THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXII., NO. 72. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

BACON.

Clondyke miners and prospectors are herewith informed that we carry the very best Home-Smoked Bacon and have a large quantity on hand—enough to supply everybody and plenty to spare besides.

COOPER & LEVY

NOS. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

Emergency Medicine Cases for Klondykers.

WE ARE PUTTING UP A COMPACT CASE OF MEDICINES CONTAINING THE REMEDIES, BANDAGES AND APPLIANCES LIKELY TO BE NEEDED ON THE TRIP. IT CAN BE ROLLED UP IN THE BLANKETS AND ADDS LITTLE TO THE WEIGHT OR BULK AND WILL BE YOUR BEST FRIEND IN TIME OF NEED. COME IN AND SEE THEM AND DON'T GO WITHOUT ONE.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Avenue.

M. Seller & Co.'s Annual Clearance Sale...

Positively Every Line Reduced.

Chafing Dishes.

Just the thing for camping or a quick meal at home.

Nickel-plated or copper, wrought iron stand, complete, $2.50.

5 o'Clock Teas.

Good copper kettle, wrought iron stand, complete. Sale price, $1.80.

Have you ever used Ideal Silver Soap and Polish? It is the best thing made; 10c. New line imported Etchings; the finest line ever brought to the city; prices very reasonable.

CARPETS

New Carpets and New Furniture Arriving Daily.

SPECIAL SALE ON BABY CARRIAGES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

INSTALLMENTS.

DAULTON, CARLE & CO., 1123 First Avenue.

To Salmon Packers.

I wish to take agency for the New England States for some responsible packer of canned salmon. It will be necessary to pack in the States. Wish some of good quality to compete with Alaska red; also want some at considerably less price of passable quality. Send samples of goods and labels; also quote lowest prices. Write J. S. Twombly, Commission Merchant, 27 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

GOLD DUST We pay highest price for gold dust and bullion and old jewelry. Our new furnaces give us unexcelled facilities for smelting and repairing. We keep a full supply of all sizes of gold scales.

JOS. MAYER & BROS., Wholesale and Factory—118 Cherry St. RETAIL—706 Second Ave.

Miss F. Wilinski, Graduate Optician, has her office in our store. "A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL."

WA CHONG CO., Importers Tea, Rice and All Kinds Chinese Merchandise.

Exporters Flour and American Products.

Rice mill capacity 7 tons daily; large lots all kinds of rice always on hand. Broken rice for breweries; rice bran for animal food. Fifty tons fireworks all kinds just received.

H. CLAY EVERSOLE OPTICIAN.

WARNING TO YUKONERS.

Don't make a mistake and go to the Clondyke with a pair of cheap goggles or specialled eye-protectors usually sold as protectors, that don't protect.

We have the best eye protectors that are made, and any number of the cheap ones.

H. CLAY EVERSOLE, 720 First Av.

The Only Manufacturers in the City.

Blanket Clothing for the Klondike.

Seattle Woolen Manufacturing Co., 1119 First Ave., Seattle.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

New Tariff and Its Effect on Mining Stocks.

FISH AND FISHERIES REPORT.

Number of the Finny Tribe Distributed in Washington and Other States During the Past Fiscal Year—Results of Hatchery Experiments—Mail Service Between Sauk and Mansford—Synopsis of Hawaiian Commerce During the Past Ten Years—Lewis Proposes to Introduce Single Tax System in District of Columbia.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Many dealers in mining stocks in the state of Washington will be glad to know that the new tariff law does not contain the much-talked-of provision relative to the taxing of stock and bond transactions, about which much complaint came to congress from the West as well as the from the East regarding this matter. The burden of the Western complaint was that this was another demand of Wall street to stop the mining industry in the West by small capitalists or by the sale of developing stocks. One letter received by Representative Lewis stated that the enactment of such a law would certainly stop mining that was being done with money raised by the sale of stock, which was largely the method being used by most of the mining companies in the state of Washington. It was urged that a tax on the market value of the stock would not be so bad, but to simply tax the shares of stock, regardless of their market value, would certainly be ruinous to 90 per cent. of the mines now being worked in that state.

