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WHOLE NO. 1863.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## MUST REACH OUT

### Japanese Do Not Want Their Immigration Stopped.

#### BRINGS INCREASED BUSINESS.

### Opinion On Trouble With Hawaii.

#### Japanese Attack Foreigners—Mr. Asano's Contract for Steamers.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—It goes without saying, says the Jiji Shimpo of today, that emigration and colonization are necessary for the development of a nation. The spreading of a race to all parts of the world is similar to the extension of the roots of a tree.

Those which absorb nutriment from all directions grow to be large trees, but those planted in pots are barely kept alive by the continual care of gardeners. The present wealth and power which England boasts of have been attained from her colonies having been planted in various parts, each forming, as it were, a small England, not from any special ability of her race, nor extraordinary natural resources of her land.

It is natural that commerce will be developed and her navigation advanced even without any stimulation on the part of the authorities, while the increase of the military equipment would become necessitated, when any one race shall spread over large tracts of land, forming altogether a wealthy and powerful country.

The population of Japan is increasing annually. Whereas, there were only 37,450,000 in 1884, the number had increased to 41,120,000 in 1894, thus showing an increase of some 3,670,000 in a decade of years. As the population of Formosa is some 2,600,000, it will follow that a difficulty will be experienced in disposing of the overflowing population unless territory as large as Formosa be found about every 19 years to take up the increasing number.

Even considered simply from the domestic point, leaving aside the question of the extension of national influence, there is a great necessity for finding an outlet for the population. It is all the more evident that with the migration of Japanese abroad their manners and customs will be transplanted and the demand for Japanese articles will be increased. For instance, the exports to Hawaii was only 25,000 yen in 1896 which augmented to 392,000 yen in 1895, or 16 times as much in nine years, which abnormal increase could be placed only to the emigration of Japanese, as the amount of imports had not changed to any great extent except small fluctuations.

It has been argued that the Japanese like a life of seclusion and lack also perseverance, so that they cannot bear hardships in foreign lands. However, as far as experience has gone, the contrary has been the case. They are bold, and do not fear to go out to any parts of the world, they being found now not only in Hawaii, San Francisco, Vancouver, Canada, Queensland, New Caledonia, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Vladivostok, and many other places, while they project emigrating to South America also.

In view of these being troubles with Hawaii, Japanese are going to proceed there still, and even in the interior of Korea, where the life and property of individuals are not safe and many had been persecuted by mobs, they engage in peddling and other trades. At present, no instance of noticeable success is seen except in Hawaii, where there are numbers of Japanese who have amassed fortunes or become land owners.

As emigration has such a promising future, the Government should stimulate it and give protection to it. In regard to the present Hawaiian trouble, the Government, it is hoped, will not resort to such an unbecoming appeal to twist the arms of a child by strenuous negotiations with Hawaii, although obstacles in the way of immigration should not be removed. It is also necessary that a man-of-war should be sent there occasionally in ordinary times, and not merely in cases of emergency. In advancing the national power, or in disposing of an increasing population, emigration and colonization abroad are affairs of urgent necessity to Japan and its Government.

#### JAPAN HERALD'S VIEW.

Doesn't See Much That is Good in Hawaii.  
If we may be permitted to judge of the competency of the band of usurpers that seized the Government of Hawaii, who took upon themselves to dethrone and impel the legitimate sovereign, by their actions towards recent immigrants to the islands, only a very low estimate can be formed of it. Nor does their honesty in conducting affairs, or in giving their reasons for misconducting them, stand on any higher plane than their ability and judgment. Neither do the discordant decisions of its bench entitle its occupants to be

regarded with much respect.

From information that has been published, a tolerably clear comprehension can be formed of the actualities of the case, and both the Government there and the emigration agent here figure as blameable, but the Hawaiian administrators are especially so. Without much question, the greater portion of the immigrants are entitled to compensation for what they have been subjected to, also to reimbursement of expenses, and the Japanese Government would be wanting in duty to those of its own subjects, if it did not procure for them what is due from the Hawaiian blunderers and manufacturers of false pretenses.

It is not difficult to understand that reasons exist for checking immigration from Japan, and that the Hawaiian Government would be justified in resorting to fair and above-board measures for imposing some reasonable check upon it, instead of resorting to the shifty subterfuges to which it has not been ashamed to descend to accomplish the end in view.

The Government here, however, may be trusted to exact all that justice demands, and its conduct will meet with foreign approval, provided it be not in excess of the actual requirements of the occasion.

#### FOREIGNERS ATTACKED.

#### Japanese Assault Russian Consul in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—The success of Japan in the war with China appears to have had the effect of inflating the minds of the Japanese, giving them excited ideas as to their prowess as a nation, so that individual instances of disrespect for foreigners have become pronounced. Upon occasion, when natives are met with in the country by gangs of men having little or no hesitation to attack them, either with or without provocation. The Russian Consul at Yokohama, Prince Lobanow, was lately assaulted by some drunken soldiers, and in another case a much respected citizen, Mr. Wilkin, was battered about the head with heavy wooden gags, and upon him several wounds were inflicted. Both cases are now undergoing official inquiry, but unless strong measures are adopted to do away with the evil complained of, foreigners will take to carrying secret arms again, in self defense.

#### MR. ASANO'S WORK.

#### Proposal to Pacific Steamer Lines Accepted.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The Asahi says that Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, held conferences with the P. M. and the O. & O. steamship companies at San Francisco, with regard to the steamship service between America and Japan. He proposed that the three companies should each put three steamers on the line and carry on the trade and that both foreign companies should withdraw one of the eight steamers now used by them on the arrival of three steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha about April next. A telegram has just been received by the authorities, stating that Mr. Asano's proposal had been agreed to by the P. M. and O. & O. companies.

#### More Instructions.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The Government sent further instructions to Minister Shimamura by the Chita, which left for San Francisco via Honolulu on Saturday, with reference to the negotiations now pending between Japanese and Hawaiian authorities.

#### Troubles at Home.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—A political association with the avowed object of overthrowing the present Government is said to be in process of formation by certain politicians and some of the Governors who have been deprived of their posts recently.

#### Plague in Formosa.

Owing to the spread of plague in Formosa, the Superintendent of Police has issued instructions to the Yokohama water police that, pending the enforcement of the quarantine regulations, they should keep vigilant watch on any vessels coming from the island.

#### Fire in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—There has been a disastrous fire at Hachioji, a town in a silk district, 3,700 houses being destroyed and upward of 50 lives are reported as lost, and there were probably more, as several of the inhabitants are reported as missing.

#### VICTORIA QUARANTINE RIOT.

Cabin Passengers of the Empress of China Object to Fumigation.  
VICTORIA, B. C., April 30.—When the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Empress of China arrived Tuesday and went into quarantine at William Head, because two cases of smallpox were on board, not much was thought of it, though of course it was very inconvenient for passengers having to remain in quarantine for 14 days—for those were the orders of Dr. Watt, quarantine officer, on account of smallpox having resulted from allowing the Northern Pacific liner Victoria to go some months ago before her fall time was up.

There are 140 cabin passengers and 600 Chinese on board, and when the steamer passengers were taken ashore, stripped and disinfected with a disagreeable smelling bath, and their clothes taken from them, it was all right. But when the quarantine official approached the cabin passengers and said: "Your turn next," there was wrath and indignation from the knickerbockered Londoners who protested

against the audacity of the impudent colonials in daring to offer to bathe a real live Englishman. They even indulged in threats of resistance, with the result that 25 men armed with Winchester are now guarding the station.

Not only this, but there is aboard His Excellency, Chang, Ambassador from China to represent the Emperor at the Diamond Jubilee in London. He is accompanied by a large suite of corporeously attired Chinese, and they, like their countrymen, do not understand Western ways, and look with horror and disdain on an attempt to put the Emperor of China by proxy under fumigation. His Excellency has refused point-blank to undergo fumigation, and not only has the Dominion Government been appealed to, but Lord Salisbury and the Chinese representatives in London have been wired to Chang says he will go back to China without proceeding to London, though in that case he is likely to lose his head for disobeying his orders from the Emperor, and says, furthermore, that if a hand is laid on him it means trouble between Great Britain and China, as the person of an ambassador is sacred.

Things are in statu quo at present, awaiting orders from the Federal authorities at Ottawa. Owing to the large number of passengers on the steamer, the quarantine at the station are inadequate, and with so many women and children the passengers protest that coming ashore and living in rough sheds for several days will be dangerous to their health. This station is in process of enlargement to meet such cases, but it will take a few months to do so.

#### SLAVERY STILL EXISTS.

#### One Peculiar Punishment for Theft in Congo.

Slavery is not entirely a thing of the past in the French Congo, says the New York Sun. White men do not keep slaves, but domestic slavery exists all through that territory. Nearly every free native has slaves, and often slaves invest their little all in slaves. They are truly servants of servants. Often when a slave is asked, "Who is your companion?" he replies, "Oh, he be my nigger, master. I done buy him." There are slaves and half slaves. The slaves are bought from other tribes for salt and cloth, and prisoners of war are sold as slaves.

Twenty to forty native dollars will buy a slave boy. The girls are a little higher in price. The price is about \$5 to \$15 in American money. Nearly all the slaves purchased are children, because they will be more obedient to their master when they grow up.

One novel way exists among our people of procuring slaves in the interior. They go there to trade with salt. Salt is the most precious article in the market some days distant from the coast. To attract attention the salt merchants leave their baskets of matters of salt by the roadside and apparently go away, but in reality hide themselves nearby. The native cannot resist the temptation very long, and soon some one sneaks up to take "just a little bit." If the owner catches the thief he makes him pay a slave or carries him along with him as a slave. Slavery is the punishment for theft among the Lulumbus, Beacca and others in the interior.

Sometimes a small offense makes a slave of the offender. For instance, when the people go into the bush to dry meat they often return with new slaves. Each one erects his own drying rack and keeps the fire going under it. Should any one pass this place and make remarks about the smell or look of the meat he insults the owner and becomes his slave. One of our former mission boys suffered this penalty for his rashness, and, though he was only 15 years old, he became the slave of the insulted person. He will be his slave until the man dies, and then he may return to his people. His people might redeem him for the usual amount paid for a slave.

#### WANTS NO INTERFERENCE.

#### Cape Colony Passes a Motion Aimed at Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 27.—The motion introduced in the Parliament of Cape Colony on March 16th, urging the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions, amended to read that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London convention and the redress of genuine grievances of the Uitlanders, and further amended deprecating the intervention of any foreign power in any dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, was adopted today by a vote of 41 to 32. The Government supporters voted with the majority, but Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier, voted against it.

#### MAY BE A STRIKE.

#### Chicago Mechanics Think it Time to Demand More Pay.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—May 1st is likely this year to see the inauguration of a big strike among building trades unionists. Meetings having an important bearing on the matter will be held tonight and tomorrow night. If employers do not accede to demands formulated \$500 men will probably go out. This number will be promptly increased to 40,000 if some settlement is not arranged. There is no telling how far the effects will spread after that.

Bridge and structural iron workers, and carriers, building laborers, plumbers, steamfitters, trades which have

started the ball rolling, number 8,000. The Building Trades Council is back of them, with a membership of 40,000. With the prospect of returning prosperity laboring men in general feel that now is the time to make their demands. The feeling has been growing until it is beginning to crystallize in the action of these unions. Building laborers wish an advance from 27 to 30 cents an hour; junior steamfitters would like \$2 a day, instead of \$1.75; bridge and structural iron workers will formulate their demands at a meeting tomorrow night. Plumbers will also take official action soon. The junior steamfitters have not yet made formal demands. Official action will be taken at a meeting tonight.

A peaceful settlement is hoped for. In some cases it is believed one will be obtained without delay.

#### ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

#### More Arms and Supplies for Cuban Insurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Another big Cuban expedition embarked from near Sea Isle City, N. J., last night. Arms, ammunition and men were transferred to an unknown steamer from two tugboats that came down the coast from New York, and from a steam launch, which took two loads of men from Sea Isle City and Avalon.

The expedition is said to have carried a Hotchkiss gun, 5,000 rifles, 120,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 machetes, a quantity of medicine and an experimental flying machine, to be adapted, if possible, to the use of dynamite.

Several militiamen from the city joined the expedition. It is not known who leads the party.

#### Death of a Prince of Baden.

#### CARLSRUHE, Baden, April 27.—

Prince Louis William August of Baden, died today. He was born in 1829, was a General of Prussian Infantry and President of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He married in 1853 Princess Marie Romanovska, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg.

#### Spain is Hopeful.

#### MADRID, April 27.—A dispatch from Havana to the Epoca of this city says that the number of insurgents in Cuba who are submitting to the Spanish authorities increases daily.

The military authorities are preparing to send 3,000 additional troops to the Philippine Islands.

#### An Alliance for Peace.

#### Buenos Ayres, April 26.—There is a rumor that the Governments of Chile and Brazil have entered into an alliance with a view to guaranteeing the maintenance of peace in South America.

#### Hay Visits the Foreign Office.

#### LONDON, April 26.—Col. John Hay, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, paid a long visit to the Foreign Office this evening.

#### FOREIGN FLAGS IN AMERICA.

The first flag to float over American soil was the royal standard of Isabella, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag with a green cross was its companion. Some years after Columbus landed at San Salvador the Cabots planted the banner of England and of St. Mark's of Venice on the eastern shore of North America. In the 400 years that have intervened since a variety of national flags have waved where now only the stars and stripes is the accepted emblem. Over Texas have floated the French, Spanish, English, American and Confederate; in Louisiana, the Lilies of France, the Spanish flag, the Tricolor, the American and Confederate flags; in California, Spanish, Mexican, Russian and American.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The annexation of Hawaii to the United States may be desirable, but there is some doubt in our mind as to whether it should be admitted as a full-fledged state at the start. There are some very objectionable elements in the population. What is to be done with the large Japanese population? Are the men of that race to be admitted as voters? Then there are the natives, or aborigines, the majority of whom are probably entirely unfitted for self-government. How is discrimination to be made against the different races resident upon the islands. Can the suffrage be conferred upon some and not upon others? It would seem that in case of acquisition of the islands by the United States the people would undergo a period of tutelage in the territorial condition before their country is admitted as a sovereign state. Another objection to the admission of Hawaii as a state of the union is one which will always apply, no matter how fit the population may be for self-government, and this is the smallness of the territory. It is hardly large enough to constitute a state with a representation of two votes in the United States senate and three or more in the electoral college. Have we not too many small states now? The suggestion is made that if Hawaii is annexed it be organized into a county and placed under the jurisdiction of the state of California. This appears to us to be the best suggestion of all. The territory is just about large enough to make a good county. It might have one congressman and in time more if the population justified, but no exclusive United States senators and electoral votes. Let Hawaii come in as a territory or as a California county, but not as a state.—Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

## FOR A TEST CASE

### Difficulty in San Francisco Im- migration Office.

#### JAPANESE CANNOT BE KEPT OUT

### Present Method of Evad- ing the Law.

#### Collusion Between Employee and Boarding-House-Keeper—Chief Justice Judd Interviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—The local Commissioner of Immigration, Walter P. Stradley, has received a telegram from Commissioner General of Immigration Stump of Washington that the evidence he has in the case of the detained Japanese laborers who arrived here last week from Victoria was not sufficient for a conviction. Stradley desired a better interpretation of the questions submitted by him, but he thought his duty was plain in the matter, and he discharged all of the 27 detained Japanese except one, who was deported, as he had a contagious disease.

Commissioner Stradley desired to learn if a certificate issued to a Japanese laborer by American Commissioner of Immigration Penn at Victoria, B. C., was prima facie evidence or conclusive evidence of his right to land. This point has not yet been decided. It is often the case that the immigration officers in this city secure evidence that incoming laborers are violating the laws, whereas the officers at Victoria fail to do so.

For some reason the majority of the Japanese laborers wishing to land in San Francisco come by way of Victoria, and not direct from Japan. Commissioner Stradley is anxious to learn if he has to let a Japanese land when he has a certificate, even though he (Stradley) has secured evidence that the immigrant is not entitled to land.

It is probable that a test case will be made as soon as the opportunity offers. A man against whom evidence can be secured will be held by Stradley. This will entail habeas corpus proceedings, and the courts will have to decide the matter, as there has been no interpretation of the law on many points.

The evidence in the cases of the detained Japanese consisted of a lot of letters found on the person of the head man of the gang of alleged imported laborers. The letters showed that a local Japanese had sent to Japan for the men to go to work for a certain sum of money. As the men are too clever to give evidence against themselves or to be caught with any written contracts, it seems impossible to stop the influx of the Japanese. The system is as follows: A Japanese boss takes a contract to do a certain piece of work on farms in the interior. He sends for the required number of men to one of the Japanese boarding houses here. The Japanese boarding house master continually imports laborers, and supplies the boss with what he wants.

Commissioner Stradley does not see how the influx of laborers can be prevented unless a definite test is established, requiring all immigrants to read and write English or their own language and to have of their own a certain sum of money. He admits the restrictions would not bar the Japanese entirely.

