are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have, by inheritance or education, such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a republican government. Tried by this test, he says, the Hawaiian people meet the requirements for the government proposed.

Statistics of Population.

The report discusses the population of the islands with a view to establishing this proposition. Of the 109,020 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,190 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese, and 1,655 of other nationalities.

The report says there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration, and very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population, the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese. With the passage of this bill, the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers prohibited. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese have political powers and were not eligible to citizenship under the republic of Hawaii; neither could they obtain homestead rights. The Chinese have come to Hawaii intending to return to their native land when possessed of what to them is a competence. The Japanese largely have the same purpose.

Qualities of the People.

The Portuguese will furnish a part of the citizenship of Hawaii. They are orderly, peaceable, intelligent and industrious. The native Hawaiians will furnish also a part of the citizenship. They are industrious, peaceable and generous people. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress. The government of the islands has shown the same progressive development. All the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. But, perhaps, the chief consideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for a territorial government is that the dominant class, both in politics and business, is American. The government and policy of Hawaii will be shaped in accordance with American ideals. Associated with the Americans in Hawaii are the English and Germans, and it seems certain that the chief Hawaiian immigration in the future will be from America and Western Europe.

Who Are Citizens?

The persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are defined in article 17 of the constitution of Hawaii.

"Article 17—All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens thereof."

This includes all who were subjects under the monarchy and all who became citizens of the republic.

Disqualifications Stricken Out.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it a more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property of the islands. The report says the amendment striking out all property qualifications for electors of senators was made on account of the great opposition made to this provision, both in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii and this fact had been salutary and it is hoped that this amendment will not unfavorably affect either the character of so important a body as the senate of Hawaii, or ever be the means of vicious legislation.

Other Provisions Explained.

The provision that the governor of the territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed inadvisable that the governor of a territory so remote and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the territory he was to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure.

The bill provides for the continuing in force of the existing land laws until congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present land laws, it is provided that all land transactions should receive the approval of the secretary of the interior who might also reverse, modify, suspend or annul any of said transactions.

The report says it is wise and safe to provide for the organization of the territorial courts of the territory of Hawaii by substantially continuing them as now existing under the republic of Hawaii.

The amendment depriving the legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the chief justice and justice of the supreme court was made on account of the charge in the method of their appointment from the governor of the territory to the president of the United States and it was deemed unwise to give this power to remove from office judges appointed by the president, and further reason is that the power of removal is given to the president by the bill.

Provision is made for the administration of the revenue and tariff laws of the United States, which are the laws governing Hawaii, when the present bill shall become a law. The extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the islands will be of great advantage to the United States in that it increases the production of goods imported from the United States into Hawaii as against foreign nations, and thus also increases the amount of duties which will be received and which go to the United States.

The effect upon the products of Hawaii imported into the United States is minimized by the reciprocity treaty which existed between Hawaii and the United States, admitting free into the United States a large proportion of the products of Hawaii.

Leper Settlement at Molokai.

The amendment provided for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement in the island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian government.

With the exception of the patients now at the settlement, the disease has almost entirely disappeared. At this settlement there are still about 1,000 patients who, together with three or four hundred assistants and helpers, form a unique and remarkable community. It is deemed by those who are conversant with the facts that it would be a great misfortune to have the settlement disturbed.

An attempt has been made heretofore to obtain the consent of the Hawaiian government to receive certain lepers from the post house in San Francisco. There also was a like attempt made by the authorities in Samoa. If the United States should bear the expenses or a portion of the expense of maintaining these settlements it might lead to the sending of lepers from other parts of the country to Molokai. The annual expense of maintaining the leper settlement is $110,000.

Registry of Ships.

The provisions granting American registry to vessels carrying Hawaiian register, whether permanent or temporary, on August 12, 1898, together with certain particularly enumerated vessels, would meet the cases of certain vessels bought in good faith and with the intention of Hawaiian registry. They were very few in number and in addition to those particularly mentioned there are five others which receive the benefit of the provisions of this section.