The report of the commissioner of fish and fisheries recently published shows that the government has distributed in Washington state during the fiscal year 625 large-mouthed black bass, 450 yellow perch and 350 tench; in Idaho, 496 carp, 758 tench, 1,475 brook trout, 400 yellow perch, 270 large-mouthed black bass and 2,940,000 whitefish fry. These latter were liberated in Bear lake, Idaho. The brook trout were yearlings, and were liberated in Spring creek, near Beaver canyon, Idaho. Some yellow perch were put in Newman lake, near Hanser, Idaho; some in the South Palouse river, near Guy, Wash.; 50 in Loon lake, and 100 in Lake St. Clair, near Tacoma, and 100 in Silver lake, near Castle Rock. The large-mouthed black bass were liberated in lots of 50 and 100 in Lover lake, near Tacoma; Lake Cavanaugh, near Seattle; Silver lake, near Castle Rock; Welty lake, near Northport; Lake St. Clair, near Tacoma, and Clear lake, near Bucoda.

The inquiries respecting the salmon and other fisheries in the Columbia river basin, begun in 1892, have been continued systematically during each succeeding year, with interesting results. The investigations of 1894 showed that both the redfish and blueback salmon and the chinook salmon have important spawning grounds in the region of Big Payette lake and the Redfish lakes of Idaho, and these waters have been thoroughly investigated.

Two forms of redfish have been found to breed in the inlets to these lakes. They differ, however, only as to size, the smaller weighing about half a pound each and the larger from three and one-half to six pounds, and are considered to represent only a single species. Both of these varieties, as well as the chinook salmon, were the subject of careful daily observation, gill nets of different-size mesh being employed, so as to intercept their movements in certain of the inlets and outlets and furnish the opportunity for keeping a close watch upon their habits. The results obtained were of great value, leading to definite conclusions on several points in the natural history of these species, which have never been clearly understood. Some of the more important may be briefly stated as follows: Both forms of redfish had reached the lakes prior to July 20, when the nets were first used. The larger form is considered to be anadromous, but the evidence that the smaller one comes up from the sea is not complete. The mutilations, sores, fraying out of fins, etc., are not received while en route to the spawning grounds, but subsequently to reaching them; and all the redfish die soon after spawning. The young remain in the lakes and connecting waters for at least one year after the eggs are laid. The chinook salmon arrived on or about July 24, at which time they were practically without mutilations or sores. They all die after spawning, the same as the redfish, and the young appear to remain for one year after the period of spawning near where they were hatched.

In the spring of 1896 plans were drawn up for extensive investigations in the northwestern part of the United States, relating more especially to the requirements of that region from a fish-cultural standpoint. In accordance with the directions of the commissioner that arrangements be made looking to the increase of hatching operations in regard to the salmon, it was necessary to provide for the examination of as many important rivers as possible, in order to ascertain the best locations for new and auxiliary stations, where eggs could readily be obtained and where a supply of water by gravity was available.

The carrying out of these instructions necessitated a change from the methods of previous years, and called for a rapid reconnoissance of a wide extent of territory, although it was intended that the work should everywhere be executed in as thorough a manner as the time permitted. These inquiries were to cover not only the Columbia river basin, but the entire Pacific watershed of the states of Washington, Oregon and California, to the southern limit of salmon distribution. In the Columbia river basin it was considered important that several good sites for the collecting of eggs should be discovered and their advantages in that respect carefully determined. In the Puget sound region it was furthermore desired to ascertain, especially in the interest of the first joint fish commission, to what rivers the blueback or sockeye salmon resort for spawning purposes, and their relative abundance in each. Arrangements were also made for repeating the observations begun on Big Payette lake and the Redfish lakes in 1894, with respect to the presence and the spawning and other habits of the several varieties of salmon, by detailed observations carried on continuously during that part of the season when the fish occur in those upper waters.

An additional subject to be attended to in connection with the above inquiries was the examination of Lake Washington, at Seattle; of Lakes Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and of Crater and Klamath lakes, Oregon, with regard to the following matters, namely: The commercial and game fishes which are native to them, the expediency of introducing new species, and the survival of the plants of whitefish which have been made in some of them.

The examination of Lake Washington was placed in the charge of Mr. A. B. Alexander, fishery expert of the steamer Albatross. His examination was for the purpose of determining, if possible, the presence of the common whitefish of the great lakes (Coregonus clupeiformis), the fry of which had been planted there by the fish commission several years before. The examinations were conducted mainly by means of gill nets having 2½-inch mesh, in all depths from the shallow water around the shores to a depth of twenty-five fathoms. Drag seines were also employed. The results of the numerous trials made were entirely negative, nothing but a species of sucker being obtained in the gill nets, although quite a large variety of forms was secured in the seine. Mr. Alexander is led to conclude from his observations and from the testimony of several inhabitants about the lake that the whitefish did not survive; but whether this was due to unfavorable physical conditions or to the destruction of the fry or young by predaceous fishes he was unable to ascertain.

