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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2326.

TIDINGS OF MISS STONE

She Writes of the Peril She Is In.

PURSUING TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN

Attempts to Renew Communication With the Brigands—The Offer of a Ransom.

SOFIA, Oct. 15.—Although the time fixed by the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, for the payment of the ransom demanded expired a week ago, no one has appeared at Sammakoff to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive. It is now learned that the band has dissolved, but that Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the frontier. This is due to snow and cold weather rendering the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Sarackoff, formerly president of the Macedonian committee, who is suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

MISS STONE'S COMPANION.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The parents of Madame Tsilka, the Bulgarian teacher who was captured by the brigands with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, have received another letter from their daughter urging the step already taken, namely, stopping the military pursuit, because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves. The writer says that she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demanded.

A LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Sofia, further word has come from Miss Stone, in the following letter, written from Macedonia to W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish Mission in Constantinople:

"My Honored Friend: I write to inform you that on the third of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some forty—as I traveled from Bansko to Damaala with about twelve teachers, students and others.

"They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Tsilka. The reason why they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments, within the term of eighteen days from today.

"The condition of Mrs. Tsilka decided the limit as she is to give birth to a child in three months.

"We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakov, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me.

"The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us, but now since Turkish soldiers and Bashli Bazuks have begun to pursue us and the ransom is delayed, our condition is altogether changed.

"Therefore, I beg you to hasten sending the ransom demanded and that as energetically as possible you will present to the Turkish government that it stop the pursuit of us by soldiers and Bashli Bazuks; otherwise we shall be killed by the people in whose hands we are. I pray you to communicate without delay the contents of this letter to the representative of the United States at the Porte and request his most serious co-operation.

"Pray for us. We are at peace with God.

"With hearty salutations, your friend,
"ELLEN M. STONE."

BARGAINING WITH BRIGANDS.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A cable to the World from Constantinople says: The American missionaries, Haskell and Baird, and United States Consul General Dickinson, are trying to resume negotiations with the brigands for ransoming Miss Stone. The present whereabouts of the robber band are unknown, but efforts are being made through third parties to re-establish communication.

As soon as that is done the American

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BISHOP WILLIS PROMISES TO MAKE WAY FOR AN AMERICAN SUCCESSOR

THE Call says: There is every indication that an amicable settlement has been reached between the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and the Right Rev. Dr. Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, who represents the English church in that district. Owing to the executive sessions held by this august body nothing has been given out as to the terms of the proposed settlement of the long standing dispute between the house and the prelate named, but there is every indication, however, that within a few days the English Bishop will resign his charge and the church of this country will look after the interests of her people in the Hawaiian Islands.

The matter has been in the hands of a special committee of the House of Bishops and yesterday this committee submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the action of the Bishop of Honolulu communicated to the Bishops in council, devolving upon this house the Episcopal oversight of the work of the church in Honolulu and parts adjacent, this house hereby signifies its acceptance of the same and its purpose to take at an early day such action as may be necessary and expedient in the premises.

Resolved, That when such action is taken the presiding Bishop be requested to place the missionary district of Honolulu under the charge of one of the Bishops of this church until such time as a Bishop shall be duly chosen for the see of Honolulu.

Resolved, That in recognition of the long services of the Bishop of Honolulu the house hereby makes it a matter of record that upon the relinquishment of his see, as agreed upon between him and the committee of the council of Bishops, this house extends to him a loving welcome to an honorary seat whenever it may be in his power to attend its sessions.

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Islands are hereby constituted a missionary district of this church by the name of the missionary district of Honolulu, said action to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1902.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That consent is hereby given for the election of a Bishop for the missionary district of Honolulu in the discretion of the House of Bishops.

Bishop Willis has represented the English church in the islands for many years. He has conducted services in the Episcopal church every Sunday, but his congregations have been made up of his followers. The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, D.D., rector of the church, has conducted services for those not in accord with the Bishop. The feud has been of long standing and was intensified at the time of the annexation of the islands. The opponents of Bishop Willis felt that he should immediately resign from his see and that as a foreign Bishop he should not maintain his jurisdiction. The Episcopal congregation of Honolulu desires to join the American church, but the whole matter has, since annexation, been unfavorable on account of large property interests which Bishop Willis claims belong to the English church.

