CURSE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY

Social Influence Is Worst of Its Evils.

LANDDOWNE STILL GRILLED BY PAPERS

Roseberry's Retirement Regretted ---Our Regular London Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Cabinet changes remain the topic of conversation in London, especially in the clubs and military circles. Mr. Broderick's appointment to the War Office is extremely well received among military men in the social sets. This may or may not be a good sign. Mr. Broderick is an experienced official who knows the details of military administration and is a man of great energy. He is also the eldest son of Lord Middleton and is extremely popular among the people of the West Side. Radical reformers, however, do not hesitate to say that he is an optimist who cannot be depended upon to resist social influence.

The truth is that social influence lies at the root of the worst evils of the military service. This is what every war correspondent who witnessed the campaign in South Africa frankly admits and the conditions of society in London justify that conclusion. One of the best-informed men about South Africa says:

"General Kitchener is the only man who can reform the British army, for he alone cares absolutely nothing for the opinions of titled women and smart people."

Generals Buller, White, Methuen, Gatacre and almost all the Generals except MacDonald and Kitchener have social backing in London. What is needed more than anything else is a thorough-going reform which will open the army on democratic lines to the masses of the nation. There will be many technical improvements in the service and weak spots in the system of imperial defense will be straightened, but there is not likely to be any infusion of fresh blood into the army.

Politicians assert that in place of the clean sweep of rusty functionaries the Cabinet changes have merely strengthened the grip of Mr. Chamberlain upon the administration. There are many people who see Mr. Chamberlain's fine Roman hand in everything that happens in public life.

"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure," is the way one liberal newspaper describes the Marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the Foreign Office. This undoubtedly expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment there is a tendency to allocate him the portion of a mere nominal head of the Foreign Office, blindly following out every wish of the Premier. This the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. He does not share the general belief that in the War Office he did badly. In fact, the Premier is so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the Foreign Office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary and had long contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor, should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the severe duties he undertook during the last Parliament. One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should he fail of success it will only be because he is too much of a gentleman."

The under secretaryship in the War Office and Colonial Office, vacant through the changes in the Cabinet, must now be selected, which is no easy matter. Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the financial Secretary of the Treasury, is believed likely to succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchey, as president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, is frequently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no means certain at present.

With reference to Irish matters, an amusing story is going the rounds about the Duke of Marlborough, whom the papers frequently, without basis, mentioned as Earl Cadogan's successor in the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland. On the strength of this, it is said, a large amount of Irish literature has been imported to Blenheim, where a recent visitor is alleged to have found the young Duke almost buried amid histories of Ireland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour may change the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland for the Board of Trade. If this occurs it will give the Cecil family four of the most important offices in the Cabinet, which calls out from the Liberal papers the cry of nepotism.

The publication of Lord Rosebery's history of Napoleon has not only brought forth unanimous and unbounded praise but has given rise to a general feeling of regret that the present undistinguished Cabinet could not avail itself of such a brilliant intellect. It is a careful monograph of Bonaparte's closing days, and, while it discloses no new historical facts, it deals so masterfully and impartially with all the available evidence that it must stand, so the critics say, as an authoritative record in addition to being the most perfect character sketch ever penned. It teems with powerful epigrams and touches of humor and imagination, while the British Ministers responsible for the arduousness of Napoleon's captivity are treated with merciless satire. On all sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals Lord Rosebery at his best. What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all sides.

How bitter politics are growing in Ireland can be judged from an open letter from Mr. William O'Brien saying he re-enters Parliament with the utmost repugnance and with no more satisfaction than he would re-enter an English jail. But, Mr. O'Brien adds, he considers it a national duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish party is the only means of enabling men of honor to remain in it.

Once more the introduction of American methods will revolutionize British traffic. As a result of a visit of the superintendent of the Southwestern Railroad to the United States, the directors of the road have decided to substitute for the present lever system of signalling the pneumatic method employed on American roads. The latter's installation is now occurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit, so that the immense signal boxes which have long been features of the great termini will probably disappear.

The vexed question of the decrease of commerce of the port of London, owing to lack of docking facilities and high rates is likely to be solved by the formation of a public body for the better management of the docks and waterways, which plan includes river quays on both sides of the river above Gravesend, thus avoiding lighterage, which, connected with railroads, will save time and expense.

