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4211-11

THEO. H. DAVIES IN TOWN

Arrived by the Australia
Yesterday.

HIS VISIT FOR BUSINESS ONLY.

The Effect of Cleveland's Message.
Kafuiani in Good Health—Out-
look for Trade—Politics Not Bot-
tering Mr. Davies—The Japanese.

Theo. H. Davies and his two sons
were passengers by the Australia
yesterday and are guests of T. Rain
Walker. Mr. Davies is the picture of
health. His visit to the islands at
this time is purely for business pur-
poses. He was seen last night by a
reporter for the ADVERTISER and
asked regarding his stay here.
"I shall remain until the Monowai
arrives, the latter part of April," said



THEO. H. DAVIES.

Mr. Davies, "and my visit is one
solely in the interest of my affairs
here."

"And it has no political signifi-
cance, Mr. Davies?"
"Not the slightest."
"You left England in January.
When did you last see Kafuiani?"
"In November—no, I believe it was
October," replied Mr. Davies, "and
she was very well indeed. She was
visiting at Menton for some time be-
fore I left, so I did not see her often."

"What is the feeling in England
regarding Hawaii, are its affairs dis-
cussed generally?"
"Not at all," replied Mr. Davies.
"England's interest in Hawaii is
purely official and does not concern
me. I may say does not interest the
public. In England, you know, the
minds and hearts of the people. We
feel the same interest in the Transvaal
that America does in Hawaii. I dare
say the feeling is that we have to
look after America has its interests
here."

"Have you heard the claims of the
discharged political prisoners for
financial damages discussed at all in
London?"
"Not a word. That matter would
not get outside the government. You
must understand that in England the
character of matters of an official
nature are confined to the govern-
ment in whichever department of the gov-
ernment they may come. Informa-
tion of that character is not retained
about town. So that, really, persons
other than officials rarely get hold of
it. Of course, when the time comes,
such things get into the papers, but
never until it is time."

"You were at home, Mr. Davies,
at the time President Cleveland's his-
torical Monroe doctrine message to
Congress was made public. What
was the feeling among Englishmen?"
"One of pain," promptly replied
Mr. Davies. "If you can understand
it, the sensation was the same as be-
ing struck by one's brother. And the
blow appeared to us as being so wan-
ton. It was surprising and the pain
followed quickly after. But, I may
say, that the people over there wipe
sides seem to have the same central
thought; they must stand firm for
England, no matter what comes.
Even the most radical supporters of
Home Rule joined in the desire to
stand by the government in this
measure."

"You said a few minutes ago, Mr.
Davies, that England's interest in the
islands was purely official, don't the
people there consider the islands from
a commercial point of view?"
"Not to any great extent. The
bulk of the trade is between Hawaii
and the United States, not England.
Take my own house, for instance, all
of our agents are in the United States
and a majority of our goods are
brought there. Officially it is an
English house but commercially it is
American. If I can get goods from
America free of duty, and the demand

is for American goods I shall buy
them there."
"It is plainly then a matter of dol-
lars and cents rather than one of sen-
timent," said the reporter.
"I would hardly say that. To put
it in those words sounds altogether
too mercenary," ventured the gentle
man. "I dare say a Frenchman
would prefer goods from France just
as a German would prefer goods from
Germany. But the business man
must go to the market that sells him
the cheapest. I would get all my
goods in England if the prices suited
and the demand warranted."
"If the Canadian-Australian line
will carry freight for me cheaper than
any other they shall have my busi-
ness. On the other hand if the
Spreckels line should make a lower
rate, they could have it."
"With the advance in the price of
sugar do you look for better times
here?"
"Oh yes! There's always better
times when sugar is up but there is
one thing to be considered, the higher
the price goes up the lower it will go
down afterward."
"Since you were here last,"
Mr. Davies, "there has been a
large increase in the number of Jap-
anese merchants in Honolulu. What
do you think will be the effect upon
the Anglo-Saxon merchant?"
"I have no way of judging but by
what I have read in the newspapers,
and I should say it looked as though
they were going to run us all out. I
judge also that the policy of having
twenty-five per cent. of the Japanese
arriving here, women, has not proven
satisfactory."
"From the account published in the
Advertiser the number of unfor-
tunate Japanese women located in
Honolulu, and the fact that they are
constantly increasing, I am con-
strained to believe that the Govern-
ment should look after the evil, and
it cannot be done with closed eyes."

THEY TALKED CABLE.

Admiral Irwin in Favor of Cable to
Hawaii.

