

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1932.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$13.00  
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BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public.  
P. O. Box 196, Honolulu, H. I.  
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Attorney at Law and Notary Public.  
Attends all Courts of the  
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W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

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Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-  
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Importers and Dealers in Lumber and  
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on approved security, W. W. HALL,  
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Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash,  
and Building Materials, all kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description  
made to order.

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Grocery and Feed Store, Corner  
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Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied  
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New goods by every steamer. Orders from  
the other Islands faithfully executed.

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New York Line.

The " " will sail from  
New York to Honolulu on or about  
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If sufficient inducement offers. Ad-  
vances made on shipments on liberal  
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dress Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
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RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## OLD GLORY ON FRIDAY

### Officials Could Not Manage for An Earlier Day.

### PROCLAMATION—NEW OFFICERS

Closing Up Many Matters—Much  
Ceremony for a Memorable  
Event—Official Etiquette.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The flag raising, which was in a  
way scheduled for Tuesday next, will  
take place on Friday, the 12th inst. At  
a conference yesterday morning of the  
big officials arranging the formal or  
final ceremonies it was decided that a  
day earlier than Friday of next week  
would scarcely be practicable. The  
American Minister and Admiral Miller  
on one side and the Cabinet here on  
the other, had thought from their own  
view points that everything was in  
readiness for the great event, but in  
the course of a meeting it was learned  
that a number of matters required to  
be closed up before the sovereignty of  
the country went over through the  
function of flag raising.

At the time the flag goes up there  
will be put forth a proclamation and  
the new list of officers for the new do-  
main will be announced. It was stated  
yesterday that nothing would be  
known of these matters till the mo-  
ment of their official publication. The  
proclamation, of course, will be with-  
in the authority or limitations of the  
Joint Resolution of Annexation. So  
also will be the commissioning of of-  
ficers. It seems reasonable to suppose  
that those who are to fill the offices  
will have some inkling of appointment  
in advance.

The exact hour at which the flag  
raising is to occur was not fixed upon  
yesterday. There will be much cere-  
mony. Effort will be made to have  
the incident of a nature throughout  
that will make it memorable in the  
annals of the two countries to the com-  
pact.

The information that Friday, the  
12th inst., will be flag raising day, is  
from official sources. There is not a  
remote likelihood of any change or  
postponement. Considerable was said  
in a couple of local or town papers yester-  
day by way of effort to disabuse such por-  
tion of the public mind as need disabuse  
of that sort, concerning the impropriety  
of any official party to making up the  
program naming a day independent of  
others immediately touched. Just how  
the idea or impression that any of the  
gentlemen upon whom such a fault  
might fall would be guilty in the sig-  
nificant degree of such a breach, is ex-  
tremely puzzling.

From what the Advertiser could  
learn Thursday and Thursday night it  
was concluded that the flag would go  
up on Tuesday next. The Advertiser  
states now, in the face of the fact that  
Friday will be the day, that provisions  
by no means unimportant, were actu-  
ally made for Tuesday. A number of  
officials and others were told that it  
was the same as determined that Tues-  
day, if arrangements could be made,  
would be the day.

There are to be, before all is com-  
pleted for the transfer a number of  
meetings between Minister Sewall and  
Admiral Miller, for the United States,  
and the Hawaiian Cabinet. A vast lot  
of work must be accomplished by the  
Government here before the end. Cab-  
inet councils will be numerous and  
long. Land matters require much at-  
tention. A number of purchasers and  
lessees of tracts throughout the Islands  
are very anxious to have title from  
the Republic before the change is made  
by the sign of the flag.

Admiral Miller and staff and Minister  
Sewall called on the Cabinet at the  
Executive building at 10:30 yesterday  
morning. The Guard and Hawaiian  
band were out to receive the guests.  
After a short formal reception in the  
President's room, the Admiral's staff  
retired, and from that time to about  
12:30 p. m. Admiral Miller, Minister  
Sewall, President Dole and the Cabinet  
Ministers were in consultation on the  
subject of the flag raising ceremonies.

After the Admiral and Minister had  
departed the Cabinet announced that  
the flag raising would take place at 12  
o'clock noon on Friday. It will be of-  
ficial and formal in character. The  
Hawaiian flag will be hauled down by  
a detail of men of the N. O. H. com-  
pany on guard Friday, and the Stars  
and Stripes hoisted by a detail or squad  
from the Philadelphia. There will be  
only band music at the time. The pro-  
clamation will be read and principal  
appointments gazetted.

A stand will be erected in front of  
the Executive building for the officials  
and the parties connected with the  
transfer and ceremonies. Admission

to the verandahs of the building and  
seats on the stand will be by card.

American and Hawaiian troops will  
occupy a position directly in front of  
the building. The Citizens' Guard will  
be stationed on the left and the Sharp-  
shooters, Mounted Reserve and police  
on the right. Some of the details of  
the ceremony are yet to be completed.

Whatever ceremonies or proceedings  
in the manner of celebration that are  
to be directed by officers of the Annexa-  
tion club will be distinct from the of-  
ficial marking of the change of sov-  
ereignty. It has been suggested that  
the meeting, with speeches, be held in  
the Opera House early in the after-  
noon.

As the Hawaiian flag comes down it  
will be saluted with twenty-one guns  
and the American flag raising will be  
given the same honor.

There is still, in some circles, com-  
ment on the fact that there was appar-  
ently delay in fixing on the time for  
the flag raising. This is easily and  
simply explained, if there is any mis-  
understanding. All those persons now  
in office are to continue in their posi-  
tion, but they must properly qualify to  
serve the new sovereignty. To this  
end the oath of fealty to the United  
States must be subscribed to at once  
and the new bond, running to the Gov-  
ernment at Washington, must be made  
out in advance. These bonds are now  
being prepared. It was stated last  
evening that it might yet be necessary  
to send a special boat to some of the  
other Islands to have the oaths and  
bonds in time.

## OUT IN EWA WAY

### Garrison Site Down to Choice of Two Places.

#### Col. Barber and Maj. Langfitt Mak- ing the Selection—Commissary Purchases—Surgeon.

Col. Barber and Maj. Langfitt are  
working most earnestly on a location  
for the garrison of the United States  
troops assigned to Honolulu. No defi-  
nite conclusion was reached yesterday  
although several available tracts were  
inspected carefully. Maj. Langfitt was  
in consultation with the Surveyor Gen-  
eral yesterday afternoon on the ad-  
vantages of the various sites, while  
Col. Barber spent the time looking  
over the land proffered.

It was announced last night that one  
of two tracts would likely be selected.  
The first is near the Lumallo Home  
and belongs to S. C. Allen. This place  
fills the bill pretty well, in the opinion  
of the officials. The second tract,  
which is perhaps equally desirable, is  
located at Kalaauiki, and belongs to  
the Government. No doubt a definite  
conclusion respecting the matter will  
be reached today. Maj. Langfitt and  
Lieut. Winthrop will have charge of  
the arrangements for the barracks and  
garrison.

Capt. Lydig, commissary of subsist-  
ence, is already hard at work. He  
stated yesterday afternoon that prices  
would govern the whereabouts of his  
purchases. He has already advertised  
for tenders for beef, mutton and rice,  
to be supplied in large quantities for  
the garrison. Capt. Lydig will have an  
office and depot in town near the  
waterfront. He will probably live at  
Walkiki.

First Lieut. Lewis T. Griffith, sur-  
geon of the New York regiment, and  
also of the Honolulu garrison, is with  
Capt. Lydig. He will be the chief sur-  
geon at the new military hospital at  
Independent park. Dr. Griffith reports  
that the hospital will probably be open-  
ed on Thursday morning.

### AN AGED PRIEST.

#### Death of Rev. Fr. Raymond Dela- lande at Hecla.

Rev. Fr. Raymond Delalande, one of  
the oldest, best known and best liked  
Catholic priests in the Islands, died at  
Hecla, Koolau, Oahu, Sunday morning at  
5 o'clock of old age. The Bishop of  
Naples went over the hill from here on  
being notified of the demise and will hold  
the mass for the funeral this morning at  
Hecla.

This priest now gone to his reward, was  
born in Normandy in the year 1817, and  
landed in Hawaii February 29, 1847, and  
has been an earnest, faithful and devout  
worker here ever since. The mission in  
the Islands was but ten years old when  
it was joined by Fr. Raymond. The priest  
had but four years during his long ser-  
vice. These were at Lahaina, Ahimau,  
Waialua and Ewa. He was in  
Ewa more than twenty years and was  
greatly beloved by the flock of that dis-  
trict. He was a man who took the keep-  
ing of his flock most to heart. In the ev-  
eryday life of his people and was always  
on the alert to do something in their inter-  
est and most anxious to see that they  
were well taken care of. Fr. Raymond  
became too weakened for duty and  
was sent to the retreat for aged and  
infirm priests maintained by the  
Bishop at Hecla. The last days were  
passed in ease and comfort.

Bro. Thomas, of St. Louis College, ac-  
companied the Bishop over the Hill and  
will assist in the funeral services this  
morning.

Oath and Bonds.  
So soon as the flag goes up all persons  
in Government service will be required  
to subscribe to the oath of fealty to the  
United States of America. This will be  
done at once. All officers under bond will  
be required to enter into new guarantees  
at this time with the Government of the  
United States. All this work in the line  
of change will be carried out expeditiously  
as possible.

## PEACE POINT NOW AT ISSUE

### Settlement In Orient Is the Puz- zling Question.

### OTHER FEATURES FIXED UPON

#### Spain Must Depart From Atlantic. President and Cabinet In Con- ference—Powers—Aguinaldo Do.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Nearly five  
hours' earnest discussion by the Presi-  
dent and his constitutional advisers to-  
day on the nature of the response to be  
made by the Government to the Spanish  
overture for peace, brought no conclu-  
sion, and the subject was necessarily  
postponed for further consideration at  
another meeting of the Cabinet, to be  
held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.  
The point under discussion during the  
greater part of the meeting was what dis-  
position should be made of the Philip-  
pines. On the other issues, unanimity de-  
veloped. There was to be independence  
demanded for Cuba, Porto Rico was to  
be ceded to the United States; guano sta-  
tions were to be acquired at Guam, La-  
drone Islands, and one in the Caroline  
Islands. These propositions were disposed  
of quietly, but when it came to the Philip-  
pines, some diversity of opinion was re-  
vealed. As near as can be gathered, this  
did not relate mainly to the retention of  
the islands. On this proposition a ma-  
jority of the Cabinet was speedily rec-  
orded in the negative, but regarding the  
broad proposition, that Spain should be  
allowed to keep those possessions, other  
questions of importance developed, and  
it was felt that these must be answered  
definitely before the subject could be dis-  
posed of. There was no question as to  
the propriety of demanding the coal sta-  
tions in the Philippines. The perplexing  
problem was what form of government  
should be substituted in the Philippines,  
and what should be the nature of the  
guarantee to be given to the people. The  
Government should be liberal and auton-  
omous in character. These two ques-  
tions hung as a primary discussion on  
the propriety of interfering at all in  
pressing a change in the conditions in  
the Philippines. Some members of the  
Cabinet felt that the insurgents, under  
Aguinaldo, having acted independently of  
the United States, had no right to be  
having laterly shown a disposition to  
submit to the United States, and no  
moral claim upon the United States in  
the settlement of the terms of peace. On  
the other hand, it was urged that the  
Government should lose no opportunity  
to extend its principles throughout the  
world and that this should be done in  
the present instance.

The point that was quickly established  
was that there should be no reference  
to the acquisition of the islands in the  
position of the islands by outside powers,  
to individual action by outside powers,  
to the acquisition of Spain that the new  
Government should be liberal and auton-  
omous in character. There was no formal  
action on the subject, but it was felt that  
no protest against the continuance  
of the peace negotiations would exist in  
the slightest, that there would be no ar-  
med suspension of operations, nor  
the modification of whatever of present  
plans until the Spanish Government had  
agreed to the terms proposed.

Some discussion was also had as to  
the probability of the Spanish acceptance  
of the American terms. The views differ-  
ed, it was stated, that several of the  
most influential members of the Cab-  
inet believed that the terms substantially  
agreed on would not be accepted by  
Spain at once. While believing that the  
propositions made should, in all reason,  
constitute the minimum to be considered,  
many expressed the belief that Spain  
would not be immediately disposed to  
reach an agreement on them, and that  
there would be a considerable lapse of time  
before Spain would be ready to accept  
the terms proposed.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., July 29.—Port  
of Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, surren-  
dered to Commander Davis, of the aux-  
iliary gunboat Dixie on Wednesday.  
There was no resistance and the Am-  
ericans welcomed them with enthusi-  
asm. The town of Ponce capitulated to  
the American troops on Thursday  
afternoon.

After Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The  
Merchants Association has adopted a  
resolution petitioning the President to  
hold and retain the Philippine Islands.  
Similar action will probably be taken  
within the next day or two by the  
Chamber of Commerce and other busi-  
ness organizations.

