

NEW CANAL BARGAIN

An Anglo-American Treaty is Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The new canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been signed. At noon Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, affixed their signatures to the elaborately engrossed document. Notwithstanding the importance of the event, it was marked by severe simplicity. Lord Pauncefoot, accompanied by the second Secretary of the British Embassy, Percy Wyndham, appeared at the State Department at midday. They were expected, and at once were shown into Secretary Hay's office. Two parchment copies of the treaty were ready.

The signatures of the duly accredited representatives of the two great powers were at once placed upon the scrolls. Secretary Hay signed first the copy which is to go to London, and Ambassador Pauncefoot was the first to sign the copy which is to go into the archives of the State Department. As soon as the signatures and seals had been affixed Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot shook hands and exchanged congratulations. Lord Pauncefoot carefully placed his copy of the precious document in a big envelope, and holding this in his hand took his carriage for the Embassy. The terms of the treaty will not be officially made public until sent to the Senate, but the yellow journal representatives have failed ludicrously in guessing at them.

All the concessions were made by Great Britain, and they were made primarily because the English statesmen are ever willing to go as far as propriety will permit in winning the friendly regard of the people of the great Western Republic. This spirit was supported for the most part by the generous and broad-minded press in England, which, with a few exceptions, commended the new policy of their Government on the sensible ground that the isthmian canal was for the Americans, and not anyone else to control it in peace or war, without objection to reservations or ancient treaty rights of any outside parties.

An authentic summary of the treaty's terms may be classified under six heads as follows:

1. It abrogates or supersedes the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and thus puts an end to the copartnership between the United States and Great Britain in the proposed isthmian canal provided for by that instrument.

2. Declares that the United States is free to proceed to the construction of such canal.

3. That this canal is to be neutral in time of peace, open to the ships of all nations, and that its neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone.

4. That in time of war the United States may take such steps for the protection of the canal and its own interests as it may deem proper.

5. That the United States may make such rules and regulations concerning the use of the canal as it sees fit, save that the United States agrees not to levy discriminatory tolls upon the shipping of Great Britain.

6. In case of a change of sovereignty in the isthmus the stipulation which the United States has entered into as to the neutralization in time of peace and nondiscriminative tolls shall not be altered.

In the first Hay-Pauncefoot treaty the adherence of other maritime powers was to be invited. That has been dropped from the new treaty. In the first treaty it was stipulated that the canal should not be fortified. That has been dropped from the new treaty, and consequently the United States is free to do as it likes with the canal—to fortify it or to close it to its enemies.

In other words, the new treaty removes the old partnership or joint guarantee arrangement and stipulates for the United States freedom to go ahead with the construction of the canal, which shall be as fully under American control as if it were located upon the soil of the United States, with the single exception that the principle of "neutralization" in time of peace is preserved, and neutralization in time of peace and placing the canal at the service of the ships of all nations that care to use it and pay the tolls, is exactly in accordance with the American policy as laid down by the Senate in response to public opinion. The stipulation that the United States could not, if it wished, fortify its own canal and the implied stipulation that it must permit the ships of its enemies to pass through the channel were features which the public and Senate objected to, and which have been omitted from the new treaty.

Nothing more remains to be done as far as this treaty is concerned before the Senate meets, or, indeed, until the treaty shall have been ratified, rejected or referred. If it shall be ratified the State Department will proceed immediately to negotiate the treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for which it already has arranged in protocols pending before the Senate, which will permit the canal to be constructed and prescribe the terms upon which the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is given. It was in anticipation of this action, it is presumed, that the Nicaraguan Government only recently denounced the treaty of trade and commerce with the United States. This treaty contained sections conveying rights as to canal construction, which are to be replaced by more modern provisions.

BRITISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Except as affording a chance for the opposition

journals to attack the Government and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, the signing of the new isthmian canal convention does not excite strong interest in Great Britain. It is generally assumed that the British have nothing to gain by a retention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while they have much to gain by the construction of the canal.

