THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Potatoes...

60 Cents Per 100 Pounds.

WE MANAGED TO PICK UP A FEW SACKS OF VERY CHOICE BURBANK POTATOES WHICH ARE EXTRA FINE, CONSIDERING THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON. BUT YOU BETTER ORDER EARLY, AS THEY ARE VERY REASONABLE AND WILL SELL FAST.

Lemons....

10 Cents Per Dozen.

BUYING DIRECT FROM THE GROWER ENABLES US TO SELL THOSE CHOICE LEMONS AT 10 CENTS PER DOZEN.

COOPER & LEVY

NOS. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

The Brain Is on Fire When

the head aches. The nerve centers become inflamed and exhaust the system unless immediately cooled and quieted.

PFEIFFER'S GERMAN HEADACHE POWDERS

Act directly on the blood. Four-fifths of all the blood passes through the brain. The blood is purified and cooled immediately. Pfeiffer's German Headache Powders will cure any case of Headache, Insomnia, Nervousness or Neuralgia arising from overwork, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, worry and nightwork.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

BICYCLE SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES,
ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON

If You Want the Latest, See Our New Stock.

Neatest, Nicest and Cheapest in Town.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOE CO.,

722 First Ave. Cor. Columbia.

Our Footwear Will Outwear Footwear Bought Elsewhere.

Bric-a-Brac Sale.

PRICES CUT IN TWO THIS WEEK.

If you will only come in and see the prices we have placed on these goods you will be surprised. We are determined to move these goods.

Special Sale on Dinner Sets.

100-piece China Dinner Sets, this week $13.50.
125-piece French China Dinner Sets, $17.50.

No. 1 Fiber Lunch Boxes, 15c.
No. 2 Fiber Lunch Boxes, 18c.
No. 3 Fiber Lunch Boxes, 20c.
Take a look at our 5c and 10c articles for kitchen use.

M. SELLER & CO.

DAVEVERSOLE OPTICIAN.

THE EDUCATION OF AN OPTICIAN

Is not accomplished in one day, one week, one month nor one year. It requires years of learning and years of practical optics to become a thorough, scientific and practical optician. When vision begins to fail, the eye can be successfully treated or abused and ruined; you cannot afford to trifle with your eyesight with inexperienced opticians, but should only receive expert attention. Our experience since 1885 is equaled by but few opticians in the United States; we have the appliances, skill and experience to fit the eyes that any glass will help.

Office, 720 First Avenue, Seattle.

Moran Bros. Company,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS

Mining Machinery.

FRISCH BROTHERS,

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

720 FIRST AVENUE.

Genuine Leather Chatelaine Belts. Special Prices for Today.

JOS. MAYER & BROS., Jewelers,

Retail, No. 705 Second Avenue.
Wholesale and Factory, No. 116 Cherry Street.

Mme. F. Wilinski, Graduate Optician, Has Her Office in Our Store.

DIAMONDS.

Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 First Avenue.

"MAY AVE 'NO' AND YE'LL NE'ER BE MARRIED." DON'T REFUSE ALL OUR ADVICE TO USE

SAPOLIO

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Henry L. Wilson's Appointment as Minister to Chile.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Consul General Gowey's Appointment Was a Personal Selection of the President—The Two Men Campaigned Together in Ohio Years Ago—Gowey Was First Set Down for Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, but Geographical Reasons Forbade—Corbett, of Oregon, in the Senate Chamber—Brewster's Narrow Escape—Gossip About Prominent Men—Postoffices, Pensions and Promotions.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Henry L. Wilson's appointment as minister to Chile was to a large extent personal to Senator Wilson, although there was no end of indorsements of the people from Washington state. Henry Wilson is very well known in Washington, especially about the capitol, on acount of his close resemblance to his brother, the senator, for whom he is frequently mistaken upon his visits here. Mr. Wilson's first choice was minister to Japan, but this had been already promised to Col. Buck, of Georgia. He might have had the Chinese mission, but preferred the one to Chile.

The other diplomatic appointment credited to the state of Washington, the consul generalship to Kanagawa, is said to be an appointment personal to the president. Mr. Gowey was well known to the president in Ohio, and once they campaigned together. Under President Harrison Mr. Gowey was register of the land office at Olympia, and made an excellent record. He was here shortly after the inauguration as a candidate for the assistant commissionership of the general land office. But as the commissionership went to Oregon, the president decided that he could not give the assistant commissionership to the neighboring state. Mr. Gowey chanced to mention while he was here that he had been appointed for the consul generalship at Kanagawa by President Harrison, but was unable at that time to accept the same. The president asked him if he would accept it now and he said he would, and left with the impression that it would be given to him. Senator Wilson had indorsed him for the assistant commissionership, and could do nothing else than acquiesce when the president told him that he desired to send Mr. Gowey to Japan, although another prominent Republican in the state had been almost unanimously indorsed for the Kanagawa position.

Ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregon, enjoys all the privileges of the senate chamber, except making speeches, voting and drawing a salary. He has been assured of a favorable report from the committee on privileges and elections, but has been told that he will have to wait until after the tariff bill is out of the way before the case can be brought up in the senate. As it is pretty generally understood that congress will adjourn as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way, action by the senate on the question of seating Mr. Corbett, upon his governor's certificate of appointment, will undoubtedly go over until the beginning of the regular session in December. Mr. Corbett does not seem to be losing anything by the delay. He makes friends continually among the newer senators, as he had already had friends among the older members of the senate.

Representative Brewster, of New York, was aboard the government vessel at Indian Head recently, when the big gun burst under a heavy charge of dynamite. A huge piece of the gun came sailing through the air right over the vessel and fell in the water about fifty feet away.

"It was a sight," said Representative Brewster, "that I would not have missed for $500, but I would not take the chances of having that piece of metal drop on me again for $500,000."

Senator Quay is supposed to be responsible for Mr. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, the newly appointed minister to Switzerland. Mr. Leishman some years ago was president of the Carnegie Steel Company. He is not a politician, and has never before held any public office. It is said that the political workers of Western Pennsylvania are very much dissatisfied with this appointment. Senator Sewell and Representative Harry Loudenslager secured the appointment of William S. Powell as minister to Haiti. Mr. Powell is superintendent of the colored schools at Camden, N. J., and is about 40 years of age; he has not been prominent in politics. The present minister at Haiti is Harry M. Smythe, a Virginia editor. Until President Cleveland appointed Mr. Smythe, the Haitian mission had been filled for years by colored men, notably Frederick Douglas and John M. Langston.

Col. Dan Grosvenor, who has been appointed deputy auditor of the treasury department, is a brother of Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and the appointment is considered personal to the latter. The only singular thing about it is that he is credited to Maryland instead of to Ohio, as he was when he was appointed to the position in the treasury department, from which he was removed by Secretary Carlisle about two years ago. Since then he has been living at Glen Echo, just outside of the district line, which accounts for his residence in Maryland. It was reported that Senator Wellington was very much displeased with this appointment, and that he had not been consulted. Such is not the case. Gen. Grosvenor asked Senator Wellington if he would indorse his brother for this place, and received an answer in the affirmative. Senator Wellington states, however, that he did not understand that Gen. Grosvenor's brother was to be credited to Maryland, although he was assured that it would make no difference with any appointments which he might desire.

Among the postmasters recently appointed was Mrs. May Mosby Campbell, to be postmistress at Warrenton, Va. She is a daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, the celebrated Confederate chieftain, who has been himself prominently mentioned for a foreign appointment.

Judge Terry, of Arkansas, has been more or less a disturbing element in the Democratic camp during the present session of the house, owing to his pronounced opposition to the elected Democratic leaders.

How is the Democratic party, judge?" asked a friend yesterday.

"The Democratic party," said the judge promptly, "is like the Indian whom the white hunter met wandering around during a heavy snow storm. 'Hello,' said the white man, 'Indian lost?'

"'No,' grunted the Indian; 'Indian no lost, wigwam lost.'

"And so it is with the Democratic party," continued Judge Terry. "The Democratic party is all right, but some of the individuals in it are out in the snow storm just at present."

Adjudication of pension claims still continues with reasonable celerity, although it is now stated that the appropriation for paying pensions for this fical year is practically exhausted and that an insufficient amount is now on hand to pay those which were allowed previous to this administration. In that case it is probable that all the pensions allowed within the last month, including increases, will not be paid until after the appropriations for the next fiscal year become available, which will be immediately after July 1.

Silas D. Stearns, of Willapa, Pacific county, has been granted an original pension at $10 a month from June 1, 1896. John H. Aker, of South Bend, will hereafter draw a pension at $8 a month, dating back to February 5, 1896. Original widows' pensions have been issued to Mrs. Nancy Clouse, of Port Townsend; Mrs. Annie McAlevy, Washougal, and Jennetta M. Walker, Aberdeen. Original pensions have been issued to Robert A. Couch, of Vancouver, and to Jesse P. Green, of Deep Creek, Spokane county, and an increase certificate to John Johnston, of Mima.

