

much of their fire and fervor, because they came in such close contact and contrast with the unbounded exuberance of the convention. For some time he could not secure a hearing. He spoke of the great champions of Republicanism in the past, eulogizing Mr. Blaine particularly.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska was recognized by Temporary Chairman Hepburn and seconded the nomination of McKinley.

Hastings Speaks for Quay.

At the close of Mr. Thurston's effective speech cries of "Vote!" were raised, interspersed with cries for "Quay." In the midst of this Governor Hastings took the stand and placed in nomination the name of Matthew Stanley Quay.

Governor Hastings was listened to with attention, and there was quite a formidable demonstration of applause at the close of his speech. It was participated in by only a small portion of the convention, however, and was maintained with difficulty though with much noise and amid counter demonstrations almost as numerous. As it was dying away the rhythmic cry of "Quay, Quay, M. S. Quay," accompanied by stamping of feet, set in. The hisses increased in volume, and delegates began to pelt each other with rolled up newspapers. Cries of "Vote! vote!" were started in every section to beat down the similar shouts of "Quay."

The chair rapped in vain for some time, but at last quiet was restored and the call of States was resumed, and J. Madison Vance of Louisiana, a colored delegate from that State, was recognized to second McKinley. At the close of his brief remarks the chair announced that the call of States being completed, the order called for balloting for the nominee for President of the United States.

SETTLED BY ONE BALLOT.

How the States Voted - Ohio Cast Decisive Vote.

Amid a hush the call of States was begun, Alabama starting off with 1 for Morton and 19 for McKinley. Arkansas and California cast their solid votes for McKinley. Connecticut cast 5 votes for Reed and 7 for McKinley; Delaware a solid vote for McKinley; Florida, 8 for McKinley; Georgia, 2 for Reed, 2 for Quay and 2 for McKinley; Illinois, 48 for McKinley, 2 for Reed; Indiana cast its 30 votes for McKinley; Iowa went solid for Allison, and Kansas was solid for McKinley. Kentucky cast 26 for McKinley.

Louisiana cast a curious vote— $\frac{1}{2}$ vote for Reed, $\frac{1}{2}$ vote for Quay, $\frac{1}{2}$ vote blank and $\frac{1}{2}$ vote for McKinley.

So the voting went on without further incident until Massachusetts gave 1 vote for McKinley and the rest for Reed.

New York gave 54 for Morton and 17 for McKinley.

When Ohio was reached the requisite number of votes was given to nominate McKinley, and the convention, recognizing the fact without announcement, broke into cheers.

Alaska wound up the roll by casting its newly conferred four votes for McKinley.

When the chairman announced that McKinley had received 661 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes the scene of an hour before was repeated. At last the chairman got a chance to continue his announcement of the vote. Thomas B. Reed, he said, had received 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes, Senator Quay 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, Levi P. Morton 58, Senator Allison 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Don Cameron 1. McKinley received 661 $\frac{1}{2}$ votes.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Hastings, Quay, Platt, Depew and Henderson seconded Lodge's motion.

The chair put the question: "Shall the nomination be made unanimous?" and by a rising vote it was so ordered.

The chair announced that William McKinley was the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States.

HOBART FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

New Jersey Man Named on First Ballot.

When the applause which greeted the announcement of McKinley's nomination had subsided Lodge moved to proceed to the election of Vice President, and that the nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. Notwithstanding many expressions of dissent and cries to adjourn, this motion was declared carried, and at 6:30, the convention having been in session eight and a half hours, the roll of States was called for nominations for Vice President.

Fessenden nominated Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut. Judge John Franklin of New Jersey placed in nomination Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, Mr. Allen of Rhode Island nominated C. W. Lippitt. Randolph of Tennessee nominated H. Clay Evans. I. C. Walker (colored) nominated James A. Walker of Virginia.

The call had only proceeded as far as South Dakota when it became evident that Hobart had been nominated on the first ballot, and the delegates and the crowd in the galleries began to leave the building. The chair informed the convention that it would be necessary to appoint two committees to wait upon the nominees for President and Vice President and notify them of their nomination, and he requested each delegation to choose two of its members to act upon these committees.