The Prince of Wales' dismissal of Tod Sloan is received with joy by the racing world of England, as a significant indication of the feeling against American jockeys and trainers. The Prince of Wales yielded to the popular clamor. While the methods and manners of a number of self-advertising American owners have undoubtedly given the Jockey Club an excuse for its present attitude, there is little doubt that jealousy of the continued American success had, more than anything else, to do with the matter. There are many indications, too, that the campaign against the American horsemen was not undertaken without plenty of premeditation. This is evidenced by the sporting columns of almost every daily paper in England and many of the best weeklies who are revelling in the chance of a slur at American jockeys.

Sloan is much chagrined. His retainer was to have been $25,000. He had other offers of like amount, but now that the Prince of Wales has thrown him over, no English owner is likely to employ him as first jockey. Sloan returns to the United States November 14th, but the story that he does not intend to apply for a license here in 1901 is regarded as being at least premature.

Leigh, the trainer of Mr. Frank Gardner's stable, which Sloan manages and whose application for a license to train at Newmarket caused so much of the present trouble, has secured quarters at Epsom. Twenty-six American yearlings have already arrived there.

Rigby will not apply for a license here for 1901, as he is engaged by Madame Menier to ride in France.

Morgan and Eddie Jones go to Austria.

FIGHTING IN CHINA STILL

Foreign Ministers Are In Conference at Peking.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Ichow, dated October 26, which says heavy fighting has occurred in the mountains on the Shan-si frontier. An Anglo-German force of 1,500 men, commanded by Colonel Von Norman, stormed the Tzching Kung pass. The Chinese occupied a strong position on the crest and stubbornly resisted. They poured a hot enfilading fire on the advance party of eighty Germans under Major Von Forrester, but the British general cavalry and mounted sappers, dismounting, scaled the heights, turned the enemy's flanks and relieved the Germans.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated October 31st, says: The foreign Ministers held another meeting today at the residence of the Spanish Minister, who is dean of the diplomatic corps. All the Ministers were present except the representative of Holland, who is at Tien-Tsin.

The proposition contained in the note of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the punishment of the royal Princes who aided and abetted the Boxers, the prohibition of the importation of firearms into China, etc., were discussed for two hours. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of what guarantees should be demanded from China that outbreaks similar to the recent one should not occur in the future. The Ministers agreed that treaty obligations had not been respected by the Chinese, and that some other guarantees were absolutely necessary, but no decision was reached as to the exact nature of the assurances that should be required. There was also some talk as to the punishment to be meted out to the guilty Chinese officials and the settlement of other questions.

DROWNED EMPEROR'S FAVORITE WIFE.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—A special to the Hamburg Correspondenz says: "In a well situated in the imperial palace precincts in Peking was found the body of Emperor Kwang Hsu's favorite wife, Shen Ti, whom the Empress Dowager caused to be drowned before the flight of the court from the capital. The second favorite, Ping Pi, and 100 ladies belonging to the imperial harem, are prisoners in the hands of the allies."

MORE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that an imperial edict appoints Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nankin, and Chi Ki Tung, Viceroy of Hankow, to be additional peace commissioners on behalf of China.

WHAT DON CARLOS SAYS.

VENICE, Nov. 2.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of an interview had with him, declared that the present rising in Spain is contrary to his orders and will retard, instead of promoting, his efforts to secure his rights.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A correspondent of Le Petit Parisien, telegraphing from a point in the French Pyrenees, says that if troops are not sent immediately to Puigmigorda and Seo de Urgel these towns of great strategetic importance will fall into the hands of the Carlists, who will then be masters of the upper valley of the Segre, and will be able to obtain arms from France and Anderra. The Carlists in upper Catalonia are armed with Mausers and are well equipped with tents and campaigning material.

W. J. Lowrie, manager of Spreckelsville plantation, is in the city on a business trip.

ELECTION NEWS

(Continued from Page 2.)

and the rest of the Island, with the exception of Waimea, followed with northwest winds and heavy blizzards, which culminated in Hilo, where a good-sized faction of the Republican party (so called) contributed materially to the snowdrift.

Comparatively little excitement developed during the posting of the returns although considerable crowds assembled in front of the bulletins at Baldwin's land office and Ray Bros. Subsequently, however, the Willikoki Hawaiians showed their pleasure by indulging in potations of strong drink. The opposition party drowned their grief at times in the same manner.

To those who may not have had the time or patience necessary to calculate the result of the votes so far as the winners are concerned, it may be stated briefly as follows: Wilcox leads Sam Parker in Hawaii by 218 votes.

The successful Senatorial candidates are J. T. Brown, Ind., 915; J. B. Kaohi, Ind., 876; Dr. N. Russel, Ind., 834; J. D. Paris, R., 785. The Representatives elected for the First District are R. H. Makekau, D. and L., 649; S. H. Haaheo, D. and L., 613; William Nailima, D. and L., 592; J. Ewaliko, L., 564. Second District—J. W. Kelikoa, D. and L., 547; Julian Monsarrat, R., D. and L., 518; J. K. Kekaula, L., 493; G. P. Kamauoha, R., D. and L., 453. This tells the story so far as Hawaii is concerned.