The claims of John D. Crookham, of Anacortes; Thomas Moore, of Getchell, and William Plummer, of Edmonds, have been listed for final disposition. The following claimants have been ordered for medical examination: Henry Tobin, at Walla Walla; W. W. Cheadle, at South Bend; W. A. Lammey, at Olympia, and George Storrs, of Port Gamble, at Seattle. Additional evidence is required in the following claims: Edwin Hincheliffe, Seattle; John W. Ribling, Auburn; John F. Oviatt, Winlock; Mrs. Mary Downs, Aberdeen, and William Foley, of the Soldiers' home, Orting. The cases of Andrew J. Loomis, of Blaine, and C. D. Spencer, of Hoquiam, await certificates of recent medical examinations. Mrs. Elizabeth Burrows, of Seattle, has been requested to file a statement regarding the amount of income which she now receives.

J. G. Conine, of Yelm, who was a member of the last legislature, has been advised to file a new claim for increase, his former claim having been rejected. Similar advice is given to George Dye, of Puyallup, regarding his claim. The declaration of John A. Taylor, of Chehalis, appears to be defective, and he has been asked to furnish a new one. John W. Hurd, of Orting, has been advised to file a new declaration covering the bronchitis from which he suffers and which is not included in his first application, as this will entitle him to a larger pension than he would otherwise obtain. The claim of John Delacatour, of Olympia, awaits replies of letters of inquiry which the pension commissioner has sent to persons supposed to be familiar with the merits of the case.

A second application of Mrs. C. Brooks, of Friday Harbor, for a pension as the widow of Richard Delaney, who committed suicide some time ago, has been again rejected for the reason that a careful investigation made by the department did not show that Delaney's suicide was in any way due to disease or injury incurred in service or line of duty.

First Lieut. George E. French, Fourth infantry, has been relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Idaho, and will join his company at Fort Sheridan. Second Lieuts. James H. Reeves, Fourth cavalry, and George D. Guyer, Sixteenth infantry, having completed a course of study at the United States Infantry school at Fort Leavenworth, and having been found proficient, are relieved from further duty at the school.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant Michael E. Drew, of Fort Canby, has been transferred to Fort Robinson, and Post Quartermaster Sergeant Denis Lane is transferred from Fort Robinson to Fort Canby.

Private Edward C. Farrar, Company B, Fourteenth infantry, now at Vancouver barracks, Washington, is transferred to Troop E, Fourth cavalry, stationed at the same post.

William H. Hart, of Vancouver, Wash., has been granted a patent on a bicycle brake. Henry C. Stollings, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, has been granted a patent upon a brick mason's hammer.

A number of postmasters have been appointed for the state of Washington during the past week. A few new offices have been filled because of expiration of terms, but the majority of them have been because of resignations of those who felt it incumbent upon them to give up their offices as soon as the new administration came in. The following is the list of changes:

Arlington—J. B. Jones, vice Thomas Moran, removed.
Edison—J. L. Dale, vice Patrick McCoy, resigned.
Marysville—Accie Johnson, vice H. A. Platte, removed.
Pe Ell—J. G. Dunlap, vice Martin Mayer, removed.
Spangle—S. F. Parker, vice M. H. Sullivan, removed.
Kent, King county—A. A. Risedorph, vice C. E. Guiberson, removed.
Sunshine, Pacific county—Frank Thibault, vice J. W. Fraser, resigned.
Chiwaukum, Kittitas county—E. W. Sherwood, vice J. A. Viets, resigned.
Duwamish—G. R. Street, vice Henry Carson, resigned.
Gleneden—W. W. Ingalls, vice T. W. Ingalls, resigned.
Bemis—Gideon Leonard, vice W. F. Bemis, resigned.
Collins—Minnie Dunniel, vice C. A. Wiser, resigned.
Everson—J. H. K. Bell, vice E. L. Nelson, resigned.
Winona—Charles Bruihl, vice C. C. Hooks, resigned.
Beaver, Clallam county—Rose Stevens, vice Frankie Wingler, resigned.
Copalis, Chehalis county—H. E. Langley, vice David Belgin, resigned.
Summit, Chehalis county—A. P. Beck, vice John Campbell, resigned.

Commissions have been issued to the following postmasters, previously appointed: John T. Wallace, Guy; Charles P. Kimball, South Prairie; Albert Munson, Shelton; William A. Struppler, Uniontown; Wilbur F. Cobb, Chelan Falls.

A postoffice has been established at Concord, Asotin county, on route 71,250, two miles west of Lewiston, Idaho, and six miles north of Asotin, with Octa A. James as postmaster.