While at Seattle Mr. Alexander also made inquires respecting the vessel halibut fishery of the past year, the extent of that industry, the grounds resorted to, the size and quality of the fish found on each, etc. He likewise paid some attention to the oyster grounds in the Puget sound region.

Lake Pend d'Oreille, situated in the northern part of Idaho, was the subject of investigation by Mr. Alexander and Prof. Cox, beginning on June 26, 1896, and extending for some time into July. The object of the inquiry was similar to that concerning Lake Washington, namely, to ascertain if the fry of the common whitefish planted there by the commission in 1889 had survived, and the result was also the same. Both gill nets and seines were employed in the examination but the conditions proved very unsatisfactory for the work, the water being unusually high. Important observations, however, were made respecting the physical characteristics of the lake and the fishes and other forms of life which inhabit it. This was done with the object of determining whether its waters were suitable for any of the important fishes not now native to it, and whether the introduction of new forms was advisable.

The mail service between Sauk and Mansford will be decreased after August 1 to twice a week. Mary Purcell has been appointed postmistress at Otter, Chehalis county, vice A. L. Palmer, resigned. The commission of John G. Dunlap as postmaster at Pe-Ell has been forwarded.

Hawaiian commerce during the past ten years is the subject of a circular just issued by the department of agriculture. The paper was prepared by F. H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson. The facts set forth bear directly upon the current discussion of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. The comparison of statistics shows that the United States control 90 per cent. of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was $21,578,882, of which about two-thirds, $15,515,230, was the value of goods exported. The average of exports of the ten years, 1887-1896, was $11,052,141, and of imports $5,422,459, leaving an average balance of $5,629,681 in favor of exports. Of this traffic 91.20 per cent. was with the United States during the first five years of the decade, and in the second five years this lead of this country over other countries was increased to 91.92 per cent.

"A striking feature of the Hawaiian trade is the remarkable excess of the exports over the imports. Of the $21,578,882.54 returned as the valuation of all merchandise imported and exported during the year 1896, the sum of $15,515,230.13 represented the value of the goods shipped from Hawaiian ports, while the commodities received at those ports from abroad were valued at only $6,063,652.41. The imports in 1896 were therefore less than half as large as the exports, the balance of trade in favor of the islands amounting to $9,451,577.72. This balance was an unusually large one, however, the gains made in exportation during 1896 being much greater than those made in importation. The average value per annum of the merchandise exported from Hawaiian ports during the ten years, 1887-1896, amounted to $11,052,141.34, and that of the merchandise imported to $5,422,459.44, leaving an average yearly excess in favor of the exports of $5,629,681.90.

"After the United States, the country that enjoys the largest trade with Hawaii is Great Britain. Of the total commerce returned for the five-year period, 1887-1891, the portion credited to the British amounted to 4.83 per cent. in the five years, 1892-1896, however, their share was only 3.09 per cent., showing a somewhat marked decline in relative importance. The trade with Germany also declined during the decade, the portion credited to that country for 1892-1896 amounting to only 0.71 per cent., as compared with 1.25 per cent. for 1887-1891.

"On the other hand, commercial intercourse with China and Japan increased considerably, the value of the merchandise exchanged with these two countries in 1892-1896 forming 2.49 per cent. of the total of the trade value, as against 1.48 per cent. in 1887-1891. The only other places separately specified in the Hawaiian official trade reports as enjoying commercial intercourse with the islands are Australasia, Canada, the Pacific islands and France. The commerce carried on with Australasia formed 0.86 per cent. of the total trade in 1887-1891, and 0.88 per cent. in 1892-1896, showing a slight advance in relative importance. That with Canada, although small, more than doubled in value during the decade. The trade between the Hawaiian group and the Pacific islands was unimportant, amounting to considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total. This was also true as regards the Franco-Hawaiian trade, which has thus far been even smaller than that with the Pacific islands.

"The percentage credited to the United States is not so large in the case of the import trade as it was for the imports and exports combined, showing that this country is relatively a more important factor as a destination of Hawaiian exports than as a source of Hawaiian imports. During the past ten years, however, our relative importance as a source of the merchandise imported into Hawaii has considerably increased, the value of the goods received from the United States in 1892-1896 constituting 78.64 per cent. of the total imports, whereas in 1887-1891 it formed only 74.46 per cent. The imports from Great Britain during the same years suffered a material decline, the share credited to that country falling from 14.64 per cent. in 1887-1891 to 8.71 per cent. in 1892-1896. The importations from Germany also fell off, constituting 3.38 per cent. of the total imports in 1887-1891, and only 2 per cent. in 1892-1896. The most important gain, aside from that made by the United States, occurred in the case of China and Japan, the imports from these two countries advancing from 4.19 per cent. in 1887-1891 to 6.89 per cent. in 1892-1896.

