

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Ukiah, Cal., Sept. 28.—Two masked highwaymen held up the Booneville stage this afternoon and J. R. Barnett, a passenger, was shot and instantly killed by one of the robbers.

As the stage was passing through a heavily wooded part of the road, seven miles east of here, the bandits suddenly appeared and ordered the driver to stop. Barnett, who was seated on the rear of the stage, heard the order and plunged his hand into his pocket to secure and secret his purse. The highwayman fancied Barnett was about to draw a pistol and fired his shotgun, the charge striking Barnett in the neck, killing him instantly. The robbers then secured three express boxes and disappeared. Barnett was a pioneer resident of this county and a prominent citizen.

The sheriff is now trailing the outlaws with bloodhounds. Suspicion has fallen upon two residents of this vicinity who bear bad reputations. If the highwaymen are discovered they will undoubtedly be lynched.

New York, Sept. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

An official announcement of the departure of the Japanese cruiser Naniwa for Yokohama, together with the statement that the immigration question raging between Japan and Hawaii is likely to be shortly settled without arbitration, has thrown a peaceful aspect around American questions in the Pacific. This cheering news has been communicated to the state department by Minister Sewall, stationed at Honolulu, whose mail report has just reached the department.

The most important statement made by Mr. Sewall is that the Hawaiian-Japanese authorities have estimated that \$100,000 in gold will settle the claims of the latter against the Dole authorities as a result of the rejection of some 1,200 immigrants who came to the islands last spring. Heretofore Japan has sheltered herself behind the statement that Hawaii must admit first the "principle of monetary liability," and when this admission has been made she would be willing to discuss the amount that should be paid to save the wound her dignity has suffered.

The fact that the mikado is now willing to discuss the amount that Japan claims is due her instead of the principle, means, in the opinion of the state department officials, that if necessary the Dole authorities can rid themselves of a troublesome question before Congress convenes so that Hawaii may present herself for admission to the Union free from foreign questions which might otherwise be a stumbling block in her way to coalition with the United States. Of course, it is optional with Hawaii to pay this amount and settle the question. The Dole authorities never admitted they were liable to pay a monetary indemnity as a result of the exclusion of the Japanese immigrants, and they may feel if they pay \$100,000 in gold to Japan such action may make them liable to further damage should other immigrants be rejected in the future.

This would be an especially serious matter in case union with the United States were not accomplished. It was suggested by a state department official, however, that Hawaii might follow the course pursued by the United States in case of outrages upon foreign citizens in this country. It is usual for the government to pay an indemnity to the families of the victims with the understanding, however, that such action has no reference whatever to the ques-

tion of liability. State department officials, however, would be glad to see the controversy finally disposed of before the Senate takes the annexation treaty under consideration.

The departure of Naniwa was announced both by Mr. Sewall and Rear Admiral Miller. The latter has satisfied himself that the Japanese cruiser has really gone to Japan, and this being the case the cruiser Philadelphia will come home immediately after the arrival of the gunboat Wheeling with her orders to return "when the Naniwa has left." The Baltimore will be placed in commission on October 1 and will be ready to receive her officers and men the moment the Philadelphia drops anchor in the harbor.

Another feature of Minister Sewall's report which was pleasing to the officials was the statement that all was quiet in the island. He refers to the Japanese portion of the community, stating that they were evidently peaceably disposed, at least there is no present evidence of an intention on their part to precipitate an uprising. Minister Sewall also announced that the annexation treaty had been ratified by the Hawaiian senate without a dissenting voice.

The gunboat Yorktown has arrived in Yokohama on her way to Honolulu, where she is due in less than two weeks. The gunboat Wheeling has carried about 40 men to the Hawaiian islands in addition to their own crew. The men will be transferred to the Yorktown, which has a short crew. Upon the departure of the Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Miller will transfer his flag to the Bennington. Beside this vessel, the American naval force in Hawaiian waters will consist of the Wheeling and Yorktown.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu with the following Hawaiian advices under date of the 22nd inst.:

Honolulu, Sept. 22, via San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Representative J. G. Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Laudenslager of N. J.; A. S. Berry of Ky., and J. A. Tawney of Minnesota and their families leave for San Francisco today, after a short stay in this country. Senator Morgan will remain several weeks longer. During the party's stay they have been conducted to the different points of interest and had everything pertaining to Hawaii explained to them. Many social functions have been given in their honor. On the evening of the 20th a public reception was tendered Senator Morgan. It took place at the United States legation and was largely attended.

Senator Morgan and the congressmen visited Pearl Harbor yesterday. The latest charts, together with a brief sketch of the work already accomplished by the Bennington survey party, will be laid before the senator and his colleagues.

It has been claimed that Representative Cannon is opposed to annexation. In an interview he said: "You can rest assured that I have not committed myself against annexation. I do not care what you hear to the contrary, no man can say that I am pledged against annexation of the islands with the United States."

"I dislike going into print on this question at the present time. I came here for pleasure and to see and learn all I possibly could during the short period of my stay. I can truthfully say that I am greatly impressed with my trip to Hawaii."

Congressman Cannon is chairman of

the House appropriation committee. He has always opposed the allowance of any large appropriation for the improvement of Pearl harbor. Congressman Berry talks freely. He said: "I was favorable to political union before I came here, and my visit has only strengthened me in my position. I feel confident that annexation will come during the next session of Congress."

Congressman Laudenslager was non-committal when interviewed. It is understood that he favors annexation. He said: "Not being on American soil I would prefer not to talk on the subject. I do not think it would be right for me to do so. You will hear very shortly how I feel about the matter, for I intend to ventilate my views when I return home. I can say that I am favorably impressed with the American colony in Hawaii. They are intelligent and law-abiding and are worthy of their flag and country."

The French cruiser Duguay Truin arrived from Tahiti yesterday with Commodore Fort, who has been in command of the French navy depot for some years. She will remain here about a week, and then proceed to San Francisco.

When the question of annexation of the Hawaiian islands comes up before the United States Senate, England will make a protest. This protest will not be of a belligerent nature and will be only the forerunner of a scheme to obtain control of Necker island for cable purposes. For some time past England war vessels have been seizing islands in the Pacific, but have kept their hands off Hawaiian territory.

In May, 1894, President Dole had reason to believe that England had her eyes on Necker island. He acted promptly, and on the 25th of May a vessel was chartered and sailed the same day for the island. Capt. James A. King, the minister of the interior, was in charge of the expedition. The island was reached two days later and the following proclamation was read:

"I, James A. King, minister of the interior of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, in pursuance of a commission granted to me by his excellency, Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, do hereby, in the name of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, take possession of this island, known as Necker island, as a part of Hawaiian territory; the same lying in 23 degree, 35 Min. N. Lat. and longitude, 164 deg., min. W., and having been claimed by the Hawaiian government as Hawaiian territory since the year 1845, when the expedition under Capt. Paty was sent to survey said island."

Both the United States and Hawaiian government know positively that England does not object to the annexation of the islands. But she must have a cable landing near Honolulu and the landing must be on British soil. Necker island is practically worthless to Hawaii and it is believed that this government will readily cede the barren rock to please England. Had it not been for the recent death of British Commissioner Hawes, England's request for the island would have been presented to this government; as the case now stands, no steps will be taken until a new commissioner is appointed.

When Captain King visited Necker island, it was found to be almost a sterile heap of volcanic rocks, nearly 300 feet high, with a few patches of coarse grass on its surface.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The French consul in this city has notified Postmaster Montague that all French mails received here in transit to Tahiti should be sent by the barkentine Tropic