The Chronicle says: The difficulties which have threatened to greatly hamper the solution of the so-called Hawaiian trouble were amicably settled. It is understood that Bishop Willis and his opponents were called before the committee which had the matter in charge, and when their wishes in the matter had been learned, the committee made a proposition to them to which both sides agreed, and certain promises were made that an attempt would be made to fulfill such requirements as the American church demanded of the Hawaiian body before it could affiliate with the Bishop. Those requirements are said to be chiefly in regard to the financial matters of the diocese and the placing of the church property in such condition that the American church would have control over it.



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CHURCH CONDITIONS HERE.

The Chronicle contains the following communication:

To the Editor:—The question of the Hawaiian church is one that has caused much comment and yet one that is little understood.

The Hawaiian Mission was established nearly forty years ago under the episcopal care of Bishop Staley. Owing, perhaps, to want of tact on Bishop Staley's part, as much as anything else, the church was not warmly welcomed by the congregational body which Bishop Staley found firmly established in the islands on his arrival there, and, although the mission had everything in its favor, it proved a failure and, after seven or eight years, Bishop Staley resigned the charge and went home to England.

In 1824 the present Bishop was appointed to succeed. He, too, came under unfavorable conditions. This mission had strong sympathy and support in England. The king of Hawaii, the royal family, were members of the church, and this meant the following of a large portion of the Hawaiian population. The Bishop cared for, but again tact was wanting, and arbitrary rule was used in its stead. The Bishop seems to have held throughout his administration the most exaggerated views of episcopal rights and authority, and the result has been one long bitter contest between the Bishop and the clergy and people ever since the advent of the former.

There has been no difficulty or difference of opinion in matters of ritual; all trouble has sprung from temporal

causes. The canon law has been altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the diocese, while the Bishop has been a law unto himself and has felt justified in exercising the authority of an autocrat without reference to outside opinion, and there has been no court of appeal or remedy for those whom he has made to suffer. Before the annexation of these islands the clergy and people were obliged to submit to the ruling of the Bishop. He it ever so foreign to all ecclesiastical law or justice, there was no recourse. But since that time American citizens have felt that in their own country they were entitled to their own church, to its laws and its protection. And they have appealed to the General Convention that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America may be established there.

Under the existing canons of the Anglican church in Hawaii no member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America has a voice in the government of the church, or is eligible to a seat in the synod or on the board of trustees until he has signed a declaration that he is a member of the Anglican church in Hawaii, and although American churchmen are always welcomed to the church, which is in full communion with the American church, yet they are deprived of any voice in the government of the church in that part of their own country until they shall have signed this declaration, and few Americans, if any, will transfer their allegiance to the Anglican church in Hawaii.

As far as the work is concerned, the church has probably rather weakened than strengthened in the last twenty years. By the official documents of the diocese it would appear that in 1852 ten churches and missions, while the cathedral membership had sunk to 620, with 15 clergymen, conducting six churches and missions. The Honolulu Cathedral membership was then 1,000, with 420 communicants. On January 1, 1901, there were nine clergymen conducting ten churches and missions, while the cathedral membership had sunk to 620, with 15 communicants. There were then four schools, one of which has since been abandoned. This would show a gradual

decline. Throughout this period this mission has been in receipt of some \$5,000 a year from England. During these years many clergymen have come and gone again, finding it impossible to work happily in this diocese, only three having remained there any length of time.

Since the withdrawal of the English grants the people have assumed the responsibility of supporting their own clergyman, and with one exception, the various missions of the Hawaiian church are self-supporting. In the case of this exception the people are preparing to support the incumbent's successor. The clergy are probably better paid than they are in similar positions on the main land. And not only this, but the people are prepared to pay one-half the stipend of a new Bishop, and a guarantee of the annual payment for five years of some \$1,300 or \$1,400 toward this object, hurriedly prepared and signed by some twenty persons, has been forwarded to the General Convention.

All the people in Hawaii want law, justice and some court of appeal, and more church life. The American portion want to find this in their own church, in their own country. They want their own prayer book, their own hymnal, their own Bishop, their own constitution and government—their full church rights, and they feel entitled to them.

