





吾は唯物質的進歩と国内繁榮のみを希求  
 するのみありて威張り散らすものはない

軍事上の渴望はない

大隈研究室

合衆国との貿易関係を改善する希望  
 現在は保護政策の要なし

通商上の抱負

話

日本政治の将来  
 最も有能な、老練な政治家大隈伯爵との対

大隈見聞録



今日の日本は於て最も有能な最も経験に富  
 み最も開明的な政治家の一人は元大藏卿前外  
 務大臣たりし大隈伯である。伯は一步も国外  
 へ出ず外国語の一言も理解出来なくとも私が  
 交談せる地の日本人の誰よりも完全に自国の  
 特質、時代精神を心得しつゝ思われ

大隈研究室

る。伯は現在政治生活の才一線かゝりしむる  
 官職かゝり離れしつゝけられし、いせしこし  
 一々大勢力である。今時の戦役が現在以前  
 よりも確實性が増し来たが、政治的急変。  
 (内閣の転覆)  
 Administrative Reorganization  
 陸奥子爵かゝる承け継ぎ、更に現在の伊藤伯に  
 代り總理大臣に就任する事ありし事は一般  
 見解である。其の事伯の背後にある大政  
 閣僚者には依り望まれし。いさ。  
 今や日本には活動的の政党はなく一切の軋

大隈研究室

斗争の第一の強大な愛国的組織に吞み込まれた。  
 然しながら平和が到来するや否や新鮮な刺  
 戟が政治に与えられざるを得ない。野党  
 は以前にもありし法益を示すものあり。在  
 野の政壇の中で最も著名な指導者が大隈伯に  
 ある。伯は及政府人民の希望である。此故に  
 伯は退官中大なる抱負を以て政治の向うべき  
 所を考究し注視してゐた。一八九〇年明治二  
 十三年<sup>中</sup>に<sup>中</sup>外務省の長たる大隈伯は英国との  
 條約談判<sup>中</sup>に没頭した。彼は攻撃的政略の<sup>熱狂者</sup>  
 かういふ<sup>熱狂者</sup>の途一人の熱狂者には驚かされた。彼  
 は<sup>熱狂者</sup>の途一人の熱狂者には驚かされた。爆弾は  
 伯の右脚の相当部を切り離した。刺客は彼の  
 快挙の成否を確めずして、ナイフを取出し日  
 本に在る流儀に従つて当然の如く彼自身の引  
 玉裂きに移つた。哀れにも刺客は死んだ。地  
 方伯は末代を生を送り世界の敬意と自国の幾百  
 萬の人民の希望を一身に集めてゐる。

離官時代

官に在つて大隈伯は高度の政治的手腕で多  
 彩な特色を示した。然し伯は本質的に政治家  
 びはなかつた。意志鞏固、独立独行、時に依  
 りと論に對して冷靜である伯は單刀直入事に  
 事つた。彼は掛引と懐柔の才に缺いてゐた。  
 それ故反對党は殆んど彼伯に用心しなかつた。  
 伯はむしろそれを強めた。その結果として容  
 易に有利出来たかも知れない多数の人々の敵  
 意を買ひた。間もなく生活に關する努力の後  
 官職から身を引いた。それこそ政敵から尊敬  
 されたい。

大隈研究室

伯東京郊外の早稲田の邸宅に樂しい離官生  
 話を送つてゐる。伯宛の郵便の上書は南豊島  
 郡下戸塚村七十番地 (No. 70 Shimo Tatsukamura Minami  
 Tashimayama) である。念の厚め、  
 伯の邸宅は快適な和洋折衷造りである。伯の  
 自室の前には絨緞が敷かれ、壁に紙が貼られ  
 312のワパ風には調度され、又一方うし  
 3の木には滑るスクリーと貼紙窓のある小  
 さな日本風の玄關がある。

大隈研究室

伯の庭敷の庭園は他、日本、庭園と同様すば  
 らしい。實際伯は理想的な田園住宅を持つて  
 いる。数日前私は招待を受け、伯を訪問する  
 ため早稲田へ車を駆った。伯は懇く迎へ、私  
 にバルケモアのジヨースホフキンズ大学の学  
 士であり、伯の秘書である聰明な青年紳  
 士を引合せ合した。彼は通訳を勤めた。珍品  
 骨董品の多い居室に於けるお茶の喫煙の後対談  
 は講師の見通しに向けられた最も重要な問  
 題は下関会談に於て未だ解決されたいないし、

伯は講和談判は成功するであろうし、それを  
 信ずるも、この理由があると言った。伯  
 は支那政府は日本側から要求された條件を承  
 認する以外に策なしと見ている。

「日本は将来はどうか」と私は伯に向うた。  
 「不断の生長と文化の進歩とのありあつて  
 伯は答えた。

「吾が国民は決して後退はしない、吾は外  
 国人との接触は、<sup>する以前より</sup>より高次の文明に  
 向つて進んでいくのである。吾は過去四

十年に達成したるものも其の理由は何もな  
 い。我が国の<sup>学校</sup>教育制度は拡張され、又  
 知識欲は増大しつゝある。今時の戦役は~~非~~我が  
 国民にとつて良<sup>い</sup>教訓である。それは現代機  
 械の価値の時勢と共に進まなければ<sup>必要</sup>を国  
 民に示した。我が国民は若し吾々が<sup>大支那</sup>が  
 是るにあらば様<sup>に</sup>依然として停滞してゐる  
 らば吾々が今持つてゐるものを得られな  
 らば吾々が充分知つてゐる。吾々の勇敢な行  
 爲は吾々の<sup>用明</sup>の習熟と現代的教育の賜である。

大隈研究室

我が国は今後として又如何なる<sup>時</sup>代でも唯發展  
 のみであるべきに信じて疑わな<sup>い</sup>のである。

日本<sup>の</sup>経済政策  
 新條約の新しい状態<sup>下</sup>の日本に吾々は何を  
 期待出来るか。私は尋ねた。

「全<sup>く</sup>合理的に期待出来る」以前は我が多数  
 の国民は旧條約のもつて<sup>は</sup>あつて余り多くの  
 利益が外国人に供せられたに<sup>は</sup>信じてゐるが  
 故に或る不安を感じ、敵意を持つてゐる。  
 我が国民は親切である。国民は自分達の彼



大隈研究室

等に対する親切な款待が悪用され或いは時に  
 はそれが感謝の札となつたことを考へてゐる。此  
 の事は若干我が国の政治に入込んてゐる。然  
 し日本が自国の問題に關し全面的な管理を引  
 受ける場合聰明に親切な外国人には款待が保  
 證されるべきであらう。特に合衆国民に對して  
 保證されるべきであらう。合衆国民は早くから  
 友人の如くあり彼を最も親切な気持ちをもつた  
 り。日本は世界の文明諸國家の尊敬と敬意  
 を受けるに足る資格あるよう常に振舞うべき  
 であらう。二十世紀は偉大な進歩の時代である。  
 私に信ずるに巨大な軍事負擔にあはぐまゝに  
 心の人民はそれをおなぐり棄てるべきであらう。  
 吾々は何処に於ても平和と資源開發の時代を  
 迎へてゐるであらう。此の競争に日本は熱心にし  
 て眞摯な活動を見出すべきであらう。  
 對して新しい條件の如く日本が恐らく或は  
 経済政策に向けるべき。伯は次の如く述べた。  
 一時研究の爲め外国へ派遣された青年はマ  
 ンチウリアスや一學識好みになつて歸国した。



と私が言つたところ伯は微笑して「吾々の繁榮はその頃までには充分保證されるであらう。であるから吾々のそれが生じた時は問題を処理する事は出来る。然し現在の日本は自由商業が適合してゐる。」と答へた。

合衆国との通商関係

次に伯は特に言を強めて「日米の通商関係が思い通りに行かぬのは非常に残念に思う。貴国は吾々の熱心な友誼的な隣邦である。吾々には貴国を欲する。けれども貴国への輸出は

大隈研究室

不断に増加してゐる。合衆国からの輸入は殆んどはかどつてゐない。私はニューヨークへラルド紙の如き有力な新聞を通じて貴国民へ両国間の貿易はそれ程大さくはない、そしてかなり不均衡にあるのは残念に思うと表明する好機を失はれたことを喜ぶものがある。私は特に此の事を銘記して載せたいと思つた。以前両国は二十五日かう三十日離れてゐた。貴殿は印度の途に吾々の商品をよく使用してゐる。今日では両国の距離はほ

んの十四日から十八日である。吾人はもつと  
 善く通商関係にあるべきだ。ある点に關して、  
 貴国の我が国に於ける領事は貿易を促進する  
 のに活発でない。確かにイギリス、独逸、フ  
 ランスの代表の様に熱心ではない。私は唯貴  
 国の當局者達が不注意で無関心である土地(国)  
 の事態を説明出来るだけだ。  
 私は伯に高貨銀を生み出し金で自給独歩の  
 事我が国の経済制度は日本へよりもはるか  
 に大なる利益を以てはツパの競争者達に  
 手之を了し示唆した。

大隈研究室

然りと答えた伯は  
 「吾人は貴国との通商関係を奨励するたがいに  
 ある種の互惠的協定に依り、それが出来る日  
 に考究しなけねばならぬ。私は右の事を切望  
 するものがある」と強調した。私が伯に總領事  
 マツキバ氏は日米通商に非常な関心を示  
 しており、日本側から推進せる商業、製造業に  
 ついてのべた最善の最善な報告書をお国  
 へ送った事を報らせたいとき満足の意味を表され

日本憲制の安定

日本  
の雑誌記者が最近日本  
の高度文明強行の試は  
大きな政治的紛争を結果し、遂には立憲君主  
国家を堅固にする代りに一  
群の南米共和国の  
ようになり、予言した事を強調した  
伯はこれに對して

私は我が立憲君主国の永遠性を充分に信じ  
てゐる。英立憲君主国の如く永遠に

あるからである。その上我が国現今の制度

の基礎は三百年前スペイン人に依つて掘之

られ、一南米国家と全く異なる。私が聯想

するに英國記者の理論は日本の国としての

史に一つ、この全く無知から展開されたもの

である。

日本は支那に對する勝利の結果他を征服し

た。気がし、その様に居るとするのにはな

いか、ある日本、仇敵国人に依つて予言され

てゐる如く、自国の榮光の時代は敢て非協調

た。

日本憲制の安定

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（北）

あるか、ある。その上我が国現今の制度  
の基礎は三百年前スペイン人に依つて  
置かれ、一南米国家と全く異なる。私が  
夢想するに、英国記者の理論は日本の  
国としての、その  
史に一つ、この全く無知か  
う展開されたもの  
「ある」  
日本は支那に對する勝利の結果他を  
征服し、  
た「気がし、その様に居る」とする  
の、これは  
「か」ある日本、仇敵国人に依つて  
予言され  
こゝろ如く、自国の榮光の時代は  
敢て非協調

攻勢的になる。では「<sup>な</sup>」か「<sup>そ</sup>」も又多くの  
 人達が予言してゐる。列国に協力し列国  
 に教訓を授ける必要はない。私に貞直し  
 ら。

「<sup>忍</sup>」強く存定され

「<sup>そ</sup>」考へは吾々が東洋の他の人民と同じであ

る。この言う事実から脱けねばならぬ。吾々は

鞭鞭人をもトルコ人でもない。吾々は頭腦

を失つてはならない。勝利に依つて益狂

はしない。吾々は平和愛好国民であつて優

大隈研究室

略的国民ではない。吾々は全く支那の手練

に我慢した。それを吾々に強制した。此

の戦役となつた。今この我が国の

外交は我が国が強力に戦争に備えてゐるけ

れでも吾々が戦争を欲してゐない事を示し

てゐる。我が国には軍事的野心を満足せし

めようとす者はない。我が国にはナポ

レオンもアレキサンダーもチムルもない

い。我が国は一つの愛国的な平和的な家族

である。今時の戦役<sup>成功</sup>に依つて吾々の存在が

加う危険はない。何故ならば吾々は征服を欲  
 しないからである。吾々は植民地を欲し  
 ない。我が国民は法と政府を遵奉してお  
 り、国民は世界の到る処で家庭を得ようとする  
 かも知れぬ。彼等は溫和な氣候の地と同様  
 に寒い地にも生活する事が出来る。右の理由  
 から我が国の過剰人口は心配する程のもりで  
 はない。我が国民はブラジル、南洋諸島或は  
 はシベリヤへ出掛けるかも知れない。吾々は  
 領土を欲しない。だが無論海軍の増強と

