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50 Cts

We have placed
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
 The cut is
 \$30.00 Suits and
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Men's, Boys'
 Also a Special
 And Are the
Brown
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CORNER

International law is without force and that obedience is merely a matter of convenience and expediency. I should like to give another law itself, and any delinquent not merely as a wrong but as a crime.

A man of true honor protects his own property as he is entitled to if possible, the bond, a branch of which subjectivities, and the United States maintain itself as one of the great nations of the world. It is unjust if it applied to its relations any other than the highest and morality. On the position of containing a commission, any more than acting in it in advance. One cannot allow itself to offend against the laws of the United States by wearing its uniform; and on the wearing its uniform, and on the being robbers of its independence and sovereignty. The United States does not fail to vindicate its sense of justice by an example, all possible reparations.

Those principles apply to the United States. The Queen's surrender to the present provisional government is recalled. She surrendered to the permanent government, and she has been aided by the United States. The provisional government's surrender in that manner and the conditions of the Treaty of 1842 are recalled. It was the United States who urged her peace, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but to preserve her independence, and she could place no other condition on the United States. The United States would be thankful for the result.

Rebels Encouraged by the United States. I have, however, overlooked the unfortunate affair which I mentioned. The members of the government and their supporters, entitled to extreme sympathy to their present predicament, the government of the Queen, and its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious and unscrupulous conduct of the United States Minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which would have been called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. It was but for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretenses respecting the danger to life and property, that committee would never have exposed themselves to the danger which they have incurred.

The conditions that face us. As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii has been overthrown by the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly treasonable and dependent for its success upon the aid of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious and unscrupulous conduct of the United States Minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which would have been called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. It was but for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretenses respecting the danger to life and property, that committee would never have exposed themselves to the danger which they have incurred.

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far's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it is not yet in the possession of the Queen's troops, who were quartered, though the same had been demanded of her in charge.

Nevertheless the wrongful recognition by our Minister placed the government of the Queen in a position of most perilous difficulty. In the possession of the palace, of the barracks and of the police station and at her command at least 500 fully armed men and several pieces of artillery. Inferior though the military forces of her kingdom was on her disposal, when the committee of safety by actual search had discovered that there were but very few arms at Honolulu that were not in the service of the government. In this state of things the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone, her course would have been plain and doubtless unmistakable. But the United States had allowed herself to be misled, she had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii and had put her in the possession of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she had acted that she might safely trust to its justice.

The Queen's Protest. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provisional government by the United States Minister, the Queen, the Queen and the police, at the disposal of the military resources of the country were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would therefore be recognized at Washington, and that the United States troops would be sent to her aid. Her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and losses of life, and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative in that respect. Her authority was confirmed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who indorsed it and presented it to the United States Minister. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the Queen, in the protest, had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in the authority, and yet the provisional government, with this unanswered protest in its hand, had accepted of a temporary government by the United States, and by so doing had accepted of the provisional government, and by so doing had accepted of the provisional government.

We are not without a precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence, and after they had proclaimed the independence of their independence by the United States, they would seek admission into the United States, and in the course of the battle of San Jacinto, into which the United States entered, and the United States had declared their independence, and after they had proclaimed the independence of their independence by the United States, they would seek admission into the United States.

I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts which surround this position of containing a commission, any more than acting in it in advance. One cannot allow itself to offend against the laws of the United States by wearing its uniform; and on the wearing its uniform, and on the being robbers of its independence and sovereignty. The United States does not fail to vindicate its sense of justice by an example, all possible reparations.

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WHICH IS THE BEST TO TRY,
 out of all the medicines that claim to help women? Wouldn't it seem to be the one which costs you nothing unless it does help? That is Dr. Parke's Female Rescriptol.

But that doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired or ailing woman, she'll have her money back. In building up exhausted or overworked women, and in all the weaknesses and disorders of womanhood, nothing compares with this medicine. For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, weak back, and female complaints generally, Rescriptol is a safe, certain, and guaranteed remedy.

Where other things can only help your Catarrh for a time, Dr. Sago's (Catarrh) Remedy will completely cure. The makers of this medicine mean what they say—they offer \$200 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

disclosed, they were certainly in communication with the United States Minister.