"As regards the distribution of Hawaii's export trade, the United States has an almost complete monopoly, the value of the commodities sent to all other countries amounting to less than 1 per cent. of the total valuation placed upon exported merchandise. An examination of the returns for the two five-year periods 1887-1891 and 1892-1896 shows that the exact portion of the export trade credited to the United States was 99.59 per cent. in the first of these periods and 99.28 per cent. in the second. The small residue of exported merchandise goes chiefly to Canada, the Pacific islands, China and Japan, Australasia and Germany. The rapid increase in the shipments to Canada during 1892-1896 indicates that an export trade of some importance may be developed with that country."

Representative Lewis has introduced a bill to establish the system of single tax in the District of Columbia. In explanation of the reasons for introducing this measure, Mr. Lewis sets forth in a series of preambles, the following:

Whereas, The present system of taxation in the United States is cumbersome, discriminating, unequal and unjust; and

Whereas, Advocates of the single tax system of taxation claim that the execution of such taxes by the government would provide adequate revenues and avoid inequalities and discriminating injustice; and

Whereas, It is professed by opponents of the system that agricultural lands would receive injury and no benefit from the said system; and

Whereas, The District of Columbia, containing the city of Washington under municipal government and an agricultural district of farm lands outside of the municipal limits, and being all under the control and supervision of the United States; and

Whereas, A due and proper experiment of the said system of single tax can be had in the District of Columbia in order to attest its efficacy to provide adequate and indiscriminating revenue to the district;

Therefore, be it enacted, That after the first day of January, 1898, there shall be laid and levied by the United States a direct tax to the full amount of the necessities for revenue in the District of Columbia, as shall be shown upon proper investigation by the committee on the District of Columbia and duly reported to congress; and the said taxes shall be levied upon the land values in the District of Columbia to an amount in proportion to the population of the said district as ascertained by the census enumeration of the year 1900.

The bill, should it become a law, will afford a full and complete test of the working of the single tax system, as far as it can be done in the District of Columbia.

Original pensions have been granted to Jesse A. Lewis, of Alma, and Norton Adams, of Buckley. A mother's pension has been issued to Mrs. Betsy Sherman, of Toledo, and an increase of pension to John Morrison, of College Place, near Walla Walla.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

TO BE COMPTROLLER.

President McKinley Has Decided to Give the Place to Robert T. Tracewell, of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president has decided to appoint Hon. Robert T. Tracewell, of Indiana, for the position of comptroller of the treasury. President McKinley, realizing the important questions coming up for decision by the comptroller's office, has given the matter of the selection of an appointee considerable attention, and has finally concluded to give the place to Mr. Tracewell.

This appointment, it is said at the White House, is entirely one of merit, Mr. Tracewell being selected because of his legal attainments. The position has been vacant since the retirement of Comptroller Bowler, on July 1.

Mr. Tracewell is a native of Virginia, but in early life moved with his parents to Indiana, where he has resided since. He was a representative in the Fifty-fourth congress and is 54 years old.

The recent appointment of Hon. T. V. Powderly as commissioner general of immigration was signed by the president today. Mr. Powderly's nomination to that office failed of confirmation in the senate because of opposition on the part of labor organizations.

NOW IN EFFECT.

Official Decision With Reference to the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The treasury department has decided that the new tariff bill went into effect after midnight Friday, July 23.

The secretary of the treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the president, and therefore became operative after midnight on Friday, July 23 last. Later in the day a formal circular of instructions covering more fully the department's views on the subject was presented and mailed to all customs collectors. The secretary sent the following letter to deputy collectors of customs:

"The department holds that the new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24."

The opinion of the attorney general has not been requested on the matter, the department holding that the question is of sufficient importance to justify taking it to the courts for final determination, independent of what the views of the law officers of the government might be as to the merits of the case. Senator Allison was at the treasury department today, and in the course of conversation on the subject said in his opinion there was no reasonable doubt that the bill would cover all the day it became a law. This is also the view of all prominent officials of the treasury department.