大隈研究室

陸軍の強化をいしやるであろう。之は東  
 洋の平和の爲めに吾々の心配を受けるとか  
 も知れない人民の爲めに必要なるものがある。此  
 の戦役の目的の一つは朝鮮の独立と自治であ  
 った。それを吾々が保証しうるものになすべ  
 くなさなさい。

侵略は許さない

「日本は侵略精神はない。だが一方吾々も  
 自身を護るため準備に怠りはない。」



大隈研究室

吾人は他国に對する如何なる侵略も許さず  
 〃。私は貴殿にお願ひする。貴殿が吾人の  
 爲めに、吾人は唯物價的發展と国内の繁榮  
 のみに希望し、日本は決して威帳り散らす  
 もののいふなり事を辨護せん事也  
 私は辭去するに際して多くの日本人は伯の新  
 發展を希望し、~~期~~期待してゐる事を一言した  
 り伯は微笑みながら  
 「日本は成長し前進する国である。私は唯の  
 五十七才であり、我が国の如き国は青年に

多くの機会が与えらるるものがある」  
 大隈伯は公職から離れたいを内閣と  
 密接な關係にある。伯は最近友人の陸奥  
 子爵にメッセーヂを送つたが、その内容は政  
 の通り  
 「貴殿は現在困難な時代に立ちつゝいる。然し  
 眞の~~難~~難は此の戦争が終結してから始まる  
 であらう」

一八九五年四月十八日於東京  
 ニエーヨークハラルト東本塔別通信

John A. Cookville

to be remembered and its acts at other times forgotten. There may have been special causes leading up to the affair at Port Arthur of which I am not aware. I have no doubt that exaggerated reports have been sent, but not having seen them I am not able to make any criticism of them. I have not up to this time made any report on this phase of the battle, and do so now only because I judged from your letters that reports of it have come to your ears and you may desire more solid foundation for any expression of view which might become necessary hereafter."

**TO THANK THE KAISER.**

**The Czar Expresses His Sense of the German Emperor's Loyal Support.**

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
The HERALD's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—  
BERLIN, May 9, 1895.—The Russian Minister here, Count d' Osten-Sacken, has been charged by the Czar to thank the German Emperor for his loyal assistance in respect to the treaty between China and Japan.

**NICHOLAS II. SHOWS HIMSELF GRATEFUL FOR THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED IN THE ORIENT.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—The Daily News' correspondent in Vienna says:—"The Czar has thanked Prince Lobanoff for convincing Japan of Russia's reasonableness and averting war. His Majesty will send thanks to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and Freiherr von Marschall in Berlin. The German envoy in Tokio telegraphed congratulations to the Mikado, praising his moderation. The Mikado received similar messages from several European sovereigns."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says it is expected that the Czar will confer high honors upon the diplomatists and statesmen instrumental in the joint action against the Shimonoseki treaty.  
The Standard's Paris correspondent remarks that France's part in the joint action has been bitterly disappointing to the public mind. The Dictionnaire Siecle voices thus the public dissent from the official view:—"We do not see that the Ministry is justified in assuming that the bonds between Russia and France are more firmly knit, and inasmuch as similar bonds now knit Berlin and St. Petersburg we cannot realize what France has gained in the affair."

**HAD JAPAN NOT YIELDED.**

**Extensive Military Preparations to Coerce Her Set on Foot by Russia.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
BERLIN, May 9, 1895.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent says:—"Until last Sunday it was believed here that Japan would not yield Port Arthur. The government had ordered the mobilization of 110,000 troops in the districts of Irkutsk and Tomsk. Seventy officers started from the capital to supervise the operation, and 140 more were prepared to follow them. An initial credit of 20,000,000 roubles was entered to cover the operation. It was in view of this that Japan yielded to the Czar on the following day, and at the review informed the War Minister that the mobilization need not be effected.  
It is stated that Russia will keep henceforth a larger force in East Asia, increasing the Amur troops to 100,000."

**AS AT SHIMONOSEKI.**

**Japan's Treaty with China Ratified at Chefoo Without Any Alterations.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—The Foreign Office has been informed by the Japanese government that the Sino-Japanese treaty was ratified on May 8 in the exact form agreed upon at Shimonoseki.

A despatch to the Times from Chefoo says that ratifications were exchanged between the Japanese and Chinese envoys at midnight last night. The despatch also says that Russia disclaims any aggressive designs in Manchuria, and is acting purely on a defensive footing against Japan.  
The Paris Figaro says the drafting of the terms of the final settlement between Japan and the protesting Powers will be left to Spain.

**WITH SWEET PESCADORES**

**Cholera Causes Great Mortality in the Islands During the Month of April.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—A despatch from Yokohama says that thirteen hundred persons died from cholera in the Pescadore Islands during the month of April. The disease, the despatch adds, is now abating.

**TUMULT IN THE REICHSTAG.**

**Great Uproar Arises During the Debate on the Anti-Socialist Bill.**

**VON KOELLER IS THE CAUSE.**

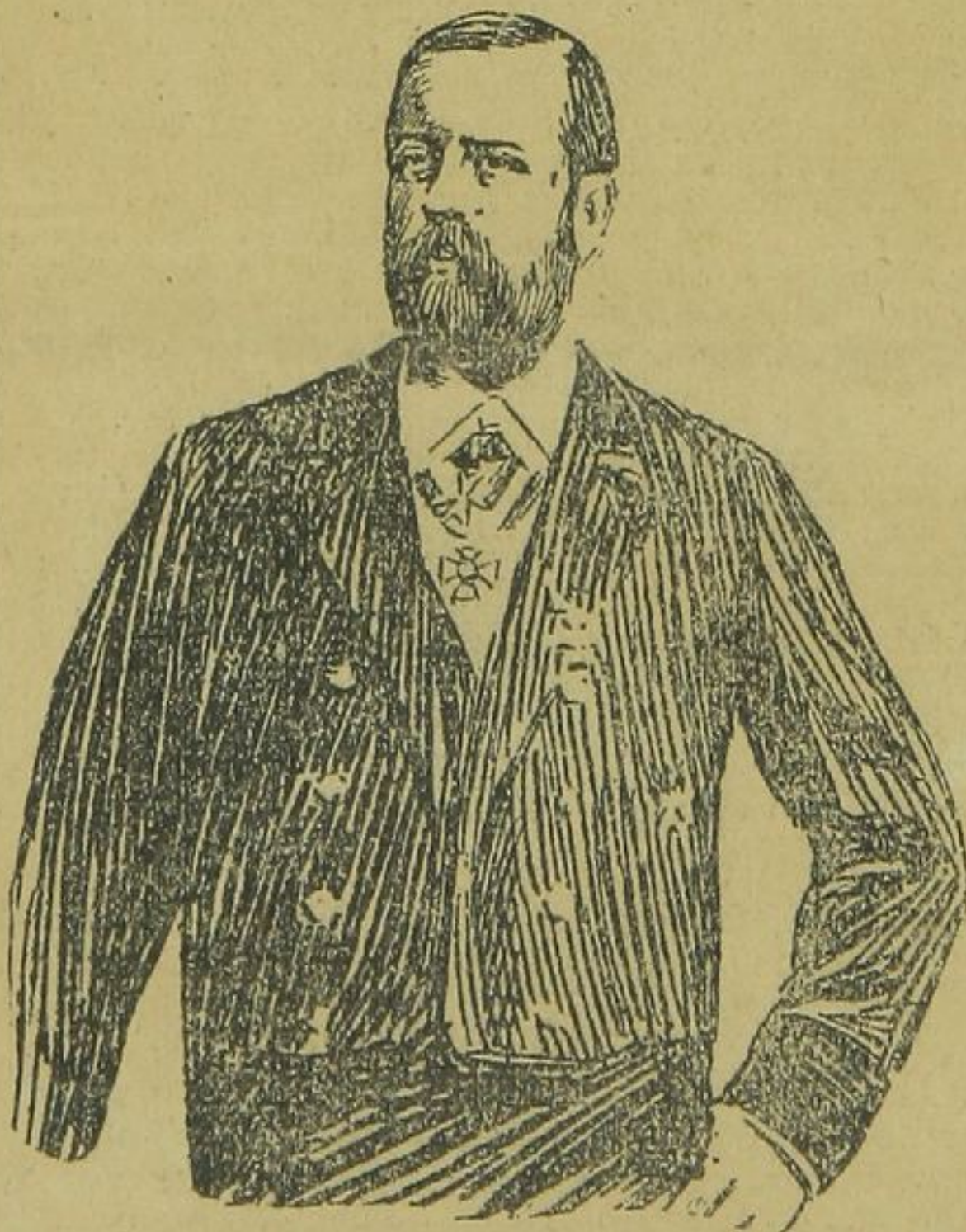
**He Declared the Government Was Indifferent to the Opinion of the House.**

**BEBEL'S STRENUOUS SPEECH.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
BERLIN, May 9, 1895.—There was a scene in the Reichstag to-day. Dr. Schoenstedt, the Prussian Minister of Justice, announced that the government would accept the conservative amendment to paragraph 3 of the Anti-Socialist bill, and Herr Lonzmann, Richter radical, urged the rejection of the bill.

Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, scored Herr Lonzmann for remarking that the government was embarrassed over the bill. He declared that the government accepted the same responsibility with this measure as with all others of its bills, but at the same time was perfectly indifferent as to what the House thought of its proposals.

**TUMULT FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.**  
This declaration caused a great uproar, but Koeller persisted in continuing his speech, shouting:—"Yes, perfectly indifferent. What you are here for is to pass or reject bills and grant the necessary money for the legitimate expenses of the State. What you think does not touch the government."  
The uproar was renewed and continued several minutes. Herr Koeller read extracts from



HERR VON KOELLER, Prussian Minister of the Interior.

speeches delivered and pamphlets read at recent socialist meetings, his reading being accompanied by a running fire of derisive remarks and denials from the socialists.

Herr Bebel, socialist, followed in a long speech, in which he protested against Herr Koeller making the socialists responsible for the utterances of anarchists. The capitalistic classes, he declared, were to blame for the troubles of the workingmen, through their tyrannical exploitation of workingmen.

**A REFERENCE TO HOMESTEAD.**  
He cited, as an instance of the tyranny of capital, the oppression and subsequent bloodshed at Homestead, Pa. The...

kept coming into the town until long after the ship had taken the water. The vessel was christened by the Archduchess Maria Theresa.

**WRECKED OFF SENEGAL.**

**The Boston Schooner Rebecca Evans Comes to Grief, but the Crew Escapes.**

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—  
GOREE, West Africa, April 27, 1895.—The schooner Rebecca J. Evans, of Boston, was wrecked on the 24th inst. on the coast of Senegal.

All of the crew escaped.  
The Rebecca J. Evans is a two-masted schooner of seventy-four tons, and hails from Boston. She was built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1870, and is owned by T. A. Brito.

**JABEZ BALFOUR ARRAIGNED.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—Jabez Spencer Balfour, the wrecker of the Liberator Building Society and other similar enterprises, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning for examination.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL DEAD.**

**Hemorrhage of the Brain Supposed To Be the Cause of the Baronet's Sudden End.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., eldest brother of ex-Speaker Peel, died here this morning. He was seventy-three years of age.

Sir Robert Peel was apparently in excellent health last evening. This morning he did not make his appearance at the usual time and a servant sent to call him found the door locked and was unable to get any answer to his calls. The door was forced open, when Sir Robert's body, still warm, was found lying on the floor. The doctors ascribe his death to hemorrhage of the brain, but a Coroner's inquest will be necessary.

**J. L. TOOLE PARALYZED.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—The Manchester Courier says that J. L. Toole, the celebrated comedian, is afflicted with paralysis and will not return to the stage.

**ECUADOR'S REBELS DEFEATED.**

[BY MEXICAN CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
PANAMA, Colombia, via GALVESTON, Texas, May 9, 1895.—Official despatches from the government of Ecuador confirm the report of the recapture of Esmeralda, with great loss to the revolutionists.

Further advices say that skirmishes with the rebels take place daily in the interior. All newspapers except the Official Gazette, have been suppressed. No cable despatches are allowed to leave the country.

**A.— Nervous Prostration, (NEURASTHENIA), INSOMNIA, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, MELANCHOLIA,**

And the thousand ills that follow a deranged condition of the

**NERVOUS SYSTEM**

are cured by

**CEREBRINE** The Extract of the Brain of the Ox.

Prepared under the formula of **DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.**

Dose, 5 Drops.