The Morning Post congratulates both countries on the completion of the treaty, and says it is glad that the convention of 1850 has been revised in accordance with American wishes. The Daily Mail fears that the signing may not terminate forever a troublesome dispute, and thinks Canada ought to receive some equivalent for the concessions which probably have been made.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Lord Lansdowne has surrendered everything without compensation. The Government has climbed down from the position it had deliberately chosen, and, although the disappearance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not cause much regret, many people will sigh for the 'business cabinet,' which Lord Rosebery recently suggested."

In conclusion the Daily Chronicle characterizes the new treaty as a "full acceptance by Great Britain of the Monroe doctrine," and says: "It would be strange indeed if the Senate should object to such a one-sided bargain."

The Times says: "It is premature to assume that all difficulties have been overcome, and that the Senate will ratify the treaty, but England has no reason to regard the construction of the canal with alarm or suspicion. We hope the treaty will be dealt with by our American kinsmen in the same spirit of international good will with which it certainly will be received in London."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes an article contending that, even from a British view point, it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the isthmian canal, and that if Lord Lansdowne obtained full commercial privileges in the canal for Great Britain it will not be wholly one-sided. The article concludes with advising the public to expect to be prepared to accept a settlement which will "substantially give us all we want, but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnanimity if, for the sake of good will, we approach the new settlement without a recollection of that event. Let us remember that we have had some success in recent dealings with America. The Behring sea award and Venezuela treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter, and says: "We are surrendering a right we would never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of a heavy toll or tariff restrictions. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the price the British Government paid for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James Gazette says: "We have confidence that the American people will recognize in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to help forward their aspirations after greatness. Hearty relations between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT NEARLY READY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will, it is expected, be placed in the hands of the President at the end of the present week. The document is completed practically, but the necessity of including some important data concerning engineering problems makes it impossible to submit the report immediately. The Commissioners have reached an agreement upon all the salient facts to be presented in the report.

HAWAIIANS GIVE THANKS.

Admiral Evans Sees Them at Their Out Door Feast.

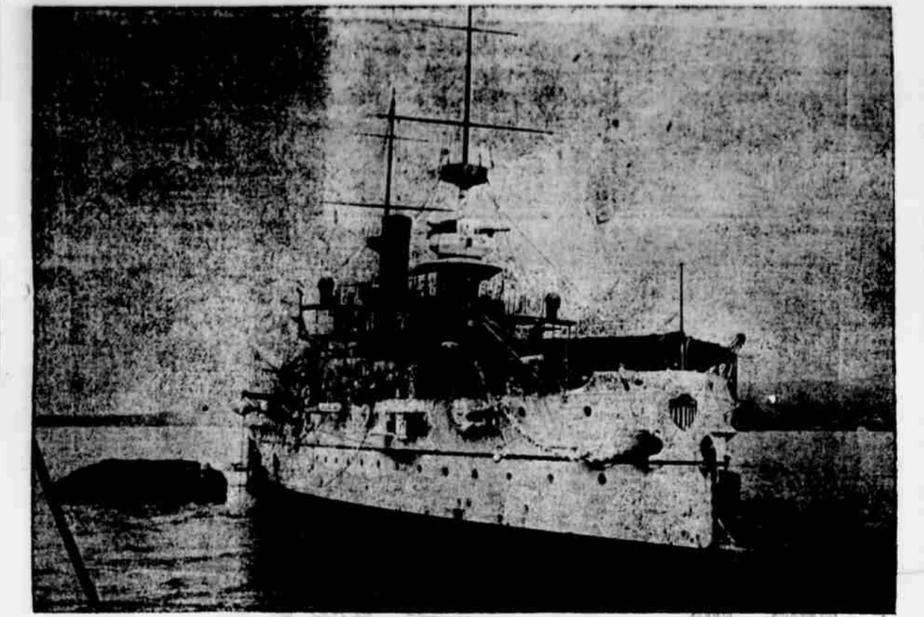
A Thanksgiving luau was provided on Thursday by Mrs. Weaver for the aged Hawaiians of the Lunaliilo Home. It was the first time since the institution was founded that the American Thanksgiving was observed. The luau was served on the grass lawn in the rear of the premises. The pigs which furnished the chief part of the entertainment, as well as the vegetables, were raised on the place. With the aid of the nurses all of the aged people were comfortably seated. Among them was a totally blind native who, since he entered the Home, had married one of the women inmates of much greater age than himself. He has never seen his valetudinarian bride. Before and after the luau, several of the older natives sang some of the ancient melees and gave some interesting examples of the olioli.