#### HAWAII AND JAPANESE.

#### Chief Justice Judd Talks of the Immigrants.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of April 19th, has the following interview with Chief Justice Judd: Among the visitors in this city yesterday was Chief Justice A. F. Judd, of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Republic. Mr. Judd and his two sons are guests at the home of Thomas Chester, on Granger place, where they will remain until after the Easter season. Justice Judd was associated for some time with President Dole on the Supreme Court bench and was connected with the recent revolution which created the Island Republic of the Pacific. He also had something to do with the Japanese Immigration restriction laws over which there has been so small amount of trouble of late at Honolulu. When seen yesterday by a Democrat and Chronicle reporter and asked to explain the Hawaiian-Japanese situation, he said:

"In 1894 we passed laws prohibiting Japanese immigration, copying the United States act. When the test case was brought recently for the release of 700 of them whom we held under the law, we were very fortunate in having the United States Supreme Court decision as to the qualifications of the immigrants to be allowed to land. They try every scheme to be allowed to enter the country. There are six immigration companies in Honolulu, and it is suspected that they are providing the necessary \$50 that each Japanese must have. What causes us to suspect them is the fact that a few weeks ago several of the immigrants were asked where they had gotten the money and they answered that they had received those identical gold coins

from relatives 12 years before starting from home. Examination of the coins showed that they were the date of 1884, so you see, they were nicely caught.

Two Japanese warships have been ordered to Honolulu, and we are somewhat anxious about the outcome. The Japanese are pouring in at such a terrible rate that we fear that when they get the numerical superiority they will expect political supremacy. They are a very ambitious race, especially since the war with China, and there is no telling what will become of our commercial interests if they gain a firm foothold.

This should interest the people of the United States because they get 82 per cent of our trade and nearly all of our returning trade. We are commercially a part of the United States. We have the same coins, the same language, the same judicial system, and a visitor could easily mistake that he was in an American town. All the Hawaiian products that are brought to your country are returned in American goods, and so it should be of some interest to the United States to preserve this trade. We get some things from Germany and England, but most of our imports come from America.

The influence of Hawaii is entirely American. You know that it was an American mission from Boston that first took civilization to the islands, and then our close proximity to California makes us essentially American. We have a system of compulsory education, and our children are required to learn the English language. The Hawaiian language has been almost entirely dropped from the schools. We have an excellent class of American teachers, and we have no difficulty in getting them, because we pay a little higher salary, perhaps, than they would get at home. And it is a very common thing for the boys and girls to be sent to the American universities for higher education. They enter Yale College from our preparatory schools without conditions.

In referring to the Hawaiian feeling as to annexation to the United States, he said:

"We are almost unanimous in favoring the idea. The only ones who oppose it are a few royalists who would do almost anything to keep the present regime and some of the planters, who are afraid of losing their contract labor. But in order to secure stability and permanency of government against foreign immigration and possible internal rebellions, we are willing to accept whatever laws respecting labor that the United States may enact. The property owned by the Government is worth a great deal more than the national debt, and if the United States would assume our indebtedness and make out papers of annexation, I am sure it would be a paying investment for her, and I am confident, also, that we shall some day become in reality a part of this great Republic."

"What the revolution was brought about recently, the secrets, of course, were all in the hands of the whites, but the natives acquiesced to all that was done. We do not fear another revolution because we have an organized citizens' guard, of which every household is enrolled as a member. There are stations in different parts of the islands where the guard can assemble at the given signal, and so any indication of an outbreak can be easily quelled."

**SHERMAN MAY RETIRE.**  
Secretary of State Shows Signs of Collapse.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Times Washington dispatch says: Judge Day's selection as Assistant Secretary of State is believed to mean Sherman's early retirement and Day's promotion to the premiership. The correspondent rebuffs the old charges that Sherman's failing memory renders him unfit for the post and declares that this has been demonstrated since his resignation into office. The dispatch continues:

"Sherman's health is precarious. He has several times been detained at home when he ought to have been in his office busily engaged. The symptoms of collapse have not been absent. So delicate has been his condition that he has done little more since he took office than attend to personal and unimportant official matters. It has been a subject of remark about the department that business has come to a stop, and the condition of the Secretary has been referred to as causing the apparent stagnation."

"Judge Day is surprised at the change of program for him. He probably knows how why the change is made, but there has been great delicacy at the White House about explaining how suddenly it became necessary to keep him at home, instead of sending him to Cuba. He had purchased sleeping-car tickets for Tampa, and was arranging to leave tonight when informed for the first time that he was to be made Assistant Secretary."

"Here in Washington there would be no surprise at the resignation of Sherman at any time. Day would then be ready to move into the higher place at a moment's warning, and that warning the administration is prepared to give almost any time. In the meantime he will take charge of all the important business before the department. "Although there is some talk about the President's desire to conduct the department more in accordance with his own views than he believes Sherman would conduct it, it is understood that the unfitness of the President is not on account of any departure from the policy he had marked out, but rather on account of his concern lest the ill-health and increasing infirmity of the Secretary would render him incapable of carrying out any policy at all."

**A SWEEPING CHALLENGE.**  
Victoria's Right to Rule—Hawaii's Independence—Attacked.

Amid the manifold overture to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign there rings out one loud, discordant note. It is the bitter protest made by the White Rose League—the legitimist or Stuart party—against the Queen's sovereign rights. The Legitimist Calendar for 1897 is a publication issued at the expense of the White Rose League and edited by Marquis de Ravigny. The League has as its avowed object the "expulsion of the

usurping Hanoverians" and the placing of Mary of Bavaria, "rightful heir of the Stuarts," upon the throne. In January last the White Rose League marched in solemn procession to the statue of Charles I and laid thereon a memorial wreath, an act that no other Government in Europe, except that of Great Britain, would have tolerated. It is regarded as a fine example of the easy-going nature of the British Constitution that no attempt should be made to stay publication of the Legitimist Calendar for 1897, although it has been printed for the League in London itself.

This daring work, which is intended to mar the harmony of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, is simply an open defiance of British Monarchy, as he well established; a bold effort to show that Princess Mary, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, should rule over Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Queen Victoria; and appealing for aid for fair American (Hill-hunters) a clear-cut assertion that half the people of England, Ireland and Scotland has no real right to the titles of which it boasts. But the Calendar goes even farther. Not satisfied with fouting England, it flings down the gauntlet to scores of other nations. It denies the right of republics to rule, refuses to acknowledge the independence of Brazil, of Lombardy or of Hawaii; and in dozens of places inserts, as rightful rulers, the names of persons far other than those now occupying thrones of those countries. In fact, the United States alone is allowed by the Marquis de Ravigny, chief editor of this remarkable book, to have rightfully shaken off the rule of another government.

The rightful sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland is described in the Calendar as "Mary IV of England, Ireland and Wales and III of Scotland. Queen by the grace of God, defender of the faith, born July 2, 1849; succeeded November 20, 1875; but appeared her son, Robert, Prince of Wales, born May 28, 1887; name of marriage ruler, Victoria, a princess of Hanover. "Mary IV" is the Princess Mary of Bavaria, head of the direct line of the Stuart heirs, a quiet lady, who, it is said, travels disincarnate all such efforts to give her absent prominence. The "Robert, Prince of Wales," is her son, Prince Ruprecht Mary Leopold—San Francisco Chronicle.

**THERE MAY BE DELAY.**

Democratic Members of Committee Wish to See Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Democratic members of the Finance Committee will not accept the proposition made by their Republican colleagues to allow the tariff bill to be reported direct to the Senate without passing through the hands of the full committee, and have so notified the Republican members. Senator White, a member of the Finance Committee, was asked his views regarding the matter, and is believed to have voiced the views of all the Democratic members in his reply. He said:

"I would be glad to gratify the personal inclinations of any Senator, but speaking for myself only, I am unable to perceive the propriety of such a course, and cannot acquiesce in it. When the bill is reported to the Senate the Democratic members ought to be able to immediately lay before their colleagues a comparatively full statement of the intricacies of the proposed measure. This cannot be done unless the subject is properly discussed in committee, and if examined there with care much labor will be saved when the proposition is submitted to the Senate. If the Democratic members are to be of any use on the committee it must be because they would be able to give this information."

"Besides a fair presentation of the views of the minority may lead to immediate changes and improvement of the bill. If we consent to the adoption of the plan outlined by the Republican members it will be said that we have given away our case and are representing but half-hearted opposition. Such a scheme would be novel, would require explanation and cannot result favorably to public interest. If our Republic brethren have improved the bill so as to make it possibly digestible, they can afford to submit it to careful and conservative criticism in the committee-room. The country, of course, understands that the Republican members of the Finance Committee have had the bill since it passed the House, and the minority has interposed no objection and have not been in a position to intelligently examine a single schedule, and the situation will not be altered until the details of the measure are disclosed."

**CANADA BALKED.**

Preferential Tariff Duties May Not Be Enforced.

MONTREAL, Can., April 27.—Considerable doubt is being expressed as to the success of the effort of the new Liberal Government to establish preferential tariff duties with Great Britain. The latter country now has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium and other countries, which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the products of those countries be subject to higher import duties than the products of the United Kingdom.

The action of the Dominion Government in making a reduction in the duties on the goods coming from Great Britain has accordingly brought forth a protest from these other countries.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.—Today, after a three years' session, the fourth general election in Nova Scotia was held. On such occasion the Liberals have triumphed, today, victory for them being the most signal of all. Out of eighteen counties, sending thirty-eight members to the Assembly, the Conservatives succeeded in electing only five members—possibly six. The city of Halifax gives the largest Liberal majority ever polled by that party.

**PINGREE MUST STAND TRIAL.**

Michigan's Governor Prosecuted by a Man He Accused.

LANSING, (Mich.), April 28.—The Supreme Court has decided that Governor Pingree must stand trial on a charge of malicious prosecution, preferred some time ago by James E. Tryon, a former secretary of the Detroit Fire Commission. While Mayor of De-

troit Pingree had Tryon arrested for conspiracy, but he was discharged on examination.

Tryon then proceeded against the Mayor for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but the trial court directed a verdict for Pingree. The court now grants a new trial of the case, and that is how the Governor is called upon to defend himself upon the charge.

**BROKEN-DOWN "CONSTITUTION."**

Not Worth the Money Appropriated for Her Repair.

FORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—Work has not, as yet, been commenced on the frigate Constitution, authorized by Congress, when it appropriated \$80,000 to be expended in making her safe to tow to Boston. Those in authority claim that \$80,000 would not fit her for sea, and that it would cost more than the appropriation to make her water-tight. It is extremely doubtful, say the yard officers, if she ever leaves the dry-dock. Dry rot has seriously affected her timbers. It is expected that the naval officers will refuse to tow her to Boston, unless she can be thoroughly repaired.

**More Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

William R. Day of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of State.  
Bellamy Storer of Ohio to be Minister to Belgium.

George M. Fisk of Ohio, to be second secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

Huntington Wilson of Illinois, to be second secretary of the Legation at Tokio, Japan.

Thomas R. Funnell, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Edward G. Bradford, to be District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, to be registrar of Oklahoma Territory.

Frank C. Deekbach, to be Registrar of the Land Office at Olympia, Wash.

**New Oceanic.**

The Philadelphia Record says that the cost and expected speed of the Oceanic, the White Star liner, whose construction has just begun in the Queen's Island Yard, have both been greatly overrated. Her length will exceed that of the Great Eastern seven feet (not 25, as erroneously stated); her gross tonnage will exceed 17,000 tons, she will be propelled by three screws and the indicated horse-power will be about 45,000, or 15,000 for each set of engines, which cannot possibly give her a speed of 27 knots, as stated, although there is little doubt that this new ocean greyhound will greatly surpass all her predecessors in speed.

**Color Photographs Shown.**

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 21.—Some photographs in colors of nature were exhibited on Broadway today. They were taken in France by the recently discovered process of Villedieu Chasse-greys of Paris, and while coloring media are used they are remarkably successful efforts in this new field of photography. All sorts of views are reproduced, and the most minute variations in color indicated the completed photograph. The color of the sky, varying shades of foliage and colors of jewels or metals are distinctly shown.

**Manitoba School Controversy.**

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—It is reported that Papal Ablegate Dei Val has adversely decided the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is authoritatively stated tonight that the Minister of Public Works, Tarte, will on this account, champion the immediate dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the public to endorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

**Unemployed on Steamers.**

STOCKTON, Cal., April 21.—The army of the unemployed has returned to Stockton. It had been in Lodi all day, and despite the earnest efforts of the citizens of that place to get the idle men to move eastward they stubbornly refused to do so. At 10:30 o'clock this forenoon they seized a freight train that pulled into Lodi, and threw them on it. The men intend to remain on this train until they are arrested or taken on to the East, whether they claim they want to go.

**Madraen's Accusers Fall.**

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, held today at Sunderland, the Business Committee decided to reject the petition, containing charges of heresy, which had been presented against Rev. John Watson, D. D. (Ira Madraen).

**EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.**

Sugar Imports Into United States Have Increased.

The Louisiana Planter quotes the New York Shipping List in a statement of the increase in sugar importations because of the proposed change in the tariff, as follows:

The effect of the proposed increase in the tariff upon the market for both raw and refined sugars has been very noticeable, especially in regard to the former, the demand for which was stimulated by the desire to secure supplies before the full effect of the measure was felt. Under the influence of the increased demand, values of domestic refined sugars were forced up almost to a parity with what the imposition of the duty would have justified. Jobbers, then seeing little to be gained by purchasing ahead of requirements, fell back upon their old policy of buying in small quantities, as their trade demanded, and this week there were two reductions, averaging 1/2c each. Values of the raw article were advanced also, but comparatively little business resulted from the tariff agitation, as refiners depended largely upon their own imports for supplies. A decline to 3 3/4c for 96 degree test centrifugal followed the reductions in refined. Beginning with the week ending March 18, receipts of raw sugar

have continually exceeded those of last year, as the following table shows:

—Tons—	
1897.	1896.
Week ending March 18, 28,359	28,183
Week ending March 25, 25,175	28,724
Week ending April 1, 28,900	40,721
Week ending April 8, 70,579	27,524
Week ending April 14, 69,261	20,619

Until the April 8 period the aggregate receipts from January 1 to the dates mentioned were less than for corresponding periods in 1896, the decrease being as follows: March 18, 43,123 tons; March 25, 56,672 tons; April 1, 37,483 tons; but the enormous receipts during the seven days ending April 8 more than made up the difference and showed a balance of 5,262 tons in favor of the 1897 period, while the following week brought up the increase over 1896 to 38,642 tons.

Arrivals of refined sugars for the same time have increased also, the amounts being 17,735 tons for 1897, and 13,172 tons last year, a difference of 4,563 tons.

If the extensive preparations now under way for cultivating sugar beets are carried out, the largely increased crop of domestic beet sugar next autumn will naturally cause a proportionate decrease of the imports of foreign raw sugar. If the proposed tariff on raw is maintained, it is predicted that sugar beets will be the leading crop of the Western and Pacific Coast States. There are now seven beet-sugar factories in the United States in successful operation, and four or five more are either building or have been projected. The fact that so many new factories are to be started proves conclusively that the beet-sugar industry has been a success, and that capitalists are willing to invest money in the business. The production of beet sugar in the United States last year was 400,000 tons, which is double the yield of 1892. The Western enthusiasts say they will not stop until the whole consumption of sugar is produced in the United States. They rely, of course, upon a satisfactory tariff duty, and that is where the "if" comes in. The farmers of nearly all the Western States are eager to enter upon the cultivation of sugar beets as a welcome change from unprofitable grain crops; but factories must be built capable of handling the beets grown, and capitalists are directing attention to that channel of investment in the hope of receiving sufficient encouragement from the Government.

**TRAMWAYS ACCIDENT.**

Young Man Collides With Telephone Pole and is Severely Cut.

William Mass, a visitor, met with a painful accident while riding in on a tram car from Waikiki last night. He boarded the car at the terminus, and, being crowded, he stood on the foot rest, which runs along the side. A few minutes afterward Mass started to walk along the rest, in order to pay his fare, but before getting to the front platform his head came in contact with a telephone pole, resulting in a ugly laceration on his cheek and another in the back of his head, where he struck the ground. He was picked up by some passengers and taken to his home. Besides the wounds on his head, Mr. Mass suffered considerably from injury to his spine.

**HEALDS**

BUSINESS COLLEGE.  
24 Post Street. San Francisco.  
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS  
This college instructs in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, penmanship, drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.  
A Department of Electrical Engineering  
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.  
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

**NAVY CONTRACTORS.**

G. J. WALLER, Manager.  
Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.  
In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued  
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.  
MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.  
Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.  
For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

**G. HUSTACE.**

Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
512 KING ST. TEL. 119  
Family Plantations and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.**

(Limited.)  
Established, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
Hollister & Co.  
Agents

**Pictures!**

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 20x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$2.50, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.  
Drop in and have a look.