Price, Per Phial of Two Drachms, \$1 00.

For sale by all druggists.

**COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,** Washington, D. C. 124

Send for book:

**Notice.—Johann Hoff Has a Suit** pending against Tarrant & Co., to enjoin them from using the words "Hoff's Malt Extract" for an Extract bottled in their cellars in New York city.

# FUTURE POLICY OF JAPAN.

Interview with One of Her Ablest and Most Experienced Statesmen, Count S. Okuma.

## COMMERCIAL AMBITIONS.

Hopes of Improved Trade Relations with the United States—Protection Not Needed at Present.

## NO MILITARY ASPIRATIONS.

"We Seek Only Material Advancement and Home Prosperity"—"Will Not Play the Bully."

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] TOKIO, Japan, April 18, 1895.—One of the ablest, most experienced and enlightened statesmen in Japan to-day is Count S. Okuma, ex-Minister of Finance and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Without ever having set a foot outside of Japan, and without understanding a word of a foreign language, he seems to have grasped the genius of his own country and the spirit of the age more fully than any citizen of Japan with whom I have yet conversed. He is a great force to-day, though retired from all active political life and public service. It is the universal belief that should this war result in a political revulsion and administrative bouleversement, as now seems more than probable, he will succeed Viscount Mutsu in the Foreign Office, and he may even be lifted into the Premiership, now held by Count Ito. This much is hoped for by the vast party behind him.

Just now there are no active political parties in Japan. All dissension is merged in one great patriotic organization—the party of the country. As soon as peace comes, however, a fresh impetus will be imparted to politics, and the "outs" may be depended upon to display more vigor than ever. Among the "outs" the most distinguished leader is Count Okuma. He is the hope of all the anti-administration people; hence, in his retirement, he is much sought after and looked up to by aspiring but unemployed politicians.

In 1890, while at the head of the Foreign Office, Count Okuma had almost carried to completion a treaty with Great Britain. He had been vigorously opposed by some zealots of the aggressive schools of politics, and one day, while returning to his office in his carriage, he was assaulted by a fanatic, who threw a dynamite bomb into the vehicle. The explosion tore off the greater part of the

The assassin, without waiting to ascertain the net result of his fiendish work, drew a knife and very properly proceeded to rip himself up in ancient Japanese style. He died miserably, while the Count still lives, enjoying the respect of the whole country and carrying

tury is to be one of great advancement. The people of Europe, I believe, grown weary of their great military burdens, will throw them off. We shall have peace and an era of development of resources everywhere. In this race Japan will be found always active, earnest and sincere."

The conversation turning upon the economic policy likely to be pursued by Japan under the new conditions, the Count said:—

"For a time our young men who were sent abroad to study returned to us with an inclination toward the Manchester school—that is to say, those who gave political economy any sort of investigation were inclined to be free traders. To-day we have a very large and intelligent class turning toward protection.

"As for myself, I do not believe that Japan requires protection at present. We are just beginning to manufacture upon a large scale. The satin fabrics and the art works which have heretofore been turned out in a small, domestic way will soon become the products of great factories. Our cotton mills and silk factories, iron and steel works, &c., with our cheap and skilful labor, will enable us to enter any market in the world. We will be able to withstand the competition of any civilized peoples, so for us the protective policy is not needed."

"But," said I, "with organized capital you will soon have organized labor. You will early find your wage schedule increasing. The frugality of your people, their limited wants and the low cost of living will stand you well for a time, but eventually you will have the labor union and the 'walking delegate.'"

The Count smiled. "Our prosperity will be well assured by that time, and we can then deal with the question as it arises, but for the present free trade will suit Japan."

### TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Then with marked emphasis he said:—"It is greatly to be regretted that the trade relations between Japan and the United States are not more satisfactory. You are our nearest amicable neighbors. We like you. And yet, while our exports to you are continually increasing, our imports from the United States show little advance.

"I am glad of this opportunity to say to your people, through a newspaper so influential as the NEW YORK HERALD, that Japan regrets that the commerce between these countries is not greater and more equitable. I wish seriously to impress this upon you. Formerly we were from twenty-five to thirty days apart. You used to receive our goods by the way of India and Europe. To-day we are only fourteen or eighteen days distant. We should have a better trade relation. I feel that in some way your consuls here have not been energetic in promoting business. Certainly they have not been so zealous as the representatives of England, Germany and France. I can only account for this state of affairs upon the ground that your officials have been careless and indifferent."

I suggested that our economic system, which had begotten high wages, together with our self-supporting independence, had given European rivals a great advantage over us in Japan.

"Well," replied the Count, "we must see one of these days what can be done by some sort of reciprocal arrangement to foster a better commercial relation with your country. I am very anxious about this."

The Count seemed pleased when I informed him that our present Consul General, Mr. McIvor, was taking a great interest in the trade relations of Japan and the United States; that he was personally interested himself, and sending home the best and most complete reports touching commerce and manufactures ever forwarded from Japan.

### JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION STABLE.

Speaking of the general future of Japan, I remarked that an English magazine writer had recently predicted that the attempt to force



# PORT ARTHUR EXAGGERATIONS.

Official Despatches to the State Department Give the Facts About the "Atrocities."

## EXTREME SENSATIONALISM.

Minister Dun so Describes Certain Accounts Published by a New York Journal.

## DIRECT CONTRADICTIONS.

Lieutenant O'Brien Denies There Were Any Massacres of Chinese After November 21.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, May 9, 1895.

Agreeable to its promise the State Department to-day, upon the receipt of official information of the ratification of the Shimonoseki treaty, made public the official correspondence in relation to the Chinese-Japanese war.

While none of this correspondence is of recent date, it covers all the interesting phases of the war, and particularly the part taken by this country in the direction of peace. A particularly important feature is the official denials, made public for the first time, of the alleged Port Arthur atrocities. Minister Dun effectually puts at rest the sensational reports regarding these alleged atrocities in these words:—

"You have doubtless seen a telegram from Mr. James Creelman, dated Yokohama, December 11, to the New York World, giving an account of what occurred at Port Arthur after the capture of that place by General Oyama's forces on November 21 last. That telegram was retransmitted from New York to Viscount Mutsu, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has sent a copy of it to me. I have also heard from Mr. Creelman's lips his account of the capture of Port Arthur and of what took place immediately after the capture.

"Viscount Mutsu returned to Tokio from Hiroshima on the 15th inst. On that day I sought and obtained an interview with him and related to him the terrible story of the massacre of Port Arthur, as I heard it from Mr. Creelman, and asked him if he desired to make any statement in regard to it.

### ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION.

"Viscount Mutsu replied that a searching investigation had been ordered by his government to ascertain just what had occurred at Port Arthur; that until the result of that investigation was made known to him he could not make an exact statement of what occurred; but he said to me frankly that the Japanese government and people recognized and deplored the fact that a much greater number of Chinese soldiers had been killed at Port Arthur than was necessary. That the Japanese officers and men were exceedingly kind and merciful toward upon their comrades who had fallen into the hands of the Chinese, and that when Port Arthur was entered by the Japanese troops but little mercy was shown. But, he said, there were but few non-combatants in Port Arthur when it was taken, the peaceful inhabitants of the place having fled before the Japanese. If others

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Japanese and Chinese envoys at midnight last night. The despatch also says that Russia disclaims any aggressive designs in Manchuria, and is acting purely on a defensive footing against Japan.

The Paris Figaro says the drafting of the terms of the final settlement between Japan and the protesting Powers will be left to Spain.

## DEATH SWEET PESCADORES

### Cholera Causes Great Mortality in the Islands During the Month of April.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—A despatch from Yokohama says that thirteen hundred persons died from cholera in the Pescadore Islands during the month of April. The disease, the despatch adds, is now abating.

## DR TANNER RAISES A ROW.

### Refers to the Duke of Cambridge in Terms Which Create a Disturbance in Parliament.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—Dr. Tanner, anti-Parliamentary for the middle division of Cork, caused much excitement in the House of Commons tonight by a sharp attack upon the royal family. At midnight, on a motion to adjourn, he arose and asked, with considerable show of feeling:—"Is the report true that the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the army, is retiring to make way for a better man?"

There were loud cries for order, but Dr. Tanner ignored them. "Is the time come at last," he continued, "when a member of the royal family who has been drawing the people's money too long is going to retire?"

The second question increased the confusion. Shots of "Name him!" came from the conservative side, and the Speaker rose, with his eyes fixed upon the Irish member. Dr. Tanner remained standing. "Are these remarks in order?" asked Mr. George Bartley, conservative. "They are not," replied Mr. Speaker Gully. "They are entirely out of order."

WANTED TO KNOW.  
Most members supposed that Dr. Tanner would succumb to this rebuke. The conservative cheers which greeted the Speaker's declaration, however, seemed to enrage him. With a quick gesture of disdain, he bawled at Mr. Ellis, the sole occupant of the treasury bench:—"What I wish to know is whether his Royal Highness is going to retire?" There was no answer. The Speaker put the motion to adjourn, which was formally approved, Dr. Tanner meanwhile gesticulating wildly and trying to address the House.

The pains taken by Mr. Campbell Bannerman April 23 to deny that His Royal Highness was about to retire apparently had a bad effect upon the Nationalists and radicals. The subject has been discussed with much feeling by the radical press in the last week. The critics of His Royal Highness contend that he opposes every reform in the army, and is incompetent, useless and expensive. The agitation has begun to spread among the more moderate journals. Punch has a cartoon in the current issue representing General Wolseley saying to the Duke of Cambridge:—"I have to retire from my command in September," to which the Duke replies, "Dear me; I have not."

### IS LORD ROSEBERY FAILING?

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, May 9, 1895.—It was generally remarked at the reception of the National Liberal Club last evening that Lord Rosebery looked pale and wearied.

The lapse of memory from which he suffered, causing him to lose the thread of his argument, lasted several minutes, in spite of the fact that he was repeatedly reminded by Earl Spencer and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Meanwhile the Premier gazed about him in a dazed sort of way that was painful to see. When he recovered himself he was inclined to end his remarks there and then, but he was persuaded to proceed, which he did with great effort.

Some ascribe his condition to the use of drugs. Lord Rosebery's physician issued a bulletin this afternoon, stating that the Premier was suffering somewhat from fatigue.

### BRITISH CONSUL MUST PAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
PARIS, May 9, 1895.—Robert Sherard, an Anglo-American newspaper correspondent, obtained £40 damages and costs to-day in a suit brought by him against the British Consul, who spread the report that Sherard was Oscar Wilde's intimate friend, and was guilty of equally disgusting vices. The Consul was condemned also to pay a fine of £12. The Englishmen and Americans in court applauded the decision.

HERR VON KOELLER,  
Prussian Minister of the Interior.

speeches delivered and pamphlets read at recent socialist meetings, his reading being accompanied by a running fire of derisive remarks and denials from the socialists.

Herr Bebel, socialist, followed in a long speech, in which he protested against Herr Koeller making the socialists responsible for the utterances of anarchists. The capitalistic classes, he declared, were to blame for the troubles of the workingmen, through their tyrannical exploitation of workingmen.

#### A REFERENCE TO HOMESTEAD.

He cited, as an instance of the tyranny of capital, the oppression and subsequent bloodshed at Homestead, Pa. The effect of the bill, should it become a law, he said, would be to corrupt every man in public life. This he sought to prove by quoting from Chancellor Hohenzollern's speech and concluded by condemning the entire attitude of the government.

Herr Bebel, amid general laughter, urged Minister Koeller to take a lesson from Puttkamer, who was gifted with fine manners. With a display of his elegant and inoffensive manners, Puttkamer had tried to make exceptional laws palatable to the majority, but Koeller, with his crude and clownish bearing, disgusted what few friends the bill had. Herr Bebel was listened to with close attention as he proceeded, and in a peroration which had an emotional effect upon the House said:—

#### HERR BEBEL'S PERORATION.

"It is characteristic of the class rule existent that they try to blot out the socialists, but the movement will only have the result that the teachings of the learned minds in the universities shall yet cause these material and atheistic



HERR BEBEL  
Delivering a speech in the Reichstag.

teachings to be untouched. Furthermore, the bill punishes attacks upon Christian teachings, ignoring the fact that Jesus died a rebel, for treason to the Roman Empire."