The provision of a method in which the Chinese now in Hawaii may obtain certificates of residence is obviously to bring the Chinese in Hawaii under the laws of the United States.

The purpose of this section and the general purpose of the bill, wherever possible to make said purpose effective, is that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands may benefit and not injure American labor.

Advantages of Annexation.

The annexation of the Hawaiian islands in the future will be a great advantage to the United States commercially, as it already has been. The exports of the United States to the Hawaiian islands for eleven months ending with November were $4,845,920; in 1898, $5,891,755; in 1899, $10,206,157.

The imports for the same period from the Hawaiian islands into the United States were in 1897, $15,204,242; in 1898, $16,445,171, and in 1899, $21,672,062.

The report says that whether it be true as a general proposition that trade follows the flag, certainly in relation to Hawaii it may be truthfully said that trade followed the flag.

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CABLE SURVEY COMPLETED.

Nero Returns After Having Located a Route Via Honolulu, Midway and Guam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The survey for a cable across the Pacific has been finished, all soundings have been made and the results have been mapped out, although they will not be given out until transmitted to Washington.

The proposed route of the cable, however, as shown by the trip of the survey steamer Nero, which arrived here today, is no secret. The Nero sailed from this port on April 23 last, going to Honolulu. She left the latter port May 6, and steamed 1,100 miles to the Midway islands. From there she traveled 2,500 miles to Guam, then to Manila. She went to Yokohama for coal, and took soundings from that port back to Guam.

Sailing from Guam on November 10, she arrived off Honolulu January 29. No landing was made at the infected port. She was out from Guam ninety-three days.

BLIZZARD IN COLORADO.

A Continuance of the Storm at Present Raging Will Seriously Affect Railroad Travel.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—A blizzard is sweeping over Colorado. The central and northern portions of the state are in the throes of the storm, which is gradually moving southward. Snow has been falling in the mountains nearly all day with no prospect of immediate abatement.

As yet railroad traffic has not been affected to any great extent, but a continuance of the storms will seriously interfere with it.

Reports from Southern Wyoming and Western Nebraska are to the effect that a blizzard has been raging in that vicinity today and is continuing.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Notable Delegates Include Prominent Democrats and Free Silver Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A number of notable delegates arrived today to participate in the three days' conference under the auspices of the National Anti-Trust League, beginning tomorrow. M. L. Lockwood, president of the league, tonight said the volume of business to come before the congress was so great that sessions might have to be extended beyond the time originally intended. Mr. Lockwood will open the conference and Mayor Harrison will deliver the address of welcome.

Among the delegates who arrived today were: George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; Congressman Sulzer, of New York; Judge John Crosby, of New York; Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, and Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado.

Congressman Sulzer in an interview tonight said:

"The remedy for the trust evil is a simple one—enforce the present laws. There is no lack of laws to deal properly with this question, but there is a sad lack of officials with the courage and honesty to enforce them. Right here lies the whole truth."

J. R. Sovereign, formerly master workman Knights of Labor, said:

"The trust evil will find a corrective in itself to a large extent. Over capitalization and restriction of production will work the trust's downfall. They so restrict production and advance prices that they will restrict consumption until they are ruined."

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Comptroller Dawes Says That Chicago Will Be Selected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Comptroller Charles G. Dawes, who was in the city today on his way to Peoria, said there was little doubt that the national Republican headquarters would be established in Chicago.

"The sentiment of the national committee seems to favor the selection of Chicago," said he. "It is probable the same course followed four years ago will be adopted, that of making Chicago the principal or working headquarters of the committee and maintaining another headquarters in the East, at New York undoubtedly. The experience of four years ago here was of such satisfactory character that the committee feels disposed to try it again."

Hon. E. J. Phelps Recovering.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Hon. E. J. Phelps is gaining strength slowly, and some of his intimate friends feel hopeful of his ultimate recovery, although the physicians tonight state that he is not yet out of danger.