Among those who looked on the scene were Admiral Evans, Mr. Stoney, of the Navy; Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Wood, who are on their way to the Philippines. The Admiral, as well as the ladies used their cameras, and took some excellent views of the whole and individual groups.

When the aged people were told that the Admiral had taken an important part in the late scrap with Spain, they looked upon him as they once looked upon their ancient idols, as a being of mystery and power. The Admiral, unlike Captain Cook who traded on the dedication of himself by the natives, did not try to take away their roast pig, but took a shot at them with his kodak. If Captain Cook had done the same thing "it would have been money in his pocket," as Artemus Ward said.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.), Nov. 17.—An earthquake in Cantonbury district has devastated the township of Cheviot. Many people have been injured.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN HERE; MAY COME TO NAVAL DOCK



THE FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

UPON reports which will be received today as to the channel and other conditions in the harbor, will depend whether or not the great battleship Wisconsin comes up to the Naval dock to take in the 1,000 tons of coal which will be needed to carry the ship on to her next port of call. The ship and crew arrived from the south yesterday morning in excellent shape, and Admiral Casey and Captain Reiter both are desirous of coming up to the dock. The stay of the big ship here will be ten days, and should it be deemed practicable to come inside, for three or four days the ship will be open to the public.

The Tilley incident is closed. On the quarter deck of the battleship, when the vessel was still in Pago Pago harbor, the finding of the court was published. As forecast in the Advertiser one week ago, Captain Tilley was acquitted, but what was not known at that time was that every specification of the charges was absolutely disproven. Captain Tilley was perhaps somewhat unfortunate in that the sudden death of Consul Osborn at Apia, removed one of the most important witnesses that could have appeared before the court. Coupled with this was the fact that Lieutenant Dorn, who was second in command, was invited home just a few days before the arrival at Tutuila of the Wisconsin. This left in effect only one witness, Assistant Surgeon G. M. Blackwell, who was a passenger with the court from San Francisco in the Solace. There were others heard, some Juniors, but the distinguishing feature was that none of the civilians summoned to appear before the court would pay any attention to the request. This has produced such feeling that Admiral Casey is decidedly of the opinion that Congress should empower courts-martial to call upon civilians to testify at any time, and to compel attendance.

COAST TO RULE LOCAL ATHLETICS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A general committee in charge of athletic events has been appointed in connection with a championship meet to take place at the world's fair at St. Louis in 1904. The committee is composed of E. E. Babk, president; J. E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; M. F. Winston, president New England Association; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, president Atlantic Association; W. H. Linsinger, president Central Association; W. B. Hinchman, president Pacific Association; Jerome Karat, president Western Association; and Leigh Carroll, president Southern Association. Messrs. A. G. Mills, C. C. Hughes, J. F. Harder, Joseph E. McCabe and G. T. Kirby, delegates at large to the A. A. U., and Harry McMillan and Barlow S. Weeks.

The order has also gone forth from the headquarters of the governing body that all athletes who have not paid their entrance fees for the pan-American events will be suspended. All trap shooters who compete in sweepstakes are to be summarily dealt with.

At the recent A. A. U. meeting the Pacific Association was granted jurisdiction over amateur athletics in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It will also control all events in the Northwest Territory.