The solidity of the Independent vote will be observed from the table given above. They voted their ticket nearly straight right around the Island, and herein lay their strength. The ticket carried itself by adopting this course, which was apparently thoroughly drilled into the party's adherents. Had they felt inclined to indulge in a few side candidates after the style of their Republican opponents, they very likely would have broken down their organization as effectively.

THE WAY SOME WERE KNIFED.

There has been a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth from the time the count closed just before dawn yesterday until the present, says the Hilo Herald. Wilcoxism is rampant and the responsible citizens, the men who contribute to the support of the country by taxation, feel that drastic measures are necessary.

When the hour for closing the polls arrived there were still a number of voters in line. Some one carried into the polling place a report that a copy of the Honolulu Bulletin had been received somewhere on the Island containing an opinion from Secretary Cooper to the effect that "if at the hour of closing there were persons at the polls willing to vote and who were deprived through no faults of theirs, the polls might be kept open until such votes were cast." A consultation of candidates was had and wich their consent the polls were kept open until after 7 o'clock and the ballots put in separate boxes.

At 7:30 o'clock the count began and continued until nearly daylight with the result given herein. That there will be a contest seems probable on account of a double violation of the election laws which provide that the polls shall keep open from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. and that immediately thereafter the counting of votes shall begin. The polls were kept open two hours later than the law allows and the count did not begin immediately after 5 o'clock.

The returns from the different precincts proved conclusively that the only organization was that of the Independent party. There was no harmony whatever in the Republican ranks, as was shown in some of the precincts where Parker fell far behind the rest of the ticket. This was particularly noticeable in Konawaena, where he got 107 votes, while Loebenstein got 14 and Paris 156. It was evident that the knife was freely used. In Waimea Kauhane polled 137 votes to Parker's 60 and Wilcox 70, while Loebenstein got 68 to Paris' 61. In Pahala Parker got 39 to Wilcox 16 while Loebenstein received 28 and Paris 42 and Blacow only 2. Better evidence that the candidates were ruthlessly sacrificed is not needed.

Mr. Desha polled 541 votes to Loebenstein's 558, while Henry West fell 250 votes below Kaohi, who polled the smallest vote for Senator among the successful ones. It would seem from this that Mr. Desha injured West's chances rather than Loebenstein's. In Kau, where Desha was believed to be a prime favorite, Mr. Loebenstein polled 96 per cent more votes than Desha and 98 per cent more than West. In the two Kenas, Desha's former home, he received 140 votes to Loebenstein's 32, while Paris received 321, which shows conclusively that the people in Kona have no regard for party.

Russel's vote was a surprise to everyone and it is freely admitted that it was Wilcox who carried him to victory.

From this Island there will be in the Senate one Republican and three Independents and in the lower House two Republicans and six Independents. Prince David drew very few votes from the Independents for nearly all of those who voted for him were opposed to Wilcox and would not have voted for him under any circumstances. The combined vote of David and Parker on this Island was 99 more than that of Wilcox, so that had there been a fusion of the two parties Wilcox would have lost.

Even in the First District the vote was irregular. Loebenstein ran 152 votes ahead of Blacow, 154 ahead of Holstein and 123 ahead of Paris and beating Parker's vote by 21.

AFTER-HOUR VOTES.

The ballots deposited in the boxes after 5 p. m. on Tuesday were:

DELEGATE, 56th CONGRESS.

Parker	34
Wilcox	17
David	15

DELEGATE 57th CONGRESS.

Parker	38
David	16
Wilcox	15

SENATORS

Hitson, C. H	21
Brown, J. T.	31
Testa, S. L.	20
Holstein, H. L.	18
Kalauli, Chas	1
Kaohi, J. B.	11
Kauhane, Sam	6
Loebenstein, A. S.	33
Paris, J. H	23
Richard, H. S.	5
Russell, N.	10
West, Henry	23
Woods, Palmer	9

REPRESENTATIVES

Ewaliko, J.	26
Haaheo, S. H.	21
Keohoo, H. M.	6
Lewis, J. D.	27
Makekau, H. H.	16
Mathews, J.	20
Nailima, W. O.	21
Purdy, W. N.	3
Rycroft, R. H.	25
Williams, Chas	28

Not sufficient to change the ballots of any of the candidates to any considerable extent.

REGISTERED AND VOTED.