Herr Scholl delivered an anti-Semitic speech, in the course of which he made a plea in behalf of duelling. Herr Stadthagen, social democrat, made an explanation of his remark, quoted by Minister Koeller, that "the Reichstag paid the highest prices to the lowest of persons," by saying that he did not refer to members, but to police spies.

Herr Koeller reiterated his remarks, and said that he relied upon the official shorthand notes for any information he desired as to what members had said upon the floor. The Reichstag then adjourned.

### PROSECUTED FOR DUELLING.

#### Proceedings Taken Against Von Kotzo and Von Schrader for Their Recent Encounter.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
BERLIN, May 9, 1895.—Dr. Schoenstedt announced in the Reichstag to-day that Leborocht von Kotzo and Baron von Schrader were being prosecuted for duelling, and said that after the close of the session a Deputy, whose name he did not mention, would be prosecuted for challenging Professor Wagner.

### LAUNCH OF AN AUSTRIAN WAR SHIP.

#### The Monarch Christened in Presence of the Emperor by the Archduchess Maria Theresa.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
POLA, Austria, May 9, 1895.—The new Austrian war ship Monarch was launched here this morning in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and an immense gathering of people, including a large number of distinguished persons. The town and the shipping in the harbor, including many yachts, were gayly dressed with flowers, flags, streamers, &c., and visitors

CEREBRINE The Extract of the  
Brain of the Ox.

Prepared under the formula of  
DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

Dose, 5 Drops.

Price, Per Phial of Two Drachms, \$1 00.

For sale by all druggists.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
Washington, D. C.  
124

Send for book:

**Notice.—Johann Hoff Has a Suit** pending against Tarrant & Co., to enjoin them from using the words "Hoff's Malt Extract" for an Extract bottled in their cellars in New York city. Beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

A.—  
MARIE TAVARY,  
OF THE TAVARY GRAND OPERA CO.,  
writes:—

"I cannot resist the temptation of speaking in the highest praise of JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. To this wonderful discovery I can alone attribute my ability to sing for thirty-five weeks in succession on a tour embracing the entire United States, and never missing a single performance."—MARIE TAVARY. Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

A.—  
When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.  
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.  
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.  
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

A.—The Only Imported Malt Extract Is HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, TARRANT'S, manufactured by Leopold Hoff, Hamburg. For thirty years recognized by American physicians as the standard nutritive tonic for all "run down" people. Tarrant & Co.'s name, and the words "made in Germany" appear on label of every bottle of genuine imported Hoff Malt. Ask for Hoff's Malt, Tarrant's, at all reputable druggists' and grocers', and take no substitutes.

A.—A.—Roebuck's Wire Window SCREENS, made to measure by ROEBUCK, in all woods, are the best and cheapest. 172 Fulton st., New York, and 14th st. and Hamilton av., Brooklyn. No charge for estimates. Estab. 15 years.

Carpet Cleansing.  
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO., largest in the world; best machinery. 1,554 Broadway, New York; 1,238 Bedford av., Brooklyn; Erie and 5th sts., Jersey City. Telephone connections.

Dr. Hasbrouck Makes a Specialty of Extracting teeth without pain with gas. Harvard Building, 729 6th av., corner 42d st.

First Time.—"I've Taken Gas Several times, but this is the first time I have had a tooth drawn and didn't feel it," said a patient to Dr. COLTON, at Cooper Institute.

Hats! Burke's Spring and Summer styles are unexcelled; YACHTING and BICYCLE CAPS in variety. 210 Broadway.

It Will Pay You to Send for Full Particulars of FARM of ten acres, one mile from Estelle Depot, N. J.; only \$200, and wood enough on it to almost pay this. Sold on instalments. D. L. RISLEY, 221 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Invaluable to travellers. Easily carried, always ready.

"Miller" Lamps Are the Best; All styles. Made by E. MILLER & CO., 66 Park place.

Z.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success; it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. 25c. a bottle.

### EUROPE.

A.—  
APOLLINARIS.  
APOLLINARIS.  
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."  
"FIRST IN PURITY."  
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ANTONINI & CO., PURE SALAD OIL,  
IMPORTED FOR FIFTY YEARS.  
ABSOLUTELY PURE OLIVE OIL.  
INSIST ON HAVING ANTONINI.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS ABROAD—COPIES OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, PARIS EDITION, CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST NEWS, CAN BE OBTAINED AT REGULAR RATES ON ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS AT HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND QUEENSTOWN.

In 1890, while at the head of the Foreign Office, Count Okuma had almost carried to completion a treaty with Great Britain. He had been vigorously opposed by some zealots of the aggressive schools of politics, and one day, while returning to his office in his carriage, he was assaulted by a fanatic, who threw a dynamite bomb into the vehicle. The explosion tore the carriage in two. The assassin, without waiting to ascertain the net result of his fiendish work, drew a knife and very properly proceeded to rip himself up in ancient Japanese style. He died miserably, while the Count still lives, enjoying the respect of the whole country and carrying with him the hopes of millions of his countrymen.

**IN HIS RETIREMENT.**

While in office Count Okuma exhibited many traits of high statesmanship, but he was not in essentials a politician. Strong, self-reliant and indifferent to public opinion often, he went at all things in a straightforward way. He lacked tact and the spirit of conciliation. For the opposition he cared little. He intensified it rather, and as a result he drew upon himself much hostility that might easily have been allayed by a less arbitrary man, and shortly after the attempt upon his life he retired from office, esteemed even by his political foes.

He lives in charming retirement at his country seat in the suburbs of Tokio, which is known as "Waseda." His post office address is No. 70 Shimo Totsukamura Minami Toshimaga. I mention this in order to show how impossible it is for a letter to go astray if properly directed.

The Count's house is a delightful combination of the modern and the ancient Japanese. In the front his rooms are carpeted, papered and equipped in European style, while in the rear sections we find the little Japanese porches, sliding screens and papered windows. His grounds and gardens are as fine as anything in Japan. He has, indeed, an ideal rural home.

I drove out to Waseda a few days ago to visit the Count on invitation. He received me with great cordiality and presented me to his private secretary, a bright young gentleman, a graduate of our Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, who acted as interpreter. After tea and cigarettes in the sitting room, rich in curios and Japanese bric-a-brac, the conversation turned on the prospects of peace—the all important question still being undetermined by the Shimomoseki Conference.

The Count said he had the best of reasons for believing that a treaty would be arrived at. He did not see how the Chinese government could do anything save accept the terms asked by Japan.

"What of the future of Japan?" I asked.

"It will be one of continued growth and intelligent progress," replied the Count. "Our people will never go backward. We were advancing toward higher civilization before we came into touch with the foreigners. We certainly have no reason to be ashamed of what we have achieved in the last forty years. Our schools and our educational systems are expanding and the demand for knowledge is increasing. This war has been a good lesson for our people. It has shown them the value of modern appliances and the necessity for keeping abreast of the times. Our people well know that if we had stood still, as great China has done, we could not have accomplished what we have. Our prowess is due to our enlightenment, our skill and our modern education. Our country is one of progression henceforth and for all time, rest assured of that."

**JAPAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY.**

"What are we to expect of Japan," said I, "under the new treaties and the new conditions which they will create?"

"All that can be reasonably hoped for," replied the Count. "Heretofore we have had some agitation against foreigners and hostility to them because many of our people have believed that under the old treaties too much favor was shown them. Our people are hospitable. They have sometimes thought that their kindness and hospitality were abused by the foreigners, or, at least, not appreciated. This has entered into our politics somewhat. But when Japan assumes entire control of her affairs, hospitality toward intelligent and kindly foreigners will be assured, especially toward the people of the United States, who were our early friends and for whom we entertain the kindest feeling. Japan will so bear herself always as to be entitled to the respect and esteem of the enlightened nations of the world. The twentieth cen-

touching commerce and manufactures ever forwarded from Japan.

**JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION STABLE.**

Speaking of the general future of Japan, I remarked that an English magazine writer had recently predicted that the attempt to force



COUNT S. OKUMA.

Japan into a higher civilization would result in great political dissension, and eventually we should have, instead of a solid, constitutional monarchy, a group of South American republics. To this the Count replied:—

"I have full faith in the permanency of our constitutional monarchy, for it is as permanent as that of England. Moreover, the foundation of our present system is quite different from that of South American countries, laid by the Spaniards 300 years ago. The English writer's theory, I would suggest, has been evolved from his absolute ignorance of Japan and her history."

"Will Japan," I inquired, "be so set up by her triumphs over China as to feel like making other conquests? Is she, as is predicted by some of her foreign foes, likely to become disagreeable and offensive in the hour of her glory, and will it be necessary, as predicted by many, for the Powers to combine and teach her a lesson?"

"Not at all," said the Count, with emphasis. "This idea must grow out of the fact that we are like the other peoples of the Orient. We are neither Tartars nor Turks. We do not lose our heads, nor go mad with victory. We are a peaceful and not an aggressive people. We endured much at the hands of China, and this war came because it was forced upon us. All our diplomacy shows that we did not seek the war, though we vigorously prepared ourselves for it. With us there is no one man with military ambitions to gratify. We have no Napoleon, no Alexander, no Tamerlane. We are one patriotic, peaceful family."

"There is no fear of our being carried away by our success in this war, for we do not seek conquest. We have no need of colonies. Our people are obedient to law and government, and they can seek homes in all parts of the world. They can live in cold as well as warm climates. Our surplus population, for this reason, cannot trouble us. Our people can go to Brazil, the Southern islands, or Siberia. We want nobody's territory. But undoubtedly we shall go on increasing our navy and strengthening our army. This will be necessary for the peace of the Orient; for the protection of those who may come under our care. One of the aims of this war was independence and autonomy for Corea. This we must be able to guarantee."

**WILL NOT SUBMIT TO AGGRESSION.**

"While there is no spirit of aggressiveness in Japan, we shall be ready at all times to protect ourselves. We will not submit to any aggression upon the part of other nations. I beg you that you will say for us that we seek only material advancement and home prosperity, and that Japan can never play the bully."

On taking my leave I remarked that many Japanese people were hoping and expecting a new career for him. "This is a growing and progressive country," he smilingly said. "I am only fifty-seven years of age, and there may be many opportunities for a young man in such a country as ours."

While entirely removed from public service Count Okuma is on good terms with the Cabinet. He recently sent a message to Viscount Mutsu by a mutual friend, the substance of which was, "You are having a hard time now, but your real trouble will begin when the war ends."

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

"Viscount Mutsu replied that a searching investigation had been ordered by his government to ascertain just what had occurred at Port Arthur; that until the result of that investigation was made known to him he could not make an exact statement of what occurred; but he said to me frankly that the Japanese government and people recognized and deplored the fact that a much greater number of Chinese soldiers had been killed at Port Arthur than was necessary; that the Japanese officers and men were saddened by the atrocities committed upon their comrades who had fallen into the hands of the Chinese, and that when Port Arthur was entered by the Japanese troops but little mercy was shown. But, he said, there were but few non-combatants in Port Arthur when it was taken, the peaceful inhabitants of the place having fled days before, and if others than Chinese soldiers were killed by the Japanese it was by accident, and owing to the impossibility of distinguishing peaceful citizens from the soldiers, who had discarded their uniforms and donned the garb of citizens after the fortifications were taken.

**GROSS EXAGGERATION.**

"Viscount Mutsu characterized Mr. Creelman's telegram to the world as a gross exaggeration of the truth, sensational in the extreme, and tending to work great injury and injustice to Japan in the eyes of the civilized world.

"Such are the facts relating to this deplorable incident of war that I am able to submit for your information. It appears to me it is clear that the slaughter of Chinese soldiers at Port Arthur cannot be justified by any rules governing the usual usages of modern civilized warfare—if the term 'civilized' can be properly applied to war—but that the account sent to the world by Mr. Creelman is sensational in the extreme and a gross exaggeration of what occurred."

Later on, Mr. Dun, after receiving a report from Lieutenant O'Brien, military attache to the American Legation, concerning the circumstances attending the capture of Port Arthur, again calls attention to the gross exaggeration of Mr. Creelman's despatches.

"Lieutenant O'Brien's statement," he says, "corresponds with a statement made by Colonel De Wogack, Russian military agent to Japan and China; also with that of Mr. George W. Connor, an American, in command of a Japanese transport, who was present at the taking of Port Arthur."

**THOSE HORRORS NOT TRUE.**

"From the statements of these gentlemen it appears to be clear that there was a slaughter of Chinese soldiers at Port Arthur on November 21, 1894, but that the horrors reported by Mr. Creelman in his communication to the New York World as having taken place subsequent to that date are not true, and that the impression Mr. Creelman's reports are prone to convey is a gross exaggeration of truth."

