

JAPANESE SHOW A TURBULENT SPIRIT

Complaints Against H. I. M. Consul-General.

MR. SHIMAMURA MAKES DENIAL.

Says Trouble is Caused by Japanese Newspaper Editor—Charged With Using Influence to Help Certain Merchants—Duty on Sake—Mass Meeting Will Be Held.

There has been trouble brewing for months past between certain merchants in the Japanese colony, and now Consul General Shimamura has been brought into it to an extent that has compelled him to apply to his home government for instructions how to act in the premises.

A reporter for the advertiser met one of the merchants on Monday and was informed by him that the colony had a grievance against Mr. Shimamura which was being aired in the columns of the Hawaii Shippo. One of the grounds for complaint was the Consul's continued interference in the business affairs of the merchants, and the part he took in breaking up the Japanese Commercial Union, an association organized by the leading store keepers for the purpose of advancing their interests.

Among the leaders of the Union was S. Kimura, a prominent dealer in sake, soy and provisions. Last year, when steamers from the Orient were refused a landing here, the Union met and decided to send a committee to Japan to charter a steamer and have it sail from some port where cholera did not exist. Mr. Kimura and S. Ozaki were the two heaviest contributors to the fund necessary to charter the steamer. Mr. Ozaki was the president of the Union and an active director in its affairs.

Some time after this step was taken a meeting was held and a disagreement arose regarding a trivial matter, and Mr. Kimura withdrew from the association. About three months ago Mr. Ozaki withdrew his support, the other members state, through the influence brought to bear on him by Mr. Shimamura.

With the closing of the Union came discontent, and a few of the leading merchants believed the cause of their difficulties had its foundation in the consulate.

Referring to the disbanding of the Union, a merchant said: "After Mr. Kimura withdrew from the Commercial Union we found it difficult to control enough of the freight for this port to warrant our chartering a special steamer, and we were anxious to have him back. At a meeting of the Union a committee consisting of Messrs. Ozaki, Furuya, Chiya and Harose was appointed to wait on Consul Shimamura and get his advice as to the best means of insuring harmony in the organization and getting the support of Mr. Kimura."

The committee waited on the Consul and was informed by him that he would see Kimura and talk the matter over with him.

The next day Mr. Shimamura sent for Messrs. Ozaki and Chiya and advised them to recommend that the Union be disbanded. These men had an influence with the members, but it took four meetings to get enough votes to enable them to carry their point. We have no positive information, but there are circumstances which lead us to believe that Mr. Kimura used his efforts to influence Mr. Shimamura to this action. The Consul had no interest in the matter, but he seems to have a very warm affection for Mr. Kimura. If he had been just in giving the advice asked he would have sent for the full committee and told them all whatever he had to suggest.

"We have information, too, that Mr. Shimamura has used his official position to further the interests of a certain merchant whose business is not of a large volume, and to influence foreign dealers in the amount of credit, if any, they would give other merchants who are not his special favorites. We have it from a merchant in Japan that the Consul General in one instance furnished a merchant here with a letter to the effect that his sales amounted to \$20,000 per month. This letter the merchant sent to a Tokyo capitalist and secured credit to the extent of 20,000 yen. This information we received from a perfectly reliable source, but we do not care to disclose the names of the parties. Our grievance is against the Consul General, not against rivals in business."

"We believe, too, that we have cause for complaint against him for the interference he shows to our welfare as citizens of the Government he represents. We believe that if he had shown the proper interest the increased duty on sake would not have been fixed by the last Legislature. As it was, he did not concern himself in the least, and half the Japanese merchants will suffer in consequence. We believe it is the duty of a representative of any government to look after the interest of his people in a foreign land."

"Another complaint we have to make is that the funds for the relief of indigent Japanese laborers brought here under the convention between Japan and Hawaii has not been managed according to the terms suggested by Minister Irwin in his letter to Taro Ando, formerly Consul to this port. Here is the letter and a copy of the regulations governing the distribution of the fund: Hon. Taro Ando, His Imperial Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul General:

My Dear Sir—Referring to our numerous conversations on the subject, I have now the honor to inform you that I have deposited with the bank of Messrs. Bishop & Co. the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800),

gold, which I request you to keep in trust for the benefit of all Japanese who have come to Hawaii, or who may come hereafter, under the system of immigration inaugurated by the two governments of Japan and Hawaii, in January, 1885.