The postoffice at Defuca, Clallam county, has been discontinued, and mail for that point will hereafter be delivered at Port Angeles.

A special mail service will be established July 1 from Edison to Samish, Skagit county, a distance of seven miles.

The postmaster general issued a permit to the Alaska Commercial Company to carry the mail one trip without compensation, from San Francisco to Unalaska, St. Michael, and such other points as they may reach upon the Yukon river, with a provision that the mails were to be placed in charge of a sworn carrier.

The star schedule between Wenatchee and Southside has been changed as follows: Leave Wenatchee Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., arrive at Southside by 11 a. m.; leave Southside Tuesdays and Fridays at noon, arriving at Wenatchee by 3 p. m. ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

GOING TO IOWA.

California Wine Manufacturers Planning Large Plants There.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., June 24.—California wine manufacturers are in this city looking over the field with a view of making Iowa one of the great wine-producing states. They have had their plans in view for a number of years, but only recently did the action of the state legislature, in passing the manufacturing bill, make it possible for them to carry them out.

The California people say that they will put in no less than twenty plants in Iowa, as they feel very much encouraged over the outlook. The grape crop is going to be one of the largest for years. G. M. Jarvis is at the head of the movement.

$10—Seattle to San Francisco—$10

Tourist: $15, first-class, both including berth, for train leaving every day at 9:30 a. m. Southern Pacific Ticket Office, 613 First avenue.

Competition prices smashed—look for red signs. J. Berkman & Bro., Occidental avenue and Washington.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY

Another Day's Debate on the Woolen Goods Schedule.

VERY LITTLE PROGRESS MADE.

Stubborn Contest Over Duties on Manufactured Goods—Constant Roll Calls and Cross-Fire Discussion—Many Amendments Offered to Reduce the Committee Rates, but All Are Rejected—Less Than Five Paragraphs Disposed of—Caffery Speaks on Protection—Dress Goods on Exhibition—Senate Adjourns Out of Respect to the Deceased Representative, Cooke of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A stubborn contest over the duties on manufactured woolen goods occupied the attention of the senate throughout the day. It was a day of constant roll calls and of cross-fire debate on the effect of the duties in advancing rates. Many amendments were proposed to reduce the rates, but these were rejected by decisive majorities. Less than five paragraphs were disposed of during the day, carrying the senate through paragraph 370, the first of the paragraphs relating to carpets. During the day Caffery of Louisiana spoke at length against the protection system, and severely arraigned those Democratic senators who had voted for duties on wool and other raw materials.

Hale offered a proposed amendment to the senate rules admitting to the privileges of the floor only ex-members who are not interested in any claim or in the prosecution of the same or who are not directly interested in any bill pending before congress. Hale said he did not think it was compatible with the dignity of the senate that the privileges of the floor should be used by gentlemen interested in pending legislation.

Allen asked what had taken place to call attention to the subject. Hale asked that he be not requested to particularize. Allen declared there had been no more lobbying of late than there had been for years. The proposed amendment went over.

Consideration of the wool schedule was then resumed. Allison said it was the purpose of the committee to complete the wool, silk and tobacco schedules in the order named.

Caffery was recognized for a speech on the general subject of the course of legislation, particularly on the tariff, to restrict individual effort and to build up giant industries. Referring to the recent course of several Democratic senators, Caffery said:

"Sir, we hear senators on this floor belonging to the Democratic party stating four propositions: First, that the doctrine of free raw material is not Democratic; second, that if one article is dutied all ought to be; third, that if protection is going the rounds, Democrats might as well get the benefits of it by asking protection for their home industries; fourth, that there is no principle involved in a tariff bill, but merely a question of schedules."

Caffery examined these propositions, pointing out what he regarded as their fallacies. Veteren Democrats who were born and will die with true Democratic faith in their hearts and minds, he said, repudiated them. They looked upon them as an effort to crucify their creed. And, like the Christian who embraces the image of his crucified Savior, as the last hour of mortality approaches, so will they embrace and cling to, with a love and faith which no sophistry can destroy, and no temptation betray, the ancient doctrine of tariff for revenue only, as the nearest approach to that free trade hoped for by the Democratic party.

"Is it possible," said he, "that we denounce plunder only to join the plunderers; that we point to the straight and honest path of Democratic duty, and then tread the primrose path of Republican wickedness; that we abhor sin and join the sinners?"

Concerning sugar, Caffery said that it had been admitted that the duty was for the purpose of protecting beet sugar and not cane sugar.