In his report to Mr. Dun Lieutenant O'Brien does not attempt in any way to cover up the facts. He shows that there was doubtless regrettable and unnecessary slaughtering, for which those responsible should be censured; yet it is plain from his report that Mr. Dun made the proper deduction from it when he stated that Mr. Creelman's reports "are a gross exaggeration of the truth." Lieutenant O'Brien reports that he saw a number of cases of the killing of men who could properly have been made prisoners, others whose bodies were much mutilated, indicating that they had been killed with the bayonet. All the atrocities, however, were committed on November 21, the day of the battle.

"I heard talk here," he says, "among the correspondents of atrocities committed on the 22d and 23d of November. Of this I know nothing whatever. I did not see any atrocities on those days. I heard some firing in the hills around the town, but saw no act of violence on either of those days. I was about the town most of the 22d and during the afternoon of the 23d, but saw no new acts of war or pillage, except the looting of the houses and stores. That went on until there was really nothing much left to loot. I find some excuse for the acts of the 21st in the barbarities committed by the Chinese. The mutilated heads of some Japanese captives were hung on some small trees at the entrance of the town, and this sight must have enraged the troops."

**NOT FAIR TO EXPECT MIRACLES.**

"Again, I doubt if the Japanese for a moment thought they were going to have such an easy task in taking the town and sea forts. When they advanced through the town, it is my belief that they were momentarily looking for resistance, and with such an idea began to clear the way, with the result that the troops soon got out of hand and made an unnecessary slaughter. I do not think this excuse sufficient, but it ought to be borne in mind that such occurrences happen in all armies, and it is hardly fair to expect miracles of the Japanese. At the same time such acts have always met with censure, and so must this case."

"To anybody who has—as I have since I joined this army—seen the kindness, courtesy and gentle ways of the Japanese, the recollection of Port Arthur is especially unpleasant. Up to that time the behavior of the army toward the poor people of this country was all that anybody could have wished. Since that time such has also been the case as far as I know. Here at Kin Chou the Japanese have treated the Chinese in the most kind and fair way. Everything that could be done has been done to quiet the Chinese and to insure a just and fair treatment to them. Markets have been opened, and fair prices have always been paid. There is no lawlessness and no sign of ill treatment. In truth, I think these Chinese are now better off than they have ever been in their lives, and I think they appreciate the fact."

"In view of these facts I cannot but feel that the acts of this army at Port Arthur ought not

that afflictions Japanese and Chinese. The despotic claims any aggression is acting purely Japanese.

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LONDON, May 9

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publication the matter mentioned in our former interview. I did not realize this at the time, but do so now. I regret what I did and apologize for it.

HE DECLINED.

"I replied that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Minister's statement should be in official form, and requested that he prepare and submit such a communication. He declined to do this, saying he did not feel called upon to make a written apology, and that he would trust to my fairness in reducing to writing what he had said.

"You are instructed to make this incident known to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by reading this instruction to him and, should he so desire, giving him a copy. You will express the surprise and dissatisfaction with which this government naturally regards the conduct of a foreign envoy who thus covertly uses his influence through the press to bias public opinion in the country whose hospitality he enjoys. And you will add that the President would be pleased were Mr. Thurston replaced by another Minister from Hawaii, in whom he may feel that confidence which is essential to frank and cordial intercourse. W. Q. GRESHAM."

NOTE.

Thurston's reached

PUBLIC.

Correspondence Not

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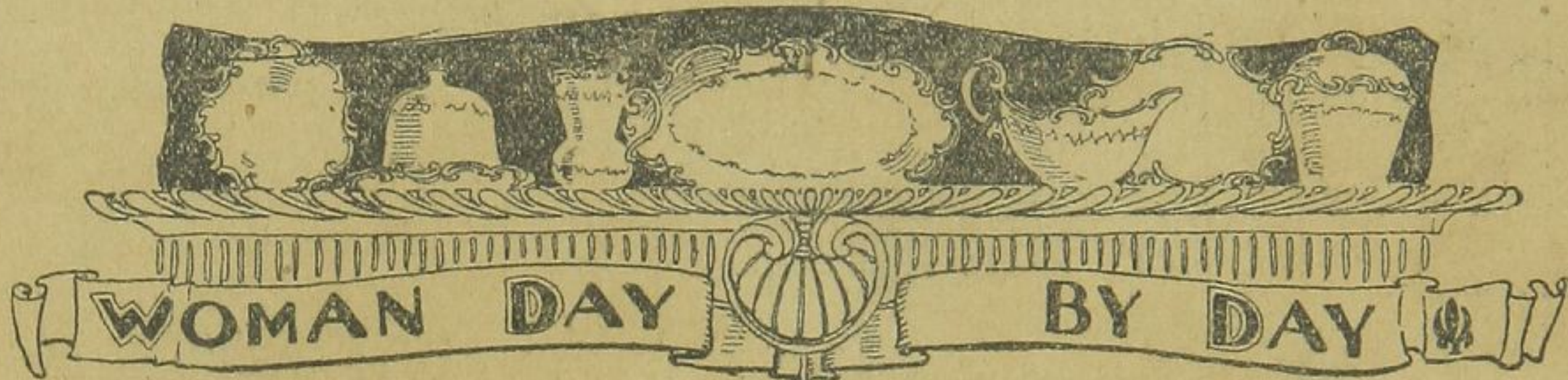
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FORTH THEY GO TO SOOTHE PAIN.

Graduates of St. Vincent's Hospital Training School for Nurses Receive Diplomas.

EQUIPPED FOR NOBLE WORK.

Archbishop Corrigan Makes the Awards and Gives Some Good Advice.

"To relieve pain is a divine act," says Carlyle, and with this promise of a life sublime in its nobility of action ten young women, representing the first graduating class in the training school of St. Vincent's Hospital, knelt before Archbishop Corrigan and received from his hands their well earned diplomas and medals.

The commencement exercises were held last evening in the Chamber of Music, Carnegie Hall, before an audience that filled the place. The platform was occupied by Archbishop Corrigan, his secretary, Father Daly, and Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. Constantine Maguire, Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, Dr. John A. McCreery and Dr. J. D. Bryant, of the Medical Board of St. Vincent's Hospital.

An enjoyable musical programme was rendered, with William Edward Mulligan as pianist and musical director. Miss Katherine Hilke and Mme. Le Clair Mulligan rendered vocal selections. Messrs. Schmidt and Hasselbrink performed an instrumental duet on the violin and cello, and each in turn a solo.

NOBLE WORK.

In Dr. Stephen Smith's address he referred to Florence Nightingale, the founder of the modern system of nursing, and repeated to the class her words of advice:—"The nurse must have a personal interest in her work, an intelligent interest in her case and a hearty interest in the patient."

"The profession of nurse," continued Dr. Smith, "must be endowed with the spirit of self-sacrifice. Few honors go with it, and the emoluments will never equal the sacrifice rendered, and yet it will yield rewards more satisfying than emoluments. What life is higher or nobler than that given to relieving human suffering?"

It was St. Vincent's first graduating class, and the occasion last evening was extremely gratifying to the friends of the institution. The course of training in the hospital is in regular gradation. First, simple forms of nursing in the female ward; next, the accident ward, first aid to the injured and bandaging; then private patients, and special cases of serious operations; after that outside work in families.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualifications of an applicant are strong moral character, good physical condition, ability to read aloud, and a common school education. One month's probation is required before an applicant is finally accepted.

Judge James E. Fitzgerald was to have spoken in the course of the evening, but illness prevented his attendance, and Archbishop Corrigan said a few words in his place, congratulating the graduates on their successful careers and reminding them that the diplomas in their hands not only spoke of a finished course of study, but of the Hospital of St. Vincent, that they represented.

The graduates were Mary E. Carey, Alice O'Reilly, Catherine Ginnevan, Katharine McNamara, Mary Ryan, Mary E. Reynolds, Delia V. Rockwell, Margaret E. Casey, Cornelia M. Kenny and Rose A. Healy.

POTPOURRI OF IDEAS.

sponsibility. To attain this end the League invites such associations of recognized standard to become affiliated with it and to appoint delegates to represent them in the League.

The officers of the Civic League are:—Mrs. Robert Abbe, president; Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Everett Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson and Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, vice presidents; Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, secretary; Miss Florence Lockwood, treasurer, and directors, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Almor Goodwin, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. George L. Heins, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. C. F. MacLean, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Miss Anna Roosevelt, Mrs. C. R. Runkle and Mrs. James A. Scrymser.

MRS. LEMCKE'S RECIPES.

She Did the Cooking and Her Audience Did the Eating.

There was much that interested the cooking class at the Food Show yesterday afternoon, and two hundred persons remained throughout Mrs. Lemcke's lecture.

"I have almost completed the preparation of my fricassee de poulet," said Mrs. Lemcke when her audience was assembled. "for I thought you would be impatient on account of the heat, and the boiling of the chicken takes a long time; the recipe, however, I will give you as I go along."

Cut a fine, well cleaned young chicken of two and a half or three pounds into ten pieces; put them into a large saucepan of boiling water for three minutes; then drain in a colander and instantly plunge into cold water, letting them remain five minutes. Take out the chicken, place it in a clean saucepan over the fire, cover with boiling water, add one tablespoonful salt, two white onions and a bouquet; cover and boil slowly till tender; drain off the broth and strain it. Melt two ounces butter in a saucepan, add two heaping tablespoonfuls flour, stir and cook two minutes; add the chicken broth and half can of mushrooms and cook fifteen minutes; then take out the mushrooms, remove all the fat from the sauce. Mix the yolks of three eggs with half pint cream, add it slowly to the gravy, and, lastly, the juice of half a lemon. Arrange the chicken on a hot dish, pour over the gravy, lay the mushrooms in clusters around it and arrange with small croutons in a circle around the dish with sprigs of curled parsley between them.

When finished this dish was fit for a king; Devilled crabs came next, and were made after this recipe:—

Drop six hard shell crabs into boiling water and boil fifteen minutes; remove with a skimmer, and when cold open and pick out all the meat; place a saucepan with one tablespoonful butter and three tablespoonfuls fine minced white onion over the fire, add one crushed clove of garlic and cook for five minutes; add one cupful chicken or veal broth; season with one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half ever teaspoonful English mustard, a dash of cayenne pepper, one cupful finely chopped mushrooms, one teaspoonful finely chopped parsley and the crab meat; stir and cook fifteen minutes; remove to side of stove, add the yolks of three eggs and stir a few minutes. Divide the mixture into six well cleaned crab shells, smooth with a knife, and sprinkle over each one-half teaspoonful fine bread crumbs and one-half teaspoonful melted butter. Lay the shells on a shallow tin pan and bake till light brown in a hot oven. Serve at once in a dish, garnish with water cress or parsley, or serve in the folds of a napkin.

When these two hot dishes were served, mouse a l'orange came as a great treat, the recipe being very simple:—

Dissolve one cup sugar in one cup water and boil a few minutes with the juice of one lemon; remove the syrup from the fire, put in the thin peel of two oranges and let them lay for a few minutes; then remove; rub off the skin from six oranges with loaf sugar and add the orange sugar to the sugar syrup with the juice of six oranges and the yolks of nine eggs; beat this with an egg beater till nearly boiling; remove quickly; set it in cold water and continue beating until cold; then add one pint whipped cream and pack in ice for four hours.

TRUANCY AND ITS PENALTY.

Parents Held Responsible for the Attendance of Children at School.

The new Truancy law, making parents responsible for the attendance of their children at school, is a measure that meets with the approval of the Board of Education and the officers under it. The corps of truancy officers employed by the Board has been very active, and has secured the attendance of many delinquents, but in the exercise of their duty they have encountered times out of number the opposition of careless or overfond parents, who did not hesitate to deceive the officers about their children.

The act of May, 1894, required that every person in parental relation to a child between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, should cause the child's attendance, or give notice to the school authorities of his city or district of his inability to do so. Not to do so is a misde-

SHE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Janie Champion McAllister Brings an Action Against the Late Ward McAllister's Son.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9, 1895.—Mrs. Janie Champion McAllister, through her attorney, Mr. A. Minis, filed a bill for absolute divorce from her husband, Mr. Heyward Hall McAllister, in the Superior Court here to-day. The petition is a brief one, stating at the outset that she married him in New York city, August 22, 1887, and since that date has been to him a true and faithful wife.