TRAP SHOOTERS. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Times the American Amateur Athletic Union has passed a resolution that a trap shooter who shoots for a stake prize shall be declared a professional athlete. This action was occasioned by the receipt of J. H. Dargett, captain of the Boston Athletic Gun Club. He asked for information on the subject inasmuch as it has long been customary for trap shooters to divide money prizes but in the past the Amateur Athletic Union has never taken cognizance of this sport.

The subject was fully discussed but the resolution declaring a man who shoots for money prizes a professional was adopted practically unanimously.

CORONATION ROBES DISPLAYED. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Tribune's London representative the coronation robes are being displayed on wicker dummies in the Earl Marshal's London office for the benefit of dressmakers and tailors, so that no mistakes may be made when titled customers give orders.

moned was the son of Consul Osborn, at Apia. The charges against Captain Tilley grew out of the last visit of the Albatross to Apia, where, among other functions, he attended a dinner at the home of the consul, where was present the governor of the colony. Young Osborn refused absolutely to appear, and when the Governor was seen he explained that German regulations prevented his giving testimony before a court of another nation, but he said further that if he could appear he would have no words other than of praise for Captain Tilley. The civilians at Tutuila likewise refused to appear before the court at all.

It develops that the charges of unbecoming conduct on the part of Captain Tilley, reflecting seriously upon his standing as a naval officer, were made by a Christian woman of Tutuila. She wrote a letter to a Christian woman of Boston, giving an alleged account of alleged misconduct. A copy of this letter was transmitted to Secretary of the Navy, Long, who is said to be of the same faith. Upon this investigation and court-martial was ordered, and although diligent search was made, no evidence could be found, nor even the writer of the letter discovered. Under these circumstances the vindication of Captain Tilley was absolutely complete. In company with his wife, Captain Tilley will arrive here in the Somone next week, on his way to San Francisco.

"I found everything in very good condition," said Admiral Casey, last evening. "The coal sheds are complete and well stocked, and there is a very good outlook for the island's settlement. Everything is going forward as it should, and the native people seem well contented. It was my intention after reaching Tutuila to pass over to Callao and on to Valparaiso, where I was to be joined by the Iowa. I found, however, that there was no coal to be had at Tahiti, so I returned by this

EPIDEMIC OF TUBERCULOUS IMMIGRANTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to the recent articles in the British press favoring an Anglo-Russian understanding, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times and New York Times quotes an article opposing this suggestion in the Novoe Vremya. This paper belittles Great Britain, saying she has fallen greatly from her former high estate as shown by her concessions to the United States and Germany.

The correspondent draws the moral that Great Britain ought not to sacrifice her interests in Persia because of indignant Germany, but rely on herself alone. Then, he says, Russia would be ready to co-operate in finding ways of fulfilling the missions of both countries with the least possible friction.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says a pro-Berber journal publishes a telegram stating that all over Germany salaried Boer emissaries are secretly working. The correspondent remarks that no anti-Berber outbreak in Austria followed Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Bosnia in his Edinburgh speech. He notes, in connection with this, that Dr. Leyds has not been in Vienna, and says the Austrian authorities have made it known that Anglophobe demonstrations will be suppressed.

THE GERMAN CONFLAGRATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to a remark of the Cologne Gazette that "the present state of feeling in both England and Germany may assume a form of conflagration which cannot be extinguished," the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says: "The house of our German neighbor may be on fire, but our hands are full. Our neighbor has fire engines of his own, and we still have the inviolate sea between us. The present conflagration will die down, the relations of the two countries become normal, and their governments continue to perform their respective tasks in the world without dangerous friction, but also without undue dependence on each other."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—"The Indian Government," says a dispatch from Simla to the Daily Express, "has abolished the sword for the cavalry, both British and Indian, and a short rifle will be issued to all mounted troops."

route. I shall take on a good supply of coal and sail in a week or ten days for Acapulco. From that port I shall work on south.

