

DOINGS OF THE ORIENT

Yokohama Puzzled Over the Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 19.—The delay in the arrival of the Korea has made things warm for Tom McKay, the steamship rustler, who predicted great things for her. His state of mind is metrically described in the following bright parody which appeared in a Yokohama paper:

And still he yearned towards the Light-ship dreary,
"She cometh not!" he said,
"How can I face the tide of questions weary?"
I would that I were dead!
"The newest, fastest, biggest of the liners—
How is her mission sped?
Her time might well have started all repiners—
"She cometh not!" he said.
"My souvenirs, my 'dizz,' my brass band tony—
All desolately spread!
I'd barter all my jewels to be Marconi—
"She cometh not!" he said.
"In vain within mine Inn I change my table,
In vain shun No. 4,
In vain I shake my head all I am able—
They pester me the more!
"How can I tell? How do I know her scatheless?
One thing I hold," he said—
"My pride my pet—my latest pet—
faithless—
I think I'll go to bed!"

The Gazette says:

The monster new liner, which we described in Tuesday's issue, left San Francisco on the 29th ult., which makes her voyage twenty days. As she can do a 20-knot gait on forced draught, it was expected that she would appear on the 15th inst. at least, even allowing for stoppage at Honolulu. The reason of her slower passage will now be known. Various wild rumors have been started to the effect that warships had come out from Yokohama to look for the belated vessel, but these were proved groundless and not given circulation by the local press.

At 5:15 we were notified that the vessel had passed Kannonaki at 4:30 p. m. There will naturally be much interest in viewing this latest ocean greyhound, but it is not known yet how long she will remain in port here. An additional interest attaches to the latter question, as the Korea brings the Neill-Frawley Company and its vast amount of scenery etc., and big bookings for "Secret Service" have already been made in Yokohama. If possible, no doubt, the vessel will remain here at least until Sunday, allowing the much-anticipated performance to take place. It is possible that her belated appearance is due to some failure of her new machinery, in which case she would certainly remain here long enough to have the necessary repairs effected. In any case the local officials may be relied upon to do all in their power to accommodate the Yokohama public, consistently with their duty to the company.

FOREIGN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

There are at present eight foreign prisoners in the Kobe prison, and of that number one is an American named Charles Clifford, a prisoner under trial on a charge of fraud; six Chinese and one Italian, this last undergoing five months for theft.

Since the new treaty came into force in July, 1899, 172 foreigners have been sent to the prison in question, of whom 88 were Chinese and the rest Westerners. It would appear that the prison authorities are considerably embarrassed with those foreign prisoners in regard to their treatment, they being very awkward at undertaking any job in the prison, while they are expensive, especially the Westerners, to maintain, to say nothing of their propensity to disregard the discipline.

The rations now given to the Western prisoners are said to be as follows:

Breakfast—bread 40 momme, butter 2 momme, barley tea 2 g.
Dinner—bread 40, butter 2, beef 30, potato 50, barley tea 2.
Supper—bread 40, butter 2, bean or onion 50, barley tea 2.—Japan Times.

DIVIDENDS OFF FOR 15 YEARS.

According to the Osaka Asahi, it was recently reported that the directors of Messrs. Mural Brothers, the controlling interest of which is in the hands of the American Tobacco Company, had decided to suspend the payment of dividends for fifteen years, a decision which has caused great dissatisfaction to the original owners of the property, who hold a minority of shares. How true this statement is we (Kobe Chronicle) cannot say, but the report appears to have created a panic among the shareholders of the Hanjin Electric Railway Company (organized to construct a line between Kobe and Osaka), which is in negotiation with Mr. Brady, of New York, to introduce American capital. The rumor relating to Mural Brothers has so influenced the shareholders of the Hanjin Company that it is expected, says the Asahi, that the negotiations with Mr. Brady will be abandoned.

INVASION OF BUTTERFLIES.

According to vernacular papers, quite a remarkable spectacle was witnessed in the neighborhood of Ushigome, Tokyo, on Sunday night in the appearance of multitudes of small butterflies. At first the army of butterflies collected round the street electric light lamp in front of a green-grocer's shop at Habashita. Their united noise made it, it is said, a fearful noise. The keeper of the house, with presence of mind, made a pile of firewood and set fire to it thus destroying thousands of butterflies. The

HAWAIIAN TUA FAR AWAY

Two Men in Islands Fail To Get Jobs at Washington.

