

government. It was a tentative de facto organization. This brought Hawley (Republican), of Connecticut, to his feet with the remark that it might account for President Cleveland's action last August in dealing with a delegation of royalists who came to Washington.

"It is a misrepresentation of the President of the United States to say that he dealt with the royalists," responded Gray, with much force. "The President had not conferred with the royalist delegation. He had refused to see them officially."

Frye said he desired action. He had hoped on Saturday to cable the young Hawaiian Republic that the American President—who made and unmade Secretaries of State—was profoundly in sympathy with its struggles. He had hoped something would go by the vessel leaving San Francisco today. He asked an immediate vote.

Mills of Texas objected to such speedy action. "Then I give notice," said Frye, "that the resolution will be advanced by every possible means from this time forward."

"That is what we want," said Mills. "We want the resolution fully debated." Frye added to his previous notice that he would call up the Hawaiian resolution tomorrow, and he concluded in response to Chandler's suggestion that the resolution might lose its place, "We will then be strong enough to take it up."

Three sets of resolutions on the Hawaiian question were today introduced in the House and referred. The first one was by Breckinridge (D.) of Kentucky, favoring annexation. The second, by Storror, calls on the President for information relative to the report that the rebellion in Honolulu was incited by British subjects, and that the British Minister intervened to prevent the application of martial law. The third, by Breckinridge (D.) of Kentucky, calls attention to the crisis successfully passed through during the past week by the republics of France and Hawaii, and offering congratulations on their ability to maintain order and preserve peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The policy of the administration as to Hawaii was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the Senate today. The personal element in the controversy drew large crowds to the galleries, which at times overflowed into the outer corridors.

It indicated the diminution of public interest in Hawaii, now that the course of the administration is the main question of discussion. Mr. Gray and Mr. George justified the administration, and Gray dwelt upon the persistence and vindictiveness with which the President was vilified and misrepresented.

Lodge and Hawley made the critical speeches of the day, the former urging the extent of the foreign British aggression in the Pacific, while Mr. Hawley made pointed comment on the consideration given to ex-Queen Liliuokalani's representatives who visited the State Department after the United States had formally recognized the Hawaiian Republic.

Thurston of Hawaii was again in the diplomatic gallery, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Hastings. The subject came up on Kyle's resolution, which is one expressing generally the disapproval of the Senate of the action of the administration in withdrawing war ships from Hawaii.

Gray (D.) of Delaware again took the floor to further answer, he said, the flimsy attacks made in the Senate against the Administration. The Senator referred to the statement by Senator Hawley made yesterday as to the President seeing the royalist delegation which visited Washington last August. Mr. Gray reiterated that the President had never seen these delegates, being sick at the time.

"Are you prepared to say that they never saw the Secretary of State?" asked Frye.

Gray said he had no information on that point.

Hawley rose to reply, holding in his hand a newspaper slip containing President Cleveland's authorized statement of the facts concerning the royalist delegates. Hawley said he had not intended to maintain that a personal interview between the President and the royalists had occurred. He was reliably informed that there had been no personal interview, but continued reading from the President's statement to show that the royalist delegates had seen Secretary Gresham. It should be kept in mind that these delegates were the representatives of those conspiring to restore a deposed queen. They were in Washington either as conspirators against the existing Government of Hawaii or else they were here on an honest mission. If it was honest they ought to have been referred to the Hawaiian Minister. If they were conspirators they should not have been received by Gresham.

Hawley read from the letter of the royalist delegates to the Secretary of State: "We, the undersigned Commissioners, sent by the deposed queen, request an interview with the President."

"Just think of the audacity," said Mr. Hawley. "Think of this request of our Secretary of State after we had formally recognized the Government of Hawaii."

The Senator said he desired to make no personal arraignment of the President, but he (Hawley) believed the President's whole course on Hawaii had been wrong.

Gray again answered the criticisms upon the President. He said these attacks were so constant, the animus so evident, that it was perhaps useless to controvert them. Some people seemed determined to attack the President whatever the subject be. If he sat down he was too long; if he stood up he was too short. These critics were bound to find fault. The President's letter to the royalist delegates was purely unofficial. It was part of the course by which the President with a strong hand was endeavoring to conduct business. The Senator declares this agitation and this talk of keeping war ships at Honolulu was kept up largely by the "schemers for annexation," who thought it would help their cause.

The Samoan question was unexpectedly interjected into the debate at this point.

Gray referred to the fact that the United States was now bound by international agreement to keep a barbarous king in power in Samoa. It would not do to declaim against a barbarous queen, when we at the same time were protecting such a king. Mr. George declared the Hawaiian Government was republican only in form. It was a government of force. It had been established by force and was now maintained by force.

Lodge presented a new phase of the subject by submitting a long list of the

islands in the Pacific which Great Britain had gradually absorbed. In pursuance of a settled policy England was taking every foot of territory she could lay her hands on. They were now trying to get Necker island, of the Hawaiian group. This was part of the British policy of aggression.