**King Bros.' Art Store.**

110 HOTEL STREET.

**Your Stock**

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

**HAY AND GRAIN**

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

**CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY**

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

**Waltham Watch Club**

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

**14 Carat Solid Gold Case,**

WITH THE FAMOUS

**WALTHAM**

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

**FRANK J. KRUGER,**

Practical Watchmaker

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

**Metropolitan**

**Meat Company**

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family**

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**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR** The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75  
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$1.50  
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**DRESS** We are retailers exclusively and the largest est dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1  
7 yards for \$1  
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

**B. F. Ehlers & Co.**

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

## &lt;

# THAT STATEMENT

## Answer to Mr. Spreckels' Interview on Hawaii.

### WAS PROBABLY MISINFORMED

### Some Statistics Are Incorrect.

### Oxnard Has Not Sold His Beet Sugar Interests in California.

The "Financial Letter" answers some of the statements made by Mr. Claus Spreckels in the San Francisco papers on Hawaiian affairs. The "Financial Letter" article is in part as follows: Mr. Spreckels says: "At the present time the balance of trade between the United States and Hawaii is \$3,000,000 per annum, and no effort is made by the Hawaiian Government to encourage more trading with the United States. On the contrary, everything that is done tends to the encouragement of trade with other countries—namely Canada, Germany and England. They have even withdrawn the subsidy formerly paid to the Queen's Steamship Company, an American line which has done more to develop the islands than any other transportation company."

Commenting upon this statement, it is clearly shown by official and well established data, that from 1875 to 1896, the American net profits under the operations of the treaty amounted to over thirty-four million and a half dollars. It is true that the Hawaiian Government has withdrawn the subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company, but for cogent reasons foreign to the present issue. He further states:

"I noticed a statement in one of the local papers that our commerce with Hawaii was a great factor in giving employment to American vessels, and that the American shipping engaged in this traffic has a valuation of \$18,000,000. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the Custom house records can learn for himself that the value of all vessels carrying between this port and Hawaii will not exceed \$2,000,000."

The advocates of reciprocity have never claimed that the value of shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade is more than \$1,125,000, but it is a fact that the Oceanic Steamship Company, of which Mr. Spreckels represents the controlling interest, has a capital of two and a half million dollars, of which \$1,512,500 has been actually paid in. Add this to the value of the large number of Pacific Coast vessels, and ships owned on the Atlantic Coast, which have participated in transportation benefits and the aggregate will largely exceed the figures quoted. We must therefore infer that Mr. Spreckels on this point also has either been misquoted or misinformed.

Referring to his contention that the Watsonville and Salinas factories will be able to supply sugar enough to meet the demands of the Pacific coast, and as far East as Chicago, it might be well for him to inform the public when such an event will take place, for he must be aware that the most ardent advocates of the beet sugar industry regard this event to be very far distant.

Mr. Spreckels makes the further statement that more refineries will be established in California to foster the beet sugar industry which is presumably to be brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When the fact is considered that Mr. Spreckels has admitted that the Sugar Trust has now an interest in the Watsonville mill factory, and that this factory is selling its products to the Western Sugar Refinery, of which one-half is owned and controlled by the Trust, it is logical in the light of the past operations of the same Trust that they will encourage the erection of independent refineries, and thus curtail their own earnings. He speaks of the employment of thousands of additional thousands of people, but there is every reason to believe that the Trust follows the methods which it has adopted in the East, namely, the employment of foreign labor in their refineries at lowest living wages, that such a class would be of little if any benefit to California.

He has apparently forgotten that several of the beet sugar factories now in operation in California, are employing Chinese labor, while there are thousands of white men looking for work. His statement that the profits of the Hawaiian plantations are diverted to the amount of \$15,000,000 into the pockets of English and Germans, can be refuted, not only by the official figures, given in Commissioner Blount's report to the United States Congress, but also by the books of the various companies paying dividends in this city. Take, for instance, the company of which he is president, the Hutchinson Sugar Company, and whose monthly dividends are paid in this city to the shareholders, comprising widows and orphans, whose little capital has been invested upon the belief that any venture in which he is interested is a secure one, and who may be ruined if his efforts to abrogate the Hawaiian Treaty are successful. It has clearly been shown that out of the total of \$21,000,000 invested in sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Republic, that American citizens and others of American descent own \$21,000,000.

**OXNARD HAS NOT SOLD OUT.**  
He retains his factory and is still opposed to Hawaii.

**WASHINGTON, April 14.**—Although Spreckels has sold an interest in his factory at Watsonville to the Sugar Trust, I do not think the latter will secure control of the beet-sugar

production on the Coast. The China factory has not been sold, nor has even an offer for any of its stock been received by myself or any of the stockholders.

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the China factory, so stated his position today, after reading an interview with Spreckels, printed this morning, telling of the success of the secretary of the trust, Searles, on the Coast. Oxnard continued: "The China factory owned by myself, my brothers and Messrs. Cutting of New York, will continue to be run as an independent refinery. In addition, the Anaheim factory, when finished, I think will not be sold. The Alvarado concern, owned by San Francisco people, is not for sale, I understand. The only other beet-sugar factories in the country are two owned by us in Nebraska, a small one in Wisconsin, which started this year, and one of small capacity in New Mexico. Whether these latter could be bought I do not know, but they would cut little figure in controlling the production of the country, at any event."

Oxnard, who is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, as a representative of the beet-sugar producers of the United States, is hopeful that the Senate committee will act on this subject in the pending tariff bill. He predicts that there will be no more capital put into the beet-sugar business in California unless this treaty, which he thinks places in direct competition so great a quantity of free sugar produced at so slight a margin over the beet sugar, and thus hinders the progress of development, is abrogated.

### CHINESE IN BEET FIELDS.

#### Trouble Over Asiatic Laborers in California.

**SANTA ANA, Cal., April 15.**—The little sugar beet town of Alamitos, in this county, promises a genuine sensation if the 50 Chinese who have been imported by the beet sugar company to thin beets do not pack up bag and baggage and seek pastures new. During the past week the beet company could not secure help enough in the beet fields, and consequently brought half a hundred Chinese from Los Angeles and set them to work. Today the Mongolians were ordered to leave by an organization of white laborers or suffer the consequences.

Sheriff Nichols was sent for, but when he arrived everything was quiet. It is believed, however, that unless the Chinese leave there will be a repetition of the trouble at China some time ago. The beet company people say they only want their work done, and if white men can be secured they will gladly give them the preference, but if they cannot be secured Chinese will be employed and protected in their work at all hazards.

### TO RAISE SUGAR BEET.

#### Capitalists Organize to Operate in Northwestern Ohio.

**TOLEDO, Ohio, April 15.**—Five local capitalists have organized the Toledo Sugar-Beet Company, with a paid-up capitalization of \$400,000, for the sugar-refining business and cultivation of the sugar beet in Northwestern Ohio. The names of the capitalists are withheld pending the filing of the incorporation papers, but one of them who admitted the company's formation, said:

"The new company has been carefully studying the soil conditions of Northwestern Ohio, and the Agricultural Bureau has furnished us expert reports upon the effect that our soil and seasons are both admirably adapted to sugar-beet cultivation."

It is also said that an expert from Oxnard's California refinery has given the company all the necessary information regarding the construction of a plant.

### WILL HE GO TO PRISON?

#### Sugar Trust Chapman's Fate Rests With the District Attorney.

**WASHINGTON, April 17.**—No action has yet been taken by District Attorney Davis toward enforcing the sentence passed upon Elverson Chapman, the contumacious Sugar Trust witness, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for 30 days. The District Attorney has not yet had an opportunity to read the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the petition for release, as the opinion has not been released by the Court. It is thought that Davis will enforce the sentence, and then bring the remaining defendants—Havemeyer, Seymour, Searles, McCartney, Schriver and Edwards—to trial. Counsel for these claim that their cases cannot be brought within the terms of the Supreme Court decision, but the Chapman case has all along been held to be a test one, and it is believed that the President will not grant an application for pardon.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairbanks (N. Y.) Register.  
Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour she was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and he says that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

### ALMOST A PARADOX.

The longest way around is sometimes the shortest way. Some years ago two English ships were repairing a telegraph cable near Bombay. The two ships were but half a mile apart, one of them holding the shore end of the cable in close communication with Bombay, the other having the sea end, which was connected with Aden. It became necessary for the two ships to communicate with each other. This was done by one of them telegraphing to Bombay and thence to Aden, and the other from Aden around to Bombay. Thus as a species of wireless messages a half mile they were sent around by a route nearly 4,000 miles in length.

# HEALTH QUESTION

## Discussed by the Board in Weekly Session.

### WILL VISIT MOLOKAI MAY 28TH

### Dr. Monsarrat Reports on Tuberculosis.

### Dr. Wood, Health Agent and Port Physician—Press Representatives Will Visit Molokai.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Monsarrat, Howard, Alvarez, Messrs. C. R. Reynolds, C. A. Brown and D. Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Smith pointed out the necessity of appointing some one to act in the capacity of port physician during the absence of Dr. Day in Japan, on business of the Government. He also referred to the fact that sometimes Dr. Day found it impossible to go out to foreign vessels, and thought it no more than right that a deputy be appointed. President Smith then suggested, and the suggestion was put into the form of a motion, that Dr. Wood be appointed an agent of the Board of Health and port physician, to act during Dr. Day's absence and at any other time that his services might be found necessary. Unanimously carried.

In regard to quarantine questions, President Smith suggested that the matter of fumigating cargoes be left to the discretion of the port physician and executive officer of the board.

Dr. Day, upon being asked if he would be ready to start on his trip to Japan on the Doric, answered in the affirmative. President Smith announced that he and Dr. Day had accompanied Mr. F. S. Dodge to the proposed cemetery site. Mr. Dodge will make a survey of the place on behalf of the Survey Department. The extreme lower part of the property is not suitable for cemetery purposes, being much cut up with small gulches. On the property above, there is abundant space for a cemetery. It is necessary, first to get the area of the property before proceeding further. President Smith stated that he had asked Mr. Dodge to get the elevation of the land, with reference to getting water on the place.

Dr. Monsarrat made a verbal report to the board in reference to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis, to the effect that the examination in one of the dairies of the city had been about completed. Those in charge had finished, with 28 cows. Of these, 11 had been slaughtered, and lesions of the lungs and glands had been formed in each case on post-mortem examination. A part of the diseased portion of each animal had been saved and given to Dr. Alvarez to be put in alcohol. Six cows and one bull had arrived from Kama'i for the dairy in question, and these animals were under examination. The complete report would be made on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Monsarrat asked if it would not be a good thing to give a complete report of the examination to the newspapers, when completed. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the plan would be a good one. Aside from information for the public, it would be a good recommendation for the dairy.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report showed 35,811 fish received at the market during the week ending May 9th. A petition from a man who had just fired up a coffee saloon at the leper settlement, on Molokai, asked:

1. That the goods for the saloon be carted to Kalawao by the Board of Health wagon free of charge.
2. That he be allowed to gather firewood on the land of the Board of Health, and that this be paid for at the rate set by the board.

The matter was referred to Superintendent Meyer.

A request from the Y. M. C. A., asking that Secretary H. E. Coleman be allowed to visit the leper settlement with the board on its next visit to Molokai, for the purpose of organizing a branch association, was read. It was the sense of the meeting that answering all such requests be kept until later.

It was moved, second and carried that Dr. Alvarez present to the board during the first week of each month a report on the condition of affairs at the Kalaiki receiving station.

A petition from T. Ahlo, asking permission to open a Chinese cemetery in Hanalei, was referred to the general agent of the Board of Health on Kama'i. May 18th was set as the date of starting for the Molokai leper settlement on the regular semi-annual visit.

The board spoke favorably on the subject of allowing the press representatives to visit Molokai.

Dr. Day asked for information regarding the Kina'i Maru Japanese at the quarantine station. They had been there 39 days, and 16 days had elapsed since the last case of smallpox appeared. The board instructed Dr. Day to give the Japanese their freedom at the expiration of the usual 18 days, in case no further sickness should appear. At 4 p. m. the board went into executive session.

### OFFICERS' CLUB.

Rooms in Military Headquarters Prettily Fitted Up.

general amusement room, opens out upon the long makai veranda. Just back of this is a room where rows of lockers have been arranged for the members. Next to this, and in the makai corner, is the bath room. The main room opens out upon a small porch on the Ewa side, where the members may repair for a quiet smoke or talk when it is too warm inside. Comfortable chairs and table for cards have been placed in this alluring place. In the makai corner is a small room, opening out upon the long veranda. This is furnished with a desk, containing writing materials, while on the wall is a board, where applications for membership are posted.

The main room, spoken of above, has been well arranged. A large table in the center, a handsome sideboard on the makai side, a grand piano on the makai and beautifully upholstered chairs form the present furnishings of the room.

It must be understood that the officers have not yet gotten things into shape, but as soon as they do, they will have something always to be proud of.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

In some parts of Tulare County, Cal., this season's sheep-shearing has been given entirely to Indians and Chinese.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO  
**Chicago, U. S. A.**

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 11,000 illustrations, 8,000 descriptions. It is concise, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
111 to 116 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

**FURNITURE NEWS** April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

**Enameled Iron Bedsteads**

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material; this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

**HOPP & CO.**  
Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

*The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals— and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An in-voice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed - The Cyclone Wind mill - "Survival of the fittest," a few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled - New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.*

**HOLLISTER & CO.**  
**Tobacconists,**  
Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Havana Cigars**  
FROM THE FACTORIES OF  
**La Intimidad,**  
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**La Africana,**  
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OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.  
**J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.  
.....DEALERS IN.....  
**Fertilizer Materials!**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:  
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.  
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid. Dry Bone and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.  
A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by  
**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**  
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Write for Samples**  
**And Compare Prices!**  
We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

**NEW GOODS**  
Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."  
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.  
Queen Street, **L. B. KERR**, Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette. SEMI-WEEKLY. PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR. FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

LABOR DATA.

An evening contemporary, with a quiet side slap at Commissioner Fitzgerald's efforts to send white labor to this country, suggests that there are already thousands of white laborers here who form an unemployed multitude. It is also pointedly remarked that the conditions, respecting both pay and treatment are of such a disagreeable nature as to cause this unemployed multitude to slum work upon the plantations. Our contemporary makes a pretty bold statement and we are by no means inclined to believe that it can furnish data to prove its case. The unemployed multitude is not very much in evidence unless Japanese students are figured in the lot. We deny the statement on the same authority that it is made—the opinion of three or four men, possibly more.

Before individual opinions go forth and are accepted as fact we would suggest that the Labor Commission give the matter attention and secure positive data. It cannot be denied that the people of this country are very much in the dark regarding the conditions of labor. The number of work on the plantations is known also the number of contract and free laborers, but outside the plantations a blissful ignorance of exact conditions exists that might be classed as criminal ignorance. There has been no study of the situation, no investigation that peered into the details of the labor market outside the plantations. One man says the country is full of unemployed labor and another says it is not. Appearances favor the statement of the latter, but while men continue to deal in generalities they can prove nothing.

The Labor Commission has been appointed and sufficient time has elapsed for the members to have begun their task. We trust that the absence of Mr. Armstrong will not be considered cause for delay. The majority of the Commission is here and there is no reason why the work should not be started promptly.

The assertion that Mr. Fitzgerald will recruit his laboring forces from Castle Garden graduates, not from real, respectable American labor is a boomerang raised with an intent to do injury, before an honest trial has been given. The same statement was made in California when Mr. Fitzgerald began his work there. He was told that white labor had been tried and proved a failure, that the men who came from the ranks of the unemployed were low bred tramps and good-for-nothings generally. Mr. Fitzgerald proved however, that the secret of previous failures was in the selection of the men. By careful selection, by turning away the tramps and sending to the ranches real respectable laborers, he made a success of the movement. Until proved otherwise, Hawaii has reason to expect the same treatment from Mr. Fitzgerald. The worst criminal is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Certainly the good intentions of the California Commission of Labor should be given the same chance even by his worst enemies. If a spark of fairness exists among the "it-can't-be-dene" individuals of this community let them show a little of it.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a recent interview which a representative of this paper had with Minister Shimamura, he said that his government had always

taken the view that Hawaii is a ward, so to speak, of Japan's great friend and neighbor, the United States. Similar statements and intimations from Japanese representatives at home and in Washington have, from time to time, appeared and are tantamount to official denials of any thought on their part of attempting to interfere with Hawaiian affairs. It may be taken for granted then that idle rumors of this kind must be dismissed; and, therefore, the Hawaiian Government can approach the recent difficulties without fear, and with entire candor.

We must not be unmindful of the fact that the United States has stood as a kind of guardian of Japan, since her entrance into the great family of nations. From the time of Commodore Perry, the great naval diplomat and Townsend Harris, the first United States Consul-General, to the present day, America's representatives in Japan have stood as a bulwark against the rapacity and domineering spirit of certain European nations. And now that Japan has grown strong; that through many trials and tribulations and mortifications she is amply able to assert her independence, and to brook no interference with her domestic affairs, she will not forget the kind offices of the nation that befriended her when she was weak.

TROUBLES IN TRANSVAAL.