Two men in Honolulu, or at least in the Hawaiian Islands, eligible to appointment as laborers in Washington with the ordnance department, failed to get appointments because they resided too many thousands of miles away from the seat of government. The Washington Star of September 29 gives the reasons as follows: "The operations of the civil service," said an official of the Navy Department the other day, "are very queer sometimes. To illustrate, the other day the department made requisition on the civil service commission for two laborers for the bureau of ordnance, and in response the commission certified the names of three residents of Honolulu, Hawaii. These men stood at the top of the list of eligibles and were thus entitled to appointment to the first vacancies. Now, just think of our situation. We needed the men right away, and then only for work that might not last very long. In the first place it would take us at least two months to communicate with the men and then, in case they were willing to accept the places, it would take about two months more before they could reach this city. By that time the necessity for their employment would undoubtedly have passed away. How did we escape the dilemma? Why, we simply found that we really needed another class of help, two bookkeepers or something of that kind, but that's got nothing to do with the point I was trying to make, which was the absurdity of going to Hawaii for labor to be performed in Washington."

FINE ART WORK FROM BABYLON

NEW YORK, September 21.—A cable to the Herald from Berlin says: German Orientalists continue to be deeply interested in Dr. Koldenberg's discoveries in Nebuchadnezzar's palace in Babylon, which is proving the richest storehouse of ancient art ever unearthed.

The encaustic tiling wherewith the great court of the palace was decorated, Dr. Koldenberg says, surpasses in the fineness of its glaze and the luster and beauty of its coloring anything that modern art ever attained. The frieze surrounding this court contains boldly carved figures of all kinds of real and mythical beasts, the sculpture revealing so advanced a state of art that Dr. Koldenberg is convinced that he will find further specimens proving that even in the time of Abraham and earlier, art had achieved a high point of development on the plains of Mesopotamia.

The army of butterflies then "attacked" the street lamp in front of a macaroni-house in the same street where they were also repulsed by the same tactics. The invaders made "attacks" on several other places, but were likewise defeated every time, their number being considerably thinned down. Eventually the survivors flew away.

IMPERIAL WOODEN LEGS.

Seven survivors of the late Aomori disaster received artificial limbs from the Emperor in the presence of the Commander and other officers of the Eighth Army Division on the 9th inst. They left the barracks in Aomori for home the following day.

TIDAL WAVE AT ODAWARA.

On the 4th and 5th inst. Odawara and Yoshihama were visited by extraordinarily high waves and much damage was done to property. More damage was done at Yoshihama than at Odawara. The former is a little fishing village on the coast some ten miles from Odawara. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst. the sea began to show an unusual state of disturbance and shortly afterwards high waves commenced to break on the shore with tremendous force though there was not much wind. Gradually the waves increased in height, breaking the embankments and inundating the fields. Many houses built on low-lying parts along the coast were flooded. As soon as the dangerous nature of the waves was made known the police authorities summoned some 700 firemen and other coolies who in addition to a host of willing helpers of the town were employed in the protection of the embankments extending more than two miles from Odawara to Kodzu. Several thousands of sand-bags were piled beneath the embankments to protect them from devastation by the waves. Meanwhile, the waves came dashing on the shore wither increasing force washing away the pile of sand-bags and the efforts of the workers were of little avail. Through the night of the 4th the men were engaged in the protection of the embankments which gave way in some places. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th at full tide, waves more than 20 feet in height came rolling over the embankments submerging some of the houses near the shore. This state of affairs continued throughout the 5th and 6th. On the night of the 5th heavy rain began to fall, extinguishing the torches used by the workmen, who were greatly handicapped in their work. A sentry was posted on a hill near by and every time there came a high wave gave warning to the workmen by ringing bells so that they might avoid the wave. By Sunday morning the waves had considerably subsided. Many men were caught in the waves and dashed against the embankments. Two men were seriously injured and six others slightly. At Odawara about 30 houses were demolished and more than 200 inundated while at Yoshihama 20 houses were demolished and 70 flooded.

GOVERNOR TAFT ON HIS PHILIPPINE POLICIES



GOVERNOR TAFT.

He Tells the Result of His Negotiations With the Vatican Over the Question of the Friars and Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has furnished to the press copies of the speech made by Governor Taft on the occasion of the reception tendered him when he arrived in the Philippines. In the course of the speech, Governor Taft said:

"You can be very sure that it will only be a matter of a year or two before the American duty on Philippine products will be reduced to so small a figure as to make it practically free trade. Delays in Congressional action on the tariff and postponement of the time for a popular assembly are only the outgrowth of a conservatism due to a doubt on the part of many as to the real conditions in the islands, a doubt, I may say, which nothing will so quickly dispel as a quiet prosecution of agricultural and other pursuits and an avoiding of useless political agitation for the next year.

"The many questions requiring settlement between the Philippine Government and the church led the President and Secretary of War to direct me to visit Rome for a conference with the Pope, to see if a basis of settlement might not be reached. After an audience with the Pope, the instructions were referred to a committee of cardinals, and an answer was given me agreeing generally with all the purposes stated in the instructions, which included among other things the purchase of the friar's lands by the government.

