

Neighboring Counties.

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

William Colmar, one of the oldest soldiers in Schuylkill county, is dead at Pottsville, aged 70 years. He fought in both the Mexican and civil wars.

The Cross Creek Coal company has issued an order prohibiting the illegal sale of liquor on their lands or to their tenants at Driftus.

Work has been suspended on the new breaker being erected by the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Centerville. The workmen flitted refused to work ten hours on Saturday, and the company discharged all the hands.

Mrs. Fannie Strouther is in a critical condition at the Pottsville hospital, the result of drinking a laudanum and whiskey mixture, with suicidal intent. She has made several attempts to take her life within the past year.

Patrick McCabe, aged 51, of Mountain Top, while returning from a funeral tried to jump on the track on the Ashley Plains, but missed his hold and fell in front of it. Both his legs were cut off above the knee and he died in a few minutes.

The Delaware Valley Christian Endeavorers in convention at Swift Water, elected Rev. C. H. Whitaker delegate to the state convention at Easton, in October. The junior societies of Zion and Bushkill Reformed churches were admitted into the union.

NEW COAL FIELD.

Fine Anthracite Deposit Discovered Back of Schickshinney.

Wilkes-Barre, April 30.—Tax Collector Chase, who is attorney in the United States for the Donald Stewart estate, the last of the original William Penn lands in this country, the heirs living in England, yesterday brought into the Times office several fine specimens of anthracite brought by him from a vein just uncovered on the lands of the estate, two miles north of Schickshinney where it has always been claimed by geologists that no coal existed.

Some time ago some proprietors claimed that the indications in that locality were for coal and offered, if Mr. Chase would investigate and prove their claims, to lease and develop it. So a man or two were set at work and they soon uncovered an outcrop of a vein of good quality of coal five feet thick. They tunneled into it for several feet and found it to hold its own, and then opened higher up the mountain, with the result of finding another vein four feet in thickness.

This discovery will open up a heretofore entirely undeveloped and unexpected field of which no one knows the extent.

LUZERNE PROHIBITIONISTS.

State Delegates and County Ticket Selected on Saturday.

Wilkes-Barre, May 30.—The annual convention of the Prohibition party of Luzerne county was held yesterday in the Young Men's Christian association hall. Eighteen delegates were present.

The following were nominated as delegates to the state convention to be held at Altoona next Thursday: Rev. W. H. Miller, H. W. Merriam, N. R. L. Kellogg, E. D. Bertels, Rev. Dr. J. L. Kilgore, E. D. Nichols, C. H. Cool, A. Heitz, S. A. Mensch, F. W. Seeley.

The nominating committee recommended the names of the following candidates to make up the county ticket: For prothonotary—Jesse Green, of Hazleton.

For clerk of the courts—H. S. Hobbs, Plymouth.

For jury commissioner—I. H. Hale, of Jackson.

The committee suggested that the county committee name a candidate for district attorney. The report was adopted.

FATAL DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Drug Taken to Alleviate the Craving for Drink Killed.

Wilkes-Barre, May 30.—M. H. Burke, an insurance agent, died in the police station Saturday morning of laudanum poisoning. He was arrested for drunkenness and soon after Sergeant Hall went to the cell and found Burke lying in front of the cell door unconscious.

It is said that he had been a hard drinker, but recently took the pledge, and it is thought that he took laudanum in small doses to satisfy the craving for drink, and accidentally took an overdose.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Shenandoah Society Woman Unconscious from Injuries.

Shenandoah, May 30.—A distressing runaway accident occurred at this place.

If you are a poor cook, buy a cook book, follow directions closely, see the result. Failure six in ten times. How long would you keep a cook who failed half the time?

That's just the point. We tell your doctor or your druggist precisely the ingredients of Scott's Emulsion. To make it they follow our formula. But they can't make it; they haven't our precise knack; don't know each step perfectly. When you can get the best, the result of 25 years' experience, why experiment with substitutes?

CARPET SALE

1,000 yards Ingrain Carpets marked to 18c, 23c, 25c, 29c, 35c, worth from 25c to 50c.

OIL CLOTH SALE—500 yards Floor Oil Cloths marked to 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c Square Yard, worth from 25c to 50c.

MATTING SALE—200 yards assorted Matting, 8c to 25c. Just one-half their value.

This sale to last one week only. Tapestry Carpets at cut prices.

J. SCOTT INGLIS. Carpets, Draperies and Wall Papers, 419 Lacka. Ave.

FOREST CITY.

Forest City was well represented at Parvane and the Carbonate races Saturday.

Decorations Day was observed by the Grand Army of the Republic post Saturday. There was a parade in which the Forest City band, Hillside Fire company and Enterprise Hose company No. 1 took part. The line of march formed at the corner of Main and Center streets and extended south on Main street to a point below the Hillside company's railway, from there the organizations counter-marched north on Main street to Hillside cemetery, where the graves of the soldiers buried there were strewn with flowers. Music was furnished by the Forest City band and the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church, and short and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. J. G. Evans, of the Vandling Congregational church, and Rev. J. L. Williams, of the Forest City Baptist church, and Rev. G. B. Stone, of the Methodist church.