Dewey Still at It.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A cablegram  
from Hongkong to the Journal says that  
Admiral Dewey at Manila has dispatched  
the Raleigh and Concord to gather up  
floating Spanish craft, which, according  
to information sent him by Consul Gen-  
eral Whitman, are at various places in  
the Philippine archipelago. Among these  
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Luzon Island, and four at Port Royal,  
Palawan Island.

Prince of Wales.

LONDON, July 29.—The Prince of Wales  
is progressing so favorably that it has  
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Cowes on Saturday.

Further Inquiry.

PARIS, July 28.—Edouard Lockroy,  
Minister of Marine, has decided to order  
a fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bour-  
gne. It is felt that any of the crew  
fallen to do their duty they will be pun-  
ished.

Porto Rico Squadron.

CAPT. HAYTEN, Bayti, July 28.—The  
monitor Furber and cruiser Montgomery  
finished coaling and left tonight for  
Porto Rico. The Amphitrite will co-  
morrow and with the tug Hesper will leave  
tomorrow night.

European Conference.

LONDON, July 29.—The Vienna corre-  
spondent of the Daily Telegraph says that  
the idea of a European conference regard-  
ing the Philippines was brought forward  
yesterday, and there is every prospect that  
the conference will meet in Paris.

Weyler Time.

MADRID, July 28.—It is important  
at this moment that General Weyler has  
declared he will not in any way oppose  
the negotiations for peace.

"This time the regiment is slated for duty  
by Major General Merritt, commanding  
the Department of California, and there  
is no one in San Francisco with authority  
to set aside his military orders. The  
troops will probably embark on the Scan-  
dia or Arizona within the next ten days."

Americanizing Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 28.—Senor Ros, civil  
governor of Santiago, today expressed  
great indignation at what he termed the  
"high handed" manner in which Gen.  
Wood, the new military governor, is per-  
forming the duties of his office.

Senor Ros objected to the order disas-  
sembling the harbor board and character-  
ized the order requiring householders to re-  
port deaths as "most oppressive."  
The energy which the American dis-  
play and the sweeping measures they  
have taken are little to the liking of the  
Spanish officials.

Last evening a committee was appoint-  
ed to examine city prisons and deal with  
cases of excessive detention. It will  
recommend release for more than forty  
prisoners who have been locked up with-  
out trial for years, or are undergoing  
excessively harsh punishment for trivial  
offenses.

Gen. Wood's order regulating the price  
of bread has given the greatest satisfac-  
tion, as shopkeepers were still maintain-  
ing old famine prices.

In Havana.

LONDON, July 28.—The Havana corre-  
spondent of the Times, in a letter to his  
paper, paints a terrible picture of the de-  
spair that is falling upon the city in the  
absence of news from the outside world.  
In the face of the advancing prospect of  
famine and "the daily watching for the  
Spanish fleet which never comes." He  
believes, he writes, due to the knowledge  
more timid people imagine all kinds of  
disasters and foretell terrible things, while  
always a few miles off and steaming to  
Ozama, the vessels of the blockade,  
with the intention to starve Havana into  
surrender.

Manila's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War De-  
partment would not be surprised if Man-  
ila had surrendered to Admiral Dewey,  
but has no such information. Madrid's  
report that Manila had surrendered it is  
believed wholly due to the knowledge  
that Spain has authorized Capt. Gen.  
Augustin to yield up the city.

The belief is general in the War De-  
partment that General Merritt has de-  
clared in Manila, though no cable information  
to that effect has been received.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DEATH  
REPORTED.

Perhaps the Iron Chancellor Has  
Gone to His Last Rest.

So soon as the Warrimoo reached  
port yesterday it was spoken in  
many quarters that Prince Bis-  
mark, whose illness had been of a  
serious nature for some time, was  
nearer to the end of his life. The report  
was correct as given by a number  
of gentlemen who said that the in-  
formation was from Victoria, the  
last calling place, before Honolulu,  
of the Warrimoo. Below is given  
the substance of the bulletin on the  
condition of the distinguished  
statesman. So far as could be  
learned, in one hour had every  
member of the staff that the Iron  
Chancellor was dead.

Prince Otto Von Bismarck, aged  
83, died at his residence at the Hotel  
Gladstone was known as an Queen  
Victoria is known. He has long  
been the greatest figure politically  
in the Prussian Empire and on the  
continent.

Warrimoo left Victoria morning  
of 21st.

BISMARCK BETTER.

HAMBURG, July 29.—The Nach-  
richten-Beilage from Friedrichs-  
ruhe states that the aged statesman  
improved with his family yesterday  
evening and that his physician,  
Dr. Schweigener, left Friedrichs-  
ruhe last night.

Not San Juan.

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at this moment that General Weyler has  
declared he will not in any way oppose  
the negotiations for peace.

## GEN. MILES MARCHES ON

### Spanish Forces Flee From the American Chief.

### NEAR PORTO RICO'S CAPITA

#### Natives Wildly Welcome "Old Glory"—Army and Navy In Co- Operation—Brushes Country.

SAN JUAN, ALSO?

Passengers and ship's officers of  
the Warrimoo say that when the  
ship left Victoria the newspaper  
bulletin boards had the announce-  
ment that San Juan had surren-  
dered to Gen. Miles.

Perhaps there was confusion of  
the names Porto Rico and Porto  
Ponce, with the correct impression  
that Porto Rico would include San  
Juan, the capital.

Gen. Miles is a fast fighter and  
it may be that he had reached San  
Juan, though his landing was eight-  
ty miles from that city. San Juan  
is well fortified. It is on an island,  
with the mainland 100 yards away.  
The approach is by three bridges,  
all of which had been put in bat-  
tling shape.

Warrimoo left Victoria morning  
of 21st.

MILES' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War De-  
partment has received the following dis-  
patch from General Miles:

Fort Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas,  
July 28th, Secretary of War, Washington.  
On the 26th, Garretson had a spirited  
engagement on the skirmish line. Our  
casualties were four wounded, all doing  
well. The Spanish loss was three killed  
and thirteen wounded. Yauco was occupied  
yesterday. Henry's division is there  
today. Last evening Commander Davis,  
of the Dixie, moved into the port, fol-  
lowed by Captain Higginson, with his  
fleet, early this morning. General Wilson,  
with his brigade, is now rapidly disem-  
barking.

The Spanish troops are retreating from  
the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce  
has a population of 50,000, now under the  
American flag. The populace received  
the troops and saluted the flag with wild  
enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes,  
also seventy lighters. The railway stock  
has been partly destroyed, now restored.  
Telegraph communication is being re-  
stored. We have sent to Jamaica for oth-  
ers.

This is a prosperous and beautiful coun-  
try. The Army will soon be in the moun-  
tain regions; the weather is delightful and  
the troops are in boat of

ON TRAM STATUS

Manager Paine Speaks of Affairs of the Present System.

A CHAT ON THE CRITICISM

Transfers Not Liked—Why Improvement Has Been Delayed—Dust. Comment On New Concern.

Included in the last dispatch from the Coast was one to the effect that a big street transit company of Paris had placed with a Cincinnati house the largest order for electric car equipment ever received in the United States from abroad.

Of the Tram matter that is soon to be argued before the Supreme Court, here, Mr. Paine declared he would say nothing for publication. The Tram would have been equipped as an electric line long since had the Government seen fit to grant "slight concessions," requested.

The Tram manager spoke in a ability way when criticism of the conduct of his line was mentioned. He said that on account of the dust it was impossible to keep the cars clean. Mr. Paine thinks Honolulu an exceptional place for dust.

Mr. Paine was asked about the various suits going against the Tram on the fact that it endeavored to charge double fares. The company has not three cases in refusal to permit transfers.

Mr. Paine speaks confidently of the status of his company and in referring to one time to the "double fare" case, declared his opinion that in another country the decision would have been different.

SPAIN'S WANING EMPIRE.

Since 1609 Her Territory Has Gradually Diminished.

When Philip II ascended the Spanish throne in 1556 he found himself ruler of an Empire which rivaled that of Rome in magnitude and extent.

It was Philip II who, with the aid of the Inquisition, attempted to root out Protestantism. Under his tyrannical rule the decadence of Spain began.

169—The Netherlands. 172—Malacca, Ceylon, Java, and other islands. 1763—Portugal. 1763—Spain renounced all claims to that land.

also she tacitly surrendered supremacy on the seas to Northern Europe. 169—Rouillon and Cardage. 1692—Other sections of Flanders. 172—Many towns and cities of Flanders. 1764—Gibraltar. 1764—Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza. 1791—The Spanish South Settlements. 1798—San Domingo. 1803—Louisiana. 1862—Trinidad. 1810—Florida. 1810-21—Mexico. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatimala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, besides numerous islands, retaining not a foot of ground in America. In 1898 she may lose Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Ladrones and Caroline Islands.

A MAYOR AT HOME

But Leaves His Fireside Six Months Each Year.

His Honor J. P. Penrose of Silverton, N. Z.—He Tells How to See the World Economically.

J. P. Penrose, for seven years mayor of Silverton, N. Z., left on the Kee Lung Maru for Japan on Wednesday morning. Mr. Penrose was in Honolulu for about six weeks. He came up on the Australian steamer to see the sights and while here he visited all the available places and well known charming bits of scenery.

Mr. Penrose travels about six months of every year. He has offered to resign the mayoralty chair, but his townspeople will not have it, so he holds, in consequence, the record for longest tenure of office of any mayor in all New Zealand.

On one of his trips Mayor Penrose visited England. He bought a pair of horses and a trap, hired a groom and scoured England and Scotland and Wales from Cornwall to Sutherland. He returned to London, sold his turn-out, alighted his groom and visited Ireland. This was an expensive trip and it cost him in the neighborhood of £1,000 before he got back to his native town in New Zealand.

Mayor Penrose intends to be home at Christmas. Like most other travelers he was delighted with what he saw of Hawaii. His pleasure appeared genuine for he volunteered the information. He says he will come again.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

The New York Sun says that as compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santiago is small when the fact is taken into consideration that our forces in the Cuban battle were assaulting a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 24,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards.

No More War Risk.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Marine underwriters say that the writing of marine war risks had fallen to small proportions. Even though the rates were very low many American vessels are now sailing without any war insurance, so little fear is there of danger from Spanish naval vessels.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It will save you money a dollar and a lot of trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you. When you have tried "cures" that don't.

When you are completely stuck and in despair. When your poor back still aches, because you don't get down to cases.

Try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. The unexpected always happens. If you toss all night racked with back pain.

If you cannot bend over nor straighten up. Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. Kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

The leuant has to be evicted. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not compromise. Or arrange for a new lease. They cure all kidney complaints. This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Yorker, N. Y., citizen: Mr. P. J. Sherman, of 136 New Main street, employed by Smith & Rogers, ice dealers, says: "I have been troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint for several years. I had sharp, shooting pains across my back, accompanied by a stiffness in my loins and a languid feeling most of the time.

I did not notice it so much at first as long as I was kept busy with my work, but on Sundays when I sat around the house I became so stiff and sore that I could scarcely get up after sitting any length of time. I doctored and many different kinds of kidney remedies but could not get any relief. One doctor said I had Bright's disease and advised me to give up my employment but I could not afford to do this.

"I had read in our daily paper about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and as I had to do something I had my wife get me a box at Geo. B. Wray's drug store. They relieved my trouble in a short time and they did me more good than any other remedies or prescriptions I ever took. I do not hesitate to recommend these pills to others for I believe they will accomplish all that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way. We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE. FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALUMINUM WARE, Refrigerators, ICE CREAM FREEZERS.



WICKLESS Blue Flame Stoves OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables. Stoneware, Hanging Baskets. CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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., 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.

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 Coil. EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil. CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, 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 & CO. HONOLULU.

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 on the 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 anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit subscribers to give it a trial to test its value. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 10s., 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. 1590

Schooner Norma AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners The Clipper Schooner Norma, Capacity 60 Tons, As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in Al condition. Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin. The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan, AUCTIONEER.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

# A CABLE CENTER ARGUE IN BRIEF

## English and French Lines Want to Come Here.

### Plans for Reaching Honolulu—Assurance of Early Laying of Scrymser Cable—Navy.

Prospects for Hawaii becoming a cable as well as a naval and commerce shipping point appear to be excellent, now that the construction of the Scrymser line under the patronage of the United States is assured. Gen. A. S. Hartwell, who is attorney here for the Scrymser interest, believes that the islands will have cable communication with San Francisco in less than a year. Monterey may be the mainland terminus, but more likely San Francisco.

The great construction companies which make a business of placing and maintaining cables under contracts of not less than twenty years, are ever in readiness to lay several thousand miles of line in the shortest possible time. The cable itself is made. There has been entered provisional agreement. Once the word is given the supply and dropping ships will come into the Pacific at top speed and will be used night and day till the job is complete.