Sufficient data on which to base a close estimate of the amount of duties involved have not been received, but it is stated roughly that it probably will be between $100,000 and $200,000. The internal revenue department will save even a greater amount by the ruling than the customs branch of service. During the five days from Tuesday, July 20, and including Saturday, July 24, the internal revenue stamps alone amounted to $5,181,798, and of this amount it is estimated that not more than one-third, or $1,727,266, reached their destination before the act went into effect. The saving to the government on these sales by stamps alone is expected to aggregate not less than $183,000.

Commissioner Forman today telegraphed all stamp agents to settle on the basis of the increased rate of 7½ cents per barrel, and it is expected the instructions will apply to all cases where stamps were not actually affixed to packages before the new rate became operative.

President McKinley's Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Arrangements have been completed for the trip of the president and party from Washington to Lake Champlain. The palace car Haslemere has been assigned for the use of the party. They will leave Washington at noon Wednesday.

The president and Mrs. McKinley will be accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Secretary and Mrs. Porter. The president will remain at Lake Champlain until August 23, when he will go to the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo, and thence to Ohio to attend the reunion of his old regiment.

A Royal Visitor.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A large number of people called at the White House today to pay their respects to the president. Among them was Julius Palmer, of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's suite, and Jerry Beluli, the latter leaving some papers to be delivered to the president. The papers were memorials from three great patriotic societies of Hawaii. It is understood that in the memorials they presented themselves as being opposed to any policy that touched the queen's sovereignty. Later in the day Liliuokalani herself had a short interview with the president.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president has signed these acts: Authorizing the president to suspend the discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce; requesting the president to make an investigation into the contract system by which certain European governments have created a state tobacco monopoly; to create the office of surveyor general of Alaska and for other purposes; to give the consent of congress to the compact between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting boundary.

Mrs. Maybrick's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The British government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter. An effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who has had some correspondence on the subject with the foreign office, which he has transmitted to the state department.

Change in Consulates.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—During the session of congress, Church Howe, of Nebraska, was appointed and confirmed as consul general at Samoa. He does not care to take the place and has now been selected for consul at Palermo, Italy, and Luther W. Osborne, of Blair, Neb., will be named for consul general at Apia.

Remember—only such medicines were admitted for exhibition at the World's Fair as are accepted for use, by physicians, in the practice of medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ayer's Pills being included in the list. They are standard medicines.

JAPAN'S FIRM REPLY.

She Will Continue to Oppose Hawaiian Annexation.

WILL GUARD HER INTERESTS.

The Hand of Iron Shown Under the Glove of Velvet—Note Couched in Polite and Courteous Language, but There Is No Mistaking Its Meaning—Land of the Rising Sun Will Continue to Wage at Least a Diplomatic Warfare for What She Conceives to Be the Interests of Her Subjects in the Island Republic.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to the Herald says:

That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is conclusively shown by the latest news from the Japanese government under date of July 10, which is now made public for the first time.

While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. Japan's reply in part is as follows:

"LEGATION OF JAPAN, Washington, July 10.—Sir: In reply to your note of date the 25th ult., in answer to mine of the 18th ult., regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that I have communicated in substance to Count Okuma, from whom I am in receipt of telegraphic instructions embodying the views of the imperial government in relation thereto.

"Taking note of what you say in reply to the representation I have the honor to make on behalf of my government to the necessity of maintaining the status quo of Hawaii, the imperial government has no hesitation in admitting the predominant influence of the United States in the Hawaiian islands.

"In their opinion, however, the very fact that predominance has existed so long unquestioned might be urged as a reason against the disturbance of the status quo, more especially as practically the whole population of Hawaii acknowledge the paramount importance of the relations of their country with the United States, while it is understood that only a small fraction of that number favors annexation.

"From this it may be reasonably inferred that the predominant and paramount influence which, as you remark, 'has been the one essential feature of the status quo through three-quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes,' furnishes, on the one hand, the amplest guarantees against anything inimical either to the United States or Hawaii, while, on the other hand, it obviates the necessity of a change in existing conditions which will injuriously affect the interests of others.

"The policy of colonial expansion among European countries was especially active on the Pacific during the decade ending 1892, and as a result nearly all of the island groups then autonomous passed under the sway of avaricious powers. By common accord the powers have recently appeared willing to stay their hands, and international rivalry and conflicting interests are now the best guarantees for the continued sovereign existence of the few remaining island groups. Yet the absorption by the United States of such an important part of the remaining unappropriated region as Hawaii would doubtless be the signal for the removal of dormant territorial ambition to the Pacific, and the last vestige of native autonomy would disappear.