Time, the universal panacea for political troubles, is not doing its usual good work in the Transvaal. In fact the relations between the Uitlander and the Boer are quite as unpleasant as in the days immediately following the Jameson raid and rumors of war are obtaining ever increasing currency. Facts brought out in the investigation of Dr. Jameson's action were not of a character to counteract the idea that the British colonial officers were entirely uninterested in the attack upon President Kruger and his sturdy followers. The Jameson raid is admitted on all sides as a most colossal blunder. On the other hand there seems to be no disposition to forget the past and submit quietly to the arbitrary ruling of the Boer republic.

The transfer of British troops to the Transvaal, as well as rumors regarding British control of Delagoa bay serve to keep the Boers on their mettle, ever watchful for intrigues of British citizens and British officials. It seems hardly probable that the present condition can long exist. The present high tension of feeling is causing the contending factions to go to extremes. Ruin to business interests is the natural resultant and when pocket books are touched the trouble usually begins in earnest. President Kruger is not pursuing a magnanimous course of action and we do not know that it could be expected in view of his previous experiences. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

Four of the designs of Great Britain is at the bottom of the difficulty and the Englishmen of South Africa seem to be responsible for keeping this suspicion alive. The trend of English expression is how to overthrow Boer rule, not how to pacify the anti-British sentiment. No less an authority than Sir James Smevorith announces that concessions to Afrianders have their limits. A correspondent of the London Economist asserts that the inability to secure reforms is due to a lack of cohesion of British capitalists interested in mining. These people wrangle among themselves, sometimes supporting the republic and sometimes condemning it.

On the whole it is not to be wondered that the hard headed Boers become suspicious of the mining interests and form mistaken ideas of British intentions. The Boers are kept at fighting pitch and the following from a

Pretoria publication is fair proof that a trial of strength would be received as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty: "We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afriander in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

BEST SUGAR AND WHITE LABOR.

The occasional reports from California that Asiatics have been given employment in the sugar beet fields is not altogether pleasant food for thought on the part of those in this country seeking to secure a larger proportion of white laborers on the plantations. Some of our good citizens seem to think the action of California justifies us in shouting across the water, "You're no better than we are, what yer givin' us." The temptation in this direction is of course a strong one.

The best sugar magnates are simply giving a practical illustration that they are sharp after the dollars and cents; that their bow for the greater protection of a new and growing industry is lused quite as much on their desire to fill their own pockets with coin as the love of the dear people. If these same best sugar men happened to have their money invested in Hawaiian plantations they would be no more anxious for white laborers than some of our own planters are; they are inspired with the spirit of the age—get money; they have demonstrated the remarkable inconsistency which every large money gatherer believes to be one of the undiscoverable rights of a free born American citizen; they have shown the people who are watching them that their love for "the dear people" varies according to the amount of money that can be garnered from many into the pockets of a few specially favored individuals.

All this is clearly evident to the men who stop to think twice. At the same time the short comings of Californians are no argument for the same thing to be repeated in Hawaii. The people here can get what satisfaction they may from the foolishness of narrow minded men in other countries, but that doesn't help the situation. The pot may call the kettle black, but that by no means cleans the pot.

By employing Asiatics the best sugar men of the United States are simply knocking in the head one of their great and glorious arguments against the annexation of Hawaii. We have no sympathy to waste upon the best sugar men in this case. We have believed their arguments against annexation to be prompted by selfish and dishonest motives. Now we know it and are quite willing that others should know it. But all this has very little bearing upon the white labor movement in Hawaii. Annexation or no annexation, treaty or no treaty this country has a problem of citizenship to face.

All the mistakes of all the best sugar buyers on this mundane sphere cannot wipe out the fact that our industrial policy must be changed if this country is to be saved from the aggressive and progressive Asiatic. Because some Californians want to send American civilization and American labor to the demilitarized lowlands furnishes no reason why Hawaii should fall into the same trap. The dishonesty and duplicity of American best sugar advocates

ought not and will not be accepted as a proper example for the people of Hawaii.

The Hilo papers are making numerous pointed remarks concerning a prominent Government employe who made himself conspicuous by offering an insult to the President of the Republic. We are not disposed to condemn a man for his personal opinions. When a man is honest and stands by his friends and his principles he is deserving of the highest respect from enemies as well as friends. But the individual whose opinions vary according to the views of the persons with whom he is for the time being associated, changing with every political wind that blows, that person should be branded as a renegade, not to be trusted in any camp. If the statements of the Hilo papers are true the individual referred to ought to have honor enough to resign his position. If he does not know when to get out he should be kicked out. Better deal with a sworn enemy than a man who seeks to shroud his malicious spirit under the cloak of friendship. This Government can afford to declare honesty of political opinion at a premium. There is no employe in any Government whose place cannot be filled as well if not better by some other person.

Improvements on the bicycle seem to be without end and in no place is the increase more in evidence than the United States. According to Cassiers Magazine approximately 300 patents for cycles had been issued from the patent office up to 1876. During this year invention revived on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one-half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on hand awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States.

As the time approaches for the Annual Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to be held this year in San Francisco, the local societies ought to take steps to secure a good sized delegation to represent Hawaii. Of all the religious or political gatherings held in the United States there is no convention that attracts more attention or yields a more mighty power for good than this annual assembling of young people. It is the convention of the year, representing as it does the wide awake spirit of the nation, a broadening of religious thought and the activity of young men and young women in spreading through every nook and hamlet the uplifting influence of the broad principles on which the true church of Christ is founded. Hawaii has several branch societies and is in duty bound to be represented by more than two or three stray delegates. It will be a great many years before the convention will be again held in a city of the far West.

Judge Hart takes this paper to task for not numbering the United States among the nations that look upon Turkish crimes with indifferent complacency. The sin of the United States may be equal to that of the powers of Europe, but it is worth while to remember that should the United States attempt

to bring the Sublime Porte to time it would be forced to face the assembled powers of Europe. Another fact worth noticing in this connection is the absence of the American flag and American troops on Cretan soil. While Americans may have declined to fight the Turk, they have never prevented any effort to throw off the Turkish yoke. The American policy has always been one of strict neutrality.

The New York Legislature has appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of additional lands in the Adirondack mountains, which insures the scheme of a great forest park in New York State. The real object of the Adirondack park is to preserve from spoliation the great water shed of the Atlantic slope. The State has already purchased over 700,000 acres and the last appropriation will enable the purchase of 500,000 more, the total cost of the park figuring several millions of dollars. The value of this immense region for park purposes is a mere bagatelle when compared with the protection of the great water sheds. In how many of the American States the devastating hand of the lumbermen has ruined the water supply for vast farming sections. The people of this country should keep a watchful eye on the forests.

Japanese citizens who ought to know what they are talking about state that their Government is prepared to take measures to put a stop to the indiscriminate immigration of Japanese laborers to this country. This may or may not be true but it is worthy of consideration on the part of our Government officials. Even in diplomatic circles it is often times true that more can be gained by an open discussion of the situation than by a game of bluff. Certain it is that Japan has no fear of Hawaii and this country cannot expect assistance from the United States if proved to be on the wrong side of the argument. Future developments will prove the honesty of Japan's assertion that it has no designs on Hawaii. When the difficulties now in hand have been settled, it is to be hoped that a more satisfactory understanding regarding immigration may be reached.

The Boston Traveler, one of the old time conservative Republican journals of Massachusetts is now numbered among the papers that have come out strongly against the anarchy of capital. This revolt in the midst of the theoretical capitalistic Bostonians is a significant straw on the sea of American politics. It shows that even in the hot bed of conservatives, the people are beginning to ponder over the outcome of the present policy that assists in piling up immense fortunes to benefit a small minority.

It appears that this paper misinterpreted Judge Hart's meaning in the letter published in a previous issue. That gentleman explains our shortcoming more fully in another column. We see no occasion for continuing the controversy and will close our side of the case with the statement that we are all poor sinners and are not prepared to figure European statesmen as exceptions to the rule. We will leave our religious contemporary to fight its own battles.

HAWAII JOYFINGS.

The departure of the Philadelphia is a wise precaution. Her arrival will encourage the Hawaiian Government to stand its ground and will be a notification to the Japanese that in certain contingencies the little republic of the Pacific will not stand alone.—Boston Journal.

President McKinley desires to postpone action upon the Hawaiian annexation question until after the tariff bill is out of the way. He does not wish any diversions, and the treaty will be withheld until toward the end of the present session. It is to be hoped that

the question will be fully discussed before action is taken. It would seem that we already have all the territory we need.—News, Burlington, Vt.

There are plenteous indications that if the United States does not save Hawaii from Japan, Great Britain will.—Boston Journal.

Hawaii doesn't know where she stands at all, these days. A Honolulu attorney, now on his way to Washington, declares that there is grave apprehension in the islands that the present reciprocity treaty will be abrogated by the McKinley administration, and if it is, the islands will be ruined, commercially, unless the United States annexes them.—Boston Globe.

Japan is an island empire. With no hold on the mainland, she has already annexed Formosa, and looks upon the Pacific as her natural field of extension. Save for acquiring, however, the great Chinese island, her growth of ocean interests has largely taken the form of sending out great bodies of emigrants to islands in the possession of European and other powers. Those enterprises are almost equivalent to colonies for her, since they give her markets for her produce and employment for her ships. Accordingly, when Hawaii restricts this policy she touches Japan in one of her most cherished undertakings. What will come out of it remains to be seen; but the recent incident may become a demonstration to us that we cannot have rights over Hawaii without also assuming responsibilities.—New York Sun.

No doubt this plan (Representative Spalding's) would suit Mr. Dole and the "little handful" who compose his oligarchy much better than the other one if they could only be sure of keeping the upper hand in a full-fledged State of the Union. Two senatorships would be delicious plums for Dole and one of his associates. The arrangement would be agreeable to the Ingo Senators, too, as they could count upon the co-operation of the distinguished Senators from Hawaii.

But Americans who look at things soberly will want to know what we would gain by getting territorial jurisdiction over the islands to compensate us for taking in a population, not over 2 per cent of whom have any comprehension of our republican institutions.

They will want to know whether the acquisition is likely to be worth the trouble and the cost of keeping. They will want some good reason to reconcile them to so radical a departure from the policy which this country has pursued ever since the adoption of the Constitution.—Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Whatever the character of the disquiet which seems to call for the presence of an American warship at the islands, the desire of the people for closer relations with this country will not tend to minimize it. Before long this Government will have to determine what character our supervision of the country is to assume. It is not the part of good statesmanship to let the matter drift along until some unexpected incident compels instant decision. If it is to the interest of the United States to accept the responsibility, it should come to that conclusion and leave the question open to the freest and most unobscured determination by the people. The American interests naturally and even commendably seek to have the islands annexed, and there is every reason to believe they are sincere in assuming popular sentiment to be with them, but it must be kept in view that all our information on the subject comes by means which would be apt to unconsciously color it favorably. It is a very serious step to take, and its responsibilities would be increased if there should be any widespread dissatisfaction at the annexation.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

Jury Disagreed.

In the Boyd-Gandel breach-of-promise case, the jury reached out until 12:30 this morning, and then announced that they could not agree. It is said the jury stood 8 to 2.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come so quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

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"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WATSON, Merchant, Ypsilanti St., Lonia, Michigan.

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell Hood's Pills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

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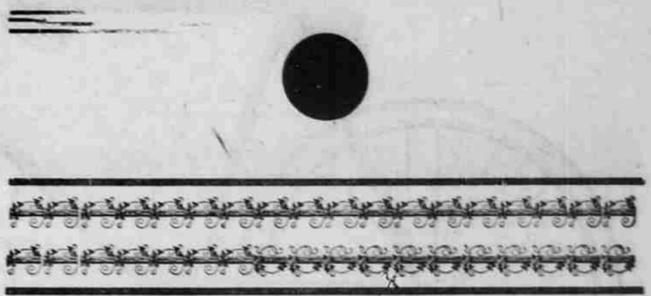
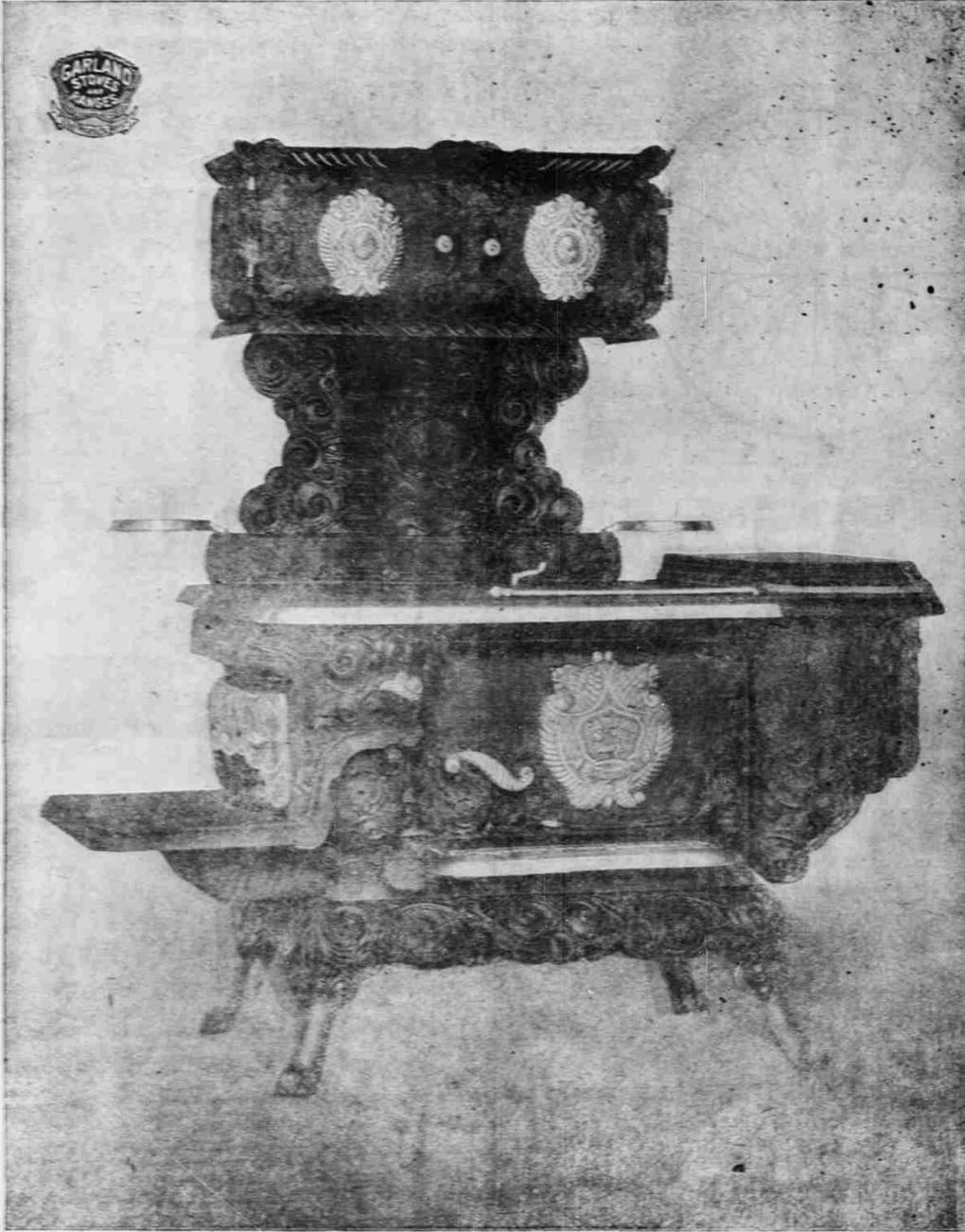
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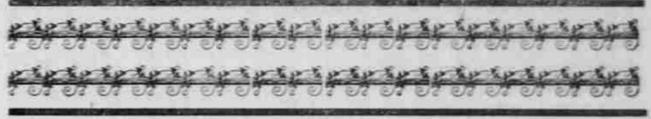
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Durability,  
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Modern Improvement,  
They cannot be Surpassed.



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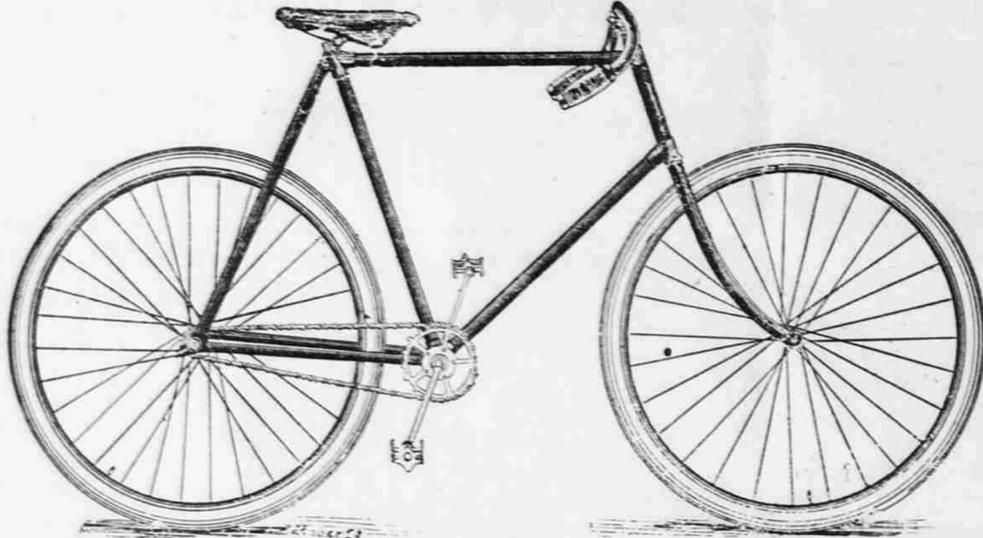
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is the supreme embodiment of the best in BICYCLES. It has not been produced "in a hurry," it is not a hurry-scurry outcome of assembling machine parts. This famous quality is the fruit of the yearly experiments and the rigid tests and the useful improvements which always distinguished the SYRACUSE.