It is understood now that both French and English companies desire connection with the Scrymser California-Hawaii-Japan cable and that their desire is to make the union at Honolulu. This will mean perhaps three repair ships here constantly. Hawaii will be regarded as ocean headquarters for all the lines. The French company has its line now from Sydney to New Caledonia and proposes to reach Honolulu via Tahiti. The plan of the French company for extension to Tahiti has long been in existence and is said to be very largely a government measure. The desire to continue to Honolulu and thus become a part of the newest and greatest Pacific cable enterprise, is but a natural business desire. The British company, which is subsidized by the Government, has the idea of coming to Honolulu from Auckland, via Fiji. The extension from Auckland to Fiji has been under consideration for years.

Gen. Hartwell is happy over the cable outlook, but is no less enthusiastic over his olden view of the prominence the islands are to have as a naval station for the United States. He expects that when the cable is once available several warships will be here at all times and that the presence of an American fleet will mean more frequent and imposing visits by other naval powers.

Cables are laid nowadays by most carefully selected men, as the routes are the most closely kept of state secrets. All war vessels carry apparatus for deep sea work in the destruction of cables in war times and no correct charts are published.

### ACQUITTALS.

#### Three Prominent Prisoners Are Found Not Guilty.

In the matter of the Hawaiian Commercial and Steamship Co., vs. J. A. King, Judge Perry yesterday signed a decree sustaining defendant's decree and dismissing plaintiff's bill with costs.

In the Hawaiian Commercial-Kabuloi Railroad case defendant has filed a denial to the allegations of the bill and amended bills of complaint.

After an all day trial Kon Chin, charged with importing opium, was found not guilty by a foreign jury yesterday afternoon, none dissenting. Opium was found beneath the false bottoms of certain trunks in quarantine which the prosecution alleged belonged to defendant.

Keawe and Kol were found not guilty of robbing a Chinaman on the Moehill road. It was shown that the case had numerous ramifications, and the complaint of the Chinaman was not justified by the facts.

With a Chinese assault and battery case partly finished Judge Perry's jury court adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Monday. Divorce cases will be heard today.

### Burned Hands.

J. F. Eckhardt, purveyor of the Queen's hospital, returned from Kau by the Mauna Loa yesterday. He was accompanied by his family. Mr. Eckhardt has both of his hands in bandages. They were badly burned and blistered by the sun on the big island. Both of them are swollen and Mr. Eckhardt is taking due precautions against blood poisoning.

### For Victor Blue.

The town of Marion, S. C., the home of Lieut. Victor Blue, recently declared a holiday and "celebrated" the daring feat of the young officer in going completely around the Spanish position at Santiago and obtaining valuable information for Admiral Sampson.

### A Walking Artist.

Walter J. Cooper, lately here from Los Angeles on a pleasure trip, will leave very shortly for a tour of several of the islands. Mr. Cooper is a great pedestrian and an amateur artist and intends to journey about the islands on foot.

## Attorneys of Hamilton Aroused On Jurisdiction.

### Contend That Certain Authority of Republic of Hawaii Ceased Nearly a Month Ago in Court.

The case of W. D. Hamilton, murder in the first degree, will come up in the Supreme Court under habeas corpus proceedings this morning. Yesterday the attorneys for defendant filed an additional brief bearing upon the point previously argued. The brief is in part as follows:

It is further submitted and contended that Your Honor will take judicial knowledge of the ceding of this country to the United States of America, as all Courts will take notice of whatever ought to be generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction.

The United States having acquired the Hawaiian Islands in the manner hereinbefore set out cannot hold them subject to the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii. And the finding of a true bill by the Judge of the Circuit Court being contrary to the Constitution of the United States renders the proceedings against this petitioner in the Circuit Court absolutely void.

Hamilton is a citizen of the United States and as such cannot be tried for the crime of murder upon an indictment that is not presented by a grand jury. He has a right to the protection which the Constitution of the United States gives to all its citizens. The moment that the President of the United States signed and approved the resolutions annexing the islands the sovereignty of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii ceased to exist.

Any action on the part of the Courts of these islands which impairs the supremacy of the National authority and the right of citizens under the Constitution of the United States is void.

It is also a matter of public notoriety that the United States ship of war Philadelphia arrived in this port with instructions from the President of the United States to raise the flag of that country on these islands, and go through the formal ceremony of making a public proclamation of the Act and deed of the President of the United States in giving the assent to the joint resolution of the Congress and Senate of the United States.

The Government of the Republic of Hawaii acknowledged the reason of its territory to the United States when they accepted the action of the President of the United States on the 21st day of July, 1898, as that "No act was required to be done on the part of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, either by Executive or Legislative branch, in order to complete the cession of territory. Therefore, when the resolutions were signed by the President of the United States the Hawaiian Islands were ceded to the United States. And the cession of the territory, ceded the right and power of sovereignty which the Government of the Republic of Hawaii had over the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America."

Hamilton has not committed any crime against the sovereignty of the United States of America, and therefore should be discharged from custody. He should also be discharged from custody because he is not held imprisoned or detained by the process of law within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, in whose jurisdiction he now is. Could the Government of the Republic of Hawaii enter into a treaty with any foreign nation at this time?

Respectfully submitted,  
J. M. DAVIDSON,  
GEO. A. DAVIS,  
Attorneys for the petitioner, W. D. Hamilton.  
Dated August 6th, 1898.

### BIG REHEARSAL.

#### Flag Raising Chorus Turned Out Last Night in Large Force.

There was a rousing meeting of the flag-raising chorus at the High School last evening. About fifty of the best vocalists of the city participated in the rehearsal. Mrs. Cooper sang "Star Spangled Banner" and Mr. W. H. Hoogs "Red, White and Blue," or old "Columbia." At the close Professor Yandley called another rehearsal for next Tuesday night, at which time it is hoped the attendance will be even larger.

President Dole was exceedingly anxious to have the new "Columbia" sung at the flag raising, but Professor Yandley thinks this will be quite impossible. It is most desirable that familiar tunes be presented in order that the whole audience may join in the choruses. Mrs. Cooper has conveyed this impression of the leader to President Dole, with the result that the piece will be omitted. It will be rehearsed by the chorus, however, with a view of presenting it on a future occasion. Capt. Berger was musician for the rehearsal.

### THE FOOD INSPECTOR.

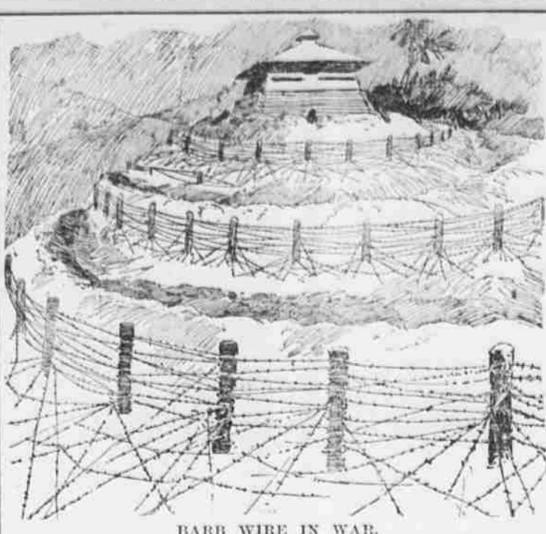
#### Mr. Johnstone's Office Will Not Be a Sinecure.

Arthur Johnstone, the new food inspector, is busily engaged upon plans for carrying on his work. The law places the office under the Board of Health and the policy of the inspector will have to be passed upon by that body before it will be in effective shape.

Much of the real hard work of the office will consist of expert microscopic analyses of food. Not only is the inspector required to examine importations and productions for market, but must make analyses and report on all food products brought to him. So many details have yet to be arranged that the office will not be down to regular business much before the first of September. Mr. Johnstone's position will not be a sinecure by a long way.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Honolulu, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

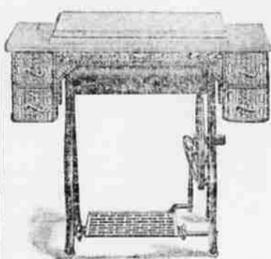


BARB WIRE IN WAR.

Barb wire, intended as a peaceful agent of husbandry, has become a myriad-pointed engine of defensive warfare. About the fortified approaches to Santiago it was stretched in tangled confusion by the Spaniards. But barb wire is an American product and our boys know how to pull its teeth.

## We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



### BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"  
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. **L. B. KERR,** Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

## The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,  
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board  
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,  
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,  
Wade and Butcher's Razors,  
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of  
**DOOR MATS.**

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—  
Fort Street.



### Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most efficient means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free, hold by druggists.

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

## READ THE ADVERTISER

### PATRIOTIC : GOODS!

ARMY AND NAVY BELTS.

Plated, Silver and Gold American Flag Pins and Buttons, American Shield Hat Pins and Blouse Sets, and Fancy Belts of many descriptions.

All new in design, all up to date, and the only thing being worn during these stirring times.

PINS,  
From 15 Cts. to \$2.

BELTS,  
From \$1 to \$12

All high grades, but low enough for any one.

**H. F. WICHMAN.**  
FORT STREET.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

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

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, 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, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A WELL ASSORTMENT.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kamgarms, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Selzer Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Cigars and Fancy Cakes, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Galvanizing, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, 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.

(LIMITED.)

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australasian 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-Australasian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury, and all kinds of poisons. In boxes 4, 6, 8, each, of all chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Prepared at The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

### Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

**J. T. WATERHOUSE.**  
Queen Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

The question of the hour is, "What will happen when the flag goes up?"

The reply is, that so far as the daily life of the average citizen is concerned, nothing will happen.

Custom House entries and clearances will continue to be made.

The same licenses will have to be taken out and paid for.

The water carts will still defy protest and common sense and drench the streets into impassable mud and nastiness.

The police will still keep open house for the benefit of the citizen who sees two electric lights on each corner and cannot remember whether he lives at Palama or Punahou.

Brother Paine's skinny mules will still wearily drag the grimy cars along at the usual lightning speed.

The tax assessor will be as devoid of compassion as ever and remorselessly do business at the old stand.

The Advertiser will continue to daily cheer the lives of the widow and the orphan and give business pointers to the capitalist, while Liliuokalani and Mr. Dole will continue to subscribe, because they cannot do without it.

By the terms of the annexation resolution all Hawaiian laws not in conflict with the United States Constitution are to continue in full force, which covers nearly all of them.

The main change that is possible is in the personnel of the Government officers. President McKinley has the power to remove every officer from President to Pound Keeper, and appoint whom he pleases, and will continue to have this power until Congress otherwise provides.

This power is however a theoretical one only, and is lodged in the President simply because it must be somewhere. There is not the remotest probability, however, that the President will exercise this power except in the most general way. He will probably begin by confirming all officers now in office, requiring each to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. As vacancies from time to time occur, they will doubtless be filled by the heads of local departments and other officers in accordance with the terms of Hawaiian laws on the subject; all appointments continuing to hold office, subject to removal by the President.

A safe rule for every Government officer who is in doubt as to what he ought to do, is, to do just what he would have done if annexation had not taken place, until he gets contrary orders from his superior officer.

A safe rule for the citizen to act upon is, that, until Congress passes special laws on the subject, all laws and methods affecting business will continue unchanged. The Hawaiian and not the American customs, postal and revenue laws will continue in force.

As Congress does not meet until December and will not probably act until January or February, the business community has practically six months in which to prepare for the new rates of duty and other changes.

What Congress will do is a matter of prophecy which is an uncertain science; but there is no reason to believe that there will be any more discrimination against Hawaii, than there is against any other portion of the United States.

The essence of Americanism is "Fair Play," and we will get it.

THE TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The Tramways Company tells the Minister of the Interior that:

"Being desirous of exercising the right of doubling its track on certain of the streets," etc. It now asks the approval of the Executive Council before laying the additional track.

The Government, instead of approving or disapproving of the application, has agreed to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for a determination of the rights of the parties.

As the matter will be definitely decided by the Court in a short time, any opinion by lawyer or layman regarding the right claimed by the Company is of no consequence. It is possible that the language used in the acts granting privileges to this company may be so broad as to cover the claim now made, after a long period, of right to lay double tracks in several streets. If it is, and the Court so decides, there is an end of the matter. Any impairment of the vested rights of the company will not be permitted by the Court, even if public opinion demands it. It is of more consequence that the law, whatever it is, should be enforced than that any rights improvidently given to the company by the Government in the past should be disturbed. This community may have to suffer as numerous other communities

have suffered from unwise legislation. The Tramways Company has—and it is the general opinion—entirely forfeited the good will of the people, by neglecting to give them a good and reasonable service. For this there has been no excuse. The company, however, may not hold the good will of the public to be a valuable asset. Few corporations do, unless they have some special use for the public.

The franchise granted to the Rapid Transit Company is really the protest of the people against a miserable service, which prevents the expansion of the city, and the building of new residences in the outlying districts. If the Tramways Company have the law with them, they may laugh at this protest. If they have not, the protest will be a serious one. The Court will settle the matter.