"It can easily be seen how this would affect the interests of Japanese subjects who are now engaging in increasing numbers in various undertakings and enterprises in the Pacific, with profit to themselves and advantage to Hawaii. It was precisely on account of the prevalence of this spirit of colonial absorption that one of your honorable predecessors was led to declare to the German government that your government attached great importance to the maintenance of the rights to which the United States becomes entitled in the few remaining regions now under independent and autonomous native governments in the Pacific ocean.' The justice of that declaration cannot be questioned, and the imperial government, entertaining similar views, could not behold with indifference changes in the status of those governments that would extinguish Japanese rights.

"They have no intention of questioning the actual situation in the Pacific, and certainly no desire in any wise to disturb it, but their position in that part of the world renders it impossible for them to view with unconcern and in a spirit of acquiescence the consequences which would probably follow the extinction of the Hawaiian sovereignty.

"The imperial government recognizes it as a well established principle of international law that the completion of annexation would render the treaties and conventions at present existing between Japan and Hawaii voidable, either at the option of Japan or the United States, but they cannot anticipate without apprehension the consequences, whether direct or indirect, which would follow the practical consummation of the theory that annexation ipso facto means the immediate termination of those treaties and conventions, and the consequent cessation for the future of the privileges granted thereunder.

"Under the circumstances, only the most cursory view of the actual situation is required to show the disadvantageous position in which Japan would be placed by the termination of her treaties and by the consequent absence of satisfactory conventional stipulations for the protection of her rights and the interests of her people.

"The sphere of Japan's expanding activities are in the Pacific. Her trade with Hawaii is important, and nearly 25,000 Japanese subjects are now residing there. Her commerce with the United States and Canada is constantly increasing. In Mexico and Central America, Japanese immigrants are welcomed and trade is springing into existence.

"The importance to Japan of the stable and well recognized commercial, residential and industrial status which her subjects have gained in Hawaii is consequently evident. The growth and prosperity of the interests I have enumerated depend in no small measure upon it, and hence it must be acknowledged that the concern which the Japanese government feels in the maintenance of the rights that underlie the welfare of Japanese subjects in Hawaii and the prosperity of Japanese commerce in the Pacific is both legitimate and commendable.

"In the note under reply you intimate 'that vested rights, if any, being abolished,' Japan or Japanese subjects in Hawaii 'will be respected.' As germane to this branch of the subject, I have the honor to call your attention to a note addressed on March 4, 1886, by your honorable predecessor, Mr. Bayard, to Mr. von Alphensleben, the German minister to the United States, in reply to the official announcement of the protectorate established by Germany over certain island groups in the Pacific. Referring to the declaration made on behalf of the German government that 'well established rights of third parties' were to be respected, Mr. Bayard replies that in the absence of precise knowledge as to the meaning intended to be given to the term 'well established rights,' he believed that he interpreted it rightly as a declaration that American citizens who already had established or might establish thereafter themselves on the island in question in peaceful accord with the natives and on a footing of perfect equality with settlers of German and other nationality, would not be disturbed in their rights of residence or otherwise discriminated against as compared with German subjects by reason of the establishment of a German protectorate.

"Without pausing to consider the analogy in many essential places between the principle thus announced by the United States in 1886 and that now maintained by Japan, I have the honor to state that if the United States government attaches to the expression 'vested rights' the same significance given in Mr. Bayard's note to the term 'well established rights,' the imperial government would have little to complain of under this head.

"But the absolute extinction of Japan's treaties and conventions without even the formality of previous notice creates a very different situation, not alone by removing conventional privileges and exemptions but also by substituting therefor new and burdensome changes. In that case the application of the United States customs laws to Hawaii would check the further development of Japanese trade, the extension of United States naturalization and immigration laws would be detrimental to the future residential and industrial rights of Japanese subjects, and the enforcement of United States navigation laws, making the carrying trade between this country and Hawaii a part of the coasting trade, would probably prove fatal to the interests of Japanese steamship lines crossing the Pacific.

"I should signally fail in the duty which has been intrusted to me if I did not add that this full and frank explanation of the views of the imperial government is due, not alone to their wish to protect the interests confided to their care, but also to their desire to remove all possible cause for misunderstanding between the government of the United States and themselves. I should also add that I have received with great pleasure your courteous acknowledgment of the disclaimer I had the honor to make on behalf of my government in regard to the false report that Japan has designs against Hawaii. I regret to say, however, that similar reports are constantly appearing, even in the reputable section of the American press, and, coupled with baseless or distorted accounts of occurrences in Japan and Hawaii, are now, I am credibly informed, being urged in responsible quarters as a pretext for immediate action upon the treaty of annexation. Therefore, I have the honor to repeat that Japan has absolutely no designs of any kind whatever inimical to Hawaii, and no motive in her dealings with that country except to secure by legitimate means the due observance of just obligations.