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QUEEN STREET, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, H. I.

DIST.	TIME.	NAME.	PLACE.	DATE.	WHEEL.	TURNS.
1/2 mile	50-5	Taylor & Hewitt	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95	Syracuse	M & W
"	1:08	"	"	"	"	"
"	1:21 1-5	"	"	Dec. 30, '95	"	"
"	1:47 2-5	"	"	Jan. 1, '96	"	"
2—AMATEUR—Quad, Flying, Unpaced.						
1/2 "	54 3-5	O'Connor-Hamilton	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '96	"	"
"	51	Coburn-Terrill	"	"	"	"
"	1:15	Stone-Swanbrough	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95	"	"
"	1:24	Dickson-Connibear	"	"	"	"
"	1:47 4-5	O'Connor-Seavey	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '95	"	"
"	"	Stenson-Rhodes	"	"	"	"
"	"	O'Connor-Seavey	"	"	"	"
"	"	Stenson-Rhodes	"	"	"	"
"	"	Stone-Swanbrough	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95	"	"
"	"	Dickson-Connibear	"	"	"	"
3—AMATEUR—Flying, Paced.						
1/2 "	1:08 3-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 28, '95	"	"
"	1:15 2-5	C. S. Wells	"	Feb. 15, '96	"	"
"	1:41 4-5	"	"	"	"	"
10 "	20:45	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95	"	"
4—AMATEUR—Standing, Paced.						
1/2 "	88 3-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95	"	"
"	1:22 2-5	H. E. McCrear	"	Feb. 8, '96	"	"
"	1:49 2-5	"	"	"	"	"
10 "	20:45	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95	"	"
5—AMATEUR—Standing, Unpaced.						
1/2 "	41	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 28, '95	"	"
6—PROFESSIONAL—Competition, Paced.						
1/2 mile	55	Pat O'Connor	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 2, '95	"	"
"	3:59 4-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	June 20, '96	"	"
7—PROFESSIONAL—Flying, Paced.						
1/2 "	58 3-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Feb. 2, '96	"	"
"	1:39 1-5	"	"	"	"	"
8—PROFESSIONAL—Flying, Unpaced.						
1/2 "	32 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Feb. 2, '96	"	"
9—PROFESSIONAL—Standing, Unpaced.						
1 "	2:09 34	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	June 20, '96	"	"

"American Records to date, Referee Jan. 7, 1897."

## PINGREE'S PLAN

### The Potato Patch a Success in Detroit.

Poor People Got Food and incidentally They Made Some Money.

The success which has attended the operation of Mayor, now Governor, Pingree's "Poor People's Potato Patch Plan," as it was facetiously called, surprised even the sanguine philanthropists of Detroit. The scheme has now come to be well known. A late San Jose Mercury gives the following account of the financial end of it:

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—The Pingree potato patch scheme is still marching on. This is literally true; for this season the Mayor-Governor of Michigan has called to his aid the Salvation Army to co-operate with his potato patch. They were hot to do so, and the novel spectacle of potatoes and salvation will be seen and heard in Detroit's vacant lots.

The potato patch, to those who have only heard the name, without knowing the facts, sounds wild and chimerical, if not absolutely foolish. But those who come to Detroit to ridicule it remain to admire. Many have gone away, leaving subscriptions for the "potato patch plan."

Like all Western cities, Detroit has in its boundaries much vacant land. Acre after acre has been planned, which in all probability, will not be built upon for years, for the desires of the land speculators have outstripped the growth of the city. It was in the spring of 1884 that Mr. Pingree first cast long, glances on these unused acres, and, grasping the idea that if only the idle people and this idle land could be brought together, the city's poor fund, at least, would be spared, he appealed to the land owners for land and to others for voluntary contributions, in order to buy seed and plow the ground.

The plan worked and the poor people took hold. Though the planting was late, rains at just the right time, furnished with the proper amount of sunshine, made about 400 acres—heretofore given over to pasture land for stray cows and diamonds for amateur

baseball clubs—laugh out a rich harvest of potatoes, beans, cabbage and corn.

The next year the city treasury assisted. The success of 1884 was repeated in 1885 and again in 1886. But while in 1884 the entire cost was met by voluntary contributions, those of 1885 and 1886 were paid for by the city, \$9,000 having been placed in the estimates for these years.

And well it paid. The entire sum thus far expended for the potato patches reaches nearly \$11,000, while the retail market value of the crops at the time they were used is estimated at the grossly sum of \$62,000 over and above the cost. And it is now thought that if the Pingree plan of giving people a chance to earn their own living had not been in operation, at least \$50,000 would have been necessary to be contributed from public and private sources to starve off actual starvation, while now the poor earn enough to make them comfortable and keep them off the streets.

Plans for the present year are well under way, and these are much more ambitious than anything heretofore attempted. Mayor Pingree estimates that there are at least 8,000 acres of arable land within the city's limits which can be utilized, to say nothing of the other thousands in the suburbs.

The part which the Salvation Army will take in the work will be to hunt out and solicit the use of good vacant lots. They will see to it that the plowing is well done with the money appropriated by the city and by private contributions. They will distribute the seed and keep account of the seedling, and will see to it that each family does its allotted amount of cultivation. Their, in return, are at liberty—in seed, are expected—to bring their usual salvation methods into the potato patches and to convert the people to the music of the plowshare and the tap of the hoe.

Songs are being selected for the use of the "farmers," and you may expect to hear musical adaptations of "Pull for the Shore" and "Only an Armorer" made applicable and local to "Ho! Along the Row" and "Only a Seed-Planter."

No business operator has ever succeeded better than the "Pingree potato patch plan." No other way of enabling people to earn their own living has attracted such widespread and universal notice. It has called the attention of the civilized world to a great economic truth: that the poor of the cities are not poor from choice or from idleness, but from the want of employment; that they willingly undergo a hard and unusual toil—the hoeing of broken soil—to earn a living, and further, that much of the want that now requires great appropriations to poor commissions to alleviate would never exist if people had at all times free access to the soil.

No wonder Potato Pingree was cheered in Washington when he ap-

peared in the inaugural parade. The very arches in the streets vied for "potatoes" at him. And he liked it, too.

But the potato patch scheme does not stop at the soliciting of land from its owners. Mr. Pingree has recommended that the city buy land adjacent to Detroit and have it fenced and provided with inexpensive storehouses for tools, seeds, etc., with an intelligent overseer or superintendent. Then the work which is now spread over six weeks could be done in a week, and the entire issue of lots and seeds confined to one day. As the city grows to these municipal farms, they could be converted into parks and land further out secured for the potato patch idea.

## AGAINST RETROACTION.

Senator White Strongly Opposes the Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican Senators, who are revising the tariff, have decided to drop the retroactive clause adopted by the House. They have been forced to take this stand on account of the position of certain Democratic Senators, particularly White of California. White recently returned from the West full of fight. "A number of prominent men residing in my State," he said, "would be practically ruined if this clause is enforced."

To Aldrich and Allison he said: "Unless you positively assure me this clause will be withdrawn, I shall fight the tariff bill at every stage and hinder its passage as long as possible."

After consultation with his Republican colleagues, Allison informed White that they had agreed to drop the retroactive clause.

White also intimated that he could not agree to the demands of the sugar trust for an ad valorem duty.

## BEAU NASH.

Beau-Nash—Richard Nash he was christened—was one of the oddest figures in fashionable England during the last century. In 1794 Nash was created Master of Ceremonies in Bath, and, under his vigorous rule society—before then disorganized—was forced to walk the chalk line of etiquette. When the Princess Amelia pleaded for one dance more after 11 o'clock Nash politely informed her that the laws of Bath were unalterable as those of Lycurgus; when the Duchess of Queensberry appeared at a ball in a point lace apron, worth 500 guineas, he respectfully undid it and threw it to a waiting woman. Such social despotism won him the title of the King of Bath and he kept appropriate state. Nash was born in 1754 and was educated at Oxford. During the latter part of his life he lived largely upon the earnings of the gambling table, although he received a pension from the town of Bath, which owed much of its prosperity to his efforts.

## THE IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]

A lofty gateway in the mountain steep shadows and grey with wealth of forest trees. Bending their branches to the strident breeze, Cradled afar off on the purpled deeps, Leads to the valley where the trailing mists Fragile and thin as gossamer are drawn Around the turrets, and float and fawn With hurried lips, by wandering sunbeams kissed Upon the shining foreheads of the hills. Begirt with halos tipped with iris gleams— Resonant with the voices of the streams. And low, sweet echoes of a thousand rills.

Between the hills that pierce the azure air, The valley lies with balmy woods enshrined. With ferns and grasses winnowed by the wind, And lofty spires bedraped with maidenhair

Like wandering islands float above the vale, And swags of pearl that inundate the vale.

Rising and falling in the gentle gale, Concealing all the flower-gemmed forest ways, As by the wave of some magician's hand

The clouds and vapors from the hills are rolled; What dream is this? The Paradise of old! A glimpse vouchsafed us of the Promised Land!

Embattled steep from pinnacle to base O'erburdened with a garniture of flowers; White streams adown them drip in shining shower.

In shattered foam of liquid chryso-prase, Heavenward points the Needle's tapering spire, A monument of pre-historic days, When all the valley was a tangled maze

Of blood-red pits and rushing streams of fire, Now warring lancets of the sunlight slip Through thick-ribbed raters of the eddying leaves

Where gorgeous blossoms climb the forest eaves, Steeped in the glamour of a green eclipse.

Oh, valley ringed with never-fading bloom!



COLONEL VASSOS, THE CRETAN HERO. Colonel Vassos, commander of the Cretan forces in the island of Crete, is one of the ablest soldiers in the Greek army. The gallant officer was dispatched by the Athenians with a little army about a month ago and it is his presence in the island that has been the cause of all the flurry in every cabinet of Europe.

The tune was when thy river's rapid flood Was crimsoned with the tide of human blood, And Maui's warriors driven to their doom, With cries for mercy on their quivering lips As corpses sank and stemmed the brimming tide; The "Waters of Destruction," blood-bedded, Rolled o'er "as waves roll o'er the wrecks of ships." Now all is peace between the green-swathed towers, The valley sleeps, a wilderness of bloom. With bubbling waters 'neath the warm green gloom And shady arbors "lit with lamps of flowers."

CHARLES H. EWART, Dalbeattie, Scotland, March, 1897.

WHY MEN CLING TO THEIR WIVES

Men cling to their wives for various reasons, says Le Charivari, through mere love of comfort, as one is attached to a good kitchen utensil—through habit, as one likes the cosy armchair; he is always certain to find in the one place on coming home; through economy—you could not hire a servant who would not cost you twice as much and serve you only half as well; through pride—just as one persists in refusing to reconsider a foolish choice one has made, lest people should talk about it; through love of peace—a separation would cause so much scandal and create so much trouble; through fear of public opinion—what would the neighbors say, and her friends, and, above all, her relatives? through imitation—everybody else sticks to his wife, so one must do like the rest; through force of character, just as a great soul bears a catastrophe without a word of complaint; through verile dignity—one must respect one's name, you know; through legal compulsion—there is no cause to offer for a suit, there are no facts to justify it; though philosophy—all women resemble each other; through aspirit of penitence—"It is my fault, all my fault, my most grievous fault," through petty vanity, because everybody says, "Oh, what a splendid woman!"—through remorse—"Poor little woman! it is not her fault that I am tired of her," through spite—"So I have been caught in the trap—let others fall into it also!" And now, ye untrusting apostles of domestic worship, that I have summed up these variations of conjugal attachment, find me the household that I have been looking for these twenty years, in order that I may be able to add—"sometimes, after a few months of married life, a man still clings to his wife through love."

SCHOOL MATTERS

Commissioners of Education in Weekly Session.

VACATION BEGINS ON JUNE 25TH

C. D. Pringle Appointed to Kahuku School.

Miss Needham Granted Leave of Absence—New School to Be Built at Ewa.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. A. Jordan, Professor Alexander, J. F. Scott, W. A. Bowen and H. M. Von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Scott reported on the condition of affairs at Kaakopua School in regard to regulations, correcting the very bad lighting. The orders of the Commissioners respecting blinds, had been carried out.

Miss Elia Paris was made school agent of South Kona.

It was decided to make the closing day of the present term Friday, June 25th, and the opening of the fall term, September 6th.

Mr. Scott reported that Miss Peterson, of the Kaula School, was very sick, and would be unable to attend her duties for the remainder of the term. The Board appointed Miss Cameron as a substitute in the place of Miss Peterson.

Mr. Scott spoke in regard to the time of certificates granted by the Normal School. He and Messrs. Townsend and Dumas had talked over the matter, and had come to the conclusion that three years should be the time, this being the same as the first-class primary certificates. The recommendation was adopted.

President Cooper reported that Mr. Richards, of Kamehameha, had called upon him and asked what standard would be placed upon certificates from that institution by the Board. President Cooper said that he thought that if the studies and examinations were practically the same as those in the Normal School, there was no reason why the Kamehameha Normal graduates should not be allowed the same privileges. Mr. Richards had asked that the boys be granted certificates without the regular examination required of people proposing to make teachers of themselves.

President Cooper then referred to a call he had had from Mr. Hosmer of Oahu College. The latter had assured him that the Normal graduates of that institution would present themselves for examination along with others wishing to obtain teachers' positions.

The members of the Board seemed to favor this course on the part of the Punahou graduates.

After further discussion on the matter the Commissioners decided to let the Deputy Inspector look into the matter and see just what studies and examinations the Kamehameha boys were in the habit of taking.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the understanding with Miss Laura Kiowa in regard to leave of absence, be continued.

A petition from Miss Needham, asking for a six-months' leave of absence, was read. Miss Needham has been in ill-health for quite a while, and petitioned the Commissioners on the recommendation of her physician. It was decided to grant the leave of absence of six months, dating from September 6th, the time of opening of her school year's work.

On the recommendation of Miss Needham, Mrs. A. H. Turner was appointed to fill the place temporarily.

A communication from a carpenter, whose two boys are in Professor Scott's School, was read. The writer informed the Commissioners that he was too poor to pay for his children's tuition, and that he was already several weeks in arrears.

Two or three members said that they were acquainted with the man, and knew him to be a very worthy person. The two boys were bright young fellows, anxious to learn and with every prospect of a successful future before them.

The Commissioners decided to grant scholarships to the children for the remainder of the school year, on the motion of Professor Scott, and that the amount due for past tuition be remitted.

After this had passed the Deputy Inspector was instructed to look into the matter and in case the representations were found to be as stated, to grant the scholarships.

A communication from H. E. Wilson of Puna was to the effect that a truant officer was very much needed in that district. The children were not attending school. Many of the parents were keeping them at home to pound poi, because they were too lazy to do so themselves. Taking the matter into the courts would only cause hard feelings, and after speaking to Captain Elders about the matter, it had been decided that the best course to pursue would be the appointment of a truant officer. The secretary was instructed to write to Captain Elders, with a view to getting his recommendation.

A letter from Mrs. R. E. Burns asked that her sister, Miss Esther Pomeroy, be appointed to the position of teacher in the new school, to be established near Hilo.

President Cooper started to read a communication, which had been received through Attorney General Smith, but it was found that the wrong communication had been sent.

The Commissioners decided to offer to C. D. Pringle the position in the

Kahuku School, the rate to be fixed by the classification.

An original composition on "The Eagle," written by a native who had been a teacher for 14 years, was read by President Cooper. Originality was present in every line. Everything else was absent. In reading the composition, he came to the line: "God made all birds but the eagle," and then after a short pause, during which there were many gasps, indicated a comma and finished the line with "king."

Mr. Scott stated that he had received an invitation from Manager Ahrens to visit the new Ewa plantation, with a view to selecting a site for a school building and grounds. Mr. Ahrens seemed anxious that the site be selected while the little settlement is being built.

The Commissioners authorized the Deputy Inspector to choose the site, and the meeting then adjourned.

FOR GOOD SHOWS.

Hawaiian Amusement Co. Takes Fresh Start.

The Hawaiian Amusement Company got down to business yesterday and it looks now as though arrangements will be made to bring first-class attractions to Honolulu under its auspices.

The company has had a guarantee fund of \$1,000 on deposit in a local bank for some time past, but at the meeting yesterday this sum was deemed insufficient for the purpose and it was voted to increase the amount to \$5,000. This will be done by increasing the membership.