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INGENIOUS THEORY IS FLATTENED OUT.

Continued from Page One.

Friday, February 9, the Boers tried to turn his right flank, but were beaten off. Position maintained. Casualties small.

"Kimberley reports that the Boer fighting force was apparently increased on Wednesday, February 7. Next day the Boers commenced the construction of trenches to the east, nearly parallel to the glacis and 400 yards from the Premier mine.

"A native reported that he accompanied some Boers who left Mafeking for Kimberley, carrying with them a six-inch gun and a quick-firing field gun. The former opened fire on Kimberley. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Spencer Wilkinson's Comment.

Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post today, dwells upon the evidence of the unexpected activity and probable number of Boers near Colesberg, where they are not inclosed, but only half surrounded on the south. He points out that the Boers' positions cover a front of twenty miles, and infers that there must be several thousand of the enemy on the ground.

He expresses the hope that the rumor from Durban that a Boer force is advancing in the hope of outflanking Gen. Buller is correct, for he considers that Gen. Joubert would thus expose himself to just the sort of blow it is so difficult to deliver against the fortified positions north of the Tugela.

Boers South of the Tugela.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The Boers have occupied Bloy's farm, south of the Tugela, which is under an hour's ride from Chiveley, and have turned the homestead into a hospital.

"On the farm are hills commanding both bridges over the Tugela, as well as forts Wylie and Molyneux, and from which a view of Buluwana and Ladysmith is obtainable.

"There is much apprehension here regarding the Boer movement, and the authorities are on the alert."

Australia Becoming Alarmed.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.:

"The news of Gen. Buller's reverses has caused a great sensation here. Cardinal Moran, in a remarkable speech, has advocated conscription in Australia in view of the possible complications. He thinks it may soon become necessary to defend Australia, and therefore regrets the departure of the local troops."

Roberts at Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 10.—Lord Roberts is here. Upon appearing before the troops on Friday he was enthusiastically cheered. He visited the camp of the Highland brigade this morning and complimented Gen. MacDonald and his men on the steady conduct at Koodoosberg drift.

The Highlanders returned last night. Before retiring they found the bodies of twelve Boers. They believe the losses of the enemy were heavier than those of the British, because it is known that in addition to the dead Boers found several had been buried.

Joubert's Flanking Operation.

DURBAN, Feb. 11.—It is rumored here that Gen. Joubert is marching with a column of 6,000 men to outflank Gen. Buller.

Boers Attacking Kimberley.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 10.—Apparently the Boers have brought all their big guns from Mafeking to shell Kimberley.

Our naval guns shelled Magersfontein today, but the Boer guns were silent. It is supposed that the enemy have withdrawn their artillery. They are blowing up the permanent way beyond Moron siding.

The Boers still man their trenches, but their numbers are apparently reduced. The bulk of their force has gone to Kimberley or toward our flank.

BOERS' FLANK MOVEMENT.

Threaten British Communications and Temporarily Cut Off a Scouting Party.

RENSBERG, Feb. 10.—The Boers outflanked the British here yesterday. A considerable force of the enemy was threatening the British communications between Rensberg and Slingersfontein, twelve miles away, and during a reconnoissance by some Inniskillings and twenty Australians from Slingersfontein, the Boers were discovered attempting to get a gun in position to shell the British camp.

The Australians, having come into very close contact with the enemy, took cover under a hill about 9,000 yards from the camp. Thereupon the Boers took up a position with a view of preventing their retirement. Some burghers got within 200 yards of the Australians, and called upon them to surrender. They replied by fixing bayonets and shouting defiance.

Sergt. Edwards and two men made a dash, and, galloping under a hot fire, passed a number of hills held by the Boers, took word that the Australians were safe and confident of holding the enemy at bay and of getting out after dark, which eventually they did.

The Inniskillings prevented the enemy getting their guns in position. The Australians lost one man killed and three wounded.

