

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JULY 10.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 83; Min. 73. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.71875c.; Per Ton, \$74.375. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s 4½d; Per Ton, \$76.00.



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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROOSEVELT IS INVITED TO VISIT HAWAII

Governor Carter Asks the President to Visit Us After Inspecting Panama Canal.

Governor George R. Carter is sending the President, by the Alameda mail, a formal invitation to visit Hawaii after he has finished with his Panama Canal inspection.

The old objection to a President boarding a vessel and getting outside the three-mile limit of the shores of the United States has passed away. President Roosevelt himself having broken this old tradition on his return from New Orleans to Washington on a United States warship. A United States warship is, to all intents and purposes, the soil of the United States, and while aboard such a vessel the President is on territory of the country.

On this showing, Governor Carter has taken advantage of President Roosevelt's proposed visit to Panama to invite him to come out to Hawaii, after which he could visit San Francisco before returning to Washington. Governor Carter's letter is as follows:

Executive Chamber, Honolulu, Hawaii,
July 10, 1906.

The President: From the Associated Press dispatches, it appears that you are planning a trip to Panama. If so, it may be possible that you contemplate returning by way of the Pacific, in order to visit the stricken city of San Francisco and there have an opportunity to encourage her citizens in the arduous work they have before them. Should you do this, it would not consume much extra time for a vessel to bring you by a triangular course to Hawaii, the "Geographical Center of the United States;" and on behalf of the people of this Territory, I desire to extend to you an invitation to visit us.

No one can doubt but that such a trip would enable you to better perform the duties of your high office; and I need not add that it would stimulate patriotism and loyalty in Hawaii to a marked degree.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. R. CARTER.

THE CZAR SEEKS DEMOCRATS



A REVOLUTIONARY SCENE IN MOSCOW.

A FILIBUSTER'S DESIGNS ON THE CROWN OF KAUAU

Collier's Gives a New Story in Connection With the Morrow-Markowe Scheme to Restore the Hawaiian Monarchy.

Several years ago the Chronicle detected and exposed a Hawaiian filibustering scheme led by one Markowe who proposed to come here with a shipload of armed men, restore the monarchy and reward himself with the title and emoluments of "Prince of Honolulu."

An interesting sequel to this story is to be found in a recent Collier's wherein it appears that when the soldier of fortune, Baron Harden-Hickey, lost his "kingdom" of Trinidad, Markowe offered him a consolation prize in the sovereignty of Kauai. But here is the story:

The attack made by Great Britain and Brazil upon the independence of the principality, while it left Harden-Hickey in the position of a king in exile, brought him at once another crown, which, by those who offered it to him, was described as of incomparably greater value than that of Trinidad.

In the first instance the man had sought the throne; in this case the throne sought the man.

In 1895 in San Francisco, Ralston J. Markowe, a lawyer and a one-time officer of artillery in the United States Army, gained renown as one of the Morrow filibustering expedition which attempted to overthrow the Dole government in the Hawaiian Isles and restore to the throne Queen Liliuokalani. In San Francisco Markowe was nicknamed the "Prince of Honolulu," as it was understood, should Liliuokalani regain her crown, he would be rewarded with some high office. But in the star of Liliuokalani, Markowe apparently lost faith, and in Harden-Hickey thought he saw timber more suitable for king-making. Accordingly, twenty-four days after the "protest" was sent to our State Department, Markowe switched his allegiance to Harden-Hickey, and to him addressed the following letter:

"San Francisco, August 26, 1895.

"Baron Harden-Hickey, Los Angeles, California.

"Monsieur—Your favor of August 16 has been received.

"I am the duly authorized agent

of the Royalist party in so far as it is possible for any one to occupy that position under existing circumstances. With the Queen in prison and absolutely cut off from all communication with her friends, it is out of the question for me to carry anything like formal credentials.

"2. Alienating any part of the territory can not give rise to any constitutional questions, for the reason that the constitutions, like the land tenures, are in a state of such utter confusion that only a strong hand can unravel them, and the restoration will result in the establishment of a strong military government. If I go down with the expedition I have organized I shall be in full control of the situation and in a position to carry out all my contracts.

"3. It is the island of Kauai on which I propose to establish you as an independent sovereign.

"4. My plan is to successfully occupy all the islands, leaving the capital to the last. When the others have fallen, the capital, being cut off from all its resources, will be easily taken, any may very likely fall without effort. I don't expect in any case to have to fortify myself or to take the defensive, or to have to issue a call to arms, as I shall have an overwhelming force to join me at once, in addition to those who go with me, who by themselves will be sufficient to carry everything before them without active cooperation from the people there.

"5. The government forces consist of about 160 men and boys, with very imperfect military training, and of whom about forty are officers. They are organized as infantry. There are also about 600 citizens enrolled as a reserve guard, who may be called upon in case of an emergency, and about 150 police. We can fully rely upon the assistance of all the police and from one-quarter to one-half of the other troops. And of the remainder many will under no circumstances engage in a sharp fight in defense of the present government.

There are now on the island plenty of men and arms to accomplish our purpose, and if my expedition does not get off very soon the people there will be organized to do the work without other assistance from here than the direction of a few leaders, of which they stand more in need than anything else.