I request that this shall be used to assist the sick and those who may be temporarily or permanently incapacitated from labor, by accident or sickness; and also to provide return passages to Japan for all who may produce a certificate from a Japanese physician in the service of the Hawaiian Government that he or she is incapacitated permanently or for an extended period, by sickness or other cause, for active work, if they desire to return to Japan; and also in case of the death of the male head of a family, to provide return passage to Japan, should his widow and children desire to return.

In the event of your departure at any time from Honolulu, I leave you to name your successor in this trust, who I have no doubt will be then the president of your Mutual Aid Association.

And I hope it will be agreeable to said society to practically amalgamate this fund with their own, in their regular report.

Of course the disposal of this fund is naturally left largely to your discretion.



CONSUL GENERAL SHIMAMURA.

and judgment, always bearing in mind that it is to assist your countrymen.

If you use some portion of it to aid in burying the dead, or providing proper headstones and burial grounds, this will be perfectly in accord with my wishes.

Yours faithfully,
[Signed] R. W. IRWIN.

REGULATION OF JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

1. This fund to be used for the purpose of aiding Japanese people in Hawaiian Islands, incapacitated from support by sickness or accident.

2. Committee more than ten in number to be appointed among Japanese residents to exercise faithful management over this fund, the Consul General being its chairman.

3. This fund to be kept in the hands of the chairman.

4. A charity hospital to be made in Honolulu, and all matters regarding medical attendance and relief to be practiced in that hospital.

N. B.—This was avoided upon the committee's consultation; and decided a charity hospital to be made in every district.

5. Charity home to be built at convenient place in every district, or financial assistance to be given to any other hospital if the state of the fund admit to do so.

6. In the above or other cases, the drawal from this fund would be determined upon the committee's consultation.

7. Those who received medical relief in the said hospital to be bound to make indemnification for expenses if so recovered as to be capable of labor and work.

8. For contract laborers receiving medical relief in the said hospital their employers to be bound to make indemnification for expense.

Clear statement to be made about the appropriation of this fund per annum, and each committee ought to sign it.

"You will notice that the regulation provides for a committee of more than ten Japanese residents. The committee now consists of three members instead of ten, and those three have exclusive control over upwards of thirty thousand dollars. We believe that the interests of the colony would be better served if the committee was increased and the regulations more faithfully carried out."

"No, we have not filed complaints with our Government, but it is our intention to do so at an early date, after holding a mass meeting and getting the views of all the members of the colony."

After hearing the charge against the Consul, a representative of the Advertiser called on Mr. Shimamura at the Consulate and was very pleasantly received by that gentleman. When told of the statements made the Consul pointed to a package of Hawaii Shippo's and said:

"You have heard of the attacks made upon me by this paper. They have not been upon my official, but my private character, and are of an exceedingly libelous nature. The proprietor of the paper, Shimizu, is a young man who was an advisor of some kind for the Commercial Union. Some time ago he went to Japan in the interests of the Union. While there, I am told, he formed a merchant's club to work in conjunction with the Union here. But during his absence trouble arose and Mr. Kimura withdrew. He was a valuable member and one whose merchandise runs up into the hundreds of tons by nearly every steamer. The Union could not afford to lose him and a committee waited on me for advice. I told them I thought the best thing for them to do was to shake hands with Mr. Kimura and try and bring harmony into the organization. One of the committee-men volunteered the information that if Kimura would not return to the Union it could not continue to exist and he asked me if I believed it best to disband them. My advice to them was to take a vote of the members of the Union and abide by their decision. A short time afterwards, the Union went out of existence. When Mr. Shimizu returned and saw how at-

fairly stood he jumped to the conclusion, from what I can learn, that I was responsible for it and commenced his attacks upon me. He seems to feel that his mission here is to attack the Consul for when Mr. Fugii was here he directed his spleen toward him.

