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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

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CABLE AMENDMENT KILLED.

But Senators Made a Hard Fight For It.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The proceedings were comparatively tame. In the Senate the naval appropriation bill consumed the time until after 10 o'clock tonight. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations striking out one of the proposed battleships being, among other things, agreed to. Then Senator Blackburn reported the continued disagreement of the conferees on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill. He urged the Senate to recede from its stand in favor of the cable, expressing his disapproval of the project, and saying he believed the President would not approve the measure with such a provision. Blackburn confessed that the Democrats had not shown themselves able to cope with the financial question and he thought the cable scheme should also be committed to the next Congress.

Senator Hale followed with a speech in favor of the cable, saying that if this Congress refused the appropriation the next Congress would surely authorize it, and "if the President would not sign the bill it would not be long before a Republican President would have a chance at it." Senator White of California said that he had favored the cable project and voted for it before. He believed it now necessary for the Senate to recede from the stand it took. The ayes and noes were not ordered, but a number of Senators on the Republican side voted against the motion on the viva voce vote. This disposed of the consular and diplomatic bill.

Blackburn presented another conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill stating that no agreement had been reached on the Hawaiian cable, and there was no prospect that the House would ever yield. The bill would fail, he said, if the Senate persisted on the vote about to be taken, in keeping the cable appropriation in the bill. He believed also that the bill was doomed to failure in the event of a Republican President.

Hawley quickly asked if it was meant to intimate that the President would veto the bill. "I am not able to say," replied Blackburn, "that the President would veto it, but I know that if I were the President I would veto it."

Blackburn warned the Senate that another insistence on the cable then might mean an extra session. He thought perhaps that this might be desirable, as he believed it would show the next Congress as helpless in dealing with the question of the cable. Congress had been. He moved that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

White (D.) of California announced that he had heretofore supported the cable item, but he now felt compelled to change his vote. Blackburn's motion to recede on the cable item was then put to a vote and carried without a division. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was then agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House devoted most of the day to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. Ryan, Bartlett and Sickles spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 114 to 152, sixteen Democrats voting against the cable. The bill was then sent to further conference.

Hooker, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opened the debate in opposition to the proposed amendment. By the terms of his amendment, he said, the Government was to own, control and operate this Hawaiian cable. Such a proposition had never been made before. A private enterprise should construct this cable, if it so desired.

Storer deprecated making this matter a party question, but said he realized it was only in this way the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs hoped to defeat this project. Party lines had been broken in the Senate when this amendment was voted into the bill. He called attention to the necessity for the cable as expressed in two of President Cleveland's messages and the recommendations of Mr. Bayard when he was Secretary of State.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PROPER COURSE. That, said Storer, was when there was a Democrat at the head of that department. Things were different now that there was a Secretary in the State Department who rose above or below party accordingly as he was viewed. Still, if the Administration was now opposed to this cable, the manly thing for Cleveland to do would be to send a message to Congress saying he had changed his mind. In con-

clusion, Storer said that a submarine cable was not much a necessity to the navy as the electric signal which connects the pilot house with the engine-room of a battleship.

Draper said he favored this cable as a preliminary step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He said that the question of a cable connection with Honolulu overshadowed and transcended all others save only that of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The people of the Hawaiian Islands gave us 90 per cent. of their trade, and our ships entered the port of Honolulu more than any other port in the world last year, Liverpool not excepted. Aside from the commercial reasons for the construction of this cable, there were patriotic and public reasons.

Senator Hale thought this cable should be paid by private capital, and he concluded, private parties had appeared before the committee and asked for a charter for this purpose. Ryan thought this Democratic House could well afford, in the closing hours of the session, to show its sympathy with merchants desiring to extend our commerce by voting an appropriation for the construction of this cable.

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SICKLES' ELOQUENT SUPPORT. Sickles earnestly supported the cable proposition. He was compelled to appeal from the judgment of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to that of the Senate Committee. As an American he had a platform of his own. He favored annexation. As a Democrat he found his warrant in the policy of Jefferson, who annexed Louisiana, and of Jackson, who annexed Texas. If party lines trammelled him on a question like this he would break them asunder as he had done before. There could be no partisanship in Americanism.

"Mr. Speaker," Sickles concluded, "my span of life has not much longer to run, yet I hope to live to see the star of the Republic of the Pacific add its tropical splendor to the star of the Western Hemisphere."

McCreary closed the debate, and in the course of his remarks denied that Mr. Cleveland had ever intimated a proposition for the construction of a Hawaiian cable by the Government. He had merely favored the incorporation of a company to lay such a cable.

The vote was then taken on Hitt's motion that the House agree to the Senate amendments. Hitt demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll was called. His motion was lost, 114 to 152. The vote was practically a party one, the Republicans and Populists voting for the building of the cable and the Democrats against it.

Without division the House, on motion of McCreary, now concurred in the amendment and further conference was ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House today insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment for the proposed Hawaiian cable. The California delegation voted solidly as before for the appropriation, but the majority against the cable was practically the same as when the matter was before the House.