The British influence was back of the royalist element in Hawaii. The heir to the throne was Princess Kaiulani, daughter of an Englishman, and now being educated in England. Her guardian, Theophilus Davies, was an English sympathizer, and was to some extent identified with the recent uprising of the royalists.

"The arms used in this uprising were bought by an Englishman," declared Lodge. "They were shipped in a British ship from a Canadian port. The insurrectionists were largely Englishmen. When the Alameda left Hawaii fifteen Canadians were under arrest and the British Minister was interceding in their behalf. This," said Mr. Lodge, "made the case that British influence was behind the royalist element in Hawaii."

The Senator proceeded to criticize the action of the administration in taking the ships from Honolulu and then conferring with the royalists' delegates who came to Washington. Lodge thought it a peculiar incident that the war ships were withdrawn just at the time when the royalists were in Washington. The present administration was openly and avowedly opposed to the existing Government of Hawaii. The speeches of Senators in defense of the administration were in effect speeches in support of the royalist element of Hawaii. It was time for action by Congress. It was no longer a question of the new or the old Government of Hawaii, but a question of maintaining American interests in Hawaii. The Senate had heretofore passed a resolution stating that any foreign occupancy of Hawaii would not be tolerated by the United States. This was a threat to the rest of the world. It created a responsibility on the part of the United States. It should impel us to uphold the existing Government because it represented American interests and American spirit as against foreign sentiment.

Lodge closed with an impassioned protest against the pulling down of the American flag when it had once been raised.

Kyle gave figures from the latest Hawaiian year book, showing the many millions of American capital invested in Hawaii.

"How much of that is held by one man—Claus Spreckels?" asked Gray.

Kyle did not have the figures as to Spreckels. This closed the Hawaii debate for the day.

NAVAL NOTES.

Interesting Gossip Concerning the United States Navy.

Chief Engineer Joseph Trilleux has been ordered transferred from the Monterey to the Olympia.

Lieutenant N. J. Halpine has been ordered transferred from the Wabash to the Mohican and Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead from the Bennington and granted three months' leave.

The Monterey was ordered to return to San Francisco from Port Angeles where she will be dry docked for repairs and examination of her machinery which has suffered from the recent coal tests.

First Lieutenant James Ashley Turner of the United States Marine Corps (retired), died suddenly in his apartments at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, on the 23d ult. Heart failure was the cause of death. He was a native of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Navy Department has directed the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to place the new cruiser Olympia in commission on February 1st, with John J. Read as Captain. The departure of the Philadelphia for Hawaii with Admiral Beardslee will prevent the transfer of his flag to the Olympia, which was to have become the flagship of the Pacific station, but it is probable that as soon as the Admiral can leave the Philadelphia he will return to San Francisco and take charge of the new vessel.

Admiral Beardslee's fleet will consist of the strongest aggregation of war ships the Pacific station has ever had. Besides the Philadelphia and Olympia, there are the Boston, Bennington, Monterey, Mohican, Marion, Adams, Alert and Ranger. Five of the new Navy and the rest are in thorough condition after the Behring sea cruise.

VALLEJO, Jan. 22.—By an order from the Navy Department received today directing the immediate preparation of the Ranger and Alert for sea, large gangs have put to coaling and provisioning the ships named, and it is likely the department merely wishes to have them in readiness for instant movement, should the next steamer bring applications for assistance at Honolulu.

The Boston is also being rushed. She is out of the dock and alongside the seawall being rigged. Two or three weeks, in case of an emergency, would suffice to make her ready.

The Mohican, at present stationed at the Sound, will be ordered back to San Francisco.

The Alert and the Ranger were ordered to San Diego on the 24th ult. An American ship will soon be ordered to Samoa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Secretary Herbert of the Navy was shown a dispatch from Vallejo, Cal., saying that the cruisers Ranger and Alert had been ordered to sea under sealed orders and that the cruiser Boston was being put in shape for a voyage.

He said: "There is nothing sensational in these vessels being ordered to sea unless it occurred since I left Washington. They are merely going to sea for drill practice, which is customary." He said the vessels were not bound for Hawaii.

The Hawaiian group of islands will belong to us in good time. They would be ours now had we a statesman for President.—Virginia City Chronicle.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Chinese Officials Display Bitter Feeling Against Foreigners.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Central News correspondent at Chefoo telegraphs that the Japanese have landed at Ninghai, twenty miles from Chefoo, and intend surrounding Wei-Hai-Wei. The British gunboat Redpole has gone to Wai-Chow at the request of the British consul at that place. It is reported that a missionary woman has been beaten there by natives and the Chinese officials display a bitter feeling against foreigners. The flag ship of Admiral Fremantle is lying off Wei-Hai-Wei watching operations.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Chefoo says that the Chinese claim to have repulsed the Japanese in the vicinity of Wei-Hai-Wei, capturing nine guns.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.—General Nodzu reports that on the 17th a Chinese force 8,000 strong, under General Chang, attacked Hai-Chang.

A battle ensued with the Japanese right wing, consisting of 6,000 men, under General Yi, and the Chinese were defeated, leaving on the field twenty-one dead and 100 wounded.