The convoys have been successfully gotten to Slingersfontein today, the British escorts having had several brushes with parties of from twenty to thirty Boers infesting the region. Lieut. Col. Page, with a section of artillery and 150 horses, got one large convoy through by shelling the enemy out of the road. The Boers also outflanked us on the west, placed a gun in position at Bastards nek and fired on one of our outposts, driving off 1,000 sheep.

In Wednesday's brush two correspondents, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, and Mr. Lambie, of the Melbourne Age, fell behind. Mr. Hales, who was slightly wounded, was captured by the Boers, and Mr. Lambie was killed. The British took two prisoners.

RENSBERG, Feb. 10.—Today the Boers shelled the British camp, but with little effect.

Out of a patrol from Tjofonstein, under Capt. Hamilton, composed of eight Tasmanians and eight of Gen. French's scouts, only two Tasmanians and three scouts returned. The others were captured by the Boers.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LARGER ARMY NEEDED.

Winston Churchill Thinks It Would Take 100,000 Men to Force the Boer Positions.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Winston Churchill sends from Frere camp to the Morning Post a long review of the situation. He says:

"Gen. Buller always thought it impossible to hold the triangle of Natal north of the Tugela, but the initial mistake was made owing to the miscalculations of the Boer strength and the fact that millions worth of stores had been collected at Ladysmith. From the first he regarded the relief of Ladysmith as a forlorn hope. He did not feel justified in ordering a subordinate to perform such a doubtful task.

"The absence of good maps has cost much blood. An attempt to thrust the enemy back from Brakfontein or Doorn kloof would have cost 3,000 men, and since at least two brigades must keep the door open behind us, too few would have remained to force the way to Ladysmith. Moreover, Gen. Buller remembers his army is the only army for the defense of the rest of Natal. Therefore, he decided to withdraw and try elsewhere.

"Another fierce attempt will be made to force the Tugela. Great Britain must realize the ugly fact that the relief of Ladysmith would strain an army of 50,000 and that 100,000 men would not be too many. The country, therefore, must be prepared for a heavy loss, and perhaps for disappointment.

"Remembering that considerations of honor, more than policy, demand ceaseless effort to relieve Ladysmith, the whole army, despite disappointments and retreat, regards Gen. Buller with sympathy and trust such as are seldom seen even in fortunate circumstances.

"The security of Southern Natal is our important consideration. The necessity of obtaining control of Delagoa bay is very apparent. The ingress of foreigners and war material is ceaseless. Surely, a settlement with Portugal would be only a question of money."

A New Irish Force.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a squadron of 100 picked Irishmen for special duties.

Sir John Henry De Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony, will sail for England next Wednesday.

Every available truck on the western system of railways has been secured by the military authorities.

All Quiet at Frere.

FRERE CAMP, Feb. 11.—All is quiet here today. The British troops are resting and the Boers are inactive.

Newfoundland Will Contribute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 11.—At the forthcoming special session of the Newfoundland legislature, called for February 19, the government will propose a vote of $20,000 toward the imperial patriotic fund, as the colony is unable to send any volunteers to South Africa. All political parties have signified their approval of the measure extending the modus vivendi with respect to the Frenc hfreaty shore.

Irish Sympathy for Boers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—At a convention of various Irish societies held today to arrange plans for the observance of St. Patrick's day, strong resolutions of sympathy with the Boers were adopted and the executive committee recommended that the receipts from the proposed celebration be given to the Transvaal committee of California for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers.

Pro-Boer Club Organized.

CANTON, O., Feb. 11.—A pro-Boer club was organized here tonight and resolutions adopted censuring Great Britain for prosecuting the South African war. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to President McKinley and Montagu White. They ask the president to use "his aid in ending the unholy and unjust war."

The Anti-Canteen Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—President McKinley has promised to give an audience to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, national superintendent of education for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, tomorrow, to talk over the anti-canteen law and its interpretation by Attorney General Griggs. Mrs. Stevens, national president of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Gordon, vice president, will be present.