Appears Before Committee on Foreign
Relations—Agree to Certain
Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Ha-
waiian cable sub-committee of the
Senate from the committee on Foreign
Relations today granted a hearing to
representatives of the Pacific Cable
Company, who asks a charter and a
subsidy from the Government for a
telegraphic cable from the Pacific
Coast of the United States to Pearl
harbor, Hawaii. Brief statements
were made by James A. Schrimser,
president of the company; Edmund
L. Baylis, vice-president; C. Neale
and Admiral Irwin, all of whom con-
fided for the advantages to the Gov-
ernment of the Pacific Cable Com-
pany's proposition.

Schrimser and Baylis submitted a
joint statement agreeing to a modifi-
cation of their bill so as to provide
that in consideration of the proposed
Government subsidy the company
will carry free perpetually all United
States Government messages, and will
not charge more than \$1.25 per word
to China and Japan nor more than 75
cents per word on messages between
the United States and Hawaii; press
rates to be one-fourth of the regular
rates. They also agreed to deposit
\$100,000 with the Secretary of the
Treasury as a guarantee of good faith.

Admiral Irwin dwelt especially upon
the strategic advantages of having
a Pacific cable, and gave the commit-
tee much incidental information about
Pearl harbor. He referred to his visit
to Hawaii in 1894, and said that he
knew from the experience he had
then at that time the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment would be willing to concede
the sovereign power of the United
States over Pearl harbor. He said
that it was of vast importance to
have a cable extending to China and
Japan in case of war with any
European power.

A CABLE LECTURE.

Submarine Telegraph Lines, Present
and Future, Reviewed by Hugh Craig.
At the meeting of the Geographical
Society of the Pacific held in San
Francisco on Feb. 12th, in the hall,
Hugh Craig read a paper on "The Ha-
waiian Cable Question and Subma-
rine Telegraphy," with camera
illustrations. He covered the subject
in regard to the entire world and in-
cluded a description of the two sub-
marine cables first laid across the
Atlantic, both of which proved
failures and were left on the bottom.
There are ten cables crossing the
Atlantic—three of the Commercial
Cable Company, three of the Anglo-
American Cable Company, one French
(Ponyer Quertien), one of the United
States Cable Company and two of the
American Cable Company, Gould
leased to the Western Union.

A description of the sea bottom
from here to Hawaii was given, and
reference made to the soundings taken
by the United States ship Albatross
in her exploration trip from Mon-
terey bay to Honolulu. The proposed
cable from New Zealand to Victoria,
British Columbia, via Necker Island,
the midocean station in about the
same latitude as Honolulu, was out-
lined, and stress was laid on the ad-
vantages of building the Hawaiian
cable with American capital.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

An Able Speech by Minister
Damon.

BUT LITTLE WORK IN HOUSE.

Minister King will Present a Bill.
The Committee Work—Prepar-
ing for the Next Week's La-
bors—No Session to be Held Today.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The Senate opened at the usual
hour, with Senators Baldwin and
Kauhaue absent.

After the reading of the minutes the
Secretary read a communication from
the House stating that A. G. M.
Robertson had been appointed on the
joint committee to wait upon the
President. The standing committees
of the House were also announced.

Senator Brown reported from the
Committee on Rules, giving notice of
a recommitment of changes effecting
the engrossing and printing of bills.

Senator Brown reported from the
Special Joint Committee that the
President had been notified of the
assembling of the Legislature.

A resolution placing the hour of
meeting at 10 a. m. was passed.

Under suspension of the rules Min-
ister Damon presented two appropria-
tion bills—one for salaries and pay-
rolls, the other for current accounts.
In introducing the bills Minister
Damon spoke as follows:

"In presenting these bills I would
say that the public has taken so large
an interest in the financial outlook of
the country for the past two years, I
think a new status may possibly be
made in which the Minister of Fi-
nance should come before the fund-
disposing portion of the Legislature
and make a statement of what his
prospects are for the coming two
years, somewhat more general, per-
haps, than could be made in the report
which has been made to the President.

"The first bill which I have present-
ed to you today is a bill covering sal-
aries and pay-rolls, which has
been prepared and translated in
proper form. There is a bill that has
already passed the Executive cover-
ing current expenditure, which is in
the hands of the translator. I was
disappointed that it was not ready to
present to you today.

"Following these two bills there is a
bill providing further loans for
the coming two years. You are
all well aware that our sur-
plus which we had at the be-
ginning of the last year was very
heavily drawn upon by reason of the
insurrection and the cholera epidemic,
thus making our expenses last year
very large. We have expended some
thing like two millions of dollars, and
it has been a very heavy drain upon
the country and its resources.

Avoid Delay in Paying Bills.