Here is another matter which will be found of interest to the observers of this first election under the new government. The number of registered voters in the precincts of the First District is as follows:

First District—	Registered.	Voted.
Kohala	172	101
Hilo	603	400
Puna-Koa	104	102
Hamakua	93	80
Laupahoehoe	87	81
Honolulu	68	65
Hamakua	83	76
Kukuihaele	112	100

The votes for Delegate cast in Hilo after 5 o'clock were as follows: Sam Parker, 21-36; David, 15-16; Wilcox, 17-15.

UNITED STATES PROGRAM

Five Fighting Ships More Formidable Than any Others Designed Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—As finally adopted, the United States naval increase program for 1901, involves the construction of thirty-two vessels of 151,000 tons displacement, or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. The list which Congress is to be asked to authorize is: Three 15,000 ton battleships, two 15,000 ton armored cruisers, six 2,000 ton gunboats, six 8,800 ton gunboats, ten 200 ton gunboats, three 15,000 ton colliers, one 7,000 ton repair ship and one 7,000 ton marine transport.

The Board of Construction has decided to omit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine recommended by the policy board of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, but the program in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project under discussion a week ago.

The program makers have confined their project to ships for offense, for police and for novel auxiliary purposes by the new conditions imposed upon the navy by the increasing importance of American interests in the Far East.

The five fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any others of the same category yet designed. With the seventeen now building or authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored cruisers already in commission, they will give an offensive force of thirty ships.

The twenty-two gunboats are intended for police duty, principally in the Philippines although adaptable for service in China. The 200-ton gunboats will be the smallest war vessels, except torpedo boats, ever built for the United States navy, but they will be of the size recommended by all officers of experience in the Philippines as essential to preserving order among the small islands of the archipelago.

The three colliers are designed to deliver on a single voyage from Norfolk ten thousand tons of coal at Manila, Guam, Pago-Pago or Hawaii. They are also to have sufficient speed to enable them to accompany a fleet of battleships on a long cruise. They are to be equipped with automatic loading and unloading apparatus to secure greater economy of time, and if necessary, would be quickly converted into cable laying ships for use on the Pacific ocean. The repair vessel Vulcan is to be kept in the Philippines and is virtually to be a cruising navy yard.

The proposed maritime transport is to be like the Solace but half again as large and armed with light guns. She is needed by the Marine Corps, which now has six thousand men dependent on the Solace, or on army ships for transportation. The new vessel is to have accommodations for two battalions and to have high speed for carrying a force quickly to any scene of disturbance in the East, her headquarters being at Manila.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS

R. C. Stackable has been made cashier of the Custom House by Collector Stackable, his brother. The new cashier arrived in Honolulu a few days ago and took office immediately. He is 37 years old, a graduate of the State Normal school of Michigan, unmarried, and has lately been living at Watsonville, Cal. His salary is to be $1800 a year.

James E. Tucker has lately been made chief examiner and acting appraiser of the Custom House. Mr. Tucker is from San Francisco, where he had thirteen years experience as appraiser in the Custom House. He is said to be a first-class man for the position. His salary will be $2000 a year.

M. M. Springer has been appointed a clerk in the Custom House by Collector Stackable at $1200 a year. He comes from Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS MAKES APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts sends from Pretoria a striking appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning the welcome of the home-coming troops into a drunken orgy. He expresses sincere hope that the welcome will not take the form of treating to stimulants, and thus lead to excesses that will degrade those whom the nation delights to honor, and lower the soldiers of the Queen in the eyes of the world, which has watched with undisguised admiration the grand work they have performed for their sovereign and country.

Lord Roberts explains that he thus appeals because of the distressing and discreditable scenes resulting from injudicious friends speeding the parting soldiers by shoving bottles of spirits into their hands and pockets.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of Bloody Bux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. I.

CORBETT A FAKER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—George A. Considine, former manager of James J. Corbett, who returned from England not long since, has issued a statement relative to the Corbett-McCoy fight in this city last summer. In it he says in part: "On my arrival in New York and before making any statement, I called on Corbett and accused him of having a part in the fake fight. This he denied, but I caught him in several misstatements and proved, through witnesses present at the interview, one of them. He then admitted that he knew that McCoy was going to lie down."

W. F. C. Hasson has entered suit against the Palawai Valley and Upland Development Association for the dissolution of the existing partnership, and demands damages in the sum of $2,600. He says in his complaint that his services were secured to secure water for the company on the Island of Lanai. Water could not be obtained and he alleges that the objects of the company without water could not be accomplished. Whitney & Robinson for plaintiff.

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Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 13, 1864.

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