As to the charge that I have directly or indirectly used my official position to benefit or injure any Japanese merchant here I can only say it is absolutely false. No one has ever been to me for a certificate as to the amount of his sales, I could not furnish it if I was asked. Nor have I ever had an inquiry from Japan relative to the financial standing of any of the Japanese. Once a year my government sends out a blank with spaces for the number of merchants in various lines of business. These blanks are sent wherever the government is represented and the returns are used in the statistical department of the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce.

Regarding the fund for poor Japanese which now amounts to about \$20,000, I may say that it is controlled by a committee of three, of which I am ex-officio member and chairman. Any disbursement from the fund is made under the direction of the committee, no one member having control. The fund is deposited among four banking institutions, Spreckels & Co., Bishop & Co., Yokohama Specie Bank and the Postal Savings Bank. The books are open for inspection by any one who is interested and they may see how, when and where the fund is being used.

They say I have been negligent of my people's interest. I must deny this as well as the other charges. As the Japanese merchants have no organized club I have no opportunity to meet them as a body, and I do not believe I am expected to go from shop to shop and inquire as to the state of their respective healths. I am always glad to meet them here, collectively and individually whenever they are pleased to come, and to advise them on any matter of which I can be of service.

I do not consider that I have been fairly treated by the editor of the Hawaii Shippo, but I have not felt at liberty to ask redress from the government here as the charges thus far have been of a personal nature. I have, however, communicated with my government for instructions and will do nothing until I hear from it.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bids Received for Drugs and Beef Cattle.

Dr. McWayne Accepts Appointment—Reports on Health Certificates—One Application for License.

The Board of Health met promptly at 3 p. m. and transacted business before it in less than one hour. There were present W. O. Smith, president; Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing and Kelliho.

The only bid for supplying the board with drugs was received from the Hollister Drug Co. It was referred to a medical member for investigation and report.

The bids for supplying the leper settlement with beef cattle were as follows: Trustees of Parker Estate, 5 1/2 cents; Haleakala Ranch Co., 7 cents; W. H. Cornwell, 6 cents; J. A. Maguire, 5 cents. The tenders called for dressed beef, each carcas to weigh not less than 450 pounds, the contract was awarded to J. A. Maguire.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 153 bullock, and Mr. Kelliho reported inspection of 40,176 fish.

The usual letters and reports of Superintendent Myers of the Leper Settlement were read and referred.

Dr. McWayne acknowledged the receipt of his commission as government physician at South Kona. Reports from Drs. McGettigan and Good-bue relative to the examination of school children and the issuance of proper health certificates were read.

Application from Dr. Lucy M. Ingersoll, to practice medicine in Honolulu, was read and referred to the board of examiners.

A bill from the trustees of the Queen's Hospital for treatment of prostitutes was received and considered. After a discussion by the board the secretary was requested to reply to it and say that in view of the fact that the Legislature had appropriated the sum of \$20,000 contingent upon the free treatment of government patients, the items subsequent to June 30 last would not be allowed.

A letter from Miss Juliette Smith regarding the free examination of pupils in the Kawai Industrial School was read. It was the sense of the board that where pupils were well enough they could present themselves to the nearest physician and be examined free, but where the physician had to go to the home of the child a fee would have to be paid. Adjourned.

Increased Business.

In consequence of the steadily increasing volume of business between Japan and Hong Kong, the Yokohama Specie Bank, who have hitherto been doing their business for that locality through their correspondent, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, have on the 1st inst. opened their own branch there. Mr. N. Nabekura, late of San Francisco agency, is manager for the new branch.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR Ayer's Hair Vigor



RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES Luxuriant Growth, Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the who story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1jd., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 32 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

All the figures relating to the Manitoba census which was taken recently, have been received, the population of the province has now reached 193,425. This is an increase of 84,785 population in ten years. The increase for the first five years, from 1886 to 1891, was 43,896, and for the second five years, from 1891 to 1896, was 40,889. The increase in ten years was 78,944 per cent. The census was taken so far as to ascertain the proper subsidy due to the province. At 80 cents per head, the increase in subsidy to the province on 40,819 population which was the increase in the last five years will be about \$32,755.

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CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (3000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. FELT DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE, up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY, GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

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A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

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Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

Authorized Capital—£5,000,000
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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichmarks 6,000,000
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Capital of the company and reserve, reichmarks 8,300,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichmarks 43,300,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Millinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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