made, from a representative of the Associated Press. I immediately called on Mr. Gresham and stated I had seen the letter and asked if it was authentic. He replied: 'Of course; you know it is authentic.' I reminded him of his agreement to let me know the substance of the Blount report before it was published. He replied: 'I did not think it necessary. I knew you would see it in the papers.'"

"I then asked if it was the intention of the United States Government to restore the Queen by force. He replied, 'I decline to answer that question.'"

"On January 25, 1894, I made a statement to Mr. Gresham concerning the friction that existed in Hawaii by reason of the continued demand by Japan that the franchise be granted to Japanese. He said, 'What do you mean by coming to me with complaints about Japan? Do you expect us to protect you from Japan? I should think that the last country in the world you should appeal to for assistance would be the United States. It is most extraordinary that you should make this statement to me. What do you want me to do?'"

"He demanded what Dole meant by sending an insulting reply to Mr. Willis, replying to Mr. Wil-

lis' demand that the Queen be restored. I denied that the answer was or was intended to be insulting. Mr. Gresham said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr. Dole's object was to say something sharp to the American Minister when he had an opportunity.' He continued to talk in this strain until it became manifest he was simply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I left the room."

Mr. Thurston then gives the details of a conversation with Secretary Gresham, in which the latter accused Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, of being a "scarey fellow" because he said that arms for the royalists had been sent from California. Mr. Gresham declared the story to be utterly untrue. This was the day after the insurrection had actually occurred in the islands and Charles Carter has been killed.

Mr. Thurston gives in detail the manner in which he was betrayed by a representative of the United Press in relation to certain letters read by Mr. Thurston to the United Press correspondent. He closes as follows: "In his letter requesting my recall, Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed my explanation, stating only that I claimed that the references in question were news which I had a right to give out."

"I had committed no breach of diplomatic etiquette, but tendered an apology that the matter had come through the Legation, even inadvertently, and even though it had not been published. Mr. Gresham immediately requested an apology in writing, stating as a reason that this was a personal matter between myself and the President, and that he ought to know exactly what I said. I submit that if, in defending my country and my Government against the continuous attempts of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham to ruin and overthrow them, I unwittingly brushed the bloom from the cheek of the delicate creature known as 'Diplomatic Etiquette,' Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham clubbed her into insensibility and drove over her with a coach and four."

The Transvaal.

In reply to inquiries by British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, on behalf of Secretary of State Olney of the United States, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, telegraphs that all Americans in the Transvaal are well treated, and only John Hays Hammond, consulting engineer of the Consolidated and Chartered Companies, is still in custody.

Secretary Olney has received by cable an appeal from the American resident at Johannesburg, praying that a diplomatic representative of the United States be sent into the Transvaal to look after their interests. At present the United States is without a diplomatic representative in all Africa save in Liberia, and her diplomatic business with that continent is done through the medium of the United States residents at the home governments of the African colonies in Europe.

Senator Perkins on being questioned said he thought no diplomatic agent would be appointed. To send one direct to President Krueger, ignoring the British claim to suzerainty, would in the present complication over Venezuela be ill considered.

CUBAN WAR.

At latest accounts the rebels were showing great activity. In many places recruits were flocking to their standard. They stopped and burned a train that left Havana for Guanaja. Armored cars are to be put on all passenger trains, when it is hoped people may travel all over the island in safety.

A French subject, Honore Laine, was recently arrested by the Government for having been in Gomes' insurgent camp. The French Government has made a claim upon the Cuban authorities that Laine, who being tried by a military court, is entitled to a trial in a civil court.

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE

ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Indications That an Amended Bill Will be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—From the action of the House Committee on Commerce today there seems to be little doubt that the bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific Coast to the Hawaiian islands and Japan will be favorably reported.

The committee directed the sub-committee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable. There will be also a conference between the members and the State Department officials regarding the arrangements for a cable station on Marshall islands, owned by Germany.

The principal points of difference between the cable company and the committee are the amount of Government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable. It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian islands in eighteen months and completed to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted will reduce this time. The subsidy asked is \$180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the Government to have free use of the cable in that time.

In the course of discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, \$6,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and the probable amount of Government business, which the committee estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese Government and possibly China. The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure to the United States Government the right of way in the use of the cable.

James S. Strymer, president, and E. E. Bayliss, vice-president of the company, have written to Chairman Hepburn accepting the suggestion made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the Treasury \$100,000 in bonds to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time; that the rates between the United States and the island of Oahu shall not exceed 75 cents per word and \$1.50 to Japan and China; also that after twenty years Government messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one-quarter of business rates.

Mr. Bennett of New York has asked Secretary Olney for an opinion whether it will be necessary to make a treaty with the German Government to secure the right to establish a cable station on Marshall islands.

ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Resolutions of the United States Congress Passed in England.

The London Daily News has a dispatch from Vienna reporting that Russia is ready to move on Turkey in the spring, to realize the plans of Peter the Great for the partition of that Empire among the Powers. Russia would take Armenia and Constantinople, France take Syria and Palestine, England take Egypt and the eastern shores of the Persian gulf, while the remainder of Turkey would be divided between the other Powers.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette reaffirms the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey. There is a rumor in Con-