They are now camping at Chang-Hatai, having retreated north of Wuta-Chang with a view of obtaining reinforcements from the General commanding at Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The death of Prince Arisugawa Tabuhito, president of the general staff of the Japanese army, was announced yesterday. The Prince succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. He will have a state funeral.

Prince Arisugawa will be succeeded as chief of staff by Field Marshal Prince Komatsu, now in command of the Imperial Guard.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

War is threatened between Guatemala and Mexico.

Cruiser Olympia has been turned over to the government.

Ex-Congressman Eben F. Stone of Newburyport, Mass., is dead.

Edward Solomon, composer of comic opera, died recently in London.

Lexow, the New York statesman, has been accused of buying votes.

The House Judiciary Committee refuses to vote for the impeachment of Judge Ricks.

John Eno, inventor of a steam man and other things is dead at Newark, N. J.

Domestic discord is said to be the cause of President Casimir-Perier's downfall.

The Reilly Pacific Railroad funding bill is meeting with strong opposition in the House.

The United States will use its good offices to prevent war between Guatemala and Mexico.

Colusa, Cal., is surrounded on all sides by water. Great damage has been done to fruit trees and farms.

A cable says that the German bark Martha Bockhahn cleared at Liverpool on the 9th ult., for Honolulu.

Bourgeois, to whom was intrusted the formation of a new French cabinet, has failed to accomplish the work.

George C. Perkins has been elected U. S. Senator from California to fill the unexpired term of Leland Stanford.

The great trolley strike at Brooklyn is about ended. Cars are being operated on all the main arteries of travel.

The San Francisco Committee of Eleven have begun work. They believe there is corruption, and do not hesitate to say so.

Claus Spreckels has interested himself in the San Joaquin Valley railroad, which is to be built in opposition to the Southern Pacific.

A vote on the Nicaragua canal bill was scheduled to take place in the Senate on January 24th. Senator Morgan is confident the bill would pass.

President Cleveland intimates that he will call an extra session of Congress without delay unless the present one takes some action on the currency question.

Eugene V. Debs has been released on bail, and together with fifteen others are now on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the mails during the strike of last summer.

Secretary Gresham submitted to Congress an estimate for an appropriation of \$6,000 for the execution of the obligations of the United States and the protection of its interests and property in the Samoan Islands.

Hevreshoffs will build a new cup defender for a New York syndicate. The water line will be 98 feet, full length 132 feet, and Tobin bronze will be largely used. She will have a less wetted surface than any cup defender ever built.



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BY AUTHORITY. PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU, H. I., January 7, 1895.

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT. Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1. Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1. Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1. Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor. 28 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

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No. 46 Merchant Street.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU, H. I., January 7, 1895.

The right of WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS is hereby suspended and MARTIAL LAW is instituted and established throughout the Island of Oahu, to continue until further notice, during which time, however, the Courts will continue in session and conduct ordinary business as usual, except as aforesaid.

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

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that they are strictly forbidden to use fire crackers, Chinese bombs, or any fire works whatever within the limits of Honolulu.

E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal Republic of Hawaii. Honolulu, January 23d, 1895. 3899-tf

Special Orders, No 26.

The Military Commission now in session in this city, convened by Special Orders No. 25, dated January 16, 1895, from these Headquarters will hold its sessions without regard to hours.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, Honolulu, January 19, 1895. 3897 tf

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, REPUBLIC OF HAWAII, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, Island of Oahu, H.I., January 16, 1895.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 25.

ORDER FOR A MILITARY COMMISSION.

A Military Commission is hereby ordered to meet at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and thereafter from day to day for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it on the charges and specifications to be presented by the Judge Advocate.

The Officers composing the Commission are:

- 1. Colonel William Austin Whiting, First Regiment, N. G. H. 2. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Fisher, First Regiment, N. G. H. 3. Captain C. W. Ziegler, Company F, N. G. H. 4. Captain J. M. Camara, Jr., Company C, N. G. H. 5. Captain J. W. Pratt, Adjutant, N. G. H. 6. Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr., Company D, N. G. H. 7. First Lieutenant J. W. Jones, Company D, N. G. H. Captain William A. Kinney, Aide-de-camp on General Staff, Judge Advocate.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, (Signed.) JNO. H. SOPER, 3893-tf Adjutant-General.

NOTICE.

On and after this date, all persons wishing passes, will please call between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m., and 7 and 9 p. m., for the same.

E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal Republic of Hawaii. Honolulu, February 9, 1895. 3914-1w

Saloon Notice.

From and after date liquors of all descriptions will be allowed to be sold at the licensed saloons, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., providing the same be drunk on the premises.

No liquors shall be taken away from such saloons excepting beer. Any violation of this will cause such saloon to be immediately closed.

The presence of any person under the influence of liquor upon any saloon premises will also be sufficient to cause such saloon to be immediately closed.

E. G. HITCHCOCK, Marshal, Republic of Hawaii. February 6th, 1895. 3912-tf