She alleges that on May 2, 1892, he wilfully deserted her, and without cause continued this desertion for a period of three years. She asks that an absolute divorce be granted her, and that her name before marriage, Janie Champion Garmany, be restored.

With the petition was filed a schedule of her property, as required by law. Legal service has been acknowledged and the time of filing waived by Randolph Hurry, of New York, attorney for Mr. McAllister, and the petition comes up for a first hearing on Monday, June 3.

There have been many rumors of an application for divorce by Mrs. McAllister in other States, and it was thought at one time that a divorce had been quietly secured, but this is the first step that has ever been taken in the matter. Mrs. McAllister has for several years been living here quietly with her family.

HEYWARD HALL McALLISTER HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Heyward Hall McAllister, when I saw him last evening at No. 36 West Fifty-third street, said that he had not been informed of any divorce proceedings begun by his wife and did not know that the suit was contemplated. "If anything happens down at Savannah," he said, "my lawyers there would have been notified. It is known who they are, and it would be referred to them. I shall be notified soon, I suppose, if your information is correct."

He referred me to his attorney, Randolph Hurry, of No. 58 William street. The lawyer could not be seen last night.

Heyward Hall McAllister and Miss Janie Champion Garmany were married in 1884 in a little church, near Savannah, Ga.

She was the daughter of George W. Garmany, a wealthy land speculator, and was connected with some of the best families of the South. Young Mr. McAllister had been adopted by his uncle, W. H. Gibbons, and lived in his house in Savannah for eight years. His uncle would have left him a fortune of half a million dollars but for his attentions to Miss Garmany, whom Mr. Gibbons did not like. Mr. McAllister planned to circumvent the uncle by a secret marriage to Miss Garmany.

Another marriage ceremony was performed in New York three years later, because Mrs. McAllister, who was still known by her maiden name, was constantly besieged by offers of marriage.

The notice of the second marriage was the first announcement made of the fact to Mr. Ward McAllister, the young man's father, who disapproved strongly of the match. Heyward Hall McAllister had been living at his father's home as a bachelor and had no profession at the time. The announcement of the marriage was made to Mr. McAllister in Savannah.

A BASIC MONETARY QUESTION.

Has Silver a Ratio with Gold in a Scientific Sense.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The pending monetary discussion is tending more and more, among thoughtful persons.

## SPANIARDS ROUTED.

Cuban Insurgents, Led by General Maximo Gomez, Fight a Stubborn Battle at Guaimaro.

### HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Campos Discouraged at His Inability to Collect an Adequate War Fund for the Campaign.

### SPANIARDS WON'T LEND IT.

The Governor General Expected to Return to Spain Soon to Preserve His Military Prestige.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
TAMPA, Fla., May 9, 1895.—Advices received here to-day from Havana, Cuba, say that General Maximo Gomez has not only invaded Camaguey but has won a signal victory over the Spanish forces at Guaimaro, which is inspiring the Cubans of that province and causing them to flock to his standard, to which action they were pledged months ago. Passengers from Havana to-night bring the news that Gomez, with 3,000 cavalry, attacked Guaimaro on Monday. The attacking force was divided, part being in the main road leading to Guaimaro and the larger part being concealed and entrenched in the woods on the hill, commanding the road and the entrance to the town.

There were two thousand Spanish troops inside the city, and they marched out to give battle to the exposed insurgent force in the public road. Then it was that the concealed forces in the woods opened a rattling cross fire on them, cutting off the retreat to the city. General Young gave the order to the different divisions to charge with the machete, and this deadly weapon rained blows like hail upon the Spaniards, decimating their forces.

#### STOOD THEIR GROUND.

Hoping for reinforcement, the government troops held their ground for several hours before the regiment from Cadiz, with two or three thousand men arrived. They approached the city in the same direction from which the insurgents had come. The insurgent forces in the road was thus caught between two fires, and lost heavily before they could retreat to the wooded hill.

The Spanish forces were finally routed, leaving 300 dead and wounded on the field. The insurgents' loss in killed and wounded was 700.

General Gomez will continue his march to Puerto Principe.

Havana passengers confirm the news of Maceo's victory over General Salcedo at Jaraqueca on April 30, and say that his troops fled in dismay at the sudden assault made in their rear by Maceo. In Havana, it is believed that Maceo's capture of Christo and Caney last Friday is but a preliminary movement to an attack upon Santiago.

#### CAMPOS DISGUSTED.

It is said that General Martinez Campos is disgusted with the condition of affairs in Cuba, and he intends returning to Spain. His friends in order to render his return to Madrid easy will make the Ministerial crisis a pretext for his recall to serve as Premier. It is said the feeling against him is so intense on account of the shooting of Lieutenant Gallejo that he is afraid of his own troops, and trusts no one but his two sons and two friends from Madrid. Hoping to increase the affection of the troops he ordered Lieutenant Mahy decorated instead of executed. This lieutenant was with Gallejo, and, like him, was taken to Havana to be court-martialed and shot. The troops all say Gallejo was assassinated.

The hospitals of Cuba are crowded with wounded soldiers and others ill with smallpox and yellow fever. The newly arrived Spanish regiments are thinning rapidly from death and desertion, and when Marshal Campos asked recently for 30,000 more soldiers the Madrid

bacco planted for next crop is small, consequent upon the scarcity of labor and uncertainty of its being gathered.

### CUT OUT CUBAN NEWS.

United States Consul Hyatt's Heralds Mutilated in the Mails.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 9, 1895.—The Spanish post office has been tampering with United States Consul Hyatt's mail.

His copies of the HERALD, delivered to him to-day, had all the Cuban news cut out.

### TEN KILLED, 100 WOUNDED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 9, 1895.—It was made known to-day that the insurgents lost ten killed and more than one hundred wounded in the attack on El Cristo last Tuesday.

### ASKING FOR SYMPATHY.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
HAVANA, Cuba, May 9, 1895.—Generals Gomez and Marti are flooding the province of Puerto Principe with letters asking sympathy for the revolutionary movement, but they are meeting with few responses.

It is reported that an expedition from Tampa has landed in Santa Clara province, but this is not confirmed.

### OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

Castillo Ready to Yield if Granted a Pardon for Himself and Followers.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
MADRID, May 9, 1895.—The Imperial prints a despatch from Havana stating that the rebel leader Castillo, with sixty followers, has offered to surrender on condition that he and his command be pardoned.

The government, the despatch says, is disposed to accept Castillo's terms.

### FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT'S PURCHASE.

Hyde Park on the Hudson, Formerly Walter Langdon's Country Seat, Sold to Him.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has purchased from De Lancey Astor Kane and Walter Langdon Kane, executors of the estate of Walter Langdon, through Mills & Whitehouse and H. S. Ely & Co., 600 acres of land, known as Hyde Park, just north of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River.

There is a mansion, containing about thirty rooms, surrounded by a private park of 148 acres, the rest of the land having been used by the late Mr. Langdon for farm purposes. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, will enlarge the house, and make it one of the finest residences on the river. He will also build extensive stables and kennels, and lay out golf links on the property. The park embraces one mile of water front, and includes a satisfactory anchorage for Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Conqueror.

Archibald Rogers, John Jacob Astor, Governor Levi P. Morton, George Bliss, John A. Roosevelt, Nathaniel P. Rogers, W. B. Dinsmore, Ernest Crosby, Irving Grinnell, Louis Livingston, James Roosevelt, R. Loundes, and Mrs. W. Bergh Kip have handsome country seats in the immediate vicinity.

### AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS

Dozens of Claims Against a Chicago Terminal Company.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9, 1895.—The culminating point in the triangular dispute between the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company and the Wisconsin Central lines over the liability incurred in the operation of the Chicago terminals was reached to-day, when George P. Miller, acting for the Northern Pacific Railroad receivers, filed objections to sixty-one claims growing out of the operation of the terminal property. The amount involved is but slightly over \$60,000, but in the litigation following in the proving of the claims, the question as to who shall pay the amount, together with other large sums involved, the main question in dispute, will be settled.

HILL MAKES AN OFFER FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the Tacoma Land Company to-day, at the office of the president, Mr. C. B. Wright, it was expected that some change in the control of the Northern Pacific would come

## DOLE RECEIVES GRESHAM'S NOTE.

Demand for Minister Thurston's Recall Has at Last Reached Hawaii's President.

### REASONS ARE MADE PUBLIC.

Gave Copies of Official Correspondence to the Press, Which Is Not Considered Diplomatic.

### APOLOGY NOT ACCEPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
HERALD BUREAU,  
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1895.

Advices from Hawaii to-day, showing that President Dole has at last received the request for Mr. Thurston's recall, afford considerable relief to the State Department authorities.

It must be said that the officials here considerably puzzled over the apparent lack of communication. The announcement that the communication had reached its destination, while a relief to them, must be embarrassing to those who have been confidently asserting that Mr. Thurston's recall had never been demanded. The reasons assigned in Hawaii for Secretary Gresham's objections to Mr. Thurston are not entirely correct.

The records of the State Department will show that by instructions of February 21, 1895, Secretary Gresham directed Minister Willis to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hawaii that Mr. Thurston had given copy of official correspondence to the press. The NEW YORK HERALD of February 13 is specifically mentioned as having published this correspondence, which related to the sentences imposed upon those engaged in the revolution.

#### ACKNOWLEDGED IT.

Mr. Thurston personally acknowledged having done so, saying that any matter concerning Hawaiian affairs was interesting to the public. On Secretary Gresham's representation, however, he verbally acknowledged that on second thought the proceeding was not diplomatic, and he apologized for so doing. When Mr. Gresham asked him to put his apology in writing Mr. Thurston declined to do so. In consequence of this Secretary Gresham directed Minister Willis to ask for Mr. Thurston's recall, and at the same time Mr. Thurston was requested to formulate his communications in writing.

This is all that has transpired officially in the subject. That Mr. Thurston's action in furnishing material to the press and to the administration's opponents in Congress, of a character antagonistic to the administration, had much to do with the Secretary's action is no doubt true. But the one and only official reason is that just stated.

MINISTER WILLIS READS THE LETTER OF SECRETARY GRESHAM DEMANDING THURSTON'S RECALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
HONOLULU, S. I., May 2, via SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9, 1895.—After a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils yesterday, Mr. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that on April 30 Minister Willis called on him and read a letter from Secretary Gresham, dated February 21 last, which, he said, had been sent to Japan by mistake, intimating that Mr. Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the administration in Washington as Hawaiian Minister.

The ground is that Mr. Thurston had allowed a reporter of the press to read private letters to him from Honolulu concerning the conditions and sentiments there, portions of which were made public. These letters also contained criticisms upon the policy of the administration.

... marriage to Miss Germany.  
Another marriage ceremony was performed in New York three years later, because Mrs. McAllister, who was still known by her maiden name, was constantly besieged by offers of marriage.  
The notice of the second marriage was the first announcement made of the fact to Mr. Ward McAllister, the young man's father, who disapproved strongly of the match. Heyward Hall McAllister had been living at his father's home as a bachelor and had no profession at the time. The announcement of the marriage was naive.  
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... 21, 1895...  
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### A BASIC MONETARY QUESTION.

#### Has Silver a Ratio with Gold in a Scientific Sense.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The pending monetary discussion is tending more and more, among thoughtful persons, to pivot on the practicability and potentiality of bimetalism. Did it, when in operation in France in 1803-1873, keep in that country the two metals at parity under free bimetallic coinage?

What is "value" when applied to coinage and coin? What is ratio in the sense of coinage and of value as well? Can the word "ratio" be accurately used to define a relation betwixt gold in a country where it is free coinage money and silver in another country where it is only merchandise? Or a relation betwixt gold, free coined, and silver nowhere free coined?

Inquiry is now fastening on this:—Did France by free bimetallic coinage make prevalent throughout the world, or anywhere, her mint weight ratio determining the comparative value of uncoined and coined lumps of either metal, thus uniting the two metals in one?

That is the basis question! While and where silver is merchandise, has it in a scientific sense "ratio" with gold where it has free coinage?

Much reliance is placed on tables showing the price of silver in London when one bought it for shipment elsewhere, and on the relation of silver and gold during the great wars; but to what are the tables relevant? Even when France was bimetallic, did she undertake, on any day, to collect for money dealers coins of either metal for shipment, or exchange gold francs for silver francs? Does any accurate thinker now speak of "keeping the gold market steady" between New York and Berlin?