The matter of offering a guarantee to Nat Goodwin was freely discussed and it was decided to notify him by the members stated that efforts should be made to bring a first-class company here before September. "It is very nice to know that the Frawley's are to visit Honolulu once a year, but I do not think the theatre going public should be limited to that one engagement. The people will patronize any first-class show but they will turn their backs on a poor one. This has been demonstrated over and over again. From the support given good attractions it is reasonable to suppose that one or two companies could come here before the Frawley's arrive without interfering with the business of the latter company. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some people to have the Frawley's get everything in sight and take an L. O. U. for anything that might turn up afterward. This is not right toward the masses, and should not be encouraged."

Another of the stockholders, who is taking a lively interest in the affairs of the company, called at the Advertiser office last night to correct a statement in the issue of the Star.

"There was nothing said about a letter having been received from Mr. Goodwin, in which he demands a guarantee of \$6,000 for a two weeks' engagement. Mr. Goodwin is too much of a business man to make such a request of a community the size of Honolulu. He has not mentioned the amount of the guarantee in his letters to either Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Scott, consequently, it was not mentioned at the meeting. Such statements by a newspaper tends to influence the people against bringing Mr. Goodwin and his company to Honolulu. I know this is true, for a gentleman expressed himself so to me this evening. Why it should have been so stated in the Star, when one of the reporters attended the meeting and heard everything that was said, is beyond me."

It was decided to place the affairs of the amusement company in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of E. C. Macfarlane, F. M. Swaney, H. M. von Holt, J. F. Brown and Robert Scott, the latter to act as manager.

PRESS WILL ENTERTAIN.

The Visiting Members of the Japan Press.

The members of the entire press of Honolulu have tendered a banquet to the representatives of the Japanese press, who came here by the Japanese warship Naniwa last week. It will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday evening. This is the first time the newspaper men have organized to extend courtesies to their foreign colleagues, and the affair promises to be on rather a grand scale.

Mrs. George C. Beckley has kindly loaned the "Heiense" flag, and T. B. Murray the famous American flag of the league, to be used in decorating the rooms. British, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese flags have been furnished by Captain Kurooka of the Naniwa. Wray Taylor, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, volunteers the loan of a number of potted palms for the same purpose.

Arrangements had been made with Theodore Hoffman, of the Hawaiian Electric Company, for illuminating the old band stand at the hotel for the use of the Government Band, but Minister Cooper declined to allow the musicians to attend, the press being considered in the light of private individuals, and the long-established rule forbidding the use of the bands at private functions could not be broken, even when every newspaper in Honolulu was included in the request. The committee will arrange to have the Royal Hawaiian Band or the National Quintet Club, whichever is available.

Alatau T. Atkinson, of the Star, will act as toast-master, and besides the visitors, there will be responses by representatives of the Hawaiian, English, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese newspapers in this city.

Circuit Court News.

The Boyd vs. Gandall suit for breach of promise was on all day yesterday before Judge Perry.

Judge Carter heard the case of Kaaoili vs. G. K. Kaloiponia et al. for ejectment, yesterday.

Henry Adams was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Lucy Adams, by Judge Carter yesterday.

The jury granted E. C. Winston judgment for \$3,279.20, without interest, in his suit against the Hawaiian

Pork and Packing Company. The counsel for defendant noted an exception, and gave notice that he would make a motion for a new trial.

Ernest A. Mott-Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of John H. Paly, valued at \$2,000.

W. J. Coelho has filed a motion for a new trial, partly on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence and partly because of the sworn affidavit of J. W. Keola Kelki, one of the 12 jurors by whom the case was tried, that he had never taken the oath of allegiance, either to the Provisional Government or to the Republic of Hawaii, and for this reason was disqualified from serving on the jury.

E. C. Winston has filed a bill of costs, amounting to \$111.45, in his case against the Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company.

A petition has been filed for the appointment of William O. Smith as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lois S. Johnson.

Mrs. Lilia Hanala has filed a petition to be discharged as administratrix of the estate of the late S. N. P. Hanala. The Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise case was still before Judge Perry yesterday.

Judge Carter heard more of the Kanoni vs. G. K. Kaloiponia et al. suit for ejectment yesterday.

S. Benjamin Kamehalau, has filed his final accounts as administrator of the estate of J. P. Kula and asks to be discharged.

Moses Aalona has withdrawn his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Aalona.

Rosie Hopkins has withdrawn her petition for divorce from Edward Hopkins. The Arayal vs. Arayal case has also been discontinued by stipulation.

A. C. Pestona has petitioned to be appointed guardian of Antone Galaspo et al. minors.

It has been stipulated that the question of liability of certain legacies under the will of the late John Mott-Smith be submitted in briefs to be filed before Judge Carter.

AFFAIRS IN KONA

Japanese and Portuguese Cultivating Coffee.

Hawaiians Receive Chief Benefit of Government Road Appropriation.

KONA, Hawaii, May 10.—The interest in coffee is still on the increase. A great many Japanese are leasing small holdings for about 15 years at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, yearly, according to quality and location of land. The Hawaiians are taking quite an interest in coffee, but the Japanese and Portuguese are rather more enthusiastic. These two nationalities are very economical and industrious. Most of these people were brought to Hawaii as contract laborers, but now many of them have comfortable little homes. With the influence of the church and the splendid free schools, the Portuguese will soon become valuable citizens. Their children have learned to speak English at the schools and the parents are learning it from the children. They are all Catholics, and Father Victor is kept busy looking after their spiritual welfare. They have large families, and marry very young, so that weddings are quite frequent. A Sunday wedding is a common event, as well as a great event. They go to the church early, accompanied by friends and neighbors, all on horseback. Those who have no horses, hire from the Japanese and Hawaiians. This long train returns from church to the home of the bride, and the invited ones remain for an open-air dinner. Fine clothes and an excellent horse is considered the highest point of fashion among the Kona Portuguese. During the week fine clothes and fast, well-mounted horses are made fun of. The food of the Portuguese is bread, cornmeal and meat, or salt fish; that of the Japanese and Chinese, rice; while the Hawaiians keep to the poi and raw fish.

The Japanese do not try, like the Portuguese, to rise socially. There is no ceremony over a wedding like the Portuguese. In fact, it is hard to tell who of them are married. While they are of a social nature, being fond of games, their principal desire seems to be to live economically and save money. They are not addicted to opium, like the Chinese, but they rather like strong drink, though seldom indulging to excess.

The Chinese marry Hawaiian women, and they are kind husbands and very affectionate fathers. These peaceful, industrious people are the business men of Kona, and of all Hawaii outside of Honolulu and Hilo. All of the restaurants of Kona are managed by them. Though their daily food is rice, they know well how to make a big feast of roast pig, chicken, fish and fruit, when they have a wedding or other great occasion.

The happiest people in Kona, and perhaps of the earth are the Hawaiians. And why should they not be happy? They are a strong, healthy race, living in a delightful climate, in simple but comfortable homes, possessing land, which they lease to the Japanese or Portuguese, reserving enough for taro. Hundreds of the Hawaiians have small kuleanas which they are beginning to cultivate for taro and coffee. The influence of other nationalities and the good roads are making them more active in this respect. None are in want or hard up. The \$30,000 the Government is spending in the construction of roads, goes mostly to the Hawaiians. These excellent roads improve their lands, and by working in

the construction of the roads they get the most of the \$30,000; because, on account of the close competition of the contractors nearly all the money goes to the laborer. All the young Hawaiians speak English fluently. This is one of the greatest blessings the native enjoys. Through the English language he gets modern ideas, and becomes more ambitious, feeling that he can even enter the learned professions, or rise to any position on the islands.

The splendid roads which are being constructed in Kona, the delightful climate, the energy of the Government in encouraging the growth of coffee, and the success of coffee since the lady-bug was introduced have caused a boom in coffee lands. A great deal of land has already been leased. All of this will be in a flourishing condition in a year or two.

While there are a few large plantations, such as Dr. McWayne's, Mr. Scott's and the Hawaiian company's, managed by Mr. Waite, most of the plantations are small, say from five to 10 acres. At the present rate of prosperity, there will be a large, prosperous population in Kona within five years.

The Government made a wise selection in the appointment of Mr. Sungeat as postmaster, as he is the successful manager of the telephone, and his place is central.

There is such a demand for lumber here that Messrs. Cockburn & Lindsay have chartered the Eva, of Seattle, and ordered a cargo of lumber direct. This firm has opened a branch store on the Hoolua road.

Mr. Cooper has put up a building for a store, and ordered a stock of groceries and hardware. There are now four stores within two miles, making Hoolua quite a village.

"Diseased Hogs." MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly give me an opportunity of stating that I sold all my shares in the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, so long ago as August, last year; since which date I have never had any interest in the company.

The suit of Winston vs. The Hawaiian Pork Packing Company was instituted to recover the price of a shipment of hogs sold by me to the company.

The remarks in yesterday morning's paper, headed "Diseased Hogs," have led many people to believe that I am either a large shareholder or a salaried officer of the company. I am neither.

Warm Weather Needs. The present periodical heated term is such as warrants greater expenditure of ice or more economy by the use of a Gurney cleanable refrigerator. This make is recommended by the persons who use it, even more flattering than the manufacturers'. W. W. Dimond, agent for the Gurney cleanable, recently sold a handsomely finished one to the proprietor of a Honolulu restaurant for \$180. He has others at \$20 that are just as economical of ice and with all the interior fixings. The Gurney cleanable is an improvement on the ordinary Gurney.

Negotiations Begin. Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper has been officially notified of the presence of Commissioner Akiyama, and the desire of the Japanese Government to investigate the recent refusal of this Government to allow several hundred Japanese to land at Honolulu. So far Minister Cooper has merely been notified regarding the presence of the officials, and the possession of certain papers bearing on the case.

LOCAL BREVITIES. The officers and others in quarantine at Maui were allowed to come on shore yesterday.

The three cups won by the Myrtle Boat Club in last year's races at Pearl City have been ordered.

E. R. Stackable has been appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Fred Smith, resigned.

There is a rumor afloat about town that Captain Fitzgerald will go to Hilo as Port Surveyor and Pilot combined.

Judge Day, who has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State by President McKinley is a nephew of Col. Z. S. Spalding.

A. Leibenroth, having recovered his health, has resumed his duties as advertising solicitor on the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Gazette.

A whip is a good thing, but "money makes the mare go." A dissertation on young men in the Hawaiian Hardware Company's advertising space today.

The Chinese conspiracy case which has been postponed from time to time for the past month was again postponed yesterday until Thursday, May 29th.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes returned from Kauai on the steamer Kauai yesterday. Other passengers were: F. Gay and wife, Miss M. Hart and C. Gay.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Queen's Jubilee celebration was held in the Hawaiian Hotel last evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means.

Read the local testimonial to E. O. Hall & Son on the merits of the Perkins windmill, if you have any doubts about the kind of mill you are going to erect this summer.

Call and inspect the fine line of stoves and ranges at the popular Supply Department of Castle & Cooke, Limited, Bethel street. The sight is really worth a visit.

Henry Vida, of the Custom House, went to Kakaako butts yesterday morning and succeeded in making a score of 47. After making three 4s he set out for seven bull's-eyes.

News was received by the last steamer from the Coast to the effect that Walter Austin, who was here several months ago, broke his leg near the ankle, while at gymnasium practice.

Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell will leave for Hilo on the

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

next trip of the Kinanu. He will be asked by the Board of Health to look into matters in connection with the new hospital in the Rainy City.

A practical man advertises for a wife. He asks only the ordinary requisites of a good housewife, and guarantees a good home and liberal allowance of pin money. Young and giddy girls need not apply.

It is probable that Deputy Attorney-General Dole will go to Molokai today to examine the evidence in the case of the murder of the Chinese by Noah and others a short time ago. The Deputy Marshal may accompany him.

The Japanese merchants will tender a banquet to the captain and officers of the Naniwa at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening. It will be held in the large hall. Covers will be laid for 46. The Government Band will play for the occasion.

S. F. Chillingworth came down on the Mauna Loa yesterday for the purpose of conferring with attorney Neumann on the recent murder case of the Japanese at Spreckelsville plantation. Mr. Chillingworth represents the defense.

The police are out after the dogs again, and many a cur, good, bad, or indifferent, was rounded up in the dog pound yesterday. Killona, who has been assigned to the work of driving the dog wagon, was bitten by a vicious animal yesterday morning.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety or better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than ever.

The world pays tribute to the exquisite tastes of the jewelers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that the higher the price, the better the quality. As a rule, price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you. For instance our Lewis Ham and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Orders and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can get the original. Tea is an article which is easily consumed by many.

Success in tea brewing can only be obtained by using Lewis' Own imported Ceylon-India, China and Japan Tea. Send for our catalogue. Mail order on application.

LEWIS & CO. GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from. THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices. Wall, Nichols Company SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work, reliable, spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first to an every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; but so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised to find how much cheaper it is to you, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. B. BALDWIN ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

POPULAR CONCERT

Success Attained at Initial Musicales.

OPERA HOUSE WELL FILLED

Solos and Choruses Were Well Received.

Minister Cooper Deserving of Credit—Thanks Due Those Who Took Part.

The first popular concert by the Honolulu Choral Society was given at the Hawaiian Opera House last night, and was quite up to the expectations of the audience.

On Thursday night, May 6th, at about 8:30 o'clock, had a very successful concert, which was held on board the Mauna Loa while lying at Honolulu.

Dr. H. B. Guppy, the English naturalist leaves on Tuesday, May 11th, for a trip to the summit of Mauna Kea.

About a year ago the Advertiser was kind enough to insert in its columns an account of some recent visits made by 'Kaumana,' the famous rain god.

Yesterday, another party, conducted by Rev. Mr. Kinney and Professor Dale, and consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, made an expedition, with the object of propitiating the deity and obtaining rain.

The Japanese circus is holding forth at Puhala. The members are being complimented with full houses.

HAWAIIANS LEAD.

Roster of the Honolulu Customs Service.

Deputy Collector of Customs, F. B. McStocker, has recently compiled a list of names of employees of the Customs Department showing the age, nationality and position of each employe, time of service and armed organization to which he is attached.

The organization to which the office holders belong are divided. Nine are in the militia, 22 in the Citizen's Guard, 4 in the Sharpshooters' Company, 2 in Mounted Reserve and 1 unattached.

ANOTHER SINNER.

Judge Hart Would Have U. S. Reckoned in.

MR. EDITOR:—In this morning's issue of the Advertiser, when alluding to the affairs of Greece and Turkey and the "unchristianlike" action of the Great Powers of Europe, you say, "Turkish crimes will continue and Europe will look on complacently as usual."

As there is a possibility that a very great many of us are not quite so well informed of the difficulties and dangers attending active interference in the Eastern question as, perhaps, are the statesmen of Europe, it may appear that the cause of truth would be equally served by stopping short of asserting that "Turkish crimes will continue and Europe will look on complacently as usual."

PHYSICAL DRILL.

U. S. Naval Battalion Makes Its Appearance.

Nearly 400 officers and men from the United States warships now in port, and commanded by Lieutenant Ingersoll, landed yesterday morning and marched to Makihi baseball grounds for drill.

through the physical drill, the commands being given entirely by the bugle, and the various exercises with the guns being to the music of the band. Loud and frequent applause was given during the drill.

At the close the battalion marched into town, halting at Kawaiahao Church, where they were drilled into scaling the wall. Many of the men were recruits at this branch of the business, and the time made was, consequently, slow—much longer than by the crew of the Philadelphia, when on her last visit here.

KAU NOTES.

Items of Interest About Matters in General.

The Mauna Loa which arrived yesterday brought the following notes of interest from the District of Kaa, Hawaii.

"Mauna Loa arrived on the 6th inst. with three tourists for the volcano. The Ke Au Hou arrived in Honolulu on the 5th. Between the two steamers, Punalau and Honsapo were given quite a lively appearance.

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ery indignity upon Americans and their property. The nations, our own nation especially, have for two years been giving the Sultan carte blanche to do as he pleases; and his pleasure is the extermination of all Armenians who will not Islamize, the expulsion of the American missionaries and the destruction of their property."

So, Mr. Editor, the Great Republic across seas has not only had thrust before her notice of the unnumbered sufferings of the Armenians, but also the announcement of indignities and wrongs inflicted upon Americans, acting under their treaty rights.

The United States Government has not seen its way, it may be presumed, to materially mend matters, yet, no fair-minded man has uttered, in the spirit of what above is alluded to as an unwarrantable and outrageous statement, that, "Turkish crimes will continue and America will look on complacently as usual."

I am, sir, yours obediently.

CHARLES F. HART.

Honolulu, May 10, 1897.

FOR THE FOURTH.

Chairman of General Committee Chooses Sub-Committees.

George W. Smith, chairman of the General Committee, selected to provide fitting celebration for the Fourth of July, the third anniversary of the Republic of Hawaii, has chosen the following sub-committees which are requested to meet, form a program and estimate of expenses to be submitted at a general meeting to be held Thursday evening, May 20th, at 7:30 o'clock:

Finance.—Andrew Brown, J. A. McCann, W. C. Wilder, Jr., J. B. Abbot, B. F. Dillingham and Alexander Young.