The issue now before the Court is, whether under existing laws the Minister of the Interior, has or has not the right to grant to the Tramways Company the right to lay a double track.

If he has, the question will then arise, in a later proceeding, whether he should grant the right asked for.

TERMS OF PEACE.

If the abandonment of Cuba, only, was the price of peace, Spain, after walking through the fiery furnace of battle would gladly accept it.

But war and victory have changed the relations of the parties, and Spain now deals with a people flushed with victory: a people who have tasted the blood of territorial expansion. Peace must be made while the blood is hot, and the judgment more or less clouded with angry passions. No true man or American will claim that he is now, or can be, able to look at the situation coolly. It is not in human nature to do so.

The awful responsibility rests upon President McKinley, with the consent of the Senate, to make terms of peace that are honorable and satisfactory. What may be honorable and satisfactory to the President may not be so to the Senate. They disagreed seriously on the policy of recognizing the Cuban Government. They may disagree more seriously on the terms of peace.

If the matter of making peace was wholly in the President's hands, he would undoubtedly suspend hostilities, whenever he was satisfied that Spain would comply with his own terms. But he cannot suspend them for a day, until he knows what terms will suit the Senate, and the people.

The situation compels him to urge the war, without relaxation, even if he feels that peace is in the air. The situation might be an awkward one, if the President was not backed by a majority of the Senate. If his own treaty of peace did not suit that body, and it refused to confirm it, what then could he do? He, of course, anticipates all of these difficulties, and will face them with his usual sense and sagacity. But whichever way he does, it will create great antagonism, and we now venture to say, will enter largely into the results of the Fall elections.

PENSIONS.

Congress is in such dread of curtailing the pension list, it still refuses to prevent raids on the treasury.

The pension laws permitted the minor children of soldiers to draw pensions. Many of these minors did not need the pensions twenty and thirty years ago. They have grown up since that time, and are parents themselves. The terms of the law did not cut them off from making applications for them at any time. Applications in great number are now being made, and the back pensions are paid in lump sums which take millions out of the treasury.

Some of the single payments amount to thousands of dollars. The Commissioner of Pensions objects, but Congress will not listen to him. Direct taxation will soon modify public opinion on the subject.

The Washington Star, one of the staunchest newspaper friends of the New Hawaii, says this of the flag:

"When Hawaii is taken into the body politic of this Union this flag ceases to exist as an independent emblem of international status and the flag of the Islands will be the Stars and Stripes. States of the American Union often maintain flags, and territorial banners are on record. There is no law against this custom, nor is there any national cognizance of it, nor official recognition of the existence of state flags. State seals are recognized in the law, being appended to official documents and conveying the highest symbol of the state's action. In Hawaii's case doubtless some arrangement may be made to permit the Islands to retain their flag and seal, and there will probably be no difficulty in satisfying the desires of the newly annexed citizens in this respect, especially as their petition, if it be made, will in no sense reflect upon their straightforward patriotism and loyalty to their new allegiance."

The Washington Star, although distant some thousands of miles from Hawaii entertains some of "that old womanish sentimentality" for the flag, which the Whang Ikoohe Star of this city describes as an insufferable weakness of the native born. The Washington Star is moderate and is a paper with sentiments.

THE VEGETARIANS.

"Vegetarians came out ahead in a recent 100 kilometre (60 miles) walking match at Berlin with a time limit of eighteen hours. Out of twenty-two competitors, eight of them vegetarians, only six, all vegetarians, covered the distance in the time specified, the winner finishing in fourteen hours and a quarter. The other two vegetarians lost their way and walked five miles extra, but came in next, followed after an hour's interval by the only meat eater that completed the course. The others all dropped out before covering half the distance."

Items like the foregoing appear from time to time in the press, and set the vegetarians and the "antib" by the ears.

As the diet is admitted to have a decided influence on the health, it merely shows how crude the world's thought is, when it has not made the diet a close scientific study in the universities or laboratories. Men will run all over the world for a rare bug. Large sums of money are spent in collecting heathen idols. Expensive conservatories are erected to please the eye. In the mean time, some millions of human beings in the United States alone are in physical misery, because their food does not agree with them, and they are utterly bewildered by the angry disputes over the food question. The plan of taking a certain number of men and women, putting them in certain conditions as subjects, experimenting with their food, exercise and clothing, is yet to be thoroughly tried. How far the tests we quote may settle the question we do not know. The vegetarians in this case may have been pickier men, while the meat men may have been inferior physically.

A traveler in Japan takes note that the Jarakisha men will trot and pull a weight of 200 pounds over plain and mountain at the rate of forty miles a day, and will do it on a rice diet. At the same time several plantation managers have said that the Japanese laborers were not able to do effective work until they were meat fed. These half-truths do not help us.

If there is a community that needs more light on the subject of the diet for the northern races living in the tropics than this, we do not know it. Even if the doctors know something about it, and they surely do, they are not called upon to preach a general study of the best diet, any more than the lawyers are under obligations to preach common sense to their clients and avoid litigation.

Even if the doctors were to whisper in the ears of their well-to-do patients the disagreeable words "plain living," without any suggestion as to "high thinking," there would be probably a change of physicians. The entire "eutonic" race has a hunger for meat, as it has for strong drink, and it is only when the race is old that the value of the vegetable is appreciated. Even here, where a vegetable diet is said by some to be absolutely necessary, there is so little appreciation of excellent vegetables that no effort is made to supply this Paradise with either choice meat, or choice vegetables.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S "ERROR."

However exalted the character and services of a public man may be, he is still open to the vile attacks of a party and partisan press.

When President Washington, in 1795, negotiated with Great Britain what was known as the Pen treaty, there was a howl of angry vituperation against him.

James Schaefer, in his account of the incident, in his history of the United States, repeats what other historians have written. He says:

"The opposition press berated Washington more than ever before; charging him, inasmuch as he had ratified it, with political hypocrisy, and kingly demeanor; and one who, in Bach's America, styled himself 'A Calm Observer,' went so far in a foolish legal outburst over the technical quarterly division of the President's salary, as to hold him up as one who had overdrawn a public defaulter."

FLAG RAISING.

If the representatives of the United States have a regard, and we feel sure they do, for the feelings of the natives, and the Hawaiian born, they will, on the day the American flag is raised, cause the Hawaiian flag to be raised also in some suitable place, with the distinct understanding that if in no way affects the political situation. It is now conceded that it may lawfully be the territorial flag, and as such it will remain, at least for some time, a source of pleasure to the natives. The dominant power of the Federal Government is so vast, that no evil can come of it, and under the peculiar circumstances of Annexation, a gracious act would be done.

General D. O. Howard, one of the surviving great generals of the Civil war, a corps commander, lately reviewed in the North American, the desirability of a career in the regular army. Writing of the officers, he says

that in times of peace a second lieutenant may reach the age of sixty without promotion, and of the enlisted men, he says:

"Methinks an enterprising youth would hardly remain in the army simply for pay or promotion."

Young men here who may be encouraged to enlist in the Regulars in search of an honorable career, might do well to reflect on General Howard's discouraging views.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOR.

Persons who like to alarm the natives and half-castes by suggesting that they occupy an inferior social position, are circulating a garbled report that the Court of Appeals of some State holds that the negroes may be excluded from the public schools. The statement is incorrect and misleading, and is due to ignorance of the real scope of the decision. Only by some effort have we been able to find the decision upon which the rumor is based, and it is, we presume, a case recently decided by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The decision is that a private school has the right to refuse admission to colored pupils solely on the ground of color. It holds also that a white person may also be refused admission to a private school.

The colored people claimed that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution they could send their children to any private schools. This Amendment, adopted after the Civil War, is, in part, that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and further: "nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The colored people were advised by some lawyers that all this meant that they had the same privileges of the white people, in all things. But the opinion of the Court is that no State can pass any law that discriminates between the white and colored man. But if a colored man refuses to sell food to a white man because he is a white man, the Court cannot make him sell it. And on the other hand, if a white man opens a private school, he can exclude from it any class of people he may fancy to exclude, whether they are Germans, French, Spanish or Russians or colored.

If, for instance, a native should establish a private school in a remote district, and without any support from the Government, he would have the right to exclude the Japanese. If he chooses to do so.

The question of public schools is quite different. No State can pass any law making a discrimination on account of color, in any way whatever, regarding public schools. Nor can any territorial government do so. Congress also is expressly forbidden to make any discrimination.

So far, therefore, the natives need not feel disturbed in the least about any discrimination against them by the laws of Congress or of the territory.

The reasons which prevail for the exclusion of the Chinese from our country, have nothing to do with color. The Japanese are still admitted freely under the laws, and they are of the same color as the Chinese. It is almost impossible that there should be any exclusion of the natives from the franchise, although it may be qualified for all classes.

ADMIRAL AMMEN.

Rear Admiral Ammen died at the navy hospital in Washington on July 11th, aged seventy-eight years. He was regarded in Washington as a crank in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal. Having made himself familiar with the details of its construction, he undertook to persuade Congress to adopt his views and furnish the money. He attended the Senate and the House faithfully, button-holed members, was always courteous and persistent. He advocated the annexation of Hawaii, because he believed in the extension of commerce. He bitterly complained of the refusal of Congress to aid in canal construction, and always claimed that the people were in advance of the Government. This was not true. It was difficult for him then, and it is difficult now to interest the people in future gains and benefits. The policy of the dominant party had incidentally destroyed our commercial marine, or prevented its growth.

The Admiral did not see that when the national policy encouraged internal trade at the expense of foreign trade, it was not easy to interest the people in a canal that would vastly benefit the trades of other Nations. He saw, and others with him also saw, that the time would soon come when the growing foreign trade would effect the great internal industries, and its needs should be anticipated, by the construction of the canal. But the eyes of the people were fixed, as they had been, for half a century on the development of the domestic industries. The merchant and the manufacturer naturally asks why he should

bother himself about working for the construction of a canal that will put money in somebody else's pocket for some time to come.

The Admiral thought better of the people. His hope of constructing the canal was his good anchor, which he was always "letting go," with many fathoms of chain, but he died before it had a grip or sank into what the sailors call "good bottom."

CORRECT HISTORY.

In an article published on July 28th in the San Francisco Examiner and signed by Minister Sewall, he says among other things:

"To the credit of Hawaii it should be said that it decided to cast its lot with the United States when there seemed dangerous possibility that the Spanish fleet at Manila would scatter from that harbor and make the North Pacific and the waters of these Islands the scene of ravages on American commerce, not sparing the Islands themselves. Those responsible for the splendid loyalty, as well as the few who were opposed, are not likely to be forgotten when the history of these times shall have been written."

When the history of these Islands shall be written, it is most desirable that it state the truth.

We do not believe that the fear of Spanish attack entered any well regulated mind in these Islands. The matter was hardly mentioned in the press or on the street. As a probability it was classed with the probability of a tidal wave. A few nervous people speculated on the chances of a Spanish invasion, but the great majority never lost a moment's sleep on the prospect of an attack. One reason for this absolute feeling of security was the confident opinion of the naval officers in this port, that the Spanish fleet in Manila could not, and dare not, abandon the Philippines to an attack by the American fleet, and, besides that, an attempt to cross the Pacific without any certainty of a coal supply, would be absurd.

Any hesitation on the part of some who were most earnest in the cause of annexation, was in regard to the duty of Hawaii under international laws, a matter that was by no means free from doubt, as Congress had refused to ratify the treaty, and it was admitted that the treaty between Spain and Hawaii had some force, but to what extent was a matter of considerable doubt, and it was felt that President McKinley would not ask Hawaii, of her own motion, to abandon a position in which a most unfortunate treaty with Spain had placed her.

The matter, however, was settled by promptly placing the fortunes of the Islands with the United States, and at once leaving the curious and really interesting question of Hawaii's duty in the premises to the discussion of historians, essayists, etc., and students of the future.

The possibility of a Spanish attack was not a factor in the discussion, and so it should be recorded in any correct history.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Say the interregnum lawyers to the Supreme Court: "Where are we at?"

It is a happy thing that the question of name for the new ship of State does not come up.

Sugar stocks, in the matter of "going up" are ahead of the flag and a good many early risers as well.

The guess of correspondents that Spain will agree to the peace terms suggested by the United States is a good one.

The program for the Citizens' Celebration of Flag Raising might very properly include the hoisting of the Hawaiian ensign as the banner of the new sub-domain.

Perhaps the local political pot needs a fresh supply of fuel or a new filling, or perhaps it has been taken off the fire and the fire put out and perhaps the tenders are looking for new ways and means.

It is understood that it is the same as decided that for the good of the town and members of the military force the new garrison will be a reasonable distance from the urban Honolulu.

Thirteen is a number that has always been used and courted by the progressive element in the Islands. Another deft is hurred at superstition by the selection of a Friday for Flag Raising Day.