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, who offered the bill in the House for an independent cable to Japan by the way of Honolulu, said to a Chronicle correspondent that if the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill was defeated he would immediately try to get through his own measure, asking unanimous consent therefor, if necessary, to get it up.

The Senate is still firm, but opinions differ as to whether it will ultimately yield or not. Senator Perkins was inclined to think that the Senate would stand firm, but Senator White, on the contrary, spoke in rather dubious terms of the ultimate result of the proposition.

Senator Perkins and Representative Stone held a conference upon the subject, and they determined upon a line of action in the event of the defeat of the proposition embodied in the consular and diplomatic bill. They will both then endeavor to get through a bill for a private charter.

FOR THE CABLE.
Thurston Responds To a Toast at a Banquet.

TRENTON (N. J.), Feb. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Trenton Board of Trade last night the Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, responded to the toast, "The Commercial Control of the Pacific." After expressing his pride in representing the youngest republic in the world, Mr. Thurston quoted figures showing the magnitude and the growth of commerce in the Pacific Ocean. Not a vessel, he said, could go across the Pacific Ocean without stopping at Hawaii for coal. The great nations are taking strides in subsidizing the traffic in the Pacific, paying greater attention to the Pacific Islands than to Africa.

Canada has recognized the value of the commerce of the Pacific, and has started four steamship companies from Vancouver, and every effort is being made to push trade.

Mr. Thurston said one of the means of establishing closer relations with Hawaii was by building the proposed cable. This he earnestly advocated.

Bishop Auction Sale.

Auctioneer Morgan conducted a successful sale of articles belonging to Hon. C. R. Bishop yesterday. Among the purchasers were Mrs. Admiral Beardslee, Commissioner Hawes and others. The sale will be continued some day during next week.

ROW IN THE SPRECKELS FAMILY

Suit Between Rudolph Spreckels and His Father.

IT CONCERNS PAAUHAU STOCK. Plaintiff Claims That if the Nevada Bank Transfers Certain Stock, He Will Lose a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Reason — Hawaiian Govt. Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Rudolph Spreckels has brought suit in the Superior Court to enjoin the Nevada bank from transferring from his name certain shares of stock pledged by him to secure certain payments from C. A. Spreckels. Judge Hebbard has granted a temporary injunction and will hear the case. The injunction is in the sum of \$10,000 and the sureties are C. P. Splivalo and Joseph Kahn.

The complaint sets forth that in January, 1894, Claus Spreckels and C. A. Spreckels entered into an agreement by the terms of which Claus Spreckels was to transfer to his son certain valuable property in consideration of certain yearly payments to be made by him, the last one to become due next January. To secure his yearly payments C. A. Spreckels pledged some securities said to be far more valuable than the total of the payments so secured.

At that time, so runs the complaint, Rudolph Spreckels owned 5000 shares of Paauhau Plantation Company stock, which stood in Spreckels' name. This stock Rudolph agreed to pledge as additional security for the payments from C. A. Spreckels.

Rudolph would provide that Claus Spreckels transfer it to his (Rudolph's) name on the books of the corporation. This was done, and Rudolph indorsed the certificates, it being agreed, so the complaint alleges, that the stock should remain in Rudolph's name until after the maturity of the debt. It was also agreed, sets forth the plaintiff, that upon the payment of the first yearly installment of the debt 2500 shares of the stock should be returned to Rudolph and that upon the liquidation of the indebtedness the remaining 2500 shares should also be returned.

Claus Spreckels transferred his claim against his son to the Nevada Bank, turning over all the securities hypothecated including Rudolph's 5000 shares of Paauhau stock.

C. A. Spreckels paid his first yearly installment amounting to \$351,750, and half the debt was turned over to Rudolph. The other payment will not become due till next January, but the Nevada Bank, so the plaintiff claims, disregarding the agreement, now threatens to send the stock to Honolulu and have it transferred from Rudolph's name notwithstanding the alleged fact that it holds other securities far in excess in value of the payment still to be made. It is charged in the complaint that the bank's action is taken for the purpose of voting the shares against Rudolph at the next election and preventing him from pocketing his interest in the corporation. It is also charged that the proposed action is meditated solely for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his property and financial credit.

Incidentally the plaintiff claims that the transfer and release of the stock will impose a large expenditure upon him, because the Hawaiian Government levies a tax upon such releases.

The plaintiff claims that if the bank be permitted to pursue its intended course he will be injured through the depreciation of the stock from its present value of \$250,000, far beyond any amount of damages he might be able to recover. Therefore, he prays that the bank be enjoined from removing the stock from the jurisdiction of the State of California and from having it transferred from the plaintiff's name pending the maturity of C. A. Spreckels' indebtedness.

Gay Gaiety Girls.

The Gaiety Girls troupe enjoyed their short stay here yesterday. They expressed themselves as very much delighted with their treatment. At the departure of the Mariposa they were the center of attraction. When the band played "Tommy Atkins" they could not contain themselves and danced for joy, waving their hands at the crowd and to their gentlemen friends of short acquaintance. As the steamer hauled slowly out in the stream the whole troupe sang: "God bless you, Honolulu, Here's your country's health to you."

The Hawaiian band played at the Kamehameha Girls School on Thursday afternoon by special request.