"TORU HOSHI."

THE TRANSVAAL COMMITTEE.

Radicals Move a Resolution Which Amounts to Censure.

LONDON, July 26.—The house of commons was crowded this afternoon in expectation of a spirited debate on the report of the select South African commission appointed to investigate the raids in the Transvaal. After a number of questions the Hon. Philip James Stanhope, Radical member for Burnley, moved amid loud Radical cheers a resolution that the house regretted the inconclusive character of the report of the committee, more particularly its failure to recommend that specific steps be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Cecil Rhodes, and asking that M. E. Hawksley, the attorney of Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the bar of the house and produce the telegrams that he received and show the committee.

A vote was taken and Mr. Stanhope's motion was lost, 304 to 77.

LONG MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's Fifty-eighth Wedding Anniversary.

LONDON, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone yesterday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding.

"The Thunderer" on Finance.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times in its financial article says:

"There has been heavy selling in the American market on account of the failure of the United States senate to act on McKinley's request to appoint a currency commission, but in the best informed quarters the failure of the senate is interpreted favorably, because it is believed that McKinley might have been induced to appoint a commission disposed to make a compromise with the silver interest."

Arthur Terry's Murderer.

LONDON, July 26.—Henry Hamlin Evans surrendered himself yesterday to the Whitechapel police, confessing that he shot Arthur Terry at New Orleans. He was arraigned today at the police court and remanded. Ambassador Hay has communicated the facts of his confession and arraignment to the authorities at Washington.

The El Capitan Leaking.

LONDON, July 26.—The ship El Capitan, Capt. Humphrey, which sailed from Baltimore April 1 for San Francisco, arrived at Montevideo, leaking badly.

IT TOUCHES BOTTOM.

The Price of Bar Silver the Lowest Ever Known.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The market price of bar silver reached low-water mark today. Government assay bars were quoted at 59 cents, which marks the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63 cents as against 45.70 in 1894. The market opened at 59⅛c, and later declined to 57⅞c.

FACTORIES OPENING UP.

Avery Plow Co. Resumes After Three Years' Suspension.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The Avery Plow Company resumed operations today, after a three-years' shut-down, giving work to 1,000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be given employment in the near future.

The Monetary Commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Hugh S. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee created by the monetary convention held in this city last January, has announced that he will call the committee together within a week, and will at once take up the matter of appointing a commission to frame a currency bill for presentation to congress at the beginning of the regular session.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

One Meets Death in Trying to Rescue the Other.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

HELENA, Mont., July 26.—August and John Engler, two brothers, were drowned in Shield river, near Livingston, Sunday afternoon, while bathing. August was caught in a whirlpool and his brother went bravely to the rescue. The current was so strong that both were swept away and drawn under. The bodies were recovered several hours afterward.

Tom Green's Recommendation.

In the summer of 1893, Mr. Tom Green, of Sutter Creek, California, had a sudden and violent attack of diarrhoea. He says two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured him. He has since recommended it to many others and never known it to fail. For sale by druggists

FLOCKING TO SEATTLE.

Clondyke Gold Hunters Gather From all Over the Country.

"PAPA" COBB'S GREAT LUCK.

Inquiries Pour in From Every Section of the Country While Every Boat and Train Brings Its Quota of Fortune Hunters Destined for the Clondyke—No Blockade of the Pass Above Dyea Likely to Occur—Pack Horses Taken North by the Hundreds—William Moore Writes From Skaguay That White's Pass Is Open for Travel—Thirty Miles by Easy Grade to Lake Lindeerman.

Within a week, or at most ten days, upwards of 2,000 men will be breasting the mountain pass between Dyea, at the head of Lynn canal, and Lake Lindeerman, where the Clondyke gold hunter going in by the overland route encounters the first navigable water. This number is considered a reasonable estimate, for with the sailing of the steamers Topeka and Islander on Wednesday nearly 1,500 people will have left the Sound for the north. Hundreds had already started from Sitka and Juneau and other points in Alaska when the Topeka sailed last week.