Caffery spoke two hours, summing up as follows:

"I believe in a tariff on luxuries. I believe in excise taxes. I believe in an income tax. I believe in a tariff on imports, placed so as to put money in the coffers of the government and not in the pockets of individuals. I do not believe in protection save for the purpose of protecting each citizen in the enjoyment of legal, constitutional and natural rights."

In the course of the discussion on wool, which was then taken up, White of California asked Allison if it was true that there was a twelve-months' supply of raw wool in the country.

Allison replied that he had received letters stating this to be the case. Acting on this statement, Jones moved to postpone for twelve months the operation of the specific duty provided in paragraph 346.

When Rawlins of Utah asked Platt if the Republican doctrine was that the foreigner pay the tax, the Connecticut senator courteously asked to be excused from replying, because, he said, senators who were amply able to uphold the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff were compelled to sit silent in order to secure the passage of the tariff bill within a reasonable time.

Allen took occasion to criticise senators for debating like schoolboys on technicalities of the bill. It was "rot and nonsense to sit here day after day and discuss this bill." He wanted to see it passed as speedily as possible, that it might be exposed as the "gigantic failure of the age."

Jones' amendment to postpone the operation of the duty twelve months was rejected, 18 to 27.

Jones offered amendments in several forms to the pending paragraph, but finally it was adopted as reported, omitting "skirted" in designating unwashed wools.

On paragraph 365, blankets and flannels, formal changes were made in accordance with the previous notice of Allison.

In paragraph 366, women's and children's dress goods, cotton warp, the rates were changed to 6½ cents per square yard on goods valued at not more than 15 cents a yard and 7½ cents on those valued above 15 cents a yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 367, women's and children's dress goods, wholly or in part wool, the rate was increased from 9 cents to 10½ cents per yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Gray remarked that these heavy rates demanded an explanation, to which Allison stated that they were due first to the compensation required by the increased duty on raw wool, and second, to the desire to encourage American industries at the expense of the foreign makers.

Gray exhibited samples of henriettas, serges and other women's dress goods, pointing out that the cost on some would be advanced from 25 to 57 cents a yard; others from 15 to 29 per cent. a yard, etc., or from $1 to $2 on every ordinary house dress.

Warren announced that Yankee ingenuity could produce the goods exhibited by Gray quite as well as the foreign factory, and that competition among the American manufacturers would keep down the price to the consumer. He also spoke of the decrease of the number of sheep under the Wilson bill.

"If the American people submit to these outrageous rates at the polls, responded Gray, "then there are more sheep in the United States than I suspect."

In paragraph 368, ready-made clothing, shawls, etc., the house provision, including "felts not wove," was restored. The rate of duty was changed from 4½ to 4 times the duty on unwashed wool, and the ad valorem duty was changed from 60 to 55 per cent.

In paragraph 369, webbing, gorings, suspenders, fringes, etc., the specific duty was changed to 50 cents per pound and the ad valorem duty to 35 per cent.

In paragraph 370, relating to Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, the specific rate was changed from 60 to 62½ cents per square yard, and the ad valorem being left at 40 per cent.

The bill was then laid aside, paragraph 370 having been completed.

A message was received from the house of representatives announcing the death of Representative Cooke of Illinois. Resolutions of regret were passed, and a committee of five senators, Mason, Spooner, Carter, Pascoe and Turner, appointed as an escort.

As a further mark of respect the senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Committee Duty on Hides and Wrapper Tobacco Sustained.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Republican senators decided in caucus tonight by a vote of 22 to 11 to sustain the action of the finance committee in placing a duty upon hides, but did not pass upon the question of the amount of the duty imposed.

The committee was also sustained in the rate fixed upon imported wrapper tobacco. The only other disputed questions considered were watches and watch jewels, and upon these the finance committee was reversed, the house rates being accepted on watches, watch jewels being made free. The caucus was held in the marble room of the senate, and was well attended.

While the discussion was spirited at times, the meeting was without especial incident. The greater part of the time was given to the proposition to fix a duty on hides. Senator Lodge led the contest against the action of the finance committee in taking hides from the free list and was seconded by Senators Hoar, Platt, Spooner and others, while Senators Nelson, Allison, Warren and Gear spoke in favor of the duty.

Lodge contended that the duty, if imposed, would not be of any consequence as a revenue item, and that it would add nothing to the farmer's return on his cattle, while it would have the effect of greatly injuring the industry of leather manufacture, which had grown to immense proportions under the system of free hides. He said imports of leather goods amounted to $20,000,000 per annum and asserted that if a stiff duty should be imposed the industry would be greatly checked.

In reply the Western senators claimed a direct benefit to the farmer from the duty, and asserted that he was as much entitled to the protection it would give as were the manufacturers to the assistance they would receive from other duties.