Manager Paine may naturally be expected to have Tram Ideas on Tram Company affairs. Mr. Paine labors under the handicap, amongst others, of long distance ownership of the property in his control.

Time is the healer of wounds, but as well the fashioner of them. Only for the vastly superior speed of the American ships, some of Cervara's fleet might have escaped. And not as yet has the credit been given the men who made the pace possible.

Advice on a cable seem to be of a more roseate hue all the time. The company that has secured the franchise from this Government will be as big an affair as on the earth or in the waters that are under the earth by

the time it completes contemplated connections. Titles for Hawaii multiply. "Cable hub" is another.

Two of the local evening papers have covertly announced that they are patiently awaiting the clink of the silver in the purse before fixing on political policy for the future. It takes a considerable time of new association to reform some "critters."

The Hawaiian steamer Waiialeale made a creditable voyage even if she failed to find and properly labor some more Islands for Uncle Sam. The mud-colored squadron is now monopolizing the business of adding new islands to the map of the United States.

It is a wonder that more men have not been permanently injured or killed in these tug-of-war contests. The obituary of one victim was published this week. A scientific prize fight is a parlor pastime compared to some of the tugs-of-war that have taken place here.

The twinkling Yellowette, still stinging from all sorts of rebuke for publishing office news false and disturbing sensations false to the core, has the face to accuse a respectable and reliable and real newspaper of "faking." This is like an operative pick-pocket yelling thief to divert attention.

It seems that the \$75,000 indemnity possessed great healing virtue. Of course the consideration was the principle involved. Touching the averted labor crisis discovered to readers this morning, it can only be hoped that in the hereafter there can be as effective and intelligent intervention based on the good judgment that takes into an equation of the sort the best interests of all concerned.

The American soldiers over in the other ocean, have genuine cause for complaint if the best of authority is to be accredited. Large bodies were on half rations for weeks and big commands went into battle after fasting thirty-six hours. Wounded men able to move had to walk twelve miles to reach a surgeon. In the fighting slow and prominent old-time rifle powder was used against the smokeless article. Still, the grievances are not urged and the statements of high officials that the best was done, that could be done under the circumstances are accepted and cheered.

Gen. Miles waited until he had something to report.

The protest habit is a species of action or occupation seemingly difficult to shake off.

So far the interregnum or hiatus exists only in the minds of the attorneys. The courts fail to observe it.

"I might as well give up," sighs the captain general of San Juan. "There is Miles, between us and any chance of victory."

As time goes on and changes are slowly and naturally wrought we shall be able to clearly discern the difference between revolution and evolution.

Honolulu has her own White City right in town now and the big spread of small canvas is an exhibit of some moments of the day in handling an army for the best comfort of the men.

One of the first public improvements under the new order will be the construction of several proper and quite expensive additional school houses. Of course the matter just happens this way, but it is cheerily significant.

Subsistence resources of the country will be very greatly taxed by the large and sudden accession of population incident on the establishment here of a garrison of soldiers. For some months now all the rice grown in the Islands has gone to the home market. It will be necessary to bring vegetables from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. The agents of the United States Government will have to meet the old problem of inter island steamer transportation arrangements and charges. There will be some interesting developments resulting in some marked changes in the agricultural and carriage lines. In the service in the States every garrison, where practicable, has its own farm.

Mission Children.

Mrs. G. P. Andrews read a paper before the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Saturday evening on the subject of Childhood Associations. It dealt with the life and environment of a Honolulu child, and the probable effect of the mixed associations. Miss Mattie Chamberlain, recording secretary of the Society, read a number of interesting letters from absent members. Miss Torrey, a missionary to Japan, presented a Japanese song, and Miss Rice offered several piano solos. The meeting was held at the residence of Dr. George P. Andrews.

Customs Force.

The following detail of customs inspectors and guards went into effect this morning: District Inspector J. W. Short, acting surveyor; District Inspector M. G. Johnstone, assisting surveyor; District Inspector W. F. Storey, in charge of night watch; District Guard P. Stanaha, assistant to night inspector; District Inspector A. H. Macaulay, W. F. Drake, M. H. Drummond, Geo. W. Koster, F. Andrade, B. H. Wright and A. W. Neely, district guards; C. Kanaha, B. Kaunahi, J. Kanui, J. Makoaha, A. Nunez, Geo. W. C. Jones, Jr. There are twenty-four guards in addition to the above, eight on each watch. The watches are from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 5 p. m. to 12 m., and 12 m. to 7 a. m.

Royalist Protest.

The protest of the antis against annexation was filed Saturday with the Government and Minister Sewall. After reciting some matters of history concerning the overthrow of the Monarchy in 1893, the protest sets forth that annexation is contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of the native population. The right to a vote on the matter is claimed. Presidents and secretaries of the three Hawaiian political societies sign the protest.

Dredger to Work Again.

The Government dredger, in charge of Capt. Paul Smith, will go into service again on Tuesday after a considerable period of idleness. Operation this time will be at the mouth of the channel, near the "knockle buoy." There is at this point a sand bar that requires attention. The Minister of Interior has intended for several weeks to set the dredger to work, but there have been enforced delays. The dredging will go on, there being a lot of work in sight.

# BIG STRIKE IS AVERTED

## Japanese Field Hands Will Not Quit Their Work.

### LEGATION SENT OUT A NOTE

#### Plans Had Been Laid for Labor Earthquake—Test Cases—3,000. Views of a Diplomat.

There will not be a general strike of Japanese plantation laborers upon the change of the sovereignty of Hawaii.

Such a movement or demonstration had been proposed and was quite well organized.

Rioting might have been included in the affair.

The prospect was that every sugar estate in the group would be crippled. Culture and handling of cane and operation of mills were to cease so far as the Japanese were concerned.

All this has been averted by the intervention of the local representative of His Imperial Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hirai, secretary and charge, granted an interview last evening to a representative of the Advertiser. The great strike scheme and the abandonment of it as currently reported for some days having been presented by the visitor, Mr. Hirai said:

"You have been correctly informed. For many weeks, or I might say for many months, the Japanese laborers on the plantation have been restless. They have been anticipating annexation from their own view point, the same as everybody else. Their idea has been and I suppose remains, that they will have an increase of wages under the American rule. They want it and have been encouraged in expecting it by those who think that more wages only will insure a steady force on the plantations.

"A short time ago it became quite evident that the agitation for a strike of huge proportions immediately on the raising of the stars and stripes would have result. As you must know, there are leaders amongst these field hands and some of the leaders are shrewd and have staunch followings. Word was passed that the only way in which they could secure what they believed they were entitled to was to institute what would amount to a suspension of the sugar industry. They carefully figured out their power and came to the conclusion that they could, by quitting at all places at the same time bring the planters to terms. Some of them had the idea also that they could influence either the new or old Government or the two jointly. They believed they held the whip hand and they were disposed to use it.

"The legation now has the assurance that there will be no strike. Notice or warning has been sent out in the name of the home Government and replies have come indicating that there will be no resort to an extreme measure. The bulletin sent to the laborers themselves and to the immigration companies was to the effect that the men must not strike and riot and make trouble and disturb their own conditions and the affairs of their employers, who had engaged them in good faith and who had equitably claim upon their services. It was pointed out to the men that hasty or ill-considered action would be to the discredit of themselves, of the whole Japanese people and of their Government, which was friendly with both Hawaii and the United States. They were told that when the commission came to frame laws for the control of Hawaii under annexation full inquiry would be made concerning both the plain contracts and the penal cause. The laborers have been instructed that one or two test cases will be ample to settle all questions and that this course will be better in every way than striking. They agree to this. There will not be a strike. It would be bad, very bad, in many respects. The reputation of Japanese labor must be maintained.

"I cannot say how the test cases will be laid before the courts, but suppose that the laborers or their companies, perhaps, will see that the laws are investigated."

"Are the 3,000 new laborers that have been permitted by this Government coming on?" was the next question.

"Oh, yes; they will be here on time."

"Suppose that \$75,000 had not been paid?"

"Well, I said to some one here, and I expect you have heard of it, that if there was no settlement immigration to this country from Japan, so far as it could be controlled by our Government, was at an end. But so far as I know, no such question entered into the negotiations. The affair is now happily settled through the kind and fair offices of the United States and Hawaii, and Japan are good friends as ever. We regret that there was a difference. It is past and will soon be forgotten. There will be a consul general here soon to succeed Mr. Shimamura. The legation or diplomatic business will, of course, be transacted at Washington."

"Now, Mr. Hirai, you speak of higher wages for the laborers. Is it not true that the field hand here will net four or five times more in a year than he possibly could at home? That is said by some who make the figures to be very moderate. It has been put this

way: A laborer can net six dollars a month. That would be twelve yen. It is asserted he could not net that much in half a year, or even in a year in Japan."

The secretary and charge thought out his answer and said:

"For the first thing, the Japanese who leave their land naturally expect to better themselves vastly. It is true that they get very low wages indeed in the fields at home. Perhaps not more than twenty sen a day, and then not work all the year. There are many in Japan, but the number is becoming less. Thousands have gone into the army and navy and many more thousands have gone into the factories lately established. In Japan the rush is to the cities, the same as in any other country. The Japanese work much harder here than they do in the fields at home and for that reason expect much more pay.

"What is considered by many who study the question to be the soundest claim for increase of wages for field hands is that when they are free laborers they cannot be retained steadily on the plantations at the old figures. With more pay there will be few, if any, desertions."

"Labor will continue to come here after annexation?"

"I think so. Yes, I am almost positive that it will be so. Under just what conditions the engagements will be made, no one can say now. That is one of the matters the legation has said to the laborers is now being considered. There is considerable talk, I understand, of a closer relation between the companies procuring the laborers and the plantations. It might be that the companies could in some way make guarantees to the plantations. The companies, being chartered by the Government at home and having special and almost exclusive facilities for handling labor, will be more important than ever to the employers. All this, I must say, is only what I have heard. The legation knows nothing of it officially."

Mr. Hirai was much interested in what was being said around town about the Japanese and was very much pleased to give the assurance that there would be no strike, with all its serious possibilities.

### SUGAR STOCKS.

#### High Prices and All Figures Going Higher.

Sugar stocks were very active yesterday. Sales were numerous, advances sharp and the blocks in several transactions were large. All the brokers were busy.

Ewa reached \$275. It closed at \$240 on Saturday and opened at \$260 yesterday morning.

Honolulu closed at \$300 yesterday. A week ago it was \$250 and advanced \$25 at a time.

The last quotation on Honouka yesterday was \$325. It was scarce at that figure and will advance today.

Pioneer Mill has gone from \$280 to \$300 in a few days.

Oahu, assessable, \$75 paid up, is selling freely at \$101.

For Waimanalo there was yesterday offered \$185. This was refused. The holders want \$200.

A large block of telephone was sold yesterday at \$14.

Hawaiian Electric is firm at \$200. The owners do not care to sell and the transactions have been small.

### Takes Exception.

C. Melnecke, postmaster at Waialua, takes exception to the criticism of a "Resident of Lahaina" on mail service in that district. The complaint was that it took longer for mail to be brought from Lahaina to Waialua, 17 miles, than from Hilo to Pahala, 24 miles. Mr. Melnecke says this is incorrect. He avers that there is always prompt dispatch, but that there may be some apparent delay on account of the arrival of mails in the night.

### SOLDIERS STRIKE.

#### Colorado Recruits Made a Stand On Food.

There was almost a mutiny among the 175 Colorado recruits on the St. Paul at breakfast time yesterday morning. Many of them received no breakfast at all, and those who did affirm that the food was of such a quality that they could not eat it. The men refused to drill or turn a hand to anything until they had had a good breakfast. A vigorous protest against the rations was passed by the men and sent to Col. Barber. In an hour or two matters were fairly well straightened out. Carelessness on the part of the Government cooks seems to have caused the trouble. The Minnesota and South Dakota men fared no better yesterday morning, but trusted to the Colorado boys to carry through the fight.

### Hu Hu With David

A delegation of angry native women waited on Inspector David Kellipio, of the Public Market, while he was attending to his duties there yesterday morning, having heard that he had been selected to take down the Hawaiian flag and hoist "Old Glory" in its place next Friday. The subsequent proceedings were interesting.

"They hu hu me," said David, "they pull me and haul me and want to know if I do that thing. Yes, I tell 'em, yes, I would only be too glad, I mean, yes, they hu hu more and say I no good. But I think they make mistake and I don't care if they did."

### Ewa Annexation Party.

Manager W. J. Lowrie and Mrs. Lowrie, of Ewa plantation, entertained a large number of their friends on Saturday evening at their home. The party was an annexation reunion. A very pleasant time was had by all till midnight. There was singing and games were played. Refreshments were served in the usual lavish manner of the Lowrie home.