Resolutions were then offered and agreed to appointing the chairman, Mr. Thurston, and the temporary chairman, Mr. Fairbanks, chairmen respectively of the two committees to notify the nominees for President and Vice President.

Resolutions of thanks were also offered to the chairman, the temporary chairman and the officers of the convention, and suitable acknowledgments were made by Messrs. Thurston and Fairbanks.

The results of the ballot for Vice President was then announced by the chair, as follows: Hobart, 532 $\frac{1}{2}$; Evans, 277 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bulkeley, 39; Lippitt, 8; Walker, 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1. Absent, 23.

Chairman Thurston then formally declared Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey the nominee of the convention for Vice President of the United States, and the convention adjourned sine die at 7:51.

TELLER LEADS THE BOLT.

Defeated Silverites Withdraw From the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The first thing on the program this morning was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. Then followed one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a political convention. Chairman Thurston announced that he would recognize Henry M. Teller, a member of the resolutions committee, who desired to make a minority report. The convention was expecting this and delegates and spectators were still.

Then stepped forth Henry M. Teller of Colorado, United States Senator from that State, delegate to the convention and member of the resolutions committee, prominently mentioned as a joint Presidential candidate of the Free Coinage Republicans, Democrats and Populists.

At the conclusion of his address the Colorado Senator folded his arms over his breast and took his seat on the platform, and a perfect storm of applause went up.

Then followed the vote to lay the minority report from the resolutions committee on the table, which motion prevailed. Ayes, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$; noes, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The victorious gold men made the convention ring with their cheers. Here followed the most dramatic and thrilling scene ever witnessed in a national political gathering. Senator Frank Cannon of Utah, son of George Q. Cannon, the famous Mormon statesman, began his valedictory address. The little band of free silver voters had slated Frank Cannon for this duty. He read his speech, and though his delivery was far from being a histrionic success, his declarations were listened to with the most intense interest. The free silverites cheered him, but the gold men, who regard many of his utterances as unnecessarily severe and obnoxious, hissed the speaker.

Teller and Cannon stepped down from the platform and the convention rang with cheers, hoots, hisses and all sorts of noisy demonstrations.

Those who walked out were: The entire Colorado delegation, three from Utah, all of Idaho, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Hartman of Montana, and Cleveland and Strother of Nevada.

When order was restored several delegates were recognized who rose to a question of privilege. Brown of Utah, Mantel of Montana and other free silver men explained that while they did not approve of the financial plank of the platform, they would remain true to the Republican party.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

These Are Principles That Teller Could Not Stand.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether paper or coin, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

REPUBLICAN SUGAR PLANK.

Calls for Protection of American Sugar Interests.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

IS AFTER RHODES.

President Krueger Wants Him to be Put on Trial.

CAPE TOWN, June 19.—The Secretary of State for the Transvaal has telegraphed the British High Commissioner here that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal Government is convinced that proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain now, completely and compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa Company, and connected with the raid in the Transvaal.

HAMMOND RELEASED.

John Hays Pays His Fine of \$25,000 and Is Free Again.

JOHANNESBURG, June 17.—John Hays Hammond, the Reform Committee leader, has been released from prison upon the payment of \$25,000.

Christian Governor for Zeitoun. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—An irade was issued today appointing a Christian Governor of Zeitoun.

BY AUTHORITY.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the Great Seal of the Republic of Hawaii be circular in shape, three inches in diameter, and of the design hereinbelow attached; being more particularly described, with the tinctures added as a basis for the Coat of Arms, as follows:

ARMS.—An heraldic shield which is quarterly; first and fourth, stripes of the national banner; second and third, on a field arg, a ball of the first pierced on staff sa.; sur tout, an inescutcheon vert. on which a mullet or. in fesse.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, Kamehameha I. stant, attitude as represented by bronze statue in front of Aliiolani Hale in Honolulu; cloak and helmet or.; figure proper. Sinister, Goddess of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap and laurel wreath, and holding in right hand the national banner, partly unfurled.