Towed From Port Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The collier Washtenaw arrived in port today in tow of her sister ship, the Matteawan. The Washtenaw left Comox with 4,000 tons of coal on the 1st. The next day when twenty-eight miles southeast of Cape Flattery her tail shaft broke. She was towed into Port Angeles and from there brought here by the Matteawan in the remarkable time of four days and eighteen hours.

Bryan Is Going South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.—Frank B. Gray, speaker of the house of representatives, and Representative E. P. Brantley today received a dispatch from W. J. Bryan, stating that he would speak here next Thursday in response to the invitation of the general assembly. Tomorrow extensive arrangements will be made for his reception.

Mysterious Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—J. Schutz, a wealthy wine dealer, was shot and mortally wounded tonight while seated in his parlor at his home near Clayton. Who the would-be murderer is or why the attempt on Mr. Schutz's life was made are regarded as mysterious. The bullet was fired through the window.

Shot in a Drunken Quarrel.

MEDFORD, Or., Feb. 11.—Edward Armstrong, a brick mason, was shot and probably fatally injured tonight by A. Hamlin, a farmer living near here. The men had been drinking together and became involved in a quarrel.

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FRAGRANT Zarina cigarettes, sweeter and milder than all others, 10c for ten.

LYNCHING AT PORT ARTHUR

A WHITE MAN HANGED FOR KILLING AN ASSOCIATE.

Had Stabbed a Fellow Workman to Death in the Continuance of a Saloon Quarrel, and Had Been Tried and Acquitted of Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—A Times special from Port Arthur, Texas, says:

James Sweeney (white) was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman and had killed Chas. Crumback, a fellow laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck. The crime was committed on the afternoon of February 1 in a room with no witnesses present and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previous.

On Monday Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont, Texas, Friday and last night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

As soon as he was released Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning. Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming and a mob met him at the depot, marched him up town and strung him up to a telephone pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeney's legs so his feet could not touch the ground and drawing the rope up taut. This accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed quietly.

Sheriff Langham, of Beaumont, was notified of the mob's work and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont tonight with Jack Martin, a boss stevedore and a fellow workman of Crumback's, in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching.

Port Arthur is the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad.

CARNEGIE-FRICK TROUBLE.

Henry Phipps Joins the Opposition to His Associate of Many Years Standing.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say:

One of the sensational developments of the expected suit of H. C. Frick against the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, is the report that Henry Phipps, jr., next to the largest stockholder in the company, has broken the business relations with Mr. Carnegie which have been exceptionally close during the latter's business life. The two steel kings have been associated since boyhood and their interests have been identical not only in a business way, but in their philanthropic work and social standing. The announcement of the breach will therefore be a surprise. Mr. Phipps owned 11 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, which is more than the holdings of any other one stockholder except Mr. Carnegie.

It is said that Mr. Phipps alone stands as the only partner whose signature is not attached to the famous ironclad agreement.

The reason for this is not known to the public, but the important omission, it is said, will be seized upon by Mr. Frick as one of the strongest arguments in his efforts to have the celebrated document broken, his contention being that the agreement cannot be binding when one of the largest stockholder's name is not attached.

David Watson, who drew up the paper, will be one of the leading lawyers employed by Mr. Frick to break it, and the arguments put forth to this end by himself and attorney, John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, promise to be very interesting.

The Post tomorrow will say: "The earning capacity of the Carnegie company will not enter into the settlement with H. C. Frick, if the contention of Mr. Carnegie's attorneys is approved by the courts. In outlining the defense, one of the attorneys asserted today that the 'book valuation' referred to in the ironclad agreement has nothing to do with the profits. It simply represents the value of the plants, stock, bills receivable, money on hand, etc., at the date of the last inventory, less the liabilities of the concern. It does not allow a cent extra for the stock as a money-maker; in other words, the attorney held Mr. Frick could not discount the future

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WOOL DRESS GOODS from 50c and 60c down to 20c a yard.
UMBRELLAS with fancy handles, down to 75c each.
60c TABLE DAMASK, down to 30c a yard.
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