Dispatches received here indicate that the Iowa will have started south by this time. There seems to be no serious trouble at Panama. The Iowa landed men and secured the safety of the railroad. The Concord was despatched to relieve the battleship, so that she could go on south, and this brings I presume has taken place. By the time the Wisconsin gets to Valparaiso the Iowa will have been on the dock and off again, and the two ships will cruise north in company.

"If reports I receive in the morning are favorable I shall bring the Wisconsin up to the dock. If this is done the public will be received on board for three or four days before the ship leaves."

There was a surprise for Admiral Casey upon his arrival in port. The first launch to go off to the big ship was that of the Ironquills, which bore not only Captain Pond, but Miss Casey. The admiral was ignorant of the presence here of his wife and daughter until that moment. As soon as the battleship came to anchor Admiral Casey left the ship and made one of a party which went on an excursion to Wailuku. In addition to Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Casey, there were in the party Admiral Evans, Admiral Glass, Captain Cooper, Captain Thomas and others, all being guests of Captain Merry. There was luncheon at the hotel, and the day was enjoyed to the full. Admiral Casey said that never had he enjoyed a day more than the day yesterday. The scenes were splendid, the change from the rolling surf to the green stretches of cane and the mountains, being such as to prevent any monotony, and the wealth of vegetation being astonishing to every one who made the journey for the first time. The return was made so that the visitors could dine at their hotels.

SON OF A MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Mr. Emerson of Honolulu, who is holding special services at Waialeale church, was born at Lahaina, his father being one of the teachers at the Seminary. At an early age the missionary's son was sent to the States to be educated, and he was away from the Islands for twenty-four years. He graduated from Williams College, at Williams-town, Mass., in the class of '68. On returning to the Islands, he soon became once more proficient in the Hawaiian language, to such a degree that he was able to preach without difficulty, in one of the native churches. In conversation he uses the Hawaiian and English with equal facility, but prefers the latter.—Lahaina Notes, in Maui News.

MANY CAPTURES OF BOERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The correspondent of the London Times and New York Times at Pretoria reports many more captures in the Transvaal and Orange River colony. In the southeastern district of the Transvaal the British troops are still dealing with isolated parties of Boers. The captures are generally in small batches.

HINTS FOR WOMEN

How to Secure a Perfect Complexion by Natural Means—An Easy Way to Beautify the Skin and Obtain a Good Color.

It is every woman's wish to be possessed of a clear and beautiful skin, but how few are thus fortunate. A pale and sallow complexion is far too common and a fresh, healthy color is so uncommon as to be the cause of favorable remark when seen anywhere. It is a matter of fact that the condition of the skin is an index to the health of the body. Therefore, to improve a bad complexion, the right way, and the only sure way, is to go back to the cause. In almost every case it will be found that the blood is out of order and needs building up. This was the case with Miss Gracie B. King, of No. 35 Russell street, Lewiston, Me.

"My color had left my face," she says, "and my health failed. I suffered from nervousness, dizziness and loss of appetite; not enough to confine me to the bed but troublesome enough so as to interfere with my work. Oftentimes I experienced a faintness at the stomach which made me feel miserable. During the summer of 1900 a friend who had been troubled as I was, and who had been helped by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, recommended them to me. I began to take them at once and had not used up a box before I felt a decided change for the better in my condition. Now I do not like to be without them."

The disease from which Miss King suffered was anaemia. It is characterized by a pallid complexion, pale lips, dull eyes, tongue and gums bloodless; shortness of breath on slight exertion—especially upon going upstairs; palpitation of the heart, feeling of impending death; weakness, loss of appetite and ambition; irregularity and pain in the natural functions of women.

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anaemia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills, taken in increasing doses, will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They are sold in boxes (never in bulk) at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 25c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 251

Two Deaths From Plague.

ODESSA, Nov. 17.—Two deaths were recently certified in Odessa as due to the bubonic plague. The health authorities took vigorous precautions against the spread of the disease and no further cases have been reported.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.