"This answer proposed that further negotiations be had between an apostolic delegate and myself in Manila. With the hope of having less to do in Manila, I replied by suggestion to the Pope the form of a contract to be signed in Rome, submitting the questions at issue to a tribunal of arbitration to consist of two members appointed by the Pope, two by this government, and the fifth to be appointed by the Viceroy of India.

"The questions were: "First, the price to be paid for the friar's lands; second, the price to be paid for the occupation of parish churches and convents by American troops; third, the disposition of educational and charitable trusts, including the San Jose college case. The contract included a covenant that the members of the four great religious orders, who were all Spaniards, should leave the islands in two years after the first payment was made for the lands, and that only secular priests or non-Spanish members of the regular clergy should act as parish priests.

GERMAN SUBJECT PUZZLED BY A QUEER PATIENT AIDED THE BOERS

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A despatch from Cape Town to the Central News says that Max Ernest Henschel, a German subject, has been convicted of treachery and sentenced by a military court at Pretoria to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The evidence in the case showed that last March, after having taken the oath of neutrality, Henschel started for Germany carrying with him a number of Kafir curiosities, among which were examined at the frontier, certain documents addressed by Commandant Beyers to former President Kruger and Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative in Europe.

The prisoner pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the documents, but admitted that he had been promised £5000 for delivering them.

Cuban Artillerists

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President Palma will soon call a meeting of the officers of the Cuban army to consider the immediate increase of the artillery corps to 500 men, cables the Havana correspondent of the Herald. This will be done with a view to replacing the American soldiers now guarding the Cuban coasts.

PLANTERS IN DON'T LIKE TUA TUA OIL COMPANY

Organized With Million Dollar Capital to Work California Wells.

J. L. Gould, a prominent oil man of Alameda, California, arrived in the Ventura yesterday to assist Judge H. C. Barrow in the organization of a company in Hawaii for the working of oil wells in California.

The company to be known as the Hawaiian Oil Co. has already been practically formed among the planters with a million dollar capital and the final steps will be taken at a meeting next Tuesday.

Judge Barrow has been at work upon the project for some time and said last evening that its success was assured. The company has 2500 acres of oil land in the McKitterick district, California, under twenty years lease, and it is the intention to build a pipe line to Port Hartford, a distance of sixty miles. It is planned to purchase an oil carrying vessel and the cost of oil landed at the various Hawaiian plantations will be much less than it now is.

WILCOX AS THE TALKER NOT WORKER

(Continued from Page 1.)

The people here had come into line with them.

Kaseo, one of the best known natives in the city, was the next speaker. He began by saying that he came before the assembly as a Republican and he asked every man to give his vote to that party. He said that good for the Territory would come only through the success of the Republicans and he adjured the people to be alive to their interests and vote the ticket straight from the Prince for Delegate to the members of the House of Representatives. He said if there were Home Rulers present they should take his advice and vote for the Republican candidates this time. As to Wilcox, he said that he had been sent over to Washington and he gave to the people nothing to show for their trust. The Home Rulers had a majority in the legislature and yet again nothing had come from them, and they had proven themselves to be no good for the people. He closed by asking the voters to support the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

Representative Aylett spoke of the failure of the legislature to accomplish anything. He said that the records showed that everything that had been done was done upon the motion of the Republicans and asked if anyone could point to anything that was the work of the Home Rulers. As to the pension for the former queen he said that it was the work of the Republicans, as the Home Rulers would not take a hand in it until the Republicans had forced it through the first readings, and even then they were opposed to its passage. He told the people that they would be better off if they would work for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Representative W. W. Harris laid stress upon the fact that the Home Rulers had voted away more money than had killed the loan bill, from which extra money could be obtained for the carrying on of the improvements which the country needed. He took up the question of the lepers and asked the people that they do not give Wilcox a chance to go to Washington and work to have the unfortunates of Molokai put under the control of the United States, which meant that they would not have men over them who knew their needs and who would give them the various things which were necessary for their good. He asked all to vote the Republican ticket and vote it straight.

S. F. Chillingworth said that when a man was sick he called a doctor and took medicine. He said the Home Rule doctor had not helped the community and he asked the people to make Prince Kuhio doctor and to give the people Republican medicine and they would be helped from the very first.

Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Territorial Committee was called for and asked the people to help him in his struggle for the success of the entire ticket.