#### II.

The London Times said a year ago:—  
More confidence might, perhaps, be felt in the maintenance of a ratio by agreement if bimetallicists would deign to tell us what ratio they would fix if they had their way. \* \* \* But it is at this point that the courage of the bimetallicists falls them. One and all they shrink from giving the smallest indication of what they think the ratio ought to be.

Cernuschi, the French apostle of bimetallicism, replied:—

Either it will be stipulated that silver is to be universal money and that gold is to be money in Europe and the United States at the ratio of 1 to 15½ of silver, or nothing will be stipulated.

Why?  
Because if, for the 15½ ratio, a ratio more favorable to gold were substituted, France would either have to melt down her gold francs in order to create lighter ones, or to melt down her silver francs in order to create heavier ones.

The 15½ ratio was proposed jointly by the governments of the United States and of France at the monetary conference held at Paris in 1881. That ratio cannot but suit Germany, for the thaler, which is full legal tender for three marks, is in the 15½ ratio of weight to three gold marks. The Dutch silver florin weighs almost exactly 15½ gold florins. The silver rouble weighs 15½ gold rubles. The silver peseta weighs 15½ gold pesetas. Thus the 15½ ratio suits also Holland, Russia and Spain.

What about the United States?  
The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains—that is to say, 16 gold dollars. It is too heavy. It would have to be replaced by a new dollar weighing 15½ gold dollars—that is to say, 400 grains.

Thereby we see what the ratio of international free coinage must be, and how the United States will make nearly three cents on each by recoinage their silver dollars.

#### III.

Mr. Cernuschi goes further. He contends that the fall in prices which is complained of is not due to what has been called a scarcity of gold, a scarcity which is purely imaginary, and against which, if it were real, there could be no remedy. He insists that the monetary morbus by which the world is afflicted is not famine, nor yet contraction. It is a malady which never raged before. It has no known name. And he then affirms that the affliction can only be removed by a revival of the 15½ ratio. Under any other ratio, such as 25 or 30, he says "the losses inflicted by the fall in exchange upon agriculture, commerce and upon many industries in Europe, but especially in Great Britain, as well as the losses inflicted upon the finances of the silver monometallic States, and upon the creditors of those States, would become chronic, perpetual."  
DEMOCRAT.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1895.

### TO-DAY IN NEW YORK.

National Cat Show, Madison Square Garden, all day.

Meeting of the trustees of Barnard College, No. 343 Madison avenue, four P. M.

Meeting of the Louis S. Grenner Association, No. 104 West Forty-seventh street, eight P. M.

Henry Nichols' Lecture on "The Fallacies of Henry George," No. 220 East Fifteenth street, evening.

Reception of the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association, No. 333 West Twenty-third street, quarter to nine P. M.

rious operations; after that outside work in families.

#### NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualifications of an applicant are strong moral character, good physical condition, ability to read aloud, and a common school education. One month's probation is required before an applicant is finally accepted.

Judge James E. Fitzgerald was to have spoken in the course of the evening, but illness prevented his attendance, and Archbishop Corrigan said a few words in his place, congratulating the graduates with affectionate care and reminding them that the diplomas in their hands not only spoke of a finished course of study, but of the Hospital of St. Vincent, that they represented.

The graduates were Mary E. Carey, Alice O'Reilly, Catherine Ginnevan, Katharine McNamara, Mary Ryan, Mary E. Reynolds, Della V. Rockwell, Margaret E. Casey, Cornelia M. Kenny and Rose A. Healy.

### POTPOURRI OF IDEAS.

#### Professional Woman's League Members Air Their Views in a Variety of Subjects.

The "round robin" at the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon removed restrictions from adherence to a single topic for discussion and left every way open for the introduction of subjects of a wide scope, with which the league bubbles over.

Miss Lillian Johnson discussed the points of a good story, and bewailed the deterioration in that article, which filled most of the magazines which Miss Johnson had read.

"The first essential," she told her hearers, "is something to tell, but there must be something more. There must be a great underlying purpose, which shall leave its impress on the reader."

Mrs. Hattie Mefflin set forth the beneficial advantages of laughter in her paper with such vim and animation that the league counterparts of the facial muscles, upon whose anatomical office Mrs. Mefflin put such stress, were kept constantly in action.

From an ethical, a physiological, a moral and a hygienic point of view she described laughter. She analyzed every phase of a laugh, from the giggle of the matinee girl to the stage laugh—not forgetting the woman whose audible mirth the enterprising manager engaged at so much a night for use in the audience.

"But there is the laugh that is cynical and disagreeable," she said, "and the deceitful laugh. Good laughers are generally good sleepers, and while it is always of the greatest advantage to one's health and mental condition to laugh, it is never so beneficial as at meal times. The morning paper should be banished from the breakfast table, and should be superseded by light and laughing talk."

In reviewing the aims of the Professional Women's League, Mrs. Rachel McAuley asserted that club life was the great educator of women of the present day.

"It teaches them discipline, patience and new ideas," she said. "The brave women who have made club life possible deserve the honor of a nation."

Mrs. McAuley called attention to the fact that the league was made up of both rich and poor, and added that it was an association of artists, and that the artistic temperament was rarely interwoven with the practical, was seldom associated with money getting.

"Some call it the lowest talent; in any case the league has not much of it."

Mrs. Goodfriend gave a sketch of Du Maurier, "the creator," she said, "of the ideal woman, and the man who has handed down to posterity English high life and its hats and coats and gowns."

Mrs. Robyns' subject, "Confidence," was the last of the papers, and Miss Ella Starr read a translation of a little French tale, which was received with much enthusiasm.

Miss Bertha Welby, the chairman, announced the subject for next Wednesday's discussion as, "The All Round American Girl," the paper to be read by Miss Kate Tannatt Woods.

#### EVERYTHING THAT HELPS THE CITY.

#### Through the Civic League Women Will Labor for the Good of the Municipality.

A private meeting of the Civic League was held yesterday morning in the United Charities Building, in Twenty-second street, and was devoted mainly to matters of organization.

This is a new body in this city, and the scope of its work embraces all that affects the welfare of the city, primarily the education of the public. Through the Civic League branches in every part of the city women can be informed of their duties and privileges as responsible members of the community. At the public meetings competent authorities will talk upon public school training, street cleaning and kindred topics, and lectures on civic affairs will be given by specialists chosen for the purpose.

The League will act as a bond between the various societies working for the improvement of the city, to unite them as far as possible, to keep each informed of the action of the others and to secure mutual aid without mutual re-

### Parents Held Responsible for the Attendance of Children at School.

The new Truancy law, making parents responsible for the attendance of their children at school, is a measure that meets with the approval of the Board of Education and the officers under it. The corps of truancy officers employed by the Board has been very active in the exercise of their duty they have encountered times out of number the opposition of careless or overfond parents, who did not hesitate to deceive the officers about their children.

The act of May, 1894, required that every person in parental relation to a child between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, should cause the child's attendance, or give notice to the school authorities of his city or district of his inability to do so. Not to do so is a misdemeanor, punishable, for the first offence, by a fine not exceeding \$5, and for each subsequent offence by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

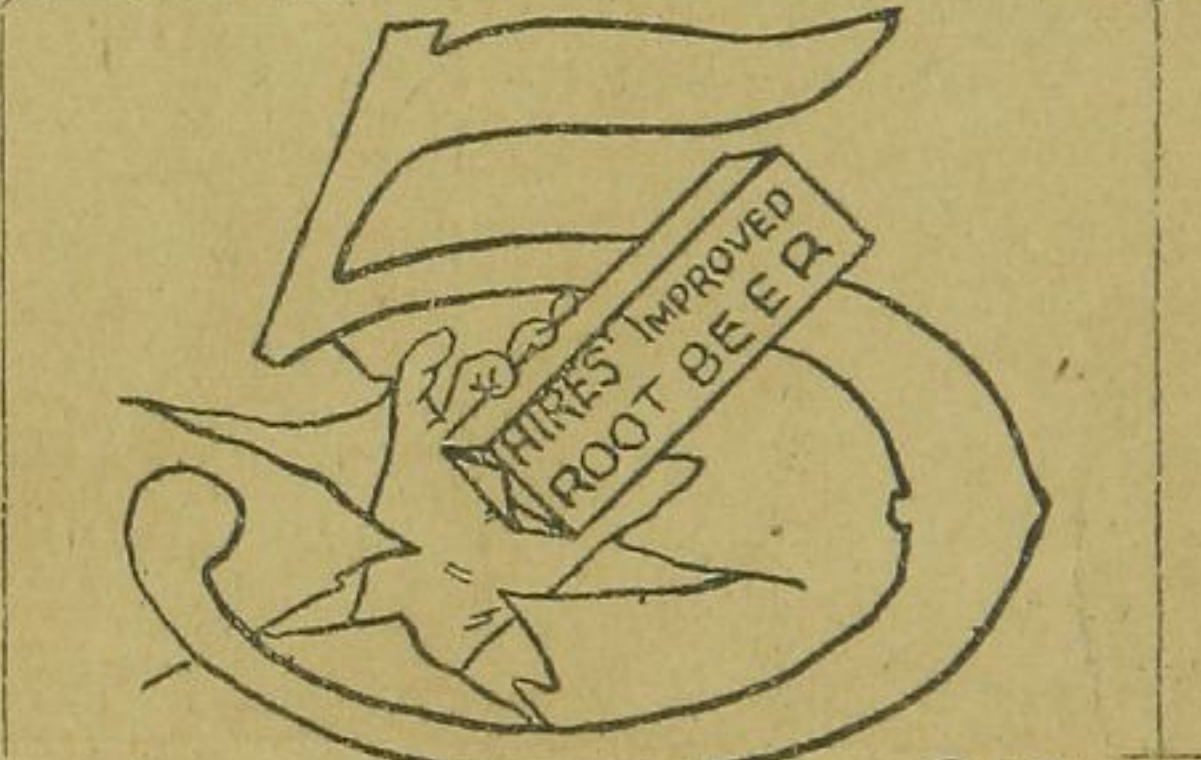
The "attendance officers," as they are legally termed, are empowered to arrest any child between the ages named found in the streets or elsewhere during school hours. Parents who have been systematically delinquent will now be brought up with a sharp turn. "White lies" will not be accepted as excuses for keeping children at home, but the parent will have to swear in a court of law as to the truth of his or her allegation, and that might involve perjury, with serious consequences. In the downtown districts, where many of the schools are far from being filled, truancy flourishes most.

### TYPEWRITERS AND STENOGRAPHERS.

The commencement exercises of the Free School of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York was held in Chickering Hall last evening. The graduating class was composed of forty-six young women in white and twenty-five young men. They represented the stenographic and typewriting classes for females and the drawing and modelling classes for men. Of the former, four of the young women were presented with prizes for general efficiency and excellence in their work.

Charles E. Bogert and Charles A. Cowen awarded the diplomas.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.



## GALLONS FOR 25¢

Not of the preparations of coloring matter and essential oils so often sold under the name of rootbeer, but of the purest, most delicious, health-giving beverage possible to produce. One gallon of Hires is worth ten of the counterfeit kind. Suppose an imitation extract costs five cents less than the genuine Hires; the same amount of sugar and trouble is required; you save one cent a gallon, and get an unhealthful imitation in the end. Ask for HIRES' and GET it.

# HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

The HERALD is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets or other publications at moderate rates. Address SUPERINTENDENT.



...capture of Christ and Caney last Friday is but a preliminary movement to an attack upon Santiago.

**CAMPOS DISGUSTED.**

It is said that General Martinez Campos is disgusted with the co-ordination of affairs in Cuba, and he intends returning to Spain. His friends in order to render his return to Madrid easy will make the Ministerial crisis a pretext for his recall to serve as Premier. It is said the feeling against him is so intense on account of the shooting of Lieutenant Gallejo that he is afraid of his own troops, and trusts no one but his two sons and two friends from Madrid. Fearing to increase the disaffection of the troops he ordered Lieutenant Mahy decorated instead of executed. This lieutenant was with Gallejo, and, like him, was taken to Havana to be court-martialed and shot. The troops all say Gallejo was assassinated.

The hospitals of Cuba are crowded with wounded soldiers and others ill with smallpox and yellow fever. The newly arrived Spanish regiments are thinning rapidly from death and desertion, and when Marshal Campos asked recently for 30,000 more soldiers the Madrid government asked him if he would not better suspend hostilities until fall. He replied:—"Send the soldiers!"