# AN APPEAL TO U. S.

## From Natives and Britishers In the Philippines.

### Against More of Spanish Authority. What Retention of Her Sovereignty Surely Means.

LONDON, July 28.—Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects having interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of these islands to Spain. As a result they held a meeting here after consultation with the Philippines in France and Belgium, and called to President McKinley and Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"Philippines resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and we trust the honor of Americans, entitles us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and honor will all be lost if the Spanish authorities are re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says: "A most important agreement binding Spain to form a Government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means despotism, oppression and misery. We place our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon them."

### Adolph Sutor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The aid of the law is to be again invoked to the end that Adolph Sutor may spend the declining days of his most remarkable life at his dearly beloved home overlooking the Pacific Ocean. At present he is in all the jails and purposes a prisoner, being confined to a cell in the home of his daughter and guardian, Dr. Emma Morritt, on the northwest corner of Sutter street and Van Ness avenue.

### A California Bishop Dead.

BENICIA, July 27.—The Right Rev. J. H. D. Windfield, for many years Episcopal Bishop of Northern California, died this afternoon.

The demise of the reverend gentleman is a great loss to the church, of which he has been a prominent member since 1851. At the time of his passing he was Missionary Bishop of the Northern District of California, having been elected to that position in 1874.

### To Resist

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs the following: Appreciating the possibility of the intervention of European powers in peace negotiations with Spain, President McKinley is making preparations for a resolute resistance, should it be attempted.

### Italy on the Warpath.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A dispatch from Colon says: "The position of the Cerretti Italian warships is extremely serious. Three Italian warships are in front of Genoa and the Italian admiral has received orders to bombard the city. Great Britain and the United States are intervening."

### Irish Local Government.

LONDON, July 28.—The Irish Local Government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords yesterday with some unimportant amendments.

### THE CANAL.

#### An English Statesman's View of the Enterprise.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir George Sydneyham Clarke says in a public letter: "It is for the best interests of the world that a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific should be controlled by the United States, and whatever attitude the European powers may take, foreign interference in Central America is out of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future will be permanent. There, Lord Salisbury's policy toward the United States is statesmanlike."

The letter was evoked by an article in the Daily Graphic calling attention to the reversal of England's traditional policy to prevent the United States from acquiring strategic positions in the Atlantic and Pacific, enabling it to control the possible canal.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, says it agrees with Sir George Sydneyham Clarke, but is curious to know what induced Lord Salisbury to adopt an attitude which has so much facilitated the United States.

### This May Be So.

(Scientific Exchange.)

The curious discovery has recently been made that light may be produced from common sugar. All you have to do is to get a few pounds of lump sugar and put it in the open sunlight for some hours. On taking it into a dark room it will begin to glow faintly at first, but afterward with quite a strong light. So strong is this luminous glow that photographs have actually been taken by the light. These sugar-light photographs are quite distinct, even if not quite so clear as ordinary photographs.

### Marshall Back.

Louis F. Marshall returned on the bark Andrew Welch from San Francisco yesterday. He is the same "Louie" and was the fun maker of the passenger's of board which numbered eight. Amongst other things he tied articles on Captain Drew's trolling line and then yelled "fish."

### A Glorious Fourth.

"Well, Tommie, did you have a glorious Fourth?" "Well, I should guess yes. We've got a French cook at our house, and we just got here for keeps until she admitted that a Yankee pig could lick a Spaniard with all four hoofs tied behind his back."—Harp-er's Bazar.

# Do you want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

# AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Light rains are reported in Pahala last week.

Sugar, 96 deg. 4 1/8 cts. Same as last report.

The First New York will bring a fine band along.

Some repairs are being made here to the St. Paul.

The St. Paul is really a ship of fourth squadron, or expedition.

There was a sale of new Ewa stock yesterday at \$240 a share.

The new tenement and store buildings on River street are filling up.

Words comes from Hilo that the Japanese beetle is a greater pest than ever.

Another rehearsal of Flag Day music will be had at the High School tomorrow evening.

Peter Lee, of the Volcano house, has been "laid up" a fortnight as the result of a fall.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Jr. has accepted the pulpit of Palama Chapel, to take effect at once.

The condition of Capt. R. W. Parker, whose illness has been so severe, is somewhat improved.

The number of letters sent from the Waverley Club to the Foreign Office last week was 5,000.

Two of the four bicycles stolen early in the week have been recovered by David Kaapa's sleuths.

Nearly everything is in readiness at the Executive Building for the flag ball on Friday evening.

Ed. N. Hitchcock, formerly in the Marshal's office here, has been made captain of police at Hilo.

Dr. C. A. Peterson, Inspector of Immigrants, now has a desk in the office of the Immigration Bureau.

Jailor William Henry has an American flag, which he will hoist over Oahu prison on flag raising day.

Murat Halstead, the historian of the Manila expedition, sailed by the transport Peru for the Philippines.

It is said local officials will suggest to Col. Barber that the new garrison be at least three miles from town.

It is likely that Club of Officers of the N. G. H. will soon be reorganized as the Army and Navy Club of Hawaii.

The Commissioner of Agriculture requests that citizens send him alligator pen seeds. Office in Judiciary building.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that "refined sugar from Hawaii" will now be admitted to the United States free of duty.

The shelter tents are only five feet long and eight feet high. In fact, each tent is for two men and each man carries half a tent.

The Oahu railway did a big passenger business Sunday. A number of the army officers of the St. Paul made the round trip over the line.

Four native boat boys, Kaulana, Makaka, David Kapahua and "Riley," a South Sea Islander, left on the Morning Star last Saturday for San Francisco. They signed for \$25 for the trip.

up, they to be returned by the first vessel to Honolulu free of expense.

James H. Blount, Jr., son of the Paramount, has been appointed second lieutenant in the Third Infantry, regulars.

R. C. Weedon, now employed in the appraiser's department, will probably be appointed to the position of assistant appraiser of customs.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani received a number of special friends at Washington Place last evening. The Quintette Club played for the affair.

Armstrong Smith expects to leave in September to take a course of higher training under Colonel Parker, in the Cook County Normal school at Chicago.

Honolulu friends of Past Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Hesler, formerly of the Baltimore and Bennington, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to be full surgeon in the Navy.

Harry T. Mills, the new attorney, will for the present continue as school teacher at Napoosop, Hawaii. Mr. Mills passed well for his lawyer's certificate.

The band played an hour and a half at the transport Peru Thursday morning, and before the steamer sailed General Otis thanked Professor Berger for the compliment.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

W. W. Dimond was entertained by a soldier from Virginia a few days ago on the subject of tobacco culture. The Virginian believes that the finest tobacco can be successfully grown in Hawaii.

Professor W. D. Alexander, Surveyor General, has received official notice that Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, would arrive in Honolulu by the Mariposa on the 17th inst.

There was no sickness to speak of on the St. Paul coming down. One man had a touch of malaria but soon pulled through. There was a Minnesota man and a Dakota soldier slightly under the weather last night, the result of the heat and too much fruit.

### SHIPS OF THE LINE.

#### Present Number Will Be Nearly Doubled in Three Years.

In less than three years the fighting strength of the United States Navy will be nearly doubled. The following table is interesting as showing the present status of the Navy:

Class	Number	Build- ing	Author- ized	Total
First class battleships	1	5	3	12
Second class battleships	1	1	1	3
Monitors (new)	1	1	1	3
Armored cruisers	2	1	1	4
Protected cruisers	14	1	1	16
Unprotected cruisers	4	1	1	6
Torpedo boats	41	10	12	63
Torpedo boat de- stroyers	1	1	1	3
Minors	42	19	35	96

This list does not include a large number of converted yachts, tugs and auxiliary cruisers. The old monitors are also left out, although they carry a fairly heavy armament. The special classes, such as the Katahdin and the Vesuvius, are also left out, and the list is thus reduced to the bare fighting strength of the navy.

### Planter and Waiialeale.

The barkentine Planter is in the stream with a cargo of guano from Laysan Island having made the round trip from this port in 21 days. Captain Dow reports the steamer Waiialeale as stopping at Laysan for three hours on Monday, July 18th, with all well on board and no special incident during the voyage from this port. The Waiialeale had stopped at Necker Island and French Frigate Shoals and sailed from Laysan as above to stop at Midway, Ocean and other islands in that vicinity.

### Edwin Farmer.

Edwin Farmer, the Ewa school teacher, has withdrawn from his intention in June of going to Manila. W. C. Weedon received a letter from him by the last mail, dated at Albion, Nebraska, stating that he would return to the Islands. He will be accompanied by his sister. Mr. Farmer also sent down an application for the principalship of Kaili-waena school, but as J. U. Taggard had already been assigned to that place he will doubtless return to Ewa. Mr. Farmer had written here that he was going to Manila.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

# Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	AUG. 20	GLENGYLE	AUG. 6
BELGIC	SEPT. 10	BELGIC	AUG. 16
COPTIC	SEPT. 20	COPTIC	SEPT. 3
		GAELIC	SEPT. 23

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

# OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever 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, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

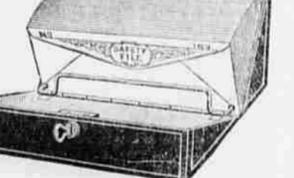
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

# H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

# Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



### THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes: No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2. No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4 inches. Price \$2.50. Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# Wall, Nichols Company

# TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

### S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Molokai, Kawahine and Lanai on the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

### LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Aug. 12 Tuesday, Oct. 25  
Friday, Aug. 23 Friday, Nov. 4  
Friday, Sept. 2 Tuesday, Nov. 15  
Tuesday, Sept. 13 Friday, Nov. 25  
Friday, Sept. 23 Tuesday, Dec. 6  
Tuesday, Oct. 4 Friday, Dec. 16  
Friday, Oct. 14 Tuesday, Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokii, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lanai, Molokai, Kawahine and Makana the same day; Molokai, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

### ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Aug. 9 Friday, Oct. 21  
Friday, Aug. 19 Tuesday, Nov. 1  
Tuesday, Aug. 30 Friday, Nov. 11  
Friday, Sept. 3 Tuesday, Nov. 22  
Tuesday, Sept. 20 Friday, Dec. 2  
Friday, Sept. 30 Tuesday, Dec. 13  
Tuesday, Oct. 11 Friday, Dec. 23

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, \$20.

### S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Kaili, Hana, Hanalei and Kilauea, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, 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 landing 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.

# FUTURE OF FIJI

### Dr. Guppy Writes of the Efforts to Save the Natives.

## WHY THE ENGLISHMEN FAILED

### Communalism Must Be Stopped. Perhaps a Dual Government. Missionary and Native.

The Fiji of pre-annexation times and the Fiji of today are in many respects very different. In the old times a fine healthy native population filled the islands. There was of course no general system of government; but "the world went very well then" in spite of that fact. Now we have a population diminished by nearly half and decreasing rapidly from year to year, a population, extensively diseased, indolent and lazy. The difference, however, is not due to annexation in itself but to the mistaken ideas of philanthropy that actuated the founders of the colony. The Fijian became a gentleman at large, and from the difficulties connected with obtaining labor ruin entered into the homes of almost all the white settlers.

However, here I am receiving the hospitality of those men who if they had been permitted would have made Fiji. Their life is a very isolated one. Levuka is the center of the world to them, but many of them do not visit for years, and their wives often not at all. The method of communication by means of six or seven iron cutters is very miserable. I spent three days on board one of these little craft. She was laden with coconuts and in charge of the coconuts, and a more miserable time I have never passed. The insect life below deck kept one above deck, and when it was not raining, it was either blowing hard or there was a dead calm with the sun shining fiercely overhead. "Steamer day" is not an institution here, and there is no Mauna Loa with its genial capacity to bring one into contact with the world outside. Everything is Melanesian in its gombreness and its gloom, and even the white man is affected and becomes moody in his ways. In spite of all this, Fiji is a land of wealth for the naturalist, and he can traverse every region and scale all the mountain-tops without any personal risks whatever.

Yet in many respects this little British colony is a land of contradictions. It is a land where the strenuous efforts of the Government to preserve the native population have resulted in their rapid decrease. It is a country where morality belonged only to the pre-European age, where Wesleyanism presses as the religion of our Queen, where the most expensive method of obtaining anything is to get it for nothing, a tropical region where rheumatic complaints are frequent, and lastly a land where the white man is neither happy nor at home.

Never, I imagine, was there a more honest endeavor made to preserve an aboriginal people than in the instance of these islands of Fiji. When the group was placed under British rule about a quarter of a century ago, a band of earnest men guided by the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, devoted themselves heart and soul to this end. They applied themselves even too sternly to the work and "Let the Fijians live, although the white men perish" was the practical meaning of their cry. And indeed but few of those who leave the mail-boat for an hour or two at Suva are acquainted with the chief reason why this little country is full of interest to the student of mankind. To most it may appear but a land of sombre hues, sombre in its skies and in the forests that clothe its mountain slopes, and sombre also in its people. To the student, it is the scene of a great experiment, the success of which would have won the world's applause. Yet when he looks for the results, he finds a rapidly decaying native race; whilst a small number of discontented white men alone represent the large foreign population that were settled in Fiji in the good old days. Overshadowing all is the new sugar industry backed by its 31,000 Indian coolies, and as he takes this all in a glance and gives a glimpse into the future, the failure of what is usually termed "the native policy" becomes to him but too apparent. Fiji has been the scene of a great experiment and of a grave mistake.