Yesterday morning Rev. G. B. Stone preached a Memorial Day sermon in the Methodist church to a large congregation. Enterprise Hose company No. 1 attended the services in a body.

Friday evening the new uniforms for the members of Enterprise Hose company arrived. The uniform consists of a double-breasted coat, dark blue in color, with trousers to match. The members appeared in their new outfit for the first time in the parade Saturday and made a very showy appearance.

At a meeting of Enterprise Hose company held Friday night Thomas J. Pentecost was elected delegate to the next meeting of the State Firemen's association. W. G. Reynolds was chosen as alternate.

Facts Concerning Queen Lil's Land.

The Past and Present of the New Ocean Republic of Hawaii.

Harry Hall, in Pittsburgh Times.

Capt. Cook and President Cleveland are the two men who probably had most to do with bringing Hawaii prominently before the attention of the world. There was nearly 120 years between the periods to which they figured, and their lines of operation varied widely. But, nevertheless, what they did fixed this group of islands in the Pacific ocean in the public mind.

Although Capt. Cook, on January 18, discovered the islands, where, on his return visit, he met his death at the hands of the natives, on February 14, 1778, it seems to be almost certain that one Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, saw Hawaii in 1555. A group of islands, the largest of which was called Leeward, was laid down in the old Spanish charts in the same latitude as the Hawaiian Islands, but 10 degrees too far east.

For seven years after the death of Capt. Cook, no foreign vessels ventured to touch at the islands. After that time, many of the vessels engaged in the fur trade on the northwest coast of America called there for supplies, or ran down there to spend the winter. Firearms, powder and shot were the articles most in demand among the natives. Capt. George Vancouver made three visits to Hawaii during his survey of the northwest coast of America in 1792 to 1794. He uniformly refused to sell ammunition to the chiefs, but gave them useful plants and seeds, and presented Kamehameha, the king who became master of the island of Hawaii by the assassination of his rival, Kamehameha I, and his sheep ever landed in the islands.

CIVIL WARS AND DISEASE.

About this period, civil wars between the three petty sovereignties rent the island and brought great disasters to the people. The decrease in the population was very rapid. All those who visited the island between 1792 and 1801 were strongly impressed with the misery of the common people and their rapid decrease in numbers. This was partly the result of wars, but was still more due to the diseases and vices brought in by foreigners. Botany Bay convicts had introduced the art of distilling liquor before the year 1800, and drunkenness had become very prevalent. In the summer of 1804 the population of Oahu was reduced to 10,000. These are the figures given by the Hawaiian Islands, 10,000; Chinese, 15,000; American, 24,000; Portuguese, 9,000; American and European, 14,000.

Fifty-two vessels, aggregating 21,678 tons burden, left the Hawaiian Islands of these 23 are steamers, 5 barkes, 3 ships, and 2 schooners and sloops. The exports in 1895 amounted to \$4,474,138, and the imports to \$5,338,785. Of the exports \$7,975,500 were sugar, of the imports \$2,220,920 came from the Pacific ports of the United States, and \$394,359 from the Atlantic ports, a total of \$4,616,319, leaving but \$1,191,688 for every other nation that the country has commercial relations with.

In point of fact, taking exports and imports, the business done by the Hawaiian Islands in 1895 with all its commercial relations, amounted to \$14,185,155; of this sum \$12,908,508 was done with the United States, which amounts to 91 per cent of the whole business of the islands. What other country in the world has 91 per cent of its commercial relations with its neighbors.

The public debts of Hawaii, January 1, 1895, was \$7,764,335, or about \$24 per capita. All males between the ages of 20 and 60 pay an annual poll tax of \$1, road tax of \$2 and school tax of \$2, a total of \$5. Land and personal property pay a tax of 1 per cent on the cash value.

The direct taxes levied in 1895 \$52,691; customs revenues, \$547,140, and licenses, \$600,344, a total of \$1,170,175.

For four years, in spite of hostile influences from without, and internal dissensions from within, and notwithstanding the little republic of Hawaii, the latest addition to the family of nations, has maintained peace and order, administered justice, carried on extensive internal improvements, advanced education and kept its financial credit above par in the markets of the world. It may be said to be really the off-

spring of the descendants of Americans who have recently made these islands their homes. These earnestly desire annexation to the United States, and there are many reasons, both political and military, why Hawaii should become, if not an integral part, at least a colony of the Greater Republic. The fact that its population is so badly mixed, 17-21st being Polynesian, Chinese and Japanese, is the most embarrassing feature of the case. People such as these are not fitted for American citizenship, but the problem, while a difficult one, is not beyond solution, and it does not seem a wild prophesy to predict that destiny must at no distant date bring Hawaii under the Stars and Stripes.