"6. The tonnage of the vessel is 146. She at present has berth-room for

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Revolution Shaking the Pillars of Russian Throne.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The Czar has opened negotiations for the formation of a social democratic ministry to counteract the revolutionary spirit. Rioting is more frequent in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

THE NAVY MUTINOUS.

SEBASTOPOL, July 11.—It is reported here that two iron-clads have joined forces with the mutinous garrison at Batoum.

OUTRAGES AND STRIKES.

ODESSA, July 11.—Agrarian outrages and seditious strikes are spreading.

REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE A STEAMER.

KOSTROMA, July 11.—The revolutionists have seized a Volga river steamer and captured a quantity of explosives.

A GARRISON MUTINIES.

TAMBOV, July 11.—The garrison here has mutinied and serious fighting is in progress.

MITCHELL GETS OFF.

SEATTLE, July 11.—Mitchell has been acquitted.

Last May Frank Creffield, leader of the Holy Rollers, was killed by George Mitchell. Mitchell claimed that Creffield ruined his sisters.

THE PREMIER AND BRYAN.

LONDON, July 11.—Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, had Wm. J. Bryan as his guest at luncheon yesterday.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

YARENSK, July 10.—The peasants have begun rioting here and destroyed the estate of Durnovo.

MANILA, P. I., July 10.—Montalon, the notorious Ladron leader, has surrendered to the authorities.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Over a million arrivals, mostly immigrants, is the record for the fiscal year ending June 30, at the port of New York.

CRONSTADT, July 10.—Admiral Rojestvensky was today acquitted by the court martial of responsibility for the destruction of the Russian fleet by the Japanese fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan during May of 1905.

The officers of the Russian destroyer Bedovi were found guilty, however, of surrendering without warrant to the Japanese, and were condemned to death by the findings of the court.

They will, however, be recommended to the Emperor for mercy, with dismissal from the Russian naval service in disgrace.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DAM INVITED

Today will be devoted by Expert Kellogg to hearing the complaints of all who have any knowledge of the Nuuanu dam construction and who care to visit the scene of the work and point out the places objected to. There will be a free hearing by Mr. Kellogg of any one with pertinent facts to offer, although expressions of private opinions, while not expressly barred, will be quite unnecessary.

A report from Engineer Smith last night was to the effect that if the progress of yesterday could be maintained during the night the water in the core trench would be down so as to allow an examination of the bottom of the wall today. Mr. Smith also reported good progress in the various excavations.

"I have spent the whole day today going over the correspondence between the contractor and Mr. Howland," said Mr. Kellogg last night.

"I found a great deal of this correspondence on file, some of which I find comes within the scope of my investigation. I could not examine it all today, but will take it up again at the first chance. I think it will be necessary too for me to go through the reports sent in by the engineers on the work.

"I hope to make an inspection of the core wall tomorrow morning, provided they succeed in getting the water pumped out enough, and I am in hopes that there may be some at the dam to give me some pointers on places that I may possibly have overlooked. You know the grass is pretty long up there."

The correspondence between the contractor and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, which was gone over in part by Mr. Kellogg, is voluminous and deals with practically every feature of the work so far completed. More especially does it refer to those parts of the contract where the specifications have not been followed, the alterations being ordered by Mr. Howland under the clause allowing such "in the opinion of the engineer in charge."

As the work progressed and unforeseen conditions were encountered it was found necessary for the engineer in charge, Mr. Howland, to direct many such alterations some of which did not commend themselves to the contractor. The latter, to avoid all responsibility in these, insisted upon every order being given to him in writing. These written instructions and the fact that all work has been done under government inspection, relieves the contractor of all responsibility. From the beginning of the work he has taken no chances.

GOOD HOTELS IN SAN FRANCISCO

That there is a prevalent opinion that the hotel accommodations of San Francisco are inadequate for the traveling public is something that H. G. Pewtress, of the passenger department of the Southern Pacific, now in Honolulu, is trying to dispel. Mr. Pewtress has been spending a short time here on a holiday trip with his daughter and leaves today for the Coast.

"Many people going to the Coast from here are planning to stop in Oakland, thinking that they cannot be taken care of in the San Francisco hotels," he said.

"The fact is that San Francisco has much the better hotel accommodation. On Van Ness avenue are the Savoy, Baltimore and Majestic hotels, all good first-class houses with room for 150 guests in each. And on Sutter street there is another good hotel, the Dorchester.

"All the trains coming into the city and the steamers are met by busses, and none need be afraid of not securing good accommodation.

"Along the waterfront things are pretty effectually tied up," said Mr. Pewtress in reference to the sailors' strike. "And from the appearance of things this condition will last for some time. The big steamship companies are going to fight the thing to a finish, even if it is going to cost them a huge amount. The Pacific Mail and the T. K. K. companies have shown what is to be expected.

"The fact that the America Maru passed through here the other day without a pound of freight, meaning a clean loss of \$40,000, and the Siberia sailed recently with a very small amount, ought to impress the strikers. There is no talk whatever on the part of the shipping companies for any arbitration or compromise.

"The general feeling of the public is also against the strikers, for these are already the highest paid class of sailors in the world. Their strike just now is also holding back the work of rebuilding the city, it being impossible to land lumber and materials, and this is another thing the general public hold against them."

CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

If health conditions continue as they have for the last 26 days, the restrictions upon shipping at this port will be terminated at noon on Saturday next, the town getting a clean bill-of-health thereby. The health conditions of the port have been steadily improving of late.