The vote was on the general proposition to impose a duty without regard to rates. The fixing of these, it was understood, should be left to the finance committee, but the expressions were so general in favor of the ad valorem rather than the specific system that the committee will feel itself instructed to substitute this system for the 1½ cents a pound rate originally agreed upon. There was also a general expression against any increase upon India tanned goat and sheep skins, which the manufacturers regard as a substantial victory.

There was only one vote raised in opposition to the proposition to return to the house schedule on watches and in addition to admit watch jewels free of duty. The finance committee fixed a uniform rate of 40 per cent. on watches for which the house provided a compound duty. It is to this compound system that the senate returns. The questions of reciprocity, trusts, Hawaiian sugar, beer, tea and internal revenue were not discussed.

Bail Fixed at $20,000.

DENVER, June 24.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: The preliminary hearing of Charles S. Erswell, charged with the murder of Daniel McCrimlisk, was concluded this afternoon. The defense introduced no testimony. The magistrate held Erswell for trial to the district court on the charge of murder in the second degree, and fixed the bail at $20,000.

THE JAPANESE PROTEST.

Reasons Why Japan Objects to Hawaiian Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The gist of the protest of Japan to Hawaiian annexation, as read to the senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, is as follows:

The acquisition of Hawaii by annexation to the United States would deprive resident Japanese in the islands of rights to which they are entitled under the present treaty with Hawaii. There are 25,000 Japanese in the islands, with large property rights, and under present conditions they are entitled to become citizens of Hawaii. In case of annexation these Japanese could not become citizens of the United States, as decisions of the United States circuit courts are to the effect that no Asiatic can become a citizen of the United States. By annexation the Japanese now resident in Hawaii would be subject to any measures that might be adopted by the United States. They would lose their right to become citizens and vote. The large interests owned by Japanese citizens in the islands would be greatly jeopardized.

Therefore the Japanese government must firmly protest against the proposed annexation.

ENGLAND ON ANNEXATION.

Parliamentary Secretary Replies to Beckett's Question.

LONDON, June 24.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office replied to the question of Beckett regarding Hawaiian annexation. He said the government was aware that a proposal to annex Hawaii to the United States had been submitted for consideration in the senate, but that no decision had been reached. The secretary added it would be the object of her majesty's government to see that whatever rights accorded by international law belong to Great Britain and British subjects should be fully maintained.

BRITISH COMMENT.

Japan's Protest Likely to Defeat Its Own Object.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily Graphic says editorially:

Japan is likely to defeat her own ends by addressing a bellicose remonstrance to the United States on the subject of Hawaii. The policy of annexation is not very popular in America, but any attempt at dictation will be resented and will strengthen the case for the annexationists by sugestion of an eventual Japanese annexation.

JAPANESE COMMENT.

The United States Accused of Acting in Bad Faith.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Kobe, Japan, says that the Japanese newspapers accuse the United States of bad faith with regard to Hawaii, but that their tone is generally moderate.

Recommended by a Hotel Keeper.

A. B. Larrabee, proprietor of Hotel Larrabee, at Omro, Wis., is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He has recommended it a great many times to his guests and always with the best results. It is a favorite in that locality. For sale by Druggists.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.

Topeka Desolated by Its Unprecedented Violence.

THE DAMAGE IS INCALCULABLE.

Hail Stones Weighing Twelve to Sixteen Ounces—One Picked Up Thirty Minutes After It Had Fallen Measures Fourteen Inches in Circumference—Heavy Plate Glass Windows Smashed and Roofs Pierced and Knocked to Pieces—Dogs Killed and Horses Knocked Down—Trees Are Stripped and Houses Are Windowless—The City Looks as If It Had Passed Through a Siege of War Guns.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The worst hail storm in this section of Kansas struck this city shortly after 6 o'clock tonight.

The shower of hail was terrific. Hail stones weighing twelve to sixteen ounces stripped the trees of their foliage, smashed windows on every hand, including the finest plate glass fronts, cut down telegraph and telephone wires, riddled awnings, injured many persons and inflicted unprecedented damage throughout the city.

So great was the weight of the falling hail that when it struck the asphalt pavement, many of the hail stones rebounded to the height of twenty or thirty feet. Dogs were struck in the streets and instantly killed. Horses were knocked to their knees, to rise again and dash away in mad fright. Runaways occurred throughout the city.

When the fury of the storm passed those who ventured out found dead birds everywhere and on every hand was the scene of the wreckage of the storm.