Parade and Salutes.—Maj. George F. McLeod, Col. J. H. Fisher, Capt. J. W.



We take pride in showing our fine line of Ranges and Cook Stoves.

Superior to ALL Other Makes



They are the World's BEST. Call and satisfy yourselves....

Castle & Cooke Ltd. Importers

Household Supply Department!

PERKINS

In Washington is trying to throw light on the Hawaiian Treaty;

In Hawaii is throwing water on good rich soil, and not half trying. Read this:—

HONOLULU, MAY 14, 1897.

MESSERS. E. O. HALL & SON, HONOLULU, H. I.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 12th inst. together with the 10-foot Perkins Wind Mill and 40-foot tower, all came to hand safely.

I have the wind mill erected and it works like a charm. I have three makes of wind mills on the ranch and the Perkins gives me less trouble than any of the others. There is no doubt of its being a first-class mill.

Very truly yours, (Signed) R. O. SEARLE, Manager.

As this is the third Perkins Mill Mr. Searle has had from us for his ranch, and as he has tried three other makes before getting ours, the conclusion to be arrived at from above is that Perkins is all right on the Hawaiian Islands.

E. O. HALL & SON, AGENTS FOR PERKINS WINDMILLS.

Vapo-Resolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Pratt, Maj. George C. Potter, Capt. Paul Smith, Capt. C. J. McCarthy, Capt. T. B. Murray, Capt. John Ken, Marshal A. M. Brown, Lieut. L. T. Kenake, F. J. Lowrey, John Ena and D. L. Naone.

Decorations of Executive Building.—George C. Stratmeyer, Capt. A. Coyne and Capt. J. M. Camara.

Sports.—Maj. J. W. Jones, Capt. C. J. McCarthy, F. B. McStocker, C. L. Crabbe, Lieut. Ed Towse, H. A. Wilder, A. G. M. Robertson, Captain Lorenzen and T. M. Starkey.

Fireworks.—J. A. Kennedy, C. B. Ripley, Capt. W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, W. H. Hoogs, Capt. Paul Smith, William Jarret, W. C. Roe and W. E. Rowell.

In a talk with some of the leading merchants of the city yesterday, it seemed to be their desire that the parade on the morning of the Fourth be made a greater feature than last year.

MICHIGAN STOVES.

Castle & Cooke Are Prepared for Business.

On page 5 of this issue will be found an advertisement of Castle & Cooke, calling attention to the celebrated Michigan stoves, for which they are agents.

These stoves are said to be a superior article, neat in design and economical of fuel.

The firm has a large stock of the various sizes and different designs, from the small stove to the large range.

Reference to the half-tone cut in the ad. shows one of the large size with overhead warming oven and hot-water reservoir. Besides these conveniences, there are late improvements in draughts and oven-heating arrangements, which will be explained to prospective purchasers upon application. The firm carries also a large stock of household supplies.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH

The secret of how to preserve your health lies in the use of reliable and effective disinfectants. Most people imagine that unless they can detect the presence of a disinfectant by the sense of smell that the article is of no use. The universal adoption of

PURIFINE

Has proved this to be false. The many uses that PURIFINE can be put to, where most disinfectants are objectionable, has made it a popular and indispensable preparation among the Medical Fraternity.

The season when a disinfectant should be used is now upon us, and delays are generally dangerous.

The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is not a myth when you know that you possess a preparation that is reliable and

INSURES

perfect results from its use. The many uses where PURIFINE would prove beneficial would require too great a space to give in detail, but suffice it to say that its range of usefulness is from the Nursery to the Barnyard.

On animals its cleansing power is wonderful, producing a soft and glossy coat.

It is generally conceded that cleanliness comes next to godliness, but no one will deny that

HEALTH

comes before anything else in this world. We have on display in our show window the various sizes of PURIFINE. It is within reach of all as far as price goes.

Hollister Drug Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

MONEY makes the mare go, is a well known saying. We have something that will make the sorriest old nag ever hitched to a wagon go at a regular racing gait and for very little money at that.

Our Carriage Whips can be had in almost any quality and price, from \$1 to \$3.50.

We have still a good stock of Cart and Buggy Harness to suit the purse of anybodys we sell a first-class harness; for \$16 and then "there are others" better in quality, at \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Young men like to take their best girl out for a drive, and the beautiful moonlight nights we are just now enjoying, invite amorous swains to go a mooning with their lady loves.

We have a dandy looking Dog Cart that is just the thing for a drive around the park; it is easy riding, comfortable, with plenty of room for two. It is the only one of its kind in Honolulu, and as we are not in the carriage business, we do not intend to get any more, so you do not run the risk of having the same style as everybody else. Will be sold very cheap.

By the last Australia we received a lot of Brass Stirrups, light and neat looking, and besides carry a full assortment of Carriage Sponges, Chamouis Skins, Lap Robes, Bits, Buckles, etc., etc.

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H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Cravats, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, Silasias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molestins, Meltons, Serge, Knitting-ens, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Hankies, Quits, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carrots, Ribbons, Laces and Shoelaces, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Gaiter Furniture, Reichenstein & Soler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks.

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bars, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Superior, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser AND DEALER IN Live Stock. —BREEDER OF— Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-Passenger Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed— W. H. RICE, LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i. e., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

# SMUGGLERS FREE GREAT COMEDIAN

## Council of State Grants Pardons to Four.

Crew and Cook of the Henrietta Will Be Released Today.

President Dole, Ministers Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Naone, P. C. Jones, Winston, Ena, Wilder, Ka-ne, Nott, Phillips, Kennedy, Robinson and G. W. Smith, secretary, comprising the Council of State, met yesterday afternoon to consider the application of H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, M. Carnell, members of the crew, and Hoye, cook of the Henrietta, who were convicted in April, 1895, of importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and undergo an imprisonment of three months at hard labor.

The petition was signed by T. Rain Walker and others, and presented to the Council by Minister Smith, who, in reviewing the case, stated that Wheeler is quite ill. The petition set forth the fact that the men shipped on the schooner, believing she was going to Mexico, and that one of them was so much under the influence of liquor at the time that he had to be helped on board the vessel. Mr. Smith stated, further, that the prison inspectors had declined to act on the petition, because they believed it was a matter for the Council to consider. The case had gone to the Supreme Court, and the fact that one Justice had filed a dissenting opinion might have some weight in the petition. The applications did not include pardons for the captain or the agent of the combination, and as their sentence, under the poor debtors' act would expire July 11, they are now serving out their fine. The Executive favored granting the pardon.

Mr. Kennedy said the petition was dated January last. He would like to know if the Executive thought they would accept the pardon.

Mr. Smith replied that he was quite sure of it. Mr. Kennedy then said he would favor it.

Mr. Ena wanted to know who would support them after they were released. The law stated that immigrants could not land without having \$50, and he believed the men should be obliged to leave the country.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether the men were shipped as regular seamen or on a lay. If the latter, then they were as guilty as the master or agent.

Mr. Smith read from the records of the Supreme Court, showing the suit for wages. From this, he considered the men were sailors.

Mr. Jones then seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion. Mr. Winston seconded Mr. Ena's motion.

Mr. Ena said his was not a motion, only a suggestion. Mr. Phillips said if the men served their time they could not be forced out of the country, and he did not see why they should be pardoned.

Mr. Smith said he had information to the effect that the men would be cared for and would leave the country.

Mr. Ena again said that his was not a motion; he merely asked for information.

The petition was unanimously granted.

### DISEASED HOGS.

#### Evidence Brought Out in the Winston Suit

In the trial of the cause of Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, some facts were brought out which would bring a feeling of nausea to every lover of the American hog. The suit was brought to recover a sum due and in dispute.

Mr. Winston, it appears, was a member of the company, as well as a purchasing agent, and in the latter capacity became a creditor to the company to a considerable sum. The claim was disputed and suit was threatened. Then Mr. Winston offered to compromise for \$150 less than his claim, rather than take the case into court. The pork company declined to make the compromise, and the suit followed.

Some of the testimony brought out a condition of affairs, bordering on the dreadful, at the hog slaughter house. A Chinaman, who claimed an interest in the business, testified that when he saw a hog in a very sick condition he always stuck it, so as to save loss. And this diseased pork was sold to consumers in Honolulu.

In one of William McCandless' letters to the plaintiff, while the latter was in California, shows that there were sometimes evidences of sickness, even to the manager of the company, but, apparently, that made no difference; the idea was to realize on the hogs, no matter what the result.

Following are some extracts from the letter, signed by Mr. McCandless:

"Honolulu, November 21, 1896.

"Dear Sir:—

"The hogs have been wet a good deal of the time and have got the running at the nose but just as soon as see one a little of I run him in and had him killed. So that is all that saved me from loss we had them well in hand before it began."

If the evidence in this case could be published the demand for pork in Honolulu would visibly decrease.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## Nat Goodwin May Play Here in July.

Greatest Comedian On American Stage After Jefferson—Arrangements to be Made.

E. C. Macfarlane is in receipt of a letter from Clay Greene, regarding the proposed engagement of the great American actor, Nat Goodwin, in Honolulu. Mr. Goodwin was here last autumn and played to enormous business during the one night he remained. To a reporter Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday:

"I had a talk with Mr. Goodwin when he was here, and he seemed anxious to come back and play a longer engagement. I wrote him a month or two ago, and by the last mail heard from Clay Greene, who is looking out for Mr. Goodwin's business. We have an amusement company here and people who will patronize first-class attractions. Now is the time for the company to make a success or failure. The Frawley Company is booked to appear in September, but that is too long to wait, when we can get a better attraction before then. Goodwin wants a sure \$2,500, and I am confident there will be no difficulty to secure it, for he has a large repertoire of plays, and a company of excellent artists, better, perhaps, than any we have yet seen, and as we have not had a dramatic company since December last, it seems to me that this is the time to secure the best obtainable when such an artist as Mr. Goodwin is ready to come."

"Why the Frawley Company had a season ticket sale of nearly \$2,000 the first day, Goodwin should nearly double that amount. I am not afraid to guarantee liberally for a season of Mr. Goodwin, provided the amusement company will take hold of it. I have seen Mr. Scott, and think from what he tells me that a meeting of the company will be called before the Belgic leaves for the Coast. We must act promptly, for Mr. Goodwin wants to come here in July. If he does come, I think the largest houses in the history of the Opera House will be the result."

The night Mr. Goodwin appeared here in November last, the receipts were almost \$1,000 on the one performance, and this without a line of advertising, and with no previous announcement. It will be remembered that Marx, of the Frawley Company, claimed the Opera House, and declined to let Mr. Goodwin use it until several representative citizens called on him and expressed themselves in a manner which left no doubt of their feelings. It was whispered at the time that there was a percentage consideration also, before Marx would yield. It was 3 p. m. when it was finally announced that Mr. Goodwin would appear, and in less than 10 minutes the Holborn Drug Company, where the box plan was open, was crowded to its capacity.

The play presented was "The Gilded Pool" and it was pronounced by the press and public to be one of the finest plays ever seen. In the character portrayed by Mr. Goodwin he had ample scope for both the comedy and sentimental side of life. He stands today pre-eminently the successor of Joseph Jefferson.

### ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What delight suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

By clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had *put all over me*, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed.

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors.

seemed to have formed in my stomach, which the doctors said was a tumor, and treated me for it. I got weaker and weaker, until one night the nurse told me that the doctors had said I was as bad as I could be, and would not probably live through the night.

"The nurse placed a screen around my bed, expecting me to die.

"Taking a slight turn for the better, I returned home, but was soon as bad as ever. After this I got a letter of recommendation from our landlord, and attended as an outdoor patient at Victoria Park Hospital. After being under treatment a month, I lost all faith in medicine and gave up taking it. I was now little more than a living misery. I was tired of life, and often prayed that the Almighty would take me. I now had fits of shaking so bad that the bed trembled under me. My head was so full of pain that I thought I was going mad, and several times a day I lost consciousness.

"In this dreadful condition I lingered on until November of last year, 1892, when a book was left at our house telling of a medicine called Seigel's Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well, but my husband would have me try this medicine. To please him I did so, and after taking it a few days I felt a little relief. My breathing was easier and my appetite revived. Continuing with the medicine, all pain gradually left me, and I gained strength daily. In six weeks I was able to go about the house and do light work, the first time I had done anything in eighteen months. I am now in good health, and able to do any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, and wish my case to be made known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22 Gaywood Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too strong for a case so remarkable. We stand before it at a loss what to say. It is not a miracle, of course, although many a reputed miracle has been less wonderful. How is it possible that Seigel's Syrup could, with such apparent ease, have restored to health a person so desperate a strait? Yet that it did restore her is certain. The facts have been thoroughly investigated and established beyond dispute. Mrs. Stranks was on the crumbling edge of the grave, and was thence brought back to the region of health, activity and enjoyment. How was it done? There is the simple secret. The influenza left her whole system debilitated, as it usually does. Indigestion—which is the first place invited influenza—attacked her with increased power. Asthma, heart disturbance, nervous prostration, the inflamed and congested stomach, which was mistaken for a tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms of arrested digestion—followed.

The private and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was appealed to, and responded by setting the digestive function in operation, expelling the poison from the blood, and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head of her house, a saved woman. But it was a marvel all the same. As to that pile of treasure hidden in the Andes. We should like to have it. Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't. But as between riches and health—give us health. For what would gold have been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay behind the screen—given up to die? Ask yourself that question.

Meeting of Rowing Association. A meeting of the Rowing Association was called at 12 noon yesterday, in the office of A. G. M. Robertson, the president, for the purpose of talking over the matter of by-laws. There were present: A. G. M. Robertson, W. Love and Charles Crane of the Myrtles; George R. Carter, W. Chamberlain and W. E. Wall of the Healanis; F. Kruger, Cupid Kahanamaoale and W. McInerney of the Leilanis.

The object of the meeting was the revision of the by-laws in regard to the races. After some discussion, it was decided to suspend the by-laws and leave the consideration of the amendments proposed by several of the members present until a meeting, to be held Friday evening, May 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.



### In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

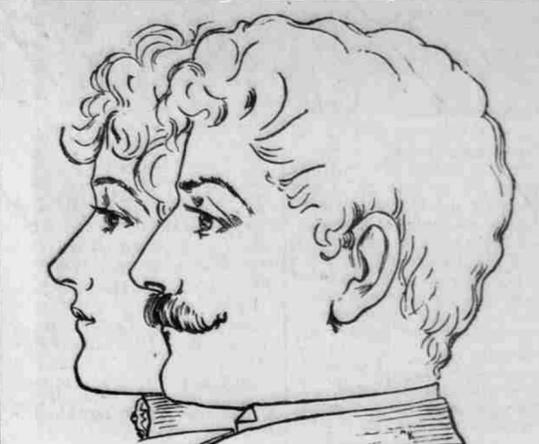
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

PREPARED BY **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,** LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY** Limited.



## Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEDDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD. Sugar Machinery. WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators. JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway. THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering. MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery. J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



For Prices ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE —SEND TO— RICHARDS & SCHOEN, Who also carry the Most Complete line of

## Richards & Schoen

HILO, HAWAII. G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

## We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE TOBACCO HABIT

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-fool in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by Dr. Cassell everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Quit and Smoke Your Life Away" written guarantee and real sample. Address: THE N. Y. & E. B. M. B. & CO., Chicago or New York. SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods. Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

## CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON. Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG. Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,500,000. Total reinsurance 107,500,000.

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG. Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,500,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000. Total reinsurance 43,500,000.

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands. Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company. WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY. Sub Life Insurance Company of Canada. Scottish Union and National Union. Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD. Of Liverpool for MARINE. Capital - - £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents. NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,121.

1-Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 4 subscribed — 2,750,000 Paid up Capital — 487,000 0 0 2-Fire Funds — 2,013,000 0 0 3-Life and Annuity Funds — 3,144,014 19 2 £22,687,121 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRAVELER'S VIEW

Mr. Goodhue Talks to the Springfield Republican.

MAKES A PLEA FOR ANNEXATION

Says Japanese Colonization is Rapid.

Hawaii Would Be a Valuable Acquisition to Any Country.

Charles L. Goodhue, who has just returned from a six-weeks' trip to Honolulu, says the Springfield Republican, is considerably impressed by the encroachments of the Japanese, and by the obvious fear of the people in Honolulu that Japan is planning to annex the Islands. He does not think that this fear is assumed for the sake of hurrying the United States into annexation, as some have supposed, and he believes that we ought to get possession of the Islands while they are to be had freely, instead of waiting till they cannot be had without fighting for them. The objections to their annexation he considers very slight in comparison with the advantages. In the case of Cuba, which he has visited half a dozen times, he thinks that annexation would be unwise, because of the character of the population, a Latin race speaking a foreign tongue. But in the Sandwich Islands the dominating white population is largely American. English is the language of business, and American gold and silver coin is the chief currency. The inhabitants come of good stock, a large part being descendants of missionary families. With Anglo-Saxon sense of order, they have established an excellent government, the city of Honolulu, with a population of over 20,000, is excellently administered with efficient police, fine streets, good gas and electric lighting, and the best of water works, of which Mr. Goodhue is an expert critic. In short, the Islands are already in a condition to be annexed without difficulty, and in his opinion if it is to be done at all, it must be done without too great delay.