The first section of the Red Cross Society was sent out from Havana to Santiago two weeks ago. They are already asking for more helpers. There were two doctors and eight nurses, and six more sections will be sent out soon.

**WILL NOT FINE HER.**

Captain Duenas, of the Infanta Isabella, says he anchored for an hour in front of the Quarantine Station last Thursday evening, but as no one took any notice of him he continued on his course.

The State Board of Health will make no effort to impose the customary fine on the cruiser. Dr. Porter, State Health Officer, says the Spanish officers showed ready compliance with all requests, and all on board who had not been vaccinated submitted to that operation. He says the newspaper reports that the cruiser was detained to favor a Cuban expedition or in retaliation for the Allianca affair are ridiculous.

**MORE UPRISINGS.**

**Cubans Gratified by the Spread of the Revolutionary Movement.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9, 1895.—Private advices received from Havana by steamer last night are very gratifying to Cubans in this city. Special messengers sent into the interior several days ago with instructions from the revolutionary party have returned bringing encouraging replies. The orders sent related to immediate uprisings in the Las Villas and Camaguey departments, to prepare for the landing of contemplated expeditions from abroad. The first results are apparent in reported uprisings throughout these districts. At Las Villas six hundred men are already said to be under arms.

**FINED \$500 EACH.**

La Discusion and La Lucha have been fined \$500 each for publishing in a supplement details of the engagement at Jarabueca, in which the Spanish forces were defeated. The encounter at Puerto Principe between the forces of General Gomez and Maceo and the Spanish troops under Salcedo was most sanguinary. Both forces met near the entrance to the city. The Spaniards were repulsed three times with a loss of six hundred men. No particulars have been received here of the last engagement at Caney, which is also said to have been severe. General Maso destroyed the railroad at Holguin on account of the company's refusal to pay the assessment levied against it.

The landing of Loret's expedition with arms and ammunition is confirmed. Those now organized and anxiously expected are Callazo's, Roloff's and Sanchez's, whose presence is expected to give an impetus to the movement. Important developments are looked for upon their arrival.

Marcos Garcia, Mayor of Sanctispiritus, has tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. The cause is unknown, but it is reported to be sympathy with the insurgents. It is alleged that he was asked by Gomez if it was not practical for him to join the rebel forces not to put any obstacles in the way of the success of the revolution, under penalty of being killed.

**JOINED THE REBELS.**

The departure of Garcia's nephew last week for the United States caused much favorable comment. At the town of Palacios, in the Vuelta Abajo district, the municipal Governor, with seventeen followers, has taken up arms and joined the rebels. A tobacco grower, a Spaniard, who arrived last night from Bejucal, says the revolution is spreading westward. Already there have been several ineffectual attempts to incite the people in the neighborhood of Havana, but the plans were either immature or were frustrated by the vigilance of the Spanish authorities.

Murmurings of discontent throughout the tobacco growing region are becoming daily stronger, and an open rupture may take place at any moment. Panar del Rio, Jovellanes, Matanzas and Guines are in continued excitement, the inhabitants constantly talking about going into the interior to await orders from the revolutionary leaders. As a result the tobacco crop will be short, and instead of storing it, as heretofore, it will be shipped out of the country as soon as practicable. The acreage of to-

...the triangular dispute between the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company and the Wisconsin Central lines over the liability incurred in the operation of the Chicago terminals was reached to-day, when George P. Miller, acting for the Northern Pacific Railroad receivers, filed objections to sixty-one claims growing out of the operation of the terminal property. The amount involved is but slightly over \$60,000, but in the litigation following in the proving of the claims, the question as to who shall pay the amount, together with other large sums involved, the main question in dispute, will be settled.

**HILL MAKES AN OFFER FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9, 1895.—At the annual meeting of the Tacoma Land Company to-day, at the office of the president, Mr. C. B. Wright, it was expected that some change in the control of the Northern Pacific would come up in the meeting, but Mr. Wright denied that anything of the kind was talked of. However, it was stated at the meeting, that Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, who is now abroad, had cabled the Livingston committee, offering par and interest for its holding of second mortgage bonds.

**RECEIVER FOR OHIO SOUTHERN.**

LIMA, Ohio, May 9, 1895.—The Ohio Southern went into the hands of a receiver to-day on a petition by Martha Rouseup and others. The petition states that the road is insolvent. George W. Saul was appointed receiver. The company was prevented from paying the May coupon by an attachment obtained on a small claim.

**RUMORS OF A BIG READING DEAL.**

Wall street was filled with rumors yesterday in regard to a big deal involving a change in the control of the Philadelphia and Reading management. Large blocks of the company's stock are said to have been transferred from Philadelphia to New York recently, and some argue that the control has passed to this city.

A theory that has obtained some belief is that a prominent banker, acting for himself or the Vanderbilts and the First National Bank interests, who are influential in the management of the New Jersey Central Railroad, are seeking the control of the Reading company in order to place it beyond the possibility of making further trouble in the coal trade, but no confirmation could be obtained either of this report or any other in connection with the supposed deal.

**BUSINESS TROUBLES.**

William B. Brown.—William B. Brown, dealer in coal at Nos. 244 to 248 East 116th street and at Third avenue and Ninety-eighth street, made an assignment yesterday to Elbridge G. Duvall. Mr. Duvall, the assignee, said that the failure was the result of dull business in the last year and losses on sales. He estimated the liabilities at \$10,000 to \$12,000 and the assets at \$5,000.

Theodore Pabst Company.—Application was made to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday for the dissolution of the Theodore Pabst Company, dealer in glassware, of No. 37 Barclay street, by Herman G. Ramsperger, Gustave Ramsperger and Eugene J. Rauchfuss, who are all of the stockholders. It was stated that the company has no debts and no assets, as all the latter have been voluntarily divided among the stockholders.

George D. Dessar & Co.—The schedules of George D. Dessar & Co., manufacturers of clothing at No. 213 Greene street, show liabilities of \$37,670, nominal assets of \$16,535, actual assets of \$12,366.

Isabella A. Barnes.—Isabella A. Barnes, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at No. 252 West 125th street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Wright. She is the wife of Thomas S. Barnes, who, it is said, managed the business in her name. A month ago it was claimed that she had assets of \$19,000 and liabilities of \$2,000.

New Manhattan Athletic Club.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received executions against the New Manhattan Athletic Club and Pequa Club Association for \$545, in favor of Abraham F. Hazen, Jr., against the New Manhattan Athletic Club, for \$96, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz, and against the Pequa Club Association for \$910, in favor of the Hannis Distilling Company, and for \$146, in favor of Benjamin Gillespie.

Otis Steel Company.—The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The application was made on behalf of the Industrial and General Trust Company. There is to be no interruption of business, the Court's orders expressly providing that it be continued by the receivers. Alvin Carl and Prastwood J. Benlow were named as receivers and gave bonds for \$50,000 each.

**JUDGMENTS.**

The following judgments for more than \$500 each were entered yesterday:—

- Bradley, William and James Usher—Joel S. Mason and another, executors, &c., \$38,396 1/2.
- Canavan, Thomas J.—R. Van R. Stuyvesant et al., \$614 86.
- Davidson, David and Joseph—M. Ryan, \$865 92.
- Fensley, William A.—Victoria Paper Mills Company, \$534 67.
- Goldberg, Abraham, and Abraham Kemp—The H. B. Claffin Co., \$700 59.
- Hughes, Michael—M. Webster, \$734 53.
- Noe, Lizzie—William A. Farrell, \$577 31.
- Riley, William M.—G. A. Stanton, \$742 87.
- Ryder, George D.; Oliver D. Myer; Anthony J. Spreter and J. W. Truesdell—The H. B. Claffin Co., \$5,242 06.
- Lichtenstein, Abraham, et al.—E. Schweinburg, \$2,255 55.
- Same—Bertha Steinberg and another, \$435 74.
- Livingston, James—Nineteenth Ward Bank, \$1,921 91.
- Michael, Bernard, and Abraham Strauss—H. Lindenmeyer et al., \$936 91.
- Storm, Thomas H.—C. H. Slocum, \$666 63.
- Seelig, Franz and Edward—G. Lasher and another, \$1,735 38.
- Squier, Theodore A.—M. Gerst, \$1,206 83.
- Will, Euprosine A.—G. W. Folsom, committee, &c., \$1,140 31.
- The Aetna Live Stock Insurance Company—H. Chisholm, \$1,882 71.
- Halpern, Louis; Adam Drechsler and Gerson Krawower—L. Bossert, \$1,436 10.

...MINISTER WILLIS DEMANDING THURSTON'S RECALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HONOLULU, S. I., May 2, via SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9, 1895.—After a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils yesterday, Mr. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that on April 30 Minister Willis called on him and read a letter from Secretary Gresham, dated February 21 last, which, he said, had been sent to Japan by mistake, intimating that Mr. Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the administration in Washington as Hawaiian Minister.

The ground is that Mr. Thurston had allowed a reporter of the press to read private letters to him from Honolulu concerning the conditions and sentiments there, portions of which were made public. These letters also contained criticisms upon the policy of the administration toward Hawaii, which were not published, but came to the knowledge of Mr. Gresham.

The communication was discussed by the Cabinet at the morning session, and a meeting of the councils was called at four in the afternoon. The session was a short one, and no definite action was taken on the matter.

**GRESHAM'S LETTER.**

Secretary Gresham's letter to Minister Willis, directing him to ask for the recall of Mr. Thurston, is in part as follows:—

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1895."

"SIR—I regret to be constrained to bring to your attention, and through you to the knowledge of the Hawaiian government, certain facts of its representative in the United States, of which the government has just ground to complain.

In order to set forth the facts with desirable clearness, it becomes necessary to recite fully what occurred at two interviews which had with Mr. Thurston at this department on the 16th and 18th insts.

"The recent seizure of a ship at San Diego, Cal., for alleged violation of our neutrality laws in carrying arms to Hawaii, was the occasion of his first call. After a brief conversation on this subject, I took occasion to remark that I had information that he was not pleased with your action in connection with recent events at Honolulu. Mr. Thurston desired to know why that view was entertained here, whereupon I handed him a clipping from a New York paper of the 13th inst., of which a full copy is hereto appended. After he had read this article, I asked him if he had furnished the matter to the paper for publication. He at once said he had furnished the paragraph, which he pointed out.

"I then desired to know if Mr. Thurston had also furnished to the same paper the concluding paragraphs, purporting to be extracts from a letter written by 'A Prominent Lawyer' in Honolulu."

**THURSTON'S REPLY.**

"Mr. Thurston answered that he had furnished nothing to that or any other paper, but that he had permitted an employe or agent of one of the press associations to copy at his legation a private letter or letters which he had received, and added that the published paragraphs did not contain all that was in the private letter or letters. I thereupon said I was aware that this was so, and that I saw the private letter or letters did not appear in full in the last paragraph as printed.

"Handing him a typewritten paper, I asked if the omitted parts were not contained in those passages.

"Having read this paper, and after some apparent hesitation, Mr. Thurston said he did not know what right I had to thus interrogate him. I replied that he had already admitted he had allowed the published matter to be copied from letters at his legation, but that the publication was not full, and I did not suppose he would deny that the paper I showed him contained a correct copy of the omitted parts. He said the letters containing the omitted passages were submitted by him to the representative of the press association to be copied for publication, not as expressing his official or personal views, but as showing the state of feeling in Honolulu.

**MERELY AS NEWS.**

"I then remarked that all I desired to know was whether he had furnished the matter for publication, and he repeated that he had not furnished it in his representative capacity or as expressing his personal views, but merely as information, and that in doing so it was not his purpose to injure the administration, the President or Mr. Willis.

"I remarked that he had permitted the letters, including the omitted parts, to be copied for publication; and that he, no doubt, was disappointed that the omitted parts did not appear, and I asked him if he thought he could, with propriety as the representative of a foreign government at this capital, furnish newspapers with such matter. His reply was that he had simply furnished it as news or information which the public might like to hear from Honolulu, and that Senator Kyle had received a letter even more severe in its terms, which had been given to the public; to which I rejoined that Senator Kyle was a citizen of the United States and as such might say and do things which a foreign Minister could not say or do with propriety. Here the interview ended.

"When Mr. Thurston called at the department two days later, he informed me that there was a further statement he desired to make. After being told that if he wished to say anything more on the subject it should be in writing, he at once proceeded:—

"I simply desire to say, Mr. Secretary that I realize I was guilty of official impropriety in furnishing for