On Monday morning the Queen and her Cabinet made public a proclamation with a notice which specially referred to the activities of all foreign governments that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, the committee of safety, a meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. Even at this meeting the committee of safety declared that their real purpose was to content themselves with securing the passage of a resolution denouncing the Queen and empowering the committee to devise ways and means "to secure a permanent constitution for the people and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii."

This meeting adjourned between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the same day and on the following day the committee of safety was unwilling to take further steps without the co-operation of the United States Minister, addressed a note representing that the public safety was menaced and that they were prepared to act in any manner which they considered necessary to protect themselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.

What might be thought of the other contents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestable. When the note was written and delivered the committee, so far as it appears, had not yet concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces."

By aspirants became Panic Stricken. Whatever may be thought of the other contents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestable. When the note was written and delivered the committee, so far as it appears, had not yet concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces."

In point of fact the existing government, instead of requesting the presence of an American force as requested, had in fact no such request. There is no little basis for the protest that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they should have been landed in due season, with life and property and so on to protect it instead of at a distance, and so to command the Hawaiian government building and palace.

Admiral Kerritt, the officer in command of our navy in the Pacific, stated that in his opinion "the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens, whose residence and occupations were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government, which was doing so in a property calling for any such material aid had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction."

Life and Property Not Impaired. When these armed men were landed the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition. There was no excitement, riot or disturbance of any kind. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary quietude of the city. The troops were landed to the quarters assigned to them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of troops, and having called for the landing of troops, the committee of safety themselves requested the Minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property. It is a well known fact that an anticipated showing of guilty intentions on their part, and a showing which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempt to overthrow the government of the Queen without the aid of the United States, was in fact possession of by the United States forces.

took possession of the government buildings to troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States Minister, and when the Queen's declaration, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government.

Protest Accompanied the Treaty. But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the Queen and her Ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated the grounds of the protest, and the United States troops, whose Minister had caused the United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government.

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the provisional government. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the provisional government. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the provisional government.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his accuracy and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which, it seems to me, no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the consul-general.

The report, with its accompanying proofs and such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the treaty was signed to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration that "The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and when the Senate was induced to ratify the treaty on this basis, both President and Senate were misled.

The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the foregoing and which are collected in the enclosed annexation. A very brief and imperfect reference to the facts and evidence at hand will exhibit its character and the incidents in which it had its origin.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reason which, in January, 1862, led a considerable portion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States in that country. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States in that country.

Hawaii declares: "One of two courses seem to me absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a 'customs union,' an ocean tariff from the Hawaiian islands to the United States with any implied, but not expressly stipulated, American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, which would give our country a commanding position to the islands and the cheapest and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United States, through Secretary Marcy, thirty-eight years ago, to offer to open the Hawaiian Islands to our nation, it certainly can not be beneficial or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. Today the United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1825, and reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I can not refrain from expressing the opinion with emphasis, that the golden hour is now at hand."

These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the various proceedings and relations, when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted. Stevens Anxious for Annexation. In this view it seems proper to also quote a letter written by the Minister to the Secretary of State on the 16th day of March, 1852, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "ordinarily, in like circumstances, the rule would be to demand that the Hawaiian government should be restored to the former condition, and that the Hawaiian people should be left to their own devices, and that the Hawaiian government should be left to their own devices, and that the Hawaiian people should be left to their own devices."

MESSAGE ON HAWAII

A Vigorous Document Transmitted
 Bristling With Facts.

A WRONG DONE THE ISLANDS.

Ex-Minister Stevens One of the Chief Conspirators.

HE AIDED THE REVOLUTION.

Strong Arraignment of the Policy Which He Pursued.

ALL REFERRED TO CONGRESS.

In the Senate and House of Representatives. In my recent annual message to the Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii, and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not able to now report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created, both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and direction of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency, and a statement of the considerations which have governed action. I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject, and a desire for honesty is to be disregarded, and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own is to regulate our conduct. I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

When the present administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our constitution and laws the enjoyment of our highest sovereignty, and if entered upon as an executive act, all things relating to the transactions should be clear and free from suspicion. Additional importance is attached to a particular treaty of annexation because it contemplated a departure from our broken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of lands of less area than 2,000 miles removed from our shores.

These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administration. But it is a part from the documents accompanying the treaty, when submitted to the Senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the deposed ruler of the islands, who had been deposed, and it did not appear that such a provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage.

Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste—not to say precipitancy—characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appears that the Hawaiian Islands, which are undoubtedly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, January 13; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel flying in its harbor; that on the 17th, the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and issued; that the next day, January 19, the committee representing such a government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on January 28 and in Washington on February 5. The next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of State and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 16th transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on January 13 and the submission to the Senate of the treaty, only a few days elapsed with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington.

In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and uncontradicted an issue of the most glaring character. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that "The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and in a letter to the President from the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurred: "At the time the provisional government

My Wife and I

international law is without a court in its enforcement and that obedience to the courts... President Jackson assumed to represent...

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force, with the same effect...

I have, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned...

This sentiment was strongly seconded by citizens of Honolulu, and the Queen's anxiety to find peace on the part of the Provisional Government...

I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union would not be consummated I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty...

These things have not proved acceptable to the Queen and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to the efforts of her Majesty will cease...

The things have not proved acceptable to the Queen and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to the efforts of her Majesty will cease...

It is gratified to co-operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us, which is consistent with American honor, integrity and independence...

FAMOUS WILL CASE SETTLED

A compromise has been agreed upon in the case of the will of Andrew J. Davis... The settlement is stated to have been the result of the death of John A. Davis in Victoria, B. C., January 25 last...

The settlement is stated to have been the result of the death of John A. Davis in Victoria, B. C., January 25 last, the contestants from that time dealing with his heirs...

STANDS BY DE MELLO

Ex-Brazilian Consul to Montreal Has Issued a Statement

MONTREAL, CAN., Dec. 18.—Ex-Brazilian Consul Lima, who left here for New York upon receipt of his dismissal by Minister Mendonca, for it is alleged, adding lawyer Queiroz and Dr. Devlin in attempting to stop Poixoto's ship from sailing from New York...

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS

Comptroller of the Currency Declares Dividends in Four Cases

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends to the creditors of insolvent National banks as follows:

Chemical National bank, Chicago, Ill.; second dividend, 20 per cent, making in all 70 per cent, amounting to \$28,130 on claims proved aggregating \$40,000...

Italian Banking System Excited, GENOA, Dec. 18.—Much excitement exists in banking and commercial circles here at the proposal to prolong the law relating to bonds of issue. The proposal has closed as a protest against the Bourso referred to.

LOCAL NOTICES

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

Over Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

For the Christmas holidays this line offers a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between all stations on its line...

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LOCAL NOTICES

MEMPHIS ROUTE

Half-Rate Holiday Excursions

On December 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 and January 1 the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets between all stations on its line at rate of one fare...

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

Will be one of the attractions on the Pacific coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 30, 1904, and might be aptly termed the World's fair miniature.

Christmas Holiday Excursions Via the "Katy"

On December 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 and January 1, 1904, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will sell round-trip tickets between all stations on its line, not exceeding 200 miles from selling station...

Holiday Rates—Union Pacific

Tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare for the round trip within a limit of 200 miles in Kansas and Nebraska. Dates of sale, December 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 and January 1, 1904.

065.50—California and Return—065.50

The Union Pacific offers to the California tourist for the winter of 1903-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri River terminals...

Cheap Holiday Excursion Rates—Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R.

Round-trip excursion tickets will be sold December 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 and January 1, 1904, with final limit for return to and including January 31, 1904, between all stations on the line...

Holiday Rates to Florida

On December 19, 20 and 21, the Washburn Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets to points in Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama at one fare for the round trip...

Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Ats. disorders caused by a billous state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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The committee on laws made its report touched upon the affiliation of local unions with the American Federation of Labor... The recommendation was adopted.

"B'ARS IS QUEER."

Said the Yellow-Whiskered Bushwhacker and He Proceeded to Prove It.

[New York Sun.]

I was on my way along the road from Crook to the Black Horse country one day in the fall, and was halted by a man sitting on a buck-and-rider fence near a ven-er-able log cabin. He wore the long, yellow-whiskers that seem to be indigenous to the hills of the 'way back wallers of the Hock belt and a woolen shirt of many colors.

"Car'n/' said he, 'did, you know that b' was queer critter?'"

"I told him that I had heard that bears was reputed to be somewhat peculiar in disposition, and that I had no reason to doubt it."

"You bet you'll call it queer," said the man on the fence, "th' b'ars ain't nobody come along here an' say that 'b'ars is only peculiar, leastways, that so they've been 'cause I know too much about 'b'ars, an' 'yo' tho's queer!"

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