To show the zeal with which the Japanese are colonizing the Islands, Mr. Goodhue mentions that just before he arrived in Honolulu a large number of Japanese immigrants had been detected while evading the immigration laws and shipped back, rousing strong animosity among the large and growing Japanese population, who at once appealed to Japan for redress. By the Hawaiian laws each immigrant is required to show \$50 on landing as proof that he is not a pauper. The transportation company makes a business of furnishing immigrants with the needed money as a loan, taking it back as soon as the immigrants are safely landed. When the fraud was discovered a careful investigation was made, and all that could be detected were sent back to their native land. It was on account of this difficulty that the Japanese Government sent a warship to Honolulu, to which the United States responded by sending the Philadelphia. The dispatches explaining the situation came on the same steamer with Mr. Goodhue, and the Philadelphia was immediately ordered to the scene.

The Hawaiian Government, as he points out, is quite at the mercy of the first aggressor. There are no fortifications, no navy, and any nation could control it with a single man-of-war. It is not surprising, in view of the threatening behavior of Japan, that the Islands should desire to get under the wing of a powerful nation. It is felt in Honolulu that Japan is casting covetous eyes on the Islands to its east, with a view to controlling and monopolizing the Pacific. One indication of this is the strong effort that is being made to get the carrying trade between the Orient and the United States. The great new Japanese line of steamers which is to ply between San Francisco, and China and Japan, beginning in May, 1898, is likely to have things its own way. "No American or English steamship company can keep to the ocean in competition with it," said Capt. W. F. Merrey, secretary of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, recently. With such magnificent projects in view, the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as the half-way house of the Pacific can readily be imagined.

BELGIC ARRIVES.

anchors Off Port and Will Come in this Morning.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived off port at about 1 o'clock this morning, and came to an anchor. Dr. Day and the pilot, together with Louis T. Kenneke of the Post office, boarded her. The Belgic was declared in quarantine. Louis Kenneke came ashore alone in the pilot boat, with late papers from Japan. The Belgic will come alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at daylight. Following is the report furnished by Purser Niswander: "Left Hong Kong, April 23; Shanghai, 26; Nagasaki, 28; Kobe, 30, and Yokohama, May 4."

Passengers for Honolulu: Dr. and Mrs. S. Asano, Rev. J. B. Lewis, Mr. W. R. Kin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Guymer, Mr. Morgan Davis, Mr. H. S. Kin and 110 Japanese, 314 Chinese.

SOCIETY

The regular annual social of the Strangers' Friend Society was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, King street, last night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the society, were present. When the guests had all arrived, Miss Kulamau Ward sang a very sweet soprano solo, which was followed by a short address by Mrs. S. M. Damon, setting forth the object of the Strangers' Friend Society. Mrs. Damon said:

"What is the Strangers' Friend Society? is a question often asked. 'Forty-five years ago this society was organized by a few ladies of Honolulu, the object being to render aid to destitute strangers; and during the years that have intervened up to the present date the object has remained materially the same, only as the mechanism of its machinery enlarged, and the works became more intricate and complete. Today one article reads: 'The object of this society is to secure needed and proper aid for the destitute and suffering, without regard to their nationality or religious beliefs; to provide friendly visitors, who shall render personal services, give suitable counsel, provide adequate need brought to the notice of the society; to relieve poverty and distress, sickness and suffering by social and sanitary reforms, and by inculcating and encouraging ideas and habits of self-control and self-support.' A record of the society's work has already been published, and we add but little more."

"With each new year and an ever-increasing population comes greater demands for assistance, and the society feels the great responsibility, knows there is the heavy work to do. Last year over \$2,300 were expended upon beneficiaries, and for the benefit of those who have given liberally to the treasury we would state all cases applying are fully investigated as to whether truly needy and as to requirements. The latter is multiplicity in form: food, clothing, medicines, house rents, passage money, etc., being called for. 'Appeals are made to the president of the society, whose patience is oftentimes largely taxed, and it is largely due her discretion and valor in ascertaining the position that the society is enabled to continue its good work of distributing to the needy the gifts entrusted to its care and devoted to sweet charity.'"

Miss Ward gave another solo, and then came refreshments. A number of the young men in town gave a domino dance at the Lewers home last Friday night, and succeeded in giving their lady friends one of the jolliest times they have ever had in Honolulu. The Quintet Club was present, and furnished music for the occasion. The ladies wore blue and the men pink. The ladies' prize, a Japanese vase, was won by Miss Mabel Sorenson, while George Angus carried off a Japanese writing tablet as the men's prize. Miss Charlotte Parmelee and Arthur Wall captured the booby prizes. Those present were: Mrs. Avery, Miss Alice Wall, Miss Rita Schmidt, Miss Sloggett, Miss Angus, Miss Mabel Sorenson, Miss Word, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Lillian Paris, Miss Charlotte Parmelee, Miss Collins, Miss Hennehan, Miss Daisy Williams, Miss Harrison, Miss Young, Miss Bernice Young, Miss Besse Afoing, Miss Carrie Afoing, George Kluegel, Arthur Wall, Alfred Wall, Walter Wall, Charles Weight, A. Hum-brook, C. Von Hamn, A. Lovelkin, D. Sloggett, Fred Smith, E. B. Barthrop, R. W. Shingle, T. Ewing, George Paris, Olaf Sorenson, H. Hall, George Angus and H. W. Rider.

Tennis is the all-absorbing topic just now. There will be but few teas or afternoon functions of any kind until the tournament is at an end. The courts of the Pacific, Beretania and Valley Tennis Clubs were favored with the presence of many lady friends yesterday.

Miss Widdifield and Miss Kathryn Widdifield left for Maui on the Claudine Monday on a visit to their uncle, Mr. W. H. Cornwell. Miss Cornwell will leave on the Mauna Loa this morning to join her cousins. After a fortnight the three will return to Honolulu.

There is promise of a large turnout at the moonlight dance in the Hea-lani Boat Club house this evening. The boys are fixing up things for the comfort of their guests. The best of Hawaiian music will be provided for the dance.

The domino dance at the Lewers home, Waikiki, Friday night, was such a great success that there is talk of giving another one very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, of Kaula, are at the home of the latter's parents, Judge and Mrs. C. P. Hart, Waikiki.

A grand ball on H. I. J. M.'s cruiser Naniwa is one of the society events promised for the near future.

Several well-known society ladies of Honolulu will go to the Volcano in July to remain several weeks.

Mrs. Samuel Parker has been quite ill for several days, but is recovering slowly.

Dr. and Mrs. Day will leave for Japan on the Doric, due here May 18th.

Mrs. Avery is the guest of Mrs. Robert Lewers at her home in Waikiki.

WHARF AND WAVE.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION MAY 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind, light north.

The backing chain of the marine railway broke yesterday.

The dredger has started in to work again with a new cutter.

The Norwegian bark Fortuna got away for the Sound Wednesday.

The Kaala sugar was discharged into the Oceanic warehouse yesterday.

The schooner Oceania Vance sailed in ballast for Puget Sound yesterday.

The Mauna Loa sails for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m. today.

One hundred tons of fertilizer from the Kailhi Works were sent to Lihue plantation on the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Kaula arrived from Koloa about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She may go out to Lahaina for a load of sugar today.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday, with a cargo of 12,994 bags of sugar.

W. A. Mackey has been promoted to be purser of the Lehu. His former position with the Wilder Steamship Company was freight clerk on the Helene.

William Johnson will go to the Coast on the next steamer to superintend the construction of the new Wilder boat. Ned Everett will act as shore superintendent during Mr. Johnson's absence.

The Kaala arrived from Oahu ports with her usual cargo of sugar yesterday morning. She brings the report that Kahuku stopped grinding Tuesday and that every bit of sugar is cleaned out of the place.

The Mauna Loa came in from Maui and Hawaii ports early yesterday afternoon. She brought peal cargo of sugar. The Mauna Loa made a good run of something over 6 hours from Lahaina, including a short stop at Kaulakakai.

The British barkentine Ensenada, Toyes master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 64 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,493 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. Light winds and calms were experienced during the greater part of the voyage.

The American ship Reaper, Young master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 77 days from Newcastle, with 2,073 tons of coal on order. Light winds and calms were experienced throughout the trip. The Reaper will load sugar for New York.

The six sailors, who refused duty on the steamer Mokoli, were brought up for trial in the District Court yesterday. One pleaded guilty to the charge of deserting contract service, and returned to work. The others went to jail. A new crew was obtained for the Mokoli.

The Gay & Robinson launch was discharged from the barkentine Irmgard yesterday, but in doing so she was thrown against the side of the vessel and a hole stove in her. She was taken to the Oceanic wharf, where a piece of copper was put over the hole and the water bailed out. The damage is considerable.

The American four-masted schooner Robert Lewers, Goodman master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco, with the small cargo of 400 tons of general merchandise, for H. Hackfeld & Co. Light winds, with calms and pleasant weather was the experience of the Lewers throughout the trip.

The Susquehanna has on about 5000 bags of sugar as stowage. She will finish discharging her ballast about Saturday and then she will be loaded as quickly as possible. A whole cargo awaits her in the Oceanic warehouse on and the wharf. The Susquehanna will take to New York a slightly larger cargo than the Kenilworth.

D. H. KAHALELELO, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, May 11, 1897. 1863-3t

The Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe will hold meetings for the purpose of registering voters at Lahaina during the 17th and 18th of May, 1897, and at Paouo, Molokai during the 21st and 22d of the same month. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FREDERIC W. HARDY, A. N. KEPOKAI, F. WITTRICK, Maui, May 8, 1897. 1862-2t

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL. U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego. U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Francisco. H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kuro-oka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN. (This List Does Not Include Coasters.) Nor bark Fortuna, Mikkelsen, Newcastle. Am schr Wm. Bowden, Fjerem, Newcastle. Am bkine Newsboy, Mollstad, Newcastle. Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Whilman, Liverpool. Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, San Francisco. Am ship Susquehanna, Sewell, Japan. Am schr W. H. Talbot, Blumh, Westport.

Am bkine Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco. Haw bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco. Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco. Am ship Reaper, Young, Newcastle. Br bkine Ensenada, Toyes, Newcastle.

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco. Am schr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Am ship Wm. Bowden, Fjerem, Newcastle. Am bkine Newsboy, Mollstad, Newcastle. Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Whilman, Liverpool. Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, San Francisco. Am ship Susquehanna, Sewell, Japan. Am schr W. H. Talbot, Blumh, Westport.

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Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco. Am schr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Wednesday, May 13. Am ship Reaper, Young, from Newcastle. Stmr Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula. Stmr Iwalani, Parker, from Hawaii. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports. Stmr Kaena, Wilson, from ports on Oahu. Stmr James Makee, Tullet, from Kaula. Stmr Norea, Pederson, from Kaula. Stmr Keala, Mosher, from Oahu ports. Br bkine Ensenada, Toyes, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 11. Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports. Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Honolulu, Hakalau, Honoum and Pohakunani. Stmr Mokoli, Bennet, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai. Stmr Waiatale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kailhiwai and Hanalei. Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kaula ports. Schr Moi Wahine, for Hamakua.

Wednesday, May 12. Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kaula ports. Stmr Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii. San Francisco.

Friday, May 13. Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kaula ports. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports. Stmr James Makee, Tullet, for Kaula ports.

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco. Am schr Oceania Vance, Manson, for Puget Sound.

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco. Am schr Oceania Vance, Manson, for Puget Sound.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Iwalani, Parker, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahae, at 10 a. m. Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona, and Kau at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals. From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Mauna Loa, May 11.—A. M. Erskine, Dr. A. McWayne, C. F. Day, Rev. O. P. Emerson, E. Brommighu and wife, Mrs. C. L. Hopkins, Miss M. R. Hopkins, Miss C. K. Bush, T. Rockford, J. Keenu, S. F. Chillingworth, Mrs. J. E. Bush and children, Mrs. J. Forsyth, Jr., and 70 on deck.

From Kaula, per stmr Kaula, May 12.—F. Gay and wife, C. Gay, British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, C. Kaiser, Mrs. F. Myher, Miss M. Hart, Mrs. Bromley and 10 deck passengers.

Departures. For Maui, per stmr Claudine, May 11.—Mary Joseph, Sister Albina, L. L. McCandless, Theo. Wolf, M. Waldorff, R. T. Wilbur, Jr., Mrs. Long, Miss Widdifield, S. Fukuda.

For San Francisco, per bkine S. N. Castle, May 13.—A. Erskine and Mr. Stewart.

For San Francisco, per bkine S. N. Castle, May 13.—A. Erskine and Mr. Stewart.

BY AUTHORITY.

D. H. KAHALELELO, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, May 11, 1897. 1863-3t

The Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe will hold meetings for the purpose of registering voters at Lahaina during the 17th and 18th of May, 1897, and at Paouo, Molokai during the 21st and 22d of the same month. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FREDERIC W. HARDY, A. N. KEPOKAI, F. WITTRICK, Maui, May 8, 1897. 1862-2t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by A. Frances Johnson, daughter of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to William O. Smith, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11, 1897. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, 1863-3tP Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said case, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk. Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1861-15t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1891, made by Charles Lehmann and Johana Lehmann, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Paul Lemke, of Honolulu, Oahu, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, on Pages 208 and 209, notice is hereby given that

the located center line of a branch track to the Oahu Plantation as marked on the ground by stakes as follows: westerly through the right of way of the Oahu Railway, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 6545, owned by the estate of Loo Ngawk, and leased to the Tong Sung Wai Co.; thence northwesterly through Lots 5, 4, 3 and 2 of the Government land of Puhala, and through L. C. A. 5683, owned by Kalkainahale and leased to Kahana; thence westerly through Grant 150, owned by the Catholic Mission and leased to Sam Wo Wai; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 1613 B, owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kul; thence northerly through L. C. A. 8597 owned by Kalkainahale, and leased to Ah Kul; thence northerly through L. C. A. 1022, owned by Mrs. Martha Liwal, and leased to Ah Kul; thence northerly through L. C. A. 891 owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kul; thence northerly through L. C. A. C. 5909 and into Grant 512; including a width of 40 feet, 20 feet on each side of said center line.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY. By its 1st Vice-President: J. B. ATHERTON. By its Secretary: W. G. ASHLEY. 1863-4tF UNION MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the above company held on May 2d, 1897, at Kohala, Hawaii, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President.....Mr. James Renton Vice-President.....Mr. H. H. Renton Treasurer.....Mr. F. M. Swanzy Secretary.....Mr. H. H. Renton Auditor.....Mr. T. R. Keyworth

T. R. WALKER, Secretary pro tem. Kohala, May 2d, 1897. 1862-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed executors of the will of M. McInerny, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at their office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu. Honolulu, April 20, 1897. E. A. MCINERNY, J. D. MCINERNY, W. H. MCINERNY, Executors of the Will of M. McInerny, Deceased. 4590-tf 1857-5w

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...May 18...Friday...Sep. 19 Friday...May 28...Tuesday...Sep. 21 Friday...June 8...Friday...Oct. 1 Friday...June 15...Tuesday...Oct. 12 Tuesday...June 29...Friday...Oct. 22 Friday...July 9...Tuesday...Nov. 2 Tuesday...July 26...Friday...Nov. 12 Friday...July 30...Tuesday...Nov. 23 Friday...Aug. 10...Friday...Dec. 3 Friday...Aug. 20...Tuesday...Dec. 14 Tuesday...Aug. 27...Thursday...Dec. 28

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on trips marked. Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa, Maunaloa and Kaula same day; Maunaloa, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU. Friday...May 14...Friday...Sep. 17 Tuesday...May 25...Tuesday...Sep. 28 Friday...June 4...Friday...Oct. 1 Friday...June 15...Tuesday...Oct. 19 Tuesday...June 25...Friday...Oct. 23 Tuesday...July 6...Tuesday...Nov. 9 Friday...July 16...Friday...Nov. 19 Tuesday...July 27...Tuesday...Nov. 30 Friday...Aug. 6...Friday...Dec. 10 Tuesday...Aug. 17...Tuesday...Dec. 21 Friday...Aug. 27...Friday...Dec. 31 Tuesday...Sep. 7

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Maunaloa, Maunaloa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month. No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco San Francisco or Vancouver. Vancouver. 1897. 1897.

On or about On or about Mowera...May 16 Peru...May 23 Doric...May 18 Warrimoo...May 24 Australia...May 25 Mariposa...May 27 Alameda...Jun 3 Cortic...Jun 1 Belgic...Jun 5 Australia...Jun 2 Peru...Jun 15 Gaelic...Jun 20 Warrimoo...Jun 16 Monowal...Jun 24 Australia...Jun 22 Mowera...Jun 24 Peking...Jun 29 Australia...Jun 30

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

Road the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).