Candidates Long and Andrade spoke of the needs of the people and of the shortcomings of the Home Rule party, and then the closing speech of the evening was made by Senator Kanuha, who told just how it came that Prince Kuhio was not of the Home Rule party, and asked that he be supported by every vote in the audience. He asked what Wilcox had done and answered himself that there was not a single thing to the credit of the Delegate. He said that Wilcox talked of the great things he had done and would do, but if they were analyzed they would be found to be only talk, for he had done nothing at all. He said that the Home Rulers with a majority in the last legislature had accomplished nothing of good for the people, and he asked them to now turn to the Republican party which was the majority party of the nation, and which could make good its promises. The others had made great boasts of their intentions, but they had to rest at that, as they did nothing to show that they were anxious to aid the people or to help the Territory, but instead were simply working for self. Wilcox he said was looking only to his salary of \$500 a month, and not for the good of the people.

The meeting was closed with cheers for the former queen, for the Republican party and for the candidates.

Lepers Will Not Use Foreign Plant.

The lepers on Molokai do not take kindly to the tua tua treatment with which the Board of Health is now making experiments.

Four months ago six lepers agreed to take the tua tua regularly submitting themselves to the guidance of the government physician. Of the half dozen who began but two are now taking the treatment, the remainder having given it up after but a few weeks' experimenting.

Supt. McVeigh who has just returned from the Leper Settlement said yesterday that within a few months he will have sufficient tua tua to supply all of the lepers. He now has one hundred and fifty plants set out and all are doing well. The blight which attacked the tua tua at the Planters' Experiment Station in Honolulu, has not reached Kalaupapa yet, and every precaution is being taken by Mr. McVeigh to prevent the destruction of the plants.

"The lepers do not like tua tua," said Supt. McVeigh yesterday. "Of the half dozen who began taking the treatment four months ago, but two are now using the medicine. These two are however good patients, and if the tua tua is worth anything, the present experiment should prove it."

"The lepers as a whole will not use tua tua. They seem to be waiting to see what effect it will have on those who are now taking treatment. It would require more to induce some of them to swallow the stuff. The two who have been taking the treatment regularly for four months now, have so far shown no improvement, at least outwardly. I understand however it requires about fourteen months before the treatment is effective, and if these two patients keep it up that long, the worth of the medicine will be pretty well settled by the result.

"Dr. Goodhue, the new government physician at the settlement, is taking an active interest in the experiments. He is making up the medicine from the tua tua plants, and furnishing it to the lepers as required. It is put up in bottles and given out as called for, the lepers not caring to come to the dispensary every day just to take a dose. The patients govern to a considerable extent the size of the doses; when they have taken a quantity sufficient to purge themselves, the dose is diminished, until they are able to tell pretty well just how much they can stand. A few of them take it regularly enough, but the majority do not like it, and there is no way of telling whether they are following directions. None of the lepers are entirely under the guidance of physicians and we must take their word as to whether they are taking the medicine.

"The tua tua growing at the settlement is doing very well now. Over 150 plants have been set out and within a few months there will be enough of the leaves to supply all at the settlement who wish to try the medicine."

WAR CLOUDS IN FAR SIAM

MANILA, September 1.—According to the latest information obtainable from Hongkong and Singapore, the war clouds seem to be gathering over Siam, and the storm that has been looked for in Asia for many months past may break in other parts than Manchuria or Korea.

There has been an insurrection in Siam among the Shans in the northern part of the state and the Lahos in the southern part, and from the recent action of the insurgents there is every indication that there will be international grievances to settle before the trouble is over. The present insurrection broke out last April, and a bloody warfare has been carried on against the ruling powers. Three nations control and look after Siam, the English, the French and the Chinese, and the Shans in the north have been in arms against the latter for many months.

In a recent battle between the Chinese and the insurgent force, the latter were driven across the border and entered what is known the Neutral Zone. Here the French had a number of stations where troops were quartered and it is reported that the insurgent force attacked the French posts near Song Kon, and it now appears that the French Army have decided to invade the country contrary to the treaties made with the other nations, to administer punishment for the un-called for attack. To such action Great Britain would make objections, and if the French enter the part of the country now occupied and governed by the Chinese, there would undoubtedly be a clash between the Chinese and the French forces. The French believe that the Chinese government is incapable of governing its part of the territory, otherwise they would not invade the Neutral Zone and make un-called-for attacks against their posts. The insurgent element is opposed to the government administered by both the French and Chinese, and is determined to put up a desperate fight.

In the upper valley of the Melnam river, about three hundred miles north of Bangkok, the N'Glu tribe has devastated several towns and driven the government forces from the field. The Commanding General of the Siamese Army has gone on a campaign against them with four regiments of soldiers, and there are fears that he will not only find the insurgents, but may possibly encounter the French Army and meet with serious trouble.

The situation is a complicated one, and according to the latest advices from Hongkong and Singapore, serious trouble is brewing in that locality.