The history of the islands for the next 40 or 50 years was but a series of troubles with foreign nations. France and England seemed determined to seize every opportunity to make trouble. The succession to the throne was often accompanied by riots and foreign governments, among them the United States, had frequently to interfere to preserve order. King Kalakaua died in California while on a visit to the United States in 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, the notorious Liliuokalani. The revolution of 1893 which drove her from the throne, the treaty of annexation negotiated by President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland, together with the failure of the latter's attempts to restore the monarchy, are facts too well known to need repetition. The present republic of Hawaii was formerly proclaimed July 4, 1894. Sanford B. Dole, the son of an American missionary, is the president of the ocean republic.

The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the North Pacific ocean, between longitudes 154 and 160 degrees west and latitudes 22 and 18 degrees north, and are about 2,100 miles distant from San Francisco. They are thus on the very edge of the tropics, but their position in mid-ocean and the constant north-easterly trade winds give them a climate unequalled by any other portion of the globe, a perpetual summer without an enervating heat. In the Hawaiian Islands Americans and Europeans can work in the open air in all seasons of the year, as they cannot in countries lying in the same latitude elsewhere. For instance, Calcutta, India, lies a little to the north of the latitude of Kauai, the most northerly island, and in Calcutta the American and European can only work with his brain; hard physical labor he cannot do and live. On the Hawaiian Islands he can work and thrive. On the island of Hawaii he can get any climate from the heat of summer to that of winter. The summits of the two great mountains, a meteorological record gives 89 degrees as the highest and 54 degrees as the lowest temperature, a mean temperature of 71 degrees for the year. A case of sudden death, the cause is unknown. The islands are outside the cyclone belt, and severe storms accompanied by thunder and lightning are of rare occurrence. The climate is healthy, with no virulent fevers, and epidemic diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, as pneumonia and diphtheria are almost unknown.

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Bananas, limes and oranges can be cultivated to advantage. At present the banana trade amounts to over 100,000 bunches per annum. Corn is also raised for feed and for export. Cattle and swine are profitably raised, and green and sweet corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, radishes and other vegetables, all of the finest quality and in the greatest quantities, are raised with strawberries and raspberries, can be had every day in the year.

The population of the island by the census of 1890 was 89,991. A census now being taken, the estimate of which is 107,000. These are divided as follows: Hawaiians, 35,000; part Hawaiians, 10,000; Chinese, 15,000; American, 24,000; Portuguese, 9,000; American and European, 14,000.

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spring of the descendants of Americans who have recently made these islands their homes. These earnestly desire annexation to the United States, and there are many reasons, both political and military, why Hawaii should become, if not an integral part, at least a colony of the Greater Republic. The fact that its population is so badly mixed, 17-21st being Polynesian, Chinese and Japanese, is the most embarrassing feature of the case. People such as these are not fitted for American citizenship, but the problem, while a difficult one, is not beyond solution, and it does not seem a wild prophesy to predict that destiny must at no distant date bring Hawaii under the Stars and Stripes.

The history of the islands for the next 40 or 50 years was but a series of troubles with foreign nations. France and England seemed determined to seize every opportunity to make trouble. The succession to the throne was often accompanied by riots and foreign governments, among them the United States, had frequently to interfere to preserve order. King Kalakaua died in California while on a visit to the United States in 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, the notorious Liliuokalani. The revolution of 1893 which drove her from the throne, the treaty of annexation negotiated by President Harrison and withdrawn by President Cleveland, together with the failure of the latter's attempts to restore the monarchy, are facts too well known to need repetition. The present republic of Hawaii was formerly proclaimed July 4, 1894. Sanford B. Dole, the son of an American missionary, is the president of the ocean republic.

The Hawaiian Islands are situated in the North Pacific ocean, between longitudes 154 and 160 degrees west and latitudes 22 and 18 degrees north, and are about 2,100 miles distant from San Francisco. They are thus on the very edge of the tropics, but their position in mid-ocean and the constant north-easterly trade winds give them a climate unequalled by any other portion of the globe, a perpetual summer without an enervating heat. In the Hawaiian Islands Americans and Europeans can work in the open air in all seasons of the year, as they cannot in countries lying in the same latitude elsewhere. For instance, Calcutta, India, lies a little to the north of the latitude of Kauai, the most northerly island, and in Calcutta the American and European can only work with his brain; hard physical labor he cannot do and live. On the Hawaiian Islands he can work and thrive. On the island of Hawaii he can get any climate from the heat of summer to that of winter. The summits of the two great mountains, a meteorological record gives 89 degrees as the highest and 54 degrees as the lowest temperature, a mean temperature of 71 degrees for the year. A case of sudden death, the cause is unknown. The islands are outside the cyclone belt, and severe storms accompanied by thunder and lightning are of rare occurrence. The climate is healthy, with no virulent fevers, and epidemic diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, as pneumonia and diphtheria are almost unknown.