It would be no purpose to speak of the many instances of miscarried justice in this diocese, and the lives that have been thereby ruined, the frequent and fruitless appeals to England for help, the mass of pamphlet and newspaper warfare extending over twenty years, each broadening and deepening the scandal in this church. The fact remains that its history has been a sad record. This being so, the Church of England has signified her desire to withdraw absolutely from the islands and to transfer to the American church whatever interests she may have heretofore held there. The American church is as anxious to assume this responsibility and gather in again her pioneer sons and daughters. Probably more than 95 per cent of the church people in Hawaii are in sympathy with this movement and keenly desire the transfer. It is but natural it should be so; it is but right, it is just, it is expedient, and what is more, the interests of religion demand it. There are now in San Francisco the representatives of the three churches, attending the general convention of the American church, and all those concerned, cannot now definitely settle whatever may be in the best interests of the church.

From whatever cause, the Bishop of Honolulu has had a hard struggle for many years, which all must regret in one holding so high and responsible a position in the church, but the time has now arrived when he can honorably and with dignity retire and resign the government intrusted to his care, trusting the American church to erect on the foundation he has laid such superstructure as it shall see fit, and since it is almost the universal desire that this transfer be now accomplished, the Bishop of Honolulu will, no doubt, see the wisdom of lending his co-operation.

Falling this action on the Bishop's part (and this transfer, sooner or later, is inevitable) he would place himself in a very unfortunate light throughout the Anglican church, and would forfeit that sympathy and support which all good men will ever extend to the disappointed general who knows how to gracefully retire from a position rendered untenable through the force of adverse circumstances.

A CHURCHMAN.

WISCONSIN NOW ON HER WAY SOUTH

Battleship With Two Rear Admirals on Board Will Pass Through Honolulu.

The battleship Wisconsin, with Rear Admiral Casey, in command of the Pacific Station, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," on board, is expected here before the close of the week. Information has been received that under sealed orders the Wisconsin left Seattle, where she had gone for supplies from Port Orchard, on last Monday, October 14th. There was a general understanding that the destination of the ship was Samoa and that the first stop would be San Francisco and the second here. The same day that the battleship left Seattle Admiral Evans left Washington for San Francisco to join her, and be the guest of Admiral Casey on the trip.

The orders to Admiral Casey are to investigate the charges made by the missionaries against Commander Tilley, naval governor, and in case there seems foundation for them, to order a court martial. In case there must be a trial of Tilley, Admiral Evans will be the president of the court. The remainder of the detail officers is as follows: Captains Cooper, Glass, Thomas, Merry, Reiter and Harrington, United States Marine Corps, with Captain Myer, United States Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

All these officers except Capt. Merry are in San Francisco or on their way there. They will sail for the south sea in the naval transport Solace and are

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTING MURDERER CZOLGOSZ

ALBANY (N. Y.), Oct. 14.—Superintendent C. V. Collins will send a request to Secretary of State Hay to designate an official representative of the Government to be present at the electrocution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. Only twenty-six witnesses will be present in the chamber of death when the sentence is executed. Warden Meade of Auburn prison has sent to Superintendent Collins the requests he has received for permission to attend the electrocution, over 1,000 in all. The law will limit the number of witnesses and the superintendent will decide who the witnesses shall be.

It was stated at the State Department of Prisons today that statements to the effect that Czolgosz is in a continuous state of collapse, and that he breaks down and weeps every time anything is said to him concerning the elec-

trocution, are false. Superintendent Collins had a talk with the condemned man some days ago, and at that time he said he knew he had to die. He expressed no fear as to the electrocution, but said that he would not care to go outside of the prison, for he believed that the people would kill him.

Since his confinement in Auburn prison several thousand letters have been received for him at the prison as well as a large number of express packages, containing flowers and fruits. The letters, flowers and fruit have never reached the condemned man. The flowers and fruits, it is learned, have been sent by Christian societies, as have a number of letters consoling him in his last moments. Other letters have come from cranks who have written about the species of torture to which they would put him if they had the execution of justice in his case. It is stated, however, that it would be a matter of surprise if the names of senders of fruits and flowers were made public.

the United States naval station at Tutuila.