One of the principal causes of the break down is rather curious, and it is one that is likely to make us feel very sad after the event. The Fijian is not given to abstraction. His ideas of morality are very concrete or material of fact. It was supposed that when a civilized government removed the physical impediments that preserved the moral advantages of Fijian society in the old time, they would be able to rely on the abstract ideas of right and wrong, or rather of "dharma," which the Fijian would acquire from his contact with the influences of civilization. In other words, during the old days when civilization prevailed, confined Indians and other

similar indiscretions were avoided through the influence of fear. When there was no longer any risk of being knocked on the head or being poisoned, the highly moral atmosphere in which the Fijian lived melted away and all the best efforts of the missionary and of the magistrate could not restore it. The statistician in recording the diminution in the population noted the falling off in the number of marriages and the small size of the families and found in them sufficient token of the decrease in the census.

There are of course very different lines of policy open to the Government. They may let things "slide," the result of which will be the disappearance, within a couple of generations, of the aborigines, whilst the Indian coolies in their tens of thousands will with the sugar-planters possess the lands. They may drop the native policy altogether and gradually place white men in the room of the chiefs. They would then be happily quit of that wretched system of the Lala, purely Melanesian in its nature, which gives a chief a large share in the belongings and persons of his people, and which strikes at the root of all individual efforts of improvement. The Fijian should be induced to learn a trade and to save as well as make money, things quite beyond his reach now, since that which his chief leaves untouched his affectionate relatives walk off with. The system of communalism is deeply rooted in the lives of the people, and yet all this would have to be eradicated at the commencement. Such a change in the method of leading with the natives would probably be ushered in by uprisings and disturbances. A single rebellious chief would be compelled to navigate a very stormy sea before they arrived at the haven.

There is another road open to the rulers of this colony, and that is to hand the native population over to the missionaries, or, in other words, to establish a theocracy where though the chief may be the head the missionary will pull the wires. It may be urged that this would bring about a dual form of government, but there is sufficient duality in the present administration of the laws affecting the coolie and the native. This policy is not so impracticable as it may at first appear. In the only island in the Pacific where the aborigines have markedly increased since their contact with the white man, the government is essentially theocratic. The Fathers of the Society of Mary are the practical rulers of Wallis Island, and although there are a native King and a French Resident, the former is guided by the priests, whilst the latter finds his position a sinecure except in the matter of imposing taxes on the white traders. In Fiji all measures tending to limit the freedom of action of the missionaries should be rescinded, and both for Wesleyan and Roman Catholic there should be a fair field and no favor. They might receive half of the revenue arising from the native taxes, and indeed the collecting of this tax might be imposed upon them. This appears to be the only way of preserving the Fijian people; but whether such a system would work smoothly side by side with that concerned with the sugar industry and the Indian coolie is a problem that must be left to the future.

Yet it is very easy for an outsider like myself to sit down and prescribe remedies, all of which are very difficult to put into operation. At present one roams over these islands noting the sites of abandoned towns and villages and wondering whether the Fijians are going the way of all their kin. Had I been a cartoonist, it would be possible to make a suggestive picture illustrating the situation. In the foreground would be a dying Fijian, with a Wesleyan minister and a Catholic priest bending over him on either side. Near by, and looking sadly on, would stand the little group of refined English gentlemen whose reputation was staked on the native policy. Keeping aloof, we would observe, a small number of white settlers, broken in fortune and spirits, whose sufferings may perhaps excuse their acowls. Towering over all in Herculean dimensions would raise the form of the Indian coolie backed by all the paraphernalia of the sugar mill. Whilst beneath the picture would be the inscription: "Malta," or "The By-and-by."

H. B. GUPPY, M. B. February 27, 1898; Bonava, Leva, Fiji.

## CHINESE CRUISER

### A War Vessel Lost and About 100 Men Drowned.

The Chinese cruiser Fu-Ching was wrecked just outside the harbor of Port Arthur on June 9th. The entire crew of 130 men, with the exception of the chief officers and three sailors perished in the waves.

The vessel arrived off the harbor of Port Arthur at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 8th, but could not enter on account of the fog. She anchored outside, and that night a storm arose, which increased in violence the following day. The vessel dragged her anchor and headed for the shore. Wind and waves threw her broadside on to the beach, and then immense rollers curled completely over her. A great number of people gathered on the beach, and lifelines were fired to the ship by rockets. The terrified crew did not know what to do with the lines, never before having used them. They were finally made to understand their use. Several of the crew attempted to make one of the lines fast, but they were washed overboard. This so frightened the others that they clung to the rigging until they were washed off and drowned. Two Chinese soldiers were in port at the time but no effort was made by them to save the drowning men. The Fu-Ching fell on the beach on her starboard side and left her deck open to the waves. By noon on June 9th she was a hopeless wreck.

# MORE WEDDINGS

## Maui People See Two Before End of Month.

### Luuau and Ball for John Richardson. Funds Being Collected for Armenian School.

MAUI, Aug. 6.—Preparations are being made by members of the Aloha Aloha of Wailuku, for receiving John Richardson on his return to Maui next Wednesday. A luau and ball are on the program. During the week invitations were issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming, of Grove Ranch, Makawao, to the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Wilson, to Mr. William Scott Nicol, of Hamakua. The ceremony will take place at 8 p. m. Thursday next at Grove Ranch, and will be performed by Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

Another Makawao wedding will occur at Hauku on the 29th, when Mr. Murdoch, of Ewa, will be married to Miss May Baldwin, the daughter of Mr. D. D. Baldwin, of Glenoche, Hauku.

Miss Esther Lyman, of Hilo, is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. O. Allen, of Hamakua. Miss Ellen Lyman, of the same town, is visiting in Wailuku.

Miss Alexander, the new principal of Maunaloa Seminary, arrived in Makawao during the week. The teaching force of the Seminary will number six teachers instead of five the coming season. Miss Simpson, the music teacher, of Maunaloa, is delighted at the recent acquisition of a new piano by the institution.

J. J. Hair has taken temporary charge of the Kalaupapa section of Hamakua plantation, vice J. R. Higgie, who recently resigned to accept an important position on the new Kalaupapa plantation.

The "Jagu" luau given at Kamalei, Kula, by S. Ahoi, during July 31st, was in honor of the seventy-first birthday of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hancock, of Makawao, will soon remove to Hilo.

The Nihilist farmer, Simon, has been quite successful in soliciting subscriptions on Maui during the week. They are collecting money to build a new church and school house in Armenia. They have letters of commendation from Bishop Willis, the Rev. W. Auld and others.

The Kokomo farmers have raised a large crop of grapes the present season. The Nihilist farmers are having almost too much rain. It shows their morose and evil spirit.

July 30th, Brig. Gen. Loring, McLeod, departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar. During the same evening the schooner Albert Meyer arrived, it came from San Francisco. She brought machinery and merchandise for H. C. Co. and three passengers: Mr. Jones, an Oakland capitalist, and his wife, who intends to plant coffee on Hawaii, and Mr. Prince, of San Francisco, who wants the islands for his health.

The weather is generally warm and dry. A shower last night in Wailuku.

## MR. GOSCHEN.

### Replies in House on Subject of Dewey Gunners.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying in the House of Commons today to Thomas Gibson Bolles, Conservative member for Kings Lynn, who asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunningham-Graham, a former member of Parliament, in a letter to the St. James Gazette, saying the Dewey gunners shown by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that most of the gunners were Englishmen, decoyed from the British-Chinese squadron by promises of \$500 monthly, and no one at the Admiralty had heard such a rumor.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: "I may add with reference to the alleged enlistment of Signalmen Matthews lately court-martialed at Devonport for theft of a signal book of the commander of the United States steamship Somers, that I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attaché, in which he writes: 'That any officer of the United States Navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert, I distinctly deny, and in nearly thirty years of service I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in my country's service. Foreign trained men are not regarded favorably in the United States Navy, and for several years a law existed formally forbidding the enlistment of any but American citizens or aliens who had already taken steps to become naturalized.'"

## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister King, E. W. Jordan, Allen Herber, T. J. King and Wray Taylor were present at the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Agriculture held yesterday morning. G. H. Moore was appointed forester of the Nihoa Valley station.

## Whalers.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Rev. I. O. Sirlin, an Anglican missionary, engaged among the Eskimo, writes to a friend here stating that of the eleven whaling ships that left the Arctic for the west last fall, only three managed to get out. The others were caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. Four men were lost in trying to reach land.

## No More Kissing.

It has hitherto been the custom of the children attending the public schools in Austria and Hungary to kiss the hands of their teachers on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by a decree just issued by the Imperial Board of Education, which bans its decision on a suggestion of the Ratiary Council, to the effect that

# THE ISLAND FORT

## HAMILTON IS HELD.

### Rolling of Chief Justice in the Jurisdiction Case.

Chief Justice Judd declined in the W. D. Hamilton case Saturday morning that the Hawaiian courts have full authority and power until such time as they are formally dissolved or incorporated by the United States.

The hearing consisted of the reading of the application for a writ of habeas corpus, or the writs filed by Attorneys for petitioner, Minister Cooper, the first witness, stated that the Hawaiian Government had been officially notified of the passage of the Newlands resolution. The formal consummation of annexation would take place next Friday.

The Chief Justice, at the conclusion of the hearing, announced the following decision: There has got to be some law in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the Newlands Resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President last July. And I believe and am of the opinion and so hold that the sovereignty of the United States has not yet been exercised in this country. There has been nothing public done by the United States through its representatives, military, naval or diplomatic, and until that has been done there can be no question raised as to the validity of proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States in regard to Hamilton.

Having held that way I do not deem it essential to go into the further question as to whether those proceedings are in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

If the Hawaiian laws remain in full force and effect up to this moment and believe they do, then it is idle to go into the question as to whether or not the Hawaiian laws are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and decline to go into that question.

After the day taking the attorneys for Hamilton will again apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the court is not a court of law, but a court of honor, and that for an offense committed in another

## BY BALLOON.

### Slagway to Dawson Is a Trip Scheduled.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 29.—Leaving Vancouver today and to be in Dawson a week from tomorrow, is the intention of the party of French balloonists, headed by Dr. Terwagne, who left for Slagway by the Rosalie this afternoon. In five days from now they will reach the metropolis of the Yukon canal, and leaving a day or two before they start that they can perform the record trip in the time named. They are all experienced aeronauts, having made trips from Paris to Hamburg and between other European points before. Getting once in the way they argue that it will be an easy trip to Dawson, having accidents in from 10 to 20 hours from the time Slagway is left behind. Sending messages by carrier pigeons has been talked of, but this is far and away ahead of that for convenience of travel. The Frenchmen will look for Andrew, as well as make investigations regarding the gold of the Klondike and will return here probably in a couple of months.

## CATHOLIC CHURCH.

### A Church for Americans With King Street Home.

It has been stated in this paper that the Catholic Mission had received a very large offer for the premises at the corner of King and Isabella. It was also mentioned that there was thought, at this time of selling Bishop Robert and his immediate successors, as well as a large portion of the parish membership take as readily to the idea of disposing of the old church home. The fountain in front of the Cathedral marks the spot on which the mission began. The church has grown to very large proportions throughout the group. There is little probability that present sentiment will change and it will be many years before the cathedral site has business blocks.

There is on foot a movement for the establishment of a church for Americans. This is in embryo yet, but the step will be hastened by the prospect of immediate increase in the number of communicants who have been accustomed to such churches as are maintained by the United States and who find themselves and strange surroundings in the Cathedral, always overcrowded with Portuguese and natives.

The new church suggested that is now under consideration is that it should be situated in the vicinity of King street. The plan talked of is that the spot should be selected and that all interested in it should be given the privilege of having their names on the list. One of the reasons for this is that the Chinese and other countries of having graves immediately under the church and believes that the people here would not be averse to the idea.

It is expected that within a few months the project of having a church will take definite form. The congregation will be expected to support the church.

## Seven Were Left.

Two more boys in blue, left over by the last transports, have turned up. This makes seven in all. The men are from the Fourth Cavalry, Third Artillery and Sixth Artillery. They have been quartered at the Sullor's Home by Consul Hayward and will proceed to Manila by the St. Paul. All of the men state that they are anxious to go on and were left on account of not being told when the transports would sail.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable. H. P. RUTTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## A Visiting Bishop.