This immense exodus of people north, induced by the wonderful accounts of the richness of the Clondyke diggings, is but a small forerunner of what is to come during the next twelve months. This is the best judgment of all who are in close touch with the movement north, and is based on the increasing tide of humanity pouring into Seattle from every section of the country. It is sustained by the growing number of inquiries received daily by business men, supply houses and transportation officials. How long the movement will continue, or what will ultimately be the number going into the Clondyke, is beyond the power of even the best posted of men to estimate with accuracy.

Certain it is, however, that today the attention of the civilized world is turned to the new district in the north, where untold millions of virgin gold, spread out in glittering masses under the beds of icy streams, wait but the pick and fire brand of the Clondyke miners to bring them into the uses of commerce.

Indicating the widespread interest felt in every section of this country in the new gold discoveries, the following telegram addressed to the Post-Intelligencer, and which is only similar to hundreds received in the city daily, is given:

"Duluth, Minn., July 26.

"Please wire best judgment whether small party leaving Duluth by July 31 will be able to get through and reach Bennett lake and beyond before freeze up, taking from Seattle three tons outfit. Are stores able to supply all demands for goods and outfit at usual prices?

"NEWS-TRIBUNE."

The Post-Intelligencer wired a reply stating that if the party left Seattle not later than August 20 it would get through safely without being interrupted by ice. This, of course, presupposed the taking of the overland route from Dyea.

One feature of the present travel north to the new Eldorado of the Northland is found in the large number of horses that are being carried. These will be used in packing supplies over the new trail above Dyea, which is 1,100 feet lower than the old trail over the Chilkoot pass. So far as can be seen now, there is no reason to believe that difficulty will be experienced in getting all the supplies of ingoing miners over the trail by this means. A new pack train of thirty horses has been set at work, carrying provisions for miners who have no horses. Many gold-seekers leaving this city have supplied themselves with pack animals, which will be sold when Lake Lindeerman is reached, and can be used by those who have no horses. The difficulty, it would appear, lies in the possibility that there will not be sufficient feed at the pass for feeding the pack horses during the busy season.

When They Leave.

So many new boats are being put on the run to Alaska that it seems difficult to keep all in mind without the aid of a memorandum. The following list of steamers, with sailing dates, will touch at Dyea and Skaguay, unless otherwise specified:

City of Topeka (for Juneau)	July 28
Islander (from Victoria)	July 28
Rosalie	July 31
Al-Ki	August 2
Willamette	August 3
Queen	August 7
Mexico	August 9
Topeka	August 12
Rosalie	August 13

"Papa" Cobb's Big Luck.

The local friends of "Papa" Cobb have followed up his career in the far north with great interest and from the latest reports from the gold fields he will return to civilization next fall with a story that will put in the shade many of the tales told by returning Yukoners, and with a fortune that will make old Russell Sage, the liberal New York banker, wish he were a close relative of the great football player and baseball catcher.

The Post-Intelligencer published a brief statement recently from a special correspondent at San Francisco to the effect that Cobb, who is now on the Clondyke, refused $20,000 for a half interest in his claim. A letter from Alaska states that Cobb would be foolish to give up a half interest for less than $40,000, and even then some of the Clondyke miners say he would make a mistake.

Four years ago Cobb was one of the best known young men in the city. He came here from the East, where he made a record as an all-round athlete. He is a graduate of Harvard, and was for a long time a student at the Harvard divinity school. While attending Harvard he played quarter-back on the football team, and was regarded as one of the best in the history of Harvard football. He came to Seattle at the instance of the S. A. C. and won laurels on the diamond and on the football field. For a time he had charge of the sporting and society columns of the old Telegraph. After it passed out of existence, Cobb announced that he was "hard up." He put in several months as sporting editor of an afternoon newspaper. About two years ago he was seized with the Alaska fever. He went north with Alex Ranke and several others. It is said that Cobb remained with them for a few months, but last fall found himself without any partners. He organized an exploring party and was fortunate enough to get in on the Clondyke find. A Frenchman who came down on the Portland says that Cobb is the man who actually gave Eldorado creek the name. He and his party located on the creek, and one night after several pans of rich dirt had been taken out Cobb, according to the Frenchman, said to his men: "Boys, we have found a body of water that is going to make us rich. The creek will become famous and we want to give her a good name. I would suggest that we call her Eldorado."

What Cobb said went, and after that the creek, now so famous, was known as Eldorado. Every member of Cobb's party took up a claim, and one story from Dawson City is to the effect that Cobb, by right of discovery, has been allowed, in addition to his regular claim, an extra 750 feet. Since the day that Cobb and his