"This bill that I present for your
consideration this morning in connec-
tion with the appropriation bills is to
allow the Minister of Finance to
make arrangements with or deal with
the banks or the capitalists during
the month, or at the end of the
month, or at such times as the treas-
ury and its resources, for various rea-
sons, shall have been somewhat re-
duced, so that he may take the drafts or
the orders of the Ministers of the dif-
ferent departments and place them
with a bank or banks, and receive
advances on them until such time as
the treasury is in a position to take
them up. It may be a month, may be
only a week or perhaps only a day or
two, the bank or banks being allowed
the usual interest at 6 per cent. This
gives the Executive and the Minister
of Finance a broader opportunity to
meet the demands upon the treasury
without any unnecessary delay. I
hope that the Treasury at some day
not far distant will have such a
reserve on hand that it will not be
necessary to call for this means of
securing loans, but this is a privilege
which every civilized nation has
taken advantage of, and the interest
that our own citizens are taking in
our welfare I think will be a means of

"I have sent a copy of the act which
I originally drafted, to London for
consideration and to obtain their
views. I have secured the advice of
men who were interested in loan mat-
ters and the draft was prepared after
thoroughly reviewing the subject; the
draft was then submitted to counsel
and redrafted and submitted to the
Executive who allow it now to come
before the Legislature.
"I was advised that it would not be

sustaining and also of increasing our
credit.

What the Acts Call For.

"The proposed Act covering salaries
and pay-rolls calls for two years end-
ing December 31, 1897, \$1,939,734;
which, together with the Act appropria-
ting \$1,663,937 63 for the general
expenses of the Republic, shows a
total estimated expenditure of \$3,603,-
671 63, an increase of appropriations
over the previous biennial period of
\$71,894 63.

"Taking as a guide the receipts of
the current revenue for the past two
years, \$3,439,056 44, it shows that
\$164,615 19 ought to be provided,
though I apprehend \$200,000 would be
a safer provision, for unlooked for
outlays will, from past experience,
arise.

"To meet this an increase of
revenue is anticipated from the
customs of..... \$ 60,000
From the taxes increased by
a change of date of assess-
ment..... 70,000
From the working of the new
License Act..... 40,000

From revenue of Government ter-
ritories a portion of which
were formerly under the
crown..... 20,000
A more careful interpretation
of the Stamp Act would
show an increase of..... 10,000
Government realizations..... 15,000
Water rates and postal services
Legacy tax..... 10,000

Total estimated increase of
revenues.....\$240,000

"From these estimates and from
these appropriations which from present
unforeseen causes may not be ex-
pended, I hope for a surplus on De-
cember 31, 1897, of \$40,000.

"The anticipated revenue arising
during the interval, the act fur-
ther provide for the payment of cur-
rent accounts is asked for, to bridge
over the interval should the Execu-
tive find it necessary. This act is
fixed for the duration of two years
and it is not apprehended that more
than \$150,000 will be required at any
one time, and this will be repaid from
current revenue at any time when
funds from that source is in hand.

Dealing with Loan Funds.

"The statement that I have made
brings us now to the point where we
leave the current revenue. I think it
has been a very happy method of
handling the finance of this country
that the different Ministers in past
times have endeavored to separate the
currents funds from the loan funds;
that as much as possible we may
confine our expenses to general
expenses of the Government, so
that if we expend loan funds or
current funds there shall be for that
expenditure something in return;
there shall be something coming
back, something that if we are asked
what has a certain sum been expen-
ded for, there will be something to
show for it. If the books of the Gov-
ernment should be kept, and as we
hope they will be kept some day,
where we have an account so that our
land resources, our public build-
ings, our school funds, etc., can show
everything that has been expended
for each, this will certainly show an
advance in the interests of the country.

To Consolidate the Loan.

"We leave now the current account
and in a very few words I wish to
state what the proposition of the Ex-
ecutive is with reference to our bonded
loan fund account. The present debt
of the country is something over
\$3,000,000. These bonds show interest
varying from 12 per cent. down to 5
per cent. There are a few of the
bonds bearing interest at 12 per cent.
I think only \$15,000 belong to the
Board of Education, others bearing
interest at 7 per cent., a great major-
ity at 6 per cent. and a few at 5 per
cent. The proposition of the Execu-
tive is to ask the Legislature to pass
an act allowing the Minister of Fi-
nance at such time as he may think
prudent to consolidate the present
bonded debt. Whether this
is done partially here and parti-
ally in a foreign government or
entirely here or entirely in a foreign
government remains with the future
developments.
"I have sent a copy of the act which
I originally drafted, to London for
consideration and to obtain their
views. I have secured the advice of
men who were interested in loan mat-
ters and the draft was prepared after
thoroughly reviewing the subject; the
draft was then submitted to counsel
and redrafted and submitted to the
Executive who allow it now to come
before the Legislature.
"I was advised that it would not be

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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