The storm came up from the southwest. Dense, greenish clouds gave warning of disaster, and as the day had been extremely hot and close, many foresaw a cyclone and sought shelter in their cellars. The storm came on with a heavy wind and terrific lightning. Then came rain, together with a deafening crash of hail that was paralyzing to the senses. So great was the damage to telegraph wires that the city was cut off from the outside world for several hours.

Topeka tonight looks like a city that has withstood a siege of war guns. There are not a dozen buildings in the town that are not almost windowless, and many roofs are caved in. The roofs of many structures also were pierced.

The damage can be imagined when it is known that the hailstones ranged in size from that of a hen's egg to an ostrich egg, and that thirty minutes after the storm one hailstone was picked up which measured fourteen inches in circumference.

Surgeons are busy dressing the wounds of persons injured in the storm, and reports of injuries continue to be received. Many were hurt in the runaways on the streets.

The following are among the most seriously hurt: Frank Brainard, hackman, skull fractured. J. D. Henderson, liveryman, skull fractured. Henry White, leg broken in runaway. Mrs. Mary Hughes, arm broken in runaway. D. K. Lee, bad scalp wound. Miss Anna Fenton, head cut. Fred Holler, head cut. George Hill, boy, skull fractured. Charles Johnson, struck on head and rendered unconscious. Policeman Kidney, fingers broken in protecting head with hands. Miss Cornie, of Potwin, badly wounded on head; in hospital.

Hackman Brainard is still unconscious, and will probably die.

The damage cannot be estimated, but it will amount to thousands. Window glass is already at a premium here, and tonight three car loads were ordered from Kansas City. Street car traffic is stopped and electric lights are out, owing to demoralization of the electric systems.

A KANSAS CYCLONE.

House Demolished and Family Killed or Injured.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—A special to the Star from Salina, Kan., says: A terrible cyclone passed fifteen miles north of this city last night. As far as heard from three are dead and a number dangerously injured. The dead are Mrs. Anna Geesey, aged 34; Nola Geesey, aged 13; Ida Geesey, aged 9. Four members of this family are also badly hurt. Mr. Geesey was away from home. The remainder of the family had gone to bed, and when the storm struck the house they made for their cave. Before they had gotten out of the house the tornado had destroyed it. The work of destruction was not known till morning, when the neighbors found the dead and injured members of the family lying about in the debris. The three dead bodies were found 50 feet east of the house, and near them the body of a girl alive, but buried to her waist in dirt.

There are rumors of other casualties, but particulars are meager.

Storm at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A terrific rain storm this morning did considerable damage in the southwest section of the city. The poorhouse was unroofed and the building otherwise damaged. The storm also struck the insane asylum, but not much damage was done. Heavy rains are reported in Central Illinois.

Earthquake in Kentucky.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., June 24.—During a heavy storm here today two earthquake shocks were distinctly felt. The walls of large buildings were shaken so as to be perceptible to everybody. The shock occurred at 11:40 o'clock. The vibrations were from west to east.

Extremes of Weather.

PARIS, June 24.—Today was the hottest of the season. Several sunstrokes were reported and two deaths from heat. As a contrast to this, a heavy snowfall was reported from Albertsville, Savoy.

Intense Heat in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—Intense heat prevails in Central Kansas. At some points farmers have been compelled to abandon their harvest work.

LORDS AND ADMIRALS.

Victoria Receives Naval Dignitaries at Windsor Castle.

WINDSOR, England, June 24.—The lords of the admiralty and all the admirals of the foreign ships who are taking part in the naval review off Spithead on Saturday next, including Rear Admiral Miller, U. S. N., were received by Queen Victoria at Windsor castle today. Each of the admirals was accompanied by two aides-de-camp, those of the American admiral being Commander William H. Emory, chief of Admiral Miller's staff; Lieut. J. Caldwell and Lieuts. Rogers and Andrews. The admirals were met at the railroad station by royal carriages and were taken to the castle through a shower of rain. At the depot and at the castle, for this occasion, detachments of blue jackets formed the guard of honor. The British first lord of the admiralty, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, was in full uniform, and the admirals were ablaze with decorations and resplendent in full dress. At the castle they were entertained at luncheon in the Waterloo room and were afterwards received by the queen.

The queen received the admirals sitting, and she spoke very cordially to Admiral Miller, who then presented the members of his staff to her majesty.

The naval officers were afterwards shown through the castle.

THE FETES ARE ENDED.

Jubilee Decorations Are Already Being Torn Down.