Lieutenant-Commander John R. Miller has been detached from the United States Hydrographic Office in San Francisco and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse district, temporarily replacing Commander Sebree.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Sugar—Raw, firm. Fair refining, 35-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 34c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined sugars, steady. Crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.20c; granulated, 5.10c.

PACIFIC CABLE ALL RIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Attorney General Knox made a verbal report to the President and Cabinet yesterday regarding the result of his investigations into the Pacific cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866 any domestic company could land any cable on the shores of the United States or its possessions. The President and the Cabinet were convinced by the verbal report that no executive action is called for at this time.

The President will go over the subject more in detail with the Attorney General tomorrow and will review the whole matter in his message to Congress. The law of 1866 is the same law under which the Postal Telegraph Company claimed it had the power to land a cable at Havana, but the claim was disregarded at the time by the Secretary of War.

New Record for Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A new advance in wireless telegraphy is recorded here this morning. The Daily Telegraph says that Marconi has succeeded in transmitting messages through the air for nearly 350 miles, which is far greater than the maximum distance hitherto reported.

COOK MADE THE LOOP

Defence of Schley Well Under Way.

THE BROOKLYN'S CAPTAIN TESTIFIES

He Supports His Former Flag Officer With Much Important Evidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Schley's defense began in earnest today, the evidence in support of the precept against him probably being completed. The principal witness was the flagship Brooklyn's commander, Captain Francis A. Cook, whose story as drawn from him by the assistant judge advocate and members of the court puts a new aspect on the essential episodes of the flying squadron's campaign and the Brooklyn's part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. If the curiosity evinced by Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Bonham and Ramsay, as shown in the great number of questions they asked when Captain Cook's direct examination was completed, is taken to indicate the importance they attach to his recollections, he is clearly to be regarded as more important than any other witness who has so far appeared.

Captain Cook's evidence was almost uniformly in support of his former commander in chief, and it was understood when he left the stand today he had not had an opportunity to tell all he knew to Schley's credit, but would return to the stand in a few days under summons from Schley's counsel, who declined to cross-examine him today. Among the points brought out by Captain Cook were these: He alone was responsible for the Brooklyn's loop, and had the ship well around before the Commodore spoke to him on the subject.

He always regarded Schley as an "enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer." Schley and he were convinced that Cienfuegos was the destination of Cervera's fleet from all the information given them from Key West, and believed the Spanish ships were in Cienfuegos until McCalla communicated with the insurgents.

The McCalla memorandum reached the Brooklyn after McCalla came, and up to that time the lights ashore were thought to be Spanish signals and horsemen on the beach Spanish cavalry. Schley was continually anxious about the coaling of his ships in rough weather and dreaded to have them short of coal in battle.

The flying squadron was on its way to Gonaves to coal when the scouts were met southeast of Santiago, and the retrograde movement toward Key West began under the belief that Cervera had left Santiago, if he had ever been there, and was probably at that time nearer Cienfuegos or Havana.

Captain Cook also thought the blockades at Cienfuegos and Santiago were closer in shore than did most of the young watch officers who have testified. He never had an idea of jeopardizing the Texas by the loop, and was confident that there never was any danger of a collision.

Lieutenant-Commander William F. Fullam, senior watch officer of the New Orleans, told of the firing on the Colon and the blockade in almost the identical language employed by other officers of his rank.

The last witness called by the judge-advocate was Joseph Beale, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy and a volunteer on the Harvard in the Spanish war, who explained how he put messages into cipher for transmission, and particularly what modifications, which he regarded as minor, he made in Schley's "disobedience of orders" dispatch.

The first witness formally summoned in behalf of Schley was the Cuban pilot, Nunez, who had not believed the Spanish fleet to be in Santiago and afterward was put ashore to communicate with the insurgents by Schley, resulting in finding out exactly what ships were inside.

LIEUT.-COM. SEARS TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was continued in the Schley court of inquiry today. At the instance of Mr. Rayner, the judge advocate summoned Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. He testified to many details connected with the campaign, and was followed by other naval officers, who served on the Brooklyn.

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