Among the through passengers of the Warrimoo was the English bishop, Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Goulburn, Australia, accompanied by his wife. They are on their way home after an extended sojourn in England. Bishop Chalmers attended service at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and also was shown over the Priory school for girls. The bishop asked many questions about church affairs here and from what an advertiser representative gleaned he does not think that church matters here are in a satisfactory condition.

## Waterfront Fatality.

Kama, a native driver for Peck & Co., was killed at the collar Sunday morning. He approached too close to the pile upon which the vessel was discharging and was struck by the back of the neck by a huge lump of coal, dying instantly.

Koala bands and slippers surrounded the little white city all of Sunday. The camp routine began with setting up camp at 5:30 in the morning.

# THE WHEAT CORNER

## Large Garrison to Be Established Here at Once.

### Col. Barber and the First New York. Looking for a Site—Artillery and Engineers Coming.

Col. Thomas H. Barber, commander of the First Regiment New York Volunteers and also head of the garrison which will be stationed at Honolulu, is quartered at the Hawaiian hotel. He is a fine-looking soldier and a most pleasant acquaintance. Col. Barber is a West Point graduate. He has been inspector general of the New York National Guard and colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of that State. He is noted as one of the most efficient soldiers in the country.

Since his arrival Col. Barber has spent his spare hours driving about the city and seeing the sights. He was out Saturday afternoon with Dr. H. W. Howard, of the Red Cross hospital, and again yesterday with some of his own officers in carriages. Col. Barber has taken the opportunity thus afforded to examine various tracts of land near the city available for camp purposes and has made diligent inquiries of owners of outside properties.

As for a camp location no conclusion has yet been reached. Colonel Barber said he would not try to secure a level tract, the conformation of the land making an ideal drill ground of any great size quite hard to find. He will select a level place for the immediate camp and do the best possible for other facilities. On the camp grounds will be erected at once a barracks, an immense one-story building to accommodate 2,500 men. In its construction there will be a special eye to comfort in this tropical climate, and complete sanitary arrangements. The camp will be directly connected with the water main of the city if possible, and if too far away will have an independent extension well of its own. Up to late last night nothing had been done, but on the building will likely begin before the week is out. It is the idea of the commander to employ Hawaiian workmen as far as possible on the barracks. The business of the commissary department of the garrison is also still in an incipient stage. Capt. Long is here with three clerks and will outline the work during the next two or three days. He will have a substantial and comfortable mess hall at the garrison and probably a depot in town. While some of the supplies will be shipped from the factories in the States, the bulk of it, such as fresh meats, vegetables, fruit, etc., will be purchased here.

Col. Barber will have about 2,500 men in his garrison. His own regiment numbers over 1,200. The engineers detailed to Honolulu number 200 men. There is a battalion of California heavy artillery, numbering slightly over 100 men, has been assigned to this garrison. This battery will be quite a little city. The officers of the garrison will have suitable quarters within the city.

As yet Col. Barber has nothing to do with the National Guard of Hawaii. He expects to be appointed Brigadier General in the near future, and most likely will be, in which event the First Regiment in Honolulu will probably be assigned to his brigade. In his career for the present after the raising, however, the N. G. will exist in the capacity of territorial militia, out of service. Col. Barber's personal desire, as expressed yesterday, would be to master the First Regiment in an active capacity. In this respect it would likely remain as now and still have the honor of an "active service" record. "The opinions of my superior officers," Col. Barber says by no means official and must not be so regarded. He has resolved no instruction from Washington as to the status of Hawaii, which is the case. Col. Barber expects the New York regiment to arrive about next Sunday on the steamer, North Fork and Charles Nelson, three steam schooners. It is not a fact, as reported in San Francisco papers, that the New Yorkers were to be coming to Honolulu. At first they were exceedingly anxious to see fighting in Manila, but with peace prospects in view they early became reconciled to duty in these islands. Col. Barber believes his men will be more than pleased with Honolulu and will never regret the assignment.

Section 14 of the Banking Laws of 1884 requires that on the last Monday of July in every year, Banks must make a statement of their affairs as of the first day of July.

The following is the statement of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, on the First day of July, 1898:

The Capital of the Company is \$400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$100 each. The number of shares issued is 4,000. Assessments to the amount of seventy-five dollars per share have been made, under which the sum of \$300,000 has been received.

LIABILITIES JULY 1st, 1898.

Capital Stock paid in	\$390,000.00
Debts owing to sundry persons	14,820.91
Deposits	27,247.68
Sundry Credits	8,874.96
	\$440,943.55

ASSETS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	\$281,172.54
Cash in hand	105,361.85
Other Securities	214,409.12
	\$600,943.55

C. H. COOKE, Cashier.

We certify to the correctness of this statement.

GEORGE R. CARTER, Auditor.

P. C. JONES, J. A. MCGANDLESS, T. MAY, Directors.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, ss.

P. C. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the matters and things set forth above are true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1898.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Notary Public.

1898-3-17 4980-1w

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

## IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The famous sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 GREAT BURLINGTON ST., LONDON, W. G.

## ENGRAVING AND STEREOTYPING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

# THE WHEAT CORNER

As Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

## War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

# CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## STATEMENT OF THE

# Bank of Hawaii, Limited.

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Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 GREAT BURLINGTON ST., LONDON, W. G.

## ENGRAVING AND STEREOTYPING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

"L. M." IS COLONEL

Honolulu Man on the Staff of Gen. Aguinaldo.

HE IS CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Made a Patriotic Address at Old Cavite—Was Wildly Cheered. Had Army Experience Here.

L. M. Johnson, who was sergeant major of the First Regiment, N. G. H., in the early days of that organization, is now a colonel. He has the higher rank on the staff of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader. Col. Johnson is chief of ordnance. Aside from Johnson's prominence as the holder of a commission as colonel on the staff of Aguinaldo and his responsibility as chief of ordnance, he is somewhat of an idol with the insurgent forces and is big enough in position and prestige to figure in the negotiations probably now in course between Aguinaldo and the American forces. The following special correspondence to the San Francisco Chronicle, giving an account of the proclamation of the dictatorship at Old Cavite early in June, shows that the Honolulu man was well to the fore.

"Leading natives made patriotic speeches, the insurgent flag was cheered and Aguinaldo's only regimental band played martial music. The reading of the proclamation declaring the Philippines to be ever free from Spanish tyranny was greeted with wild cheering. The straggling battalions of the rebels rang out above the din and the truest enthusiasm was general. The last speech of the day was made by Colonel L. M. Johnson, Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Aguinaldo, who is an American. He first declined to make a speech, but was carried to the platform. He likened the cause of the Filipinos to that of the American colonies in 1776, and said their liberation was an certainty. When his stirring sentences were interpreted to the pleased crowd the cheering was louder than ever. In it all there was no opposition to the new dictator. He was everywhere acclaimed as a chiefman."

SYMPATHETIC LIMP.

Possible Revival of a Tribute of the Long Ago.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A cable to the Sun from London says: "The English people just now are unanimously concentrating their thoughts upon their knee caps. The Prince of Wales is the third member of the royal family, including the Queen herself, who have shown themselves unfortunately weak-kneed. The large class of aristocratic equitarians who think themselves in duty bound to imitate every peculiarity of royalty are now considering whether it is their duty to begin to cultivate a fashionable limp, for there is little hope that the Prince will regain the perfect use of his injured limb. It is a literal fact that when the Princess of Wales was temporarily lame, twenty years ago, many ladies in so-called high society limped for months in loyal sympathy."

Via Hawaii.

(Continued Times.) If the Spaniards had equipped Camara's fleet a month ago and sent it through the Suez canal to the Philippines, the situation at Manila would have been critical. It would have emphasized, as nothing has done before, the vital importance of the Nicaragua canal. The arguments in favor of this great enterprise are all more or less familiar, but apart from the strength the canal would add to the navy, there is the cold, hard, commercial fact that the canal would bring New York nearer the Pacific than it is now by any of the direct transcontinental lines. The shortest route at present from New York to the Pacific is over the Northern Pacific, a distance of 3,225 miles, by the Nicaragua canal the distance is 2,219 miles.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BODDIE, Huntington, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MAIL COMPLAINT.

A Resident of Kau Says a Carrier is Slow.

Waiohina, Kau, Aug. 3, 1898. MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space enough to lay the following facts before the public.

The Postmaster General has time and time again given the country districts chances to get their mail quickly, but unfortunately his representatives in the country take their time in delivering the mail, and when spoken to about their slowness, give a sort of mind-your-own-business answer.

Since the Postmaster General has started the quick country mail service, the mail for Kau from Hilo has been arriving in Pahala from 20 to 24 hours, and in Waiohina from 44 to 48 hours, after the steamer arrives in Hilo. In other words, it takes just as long for the mail to get to Pahala from Hilo, about 54 miles, as it takes to get from Pahala to Waiohina, about 17 miles. Surely the mail can get to Waiohina in three hours' time from Pahala, but the mail carrier evidently wants to take his own time, and while it may be an accommodation to him, it surely is an outrage to those who have to wait 24 hours for their mail, knowing it is only 17 miles away.

I do not write this because I have a friend whom I would like to see get the job, but if the present mail carrier is not willing to carry the mail a little faster there are many here who would be willing to deliver the mail in Waiohina three hours after it arrives at Pahala. I hope we may soon have a change. Thanking you for the space taken, I remain,

Yours respectfully, A RESIDENT.

A Newark Note.

The following is the text of the advertisement from Chas. W. Fisk, editor of the Newark, N. J., Daily Advertiser:

Dear Sir:—Alaha! The "Newark Daily Advertiser" tenders to the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" its heartfelt thanks for a copy of the issue of recording the arrival at Honolulu of the American troops bound to Manila. The ably written account of the reception gave a glowing picture that left nothing to be desired, while its typographical presentation in color was in harmonious consonance with the occasion and the people of the flowery little kingdom.

Half a million people of this goodly State of New Jersey were enabled to read the story in our "Daily Advertiser."

I am, yours very truly, C. W. FISK.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

A PITIABLE CONDITION TO WHICH DEATH IS PREFERABLE.

A Fearful Disease Which is Destructive to Little Folks—Generally Baffles Medical Treatment—A Remarkable Cure.

From the Evening Crescent, Appleton, Wis.

The story of a remarkable cure from a disease which has generally wrecked the lives of children, and left them in a condition to which death itself would be preferred has attracted a great amount of attention among the residents of the west end of Appleton, Wisconsin.

The case is that of little Willard Creech, son of Richard D. Creech. The lad was attacked by spinal disease and his parents had given up all hope of his ever being well again, when, as by a miracle, he was healed and is now in school, as happy as any of his mates. Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, told the following story:

"Our boy had just become old enough to begin school when he began to act rather queer and finally we called a doctor who said the trouble was indigestion. The lad grew worse however, and another doctor was summoned, who pronounced the trouble spinal disease and put the boy on a stretcher. Other doctors were called in and there was a consultation. They all called it spinal disease and for a year one of them gave the boy treatment. "He grew worse instead of better and was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally we let the doctor go as he did not seem to help our son and we nearly gave up hope. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I bought some though I had no hope of success where the doctors had utterly failed.

"This was when our boy had been on the stretcher an entire year, and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months from the time we began the use of this medicine the boy was able to go to school. We kept him at home, however fearing a relapse if he returned to school too early and for a year we gave him the pills regularly.

"It is two years since he took the first of the pills, and he is now nine years old. He is at school now and just as happy and well as any of the other children. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The blood is the vital element in our lives consequently it must be kept pure, rich and red in order to have perfect health. The cause of little Willard Creech's sickness was disordered blood. He had skilled medical treatment but derived no benefit until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used and these cured him. This proves that this remedy is the best means of imparting those elements that purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, thus aiding bodily functions and arousing every organ into healthful action and in this way restoring the entire system. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many diseases, why doctors prescribe them, why druggists recommend them and why they are so universally used.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warts, shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British agents: F. Newbery & Sons, London. For sale in New York, Boston, San Francisco, and other cities.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S. TOBACCONISTS. COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

California Fertilizer Works

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.

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 bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, 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 Phosphate 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.

Advertisement for E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. featuring 'Houses Sold on the Installment Plan' and 'TIRES'. The text describes the benefits of their installment plan and the quality of their tires. E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd. SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

- CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS (With breast strap.) GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES. SURRY HARNESS. EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS. DUMP CART HARNESS. DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES. DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior. Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830. ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company: ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

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. SCHAFFNER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co 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 seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAFFNER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

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. SCHAFFNER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 10,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,620,000 Total reinsurance - 111,620,000

North German Fire Insurance Co 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 or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897. £13,558,080. 1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ 4 2-Subscribed - 2,750,000 0 0 3-Paid up Capital - 687,500 0 0 4-Fire Fund - 2,481,580 0 0 5-Life and Annuity Funds - 611,579 0 0 £13,558,080 0 0

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,381,877 0 0 Revenue Life and Annuity - 2,481,580 0 0 Branches - 611,579 0 0 £3,474,936 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are low down in the list of the Department's assets.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOK Ltd. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