LONDON, June 24.—Windsor castle is brilliantly illuminated tonight with the changing colors of Bengal lights. The magnificent spectacle is visible for a distance of ten miles. The day was a busy one for the foreign princes now in the city. They have called upon each other at the various houses where they are staying. Large receptions were given this evening by the German and Austrian embassadors and Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar gave a special reception to the Indian officers.

So far as the public is concerned, the fetes are virtually ended. Some illuminations will be continued until the end of the week, but many, together with the decorations, are already being dismantled. The very oppressive heat of the day was followed this evening by a sudden wind and heavy thunderstorm, which have done much damage in various parts of the country. The heavy rain had thoroughly soaked the decorations here, while there have been floods along the Thames valleys and roofs and steeples have been damaged and tents destroyed. At Norwich two men were killed by lightning.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Prince and Princess of Wales Give a Grand Reception.

LONDON, June 24.—On behalf of her majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a reception this evening at Buckingham palace. The occasion was one of unprecedented brilliancy, the guests numbering over 1,000 and including all the special jubilee visitors and the admirals, captains and officers from Spithead.

An enormous crowd watched the arrivals at the palace, while the streets converging there were filled with carriages. The ball rooms were dazzling. The guests promenaded the gorgeous salons of the palace, while the bands played dance music.

Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of Fife and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The United States special envoy, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.; Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and their staffs were in attendance.

The Queen's Benevolence.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily Chronicle understands that the queen has devoted a large sum of money for the relief of the Thessalian refugees.

WHOLE EXPEDITION MASSACRED.

Baron Dhanis Reported Murdered in the African Wilds.

BRUSSELS, June 24.—The Reformer says it learns from a good source that the entire Dhanis expedition to the headwaters of the Nile, including Baron Dhanis himself, has been massacred.

Baron Dhanis last year enlisted 6,000 men in the Congo Free State to take part in a secret expedition. The British government allowed a number of its hussar troops to join the expedition, but it was officially denied that any Anglo-Belgian movement had been concerted against the Mahdists. The general impression, however, was that this force was to act in conjunction with the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile to complete the reconquest of the Soudan.

At last Dhanis was reported to have arrived at Lado, north of the territory of the Congo Free State, on the White Nile, and 325 miles north of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It was then understood that the Dhanis expedition would push on northward in the direction of Khartoum.

When last heard from in September the baron was at Stanley Falls, 600 miles from the nearest Dervish force.

THE SEA LARK MISSING.

Anxiety at Her Non-Arrival for the Naval Review.

PORTSMOUTH, June 24.—Considerable anxiety is felt here at the non-arrival to take part in the great naval review of the British training brig Sea Lark. She was due here last Thursday, but has not been seen since she left Davenport. It is believed the brig experienced the full force of the recent gales, and being under sail and managed by forty-one officers and men and eighty boys, and some mishap is feared. The Sea Lark left Queen's Ferry on the 12th for Portsmouth. On the 18th she reported herself off Grimsby as somewhat disabled and as having been delayed by head winds. Lieut. Tisard, her commander, is among the recipients of jubilee promotions, having been raised to the rank of commander. The boys of her crew were recruited from the training ship Caledonia, to which the Sea Lark served as a tender.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

Big Assemblage of Yachts Already in the Solent.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 24.—Already there is a big assemblage of yachts in the Solent to witness the great naval review of Saturday next. Practically all the warships, British and foreign, are in line, and they present a most imposing sight. The American line ships will carry a full complement of passengers to the review. On board the New York, among others, will be Sir Patrick Blake, former Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Sir Charles Firber, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugeson, Lord Cecil Manners, Admiral Sir George Nares and 450 others, mostly Americans.

The White Star liner Teutonic left Liverpool today as an armed cruiser. She has on board, in addition to her regular crew, who are all naval reserve men, twenty blue jackets of the royal navy, twenty boys from the schoolship Conway and 190 boys from the orphanage ship Indefatigable.

William's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, June 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

"During the gale of Sunday the Emperor William, against the urgent advice of his entourage, embarked on a little steam launch, attended by Count von Waldersee, and started from the Hohenzollern to visit the steamer Columbia at Cuxhaven. The sea was very rough and dashed the launch back against the Hohenzollern with such force that she began to fill. A rowboat manned by twelve sailors was quickly lowered and the emperor entered it, despite the tremendous sea that was running. The sailors were unable to make the least headway toward the Columbia, and finally a vessel undertook to reach the boat, but owing to the difficulty of getting alongside the trip was abandoned and the emperor returned to the Hohenzollern.

Rioting in Spain.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: Serious rioting has taken place at Mieres, in the Oviedo province, which was supposed to be due to the increased taxes on food. There was heavy fighting between 8,000 miners and the Sp