CREST.—A rising sun irradiated or., surmounted by the legend "Republic of Hawaii, 1894." the latter in Roman numerals.

MOTTO.—"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" scroll, lettering or.;

FURTHER ACCESSORIES.—Below the shield, the bird Phoenix overt, issuant from flames, body sa., wings half or., half murrey; also eight taro leaves, having on either side banana foliage and sprays of maiden-hair fern, ascendant.



Approved this 25th day of May, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives, that on and after December 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this Resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out.

Approved this 27th day of May, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, it has heretofore been the announced policy, both of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii, to advocate the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America; and,

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii is now in regular session assembled, and will soon adjourn for a considerable period; and,

WHEREAS, it is fitting that the elected Representatives of the people should place themselves on record as to the present state of feeling among themselves and their constituents on this subject;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and the House of Representatives, that the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii continues to be, as heretofore, firmly and steadfastly in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America and, in advocating such policy, they feel assured that they are expressing not only their own sentiments, but those of the voters of this Republic.

Approved this 27th day of May, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS the Commission appointed on the 9th day of October, 1895, to consider and report upon the subject of land transfer and registry of deeds, has made a preliminary report, and has asked for further time in which to make a complete report;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the said Commission be allowed to continue the investigation and consideration of the different systems of land transfer and registry of deeds, and to make report to the next Session of the Legislature.

Approved this 6th day of June, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 79.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE DUTY ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, STILL WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES MADE FROM MATERIALS OTHER THAN GRAPE JUICE; AMENDING CHAPTER XXV OF THE LAWS OF 1892, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER XXVIII OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1878, RELATING TO DUTIES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

Section 1. That all spirituous liquors, all still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice, when imported into the Hawaiian Islands, shall, if containing nine per cent. and not more than fourteen per cent. of alcohol, be subject to pay a duty of sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen and not more than twenty-one per cent. of alcohol, it shall be subject to pay a duty of one dollar per gallon; if containing more than twenty-one per cent. of alcohol, such liquor shall be subject to the duty by law provided for spirits of like grade.

Section 2. That any person importing or attempting to import or smuggle any of the spirituous liquors or wines mentioned in the first section hereof, without payment of the duties; or adulterating the same in order to lower or change the standard, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and such spirituous liquors shall be seized and confiscated to the use of the Hawaiian Government.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill, after reconsideration on the veto of the President was, upon a vote taken by ayes and noes, approved by a two-thirds' vote of all the elective members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Hawaii, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1896.

Attest: JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk. D. L. NAONE, Speaker.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill, after reconsideration on the veto of the President was, upon a vote taken by ayes and noes, approved by a two-thirds' vote of all the elective members of the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1896.

Attest: J. F. CLAY, Clerk. W. C. WILDER, President.

Saturday Night, Safe Deposit Boxes

—JUNE 27th, 1896—

COMPANY D

Amateur Minstrels.

Performance Begins at 8.

Tickets \$1 and 50c.

On Sale at Benson, Smith & Co. THURSDAY, at 9 a. m. 4334-6t

CARRIAGE :

Painting.

Having engaged a first-class Carriage Painter from the Coast, we propose to make

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—A SPECIALTY— And to guarantee superior work.

Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co.,

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"HALF AND HALF"

—IS A GREAT APPETIZER— Makes the weak stout and purifies the blood.

Sold at the Empire Saloon. Two for 25 cents.

WE HAVE A FEW MORE BOXES

in our Safe Deposit Vault which are not yet rented. There are four sizes, varying in price from \$12 to \$30 per year. Any private papers left in these boxes are perfectly safe, as the vaults are fire-proof and are fitted with time locks, which makes them absolutely burglar-proof. There are two keys to each box, both of which are given to the party renting box, and should these keys be stolen they would be useless to bearer, as he could not open the box without our master-key being first inserted.

Parties leaving the Islands for their summer vacations will find it a convenient place to leave any valuables. Boxes can be rented by the month or year as desired. Apply to

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BASEBALL SEASON

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STARS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27

Game Called at 3:30 p.m.

ADMISSION—25 CENTS.