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WHOLE NO. 2101.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MOUNTAIN WATER

Struck in Artesian Wells on Am- erican Sugar Co.'s Land.

SUPPLY ALL THAT CAN BE ASKED

Water Flows from the Wells as
Pure as That of any Moun-
tain Stream.

What is probably the purest water
in the Hawaiian Islands has now been
tapped by the artesian wells now be-
ing sunk on the lands of the American
Sugar Company at Kawela by the Mc-
Candless Brothers. Speaking of the
new water supply a few days since, J.
S. McCandless said:

"We have just completed the third
well of a number we are to bore for
the American Sugar Company at Ka-
wela. This is five miles from the sea-
shore but a part of the plantation
lands. The water has been analyzed
and I think that beyond question it is
the best and purest of any artesian
water yet found on the Islands. It
contains only fifteen grains of salt to
the gallon, much less than the water
supplied by the Honolulu water system.
It is as pure as the purest mountain
stream, and the supply is all that
could be asked. On the well we have
just finished we connected an 8-inch
centrifugal pump. Running at full
speed this pump never affected the
flow of water in the least and we could
not see that the pump made any im-
pression on the supply. Manager Cen-
ter was very much pleased over the
outlook."

In response to further questions
about the plantation Mr. McCandless
said:

"The twelve wells sunk at Kawela
are being connected with the
pumping plant. The pumps are on
the ground and the machinery will be
in readiness to start pumping in
about thirty days. The new wharf, of
which Captain Goodman was of a
good description a few days ago, is
about completed; it will be finished
anyhow in a week or ten days."

DEATH OF MRS. COWLES.

Succumbs to Injuries Received in Union Square

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mrs. Irene S. Cowles, who, while rid-
ing on a bicycle in Palace Square last
Tuesday was run over by a buggy driv-
en by a woman, died yesterday morn-
ing. A coroner's jury consisting of E.
H. Paris, W. E. Bivens, F. Angus, A.
W. Howe, S. Kubej and J. D. Schnack,
will investigate the matter this after-
noon.

The deceased had been here about
six months, coming with the intention
of going as a lecturer to the Philip-
pines. She was at one time quite
wealthy and an artist of unusual abili-
ty. Some time after her arrival here
she assumed charge of a local millin-
ery house, but gave this up to take
the Park grocery store, which she con-
ducted up to the time of her death.
While the name of the party in the
buggy is not definitely known, it is pos-
sible that a charge of manslaughter
may result, although the statement that
Mrs. Cowles slipped and fell may re-
sult in a verdict of accidental death.

The body of the deceased lady has
been removed from the Queen's Hospi-
tal to the undertaking parlors of Ed.
Williams, where it has been embalmed.
The funeral will take place from St.
Andrew's Cathedral at 1 o'clock today,
after which the remains will be placed
in a vault in Nuanu Cemetery until
relatives can be heard from. The un-
fortunate woman leaves a daughter in
California and an adopted son in Illi-
nois. All of the pallbearers will be
chosen from soldiers at Camp McKin-
ley, to many of whom she had been
very kind.

Executive Council.

The payment of bills incurred in the
keeping of Chinese in quarantine who
were refused a landing by Agent J. K.
Brown was discussed at yesterday's
Cabinet meeting, but final action was
deferred until the meeting of the Leg-
islature.

The Rapid Transit Company was

Estimated and Work Executed in or Shipped
To All Parts of
The Pacific Coast.

A. H. MacNutt,

Manufacturer of All Kinds of
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONU-
MENTS, HEADSTONES,
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374 Broadway St., San Francisco
Correspondence solicited. 2095

granted permission to lay a track on
King street from Liliha to Victoria.

A Chinese charitable organization
was granted a charter. John F. Bow-
ler's proposition to exchange property
at Richard and Merchant streets for
land in Lanai was declined.

Japanese Woman Suicides.

Kio, a Japanese woman, committed
suicide yesterday morning by
taking carbolic acid. She died at
about 10 o'clock. The first person
to learn of the act was an-
other Japanese woman living next
door to the suicide. A Japanese doc-
tor was summoned who worked over
the dying woman for some time.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Mar-
shal Chillingworth conducted the in-
quest and a verdict of death by suicide
was returned by the jury.

The Hawaiian Village.

Visitors to the Hawaiian Village
now are having an opportunity of see-
ing the natives at work building their
huts of coconut leaves. This is a
sight which one will probably never
have a chance of witnessing again.
During the hot days children almost
live in the water and the patrons of
the Hawaiian Village are being enter-
tained by such feats in the water as
they have never seen before.—Omaha
World-Herald.

FIJI MAY GET LEFT

Canadian-Australian Line May Not Call.

Failure to Pay the Subsidy May Re- sult in the Steamship Line Tak- ing Another Route.

The following item appeared in a
late Victoria paper:

"Hereafter there will be no direct
steamship line to the Fiji Islands,
which for several years have been on
the route of the Canadian-Australian
liners, the steamers calling at Suva
on both northern and southern trips.
The reason of the cancellation of this
port of call is not given by the steam-
ship management to the local agents,
who were only notified of the matter
yesterday, but it is thought to be the
failure on the part of the Fijian Gov-
ernment to renew the subsidy given
the line. The Mowera, due on Friday
from Australasia, will therefore be
the last ship of the Canadian line to
call at Suva."

T. Rain Walker, of T. H. Davies &
Co., the local agents of the line, when
seen yesterday about the matter stated
that such a departure was possible.
The English Government has talked
of withdrawing the subsidy for carry-
ing mails to the Fiji Islands, claiming
that the steamers would go there
whether subsidized or not. This the
steamship company will hardly do.
Mr. Walker could not talk definitely
in regard to the matter until further
advice are received.

A Small Strike

Another strike occurred yesterday
morning at the Honolulu Iron Works.
Eleven native helpers in the boiler de-
partment walked out upon having their
demand for higher wages re-
fused immediate action.

The present foreman of the boiler
shops is J. H. Crawford, who took the
position after the resignation of Mc-
Kay.

"At about noon," said Mr. Crawford,
"one of the native helpers came and
told me that he was the chairman of
a committee organized to demand
higher wages. No definite increase
was asked for; all they wanted
was higher wages. I told them that
I would bring the matter to the man-
ager's attention, but that I myself
could do nothing more. This was de-
clined. An immediate raise was want-
ed, and unless granted the men would
strike. I told them to do as they
wished, and they walked out."

As a result there was little work
done in the boiler shops yesterday af-
ternoon, the makers being temporarily
laid off, as there were no helpers. This
gave rise to the unfounded rumor
that every man in the boiler works had
struck.

"We believe we are entitled to high-
er wages," said one of the strikers.
"We get \$10 or \$11 a week, which is
less than half of what others doing
almost the same work get. We have
no fault to find with the new fore-
man, as he has treated us all right."

"The strikers will not be allowed
back under any conditions," said one
of the officials yesterday. "We don't
want men with the 'walk-out fever' in
their blood."

The War Department has arranged
to send two more shiploads of supplies
to Porto Rico for the assistance of the
sufferers in the recent storms.

M'BRYDE SUGAR CO

Creates Two New Offices for San Francisco Business.

ED. POLLITZ AND W. D. CLARK

Made Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer
—Stock Can be Transferred at
the Coast.

A new move has been made in Mc-
Bryde Sugar Company. Mr. Pollitz,
instead of being a mere stockholder in
this popular assessable, is now one of
the official heads. His title is vice
president of the corporation in and for
the city of San Francisco. Another
new office was created and Warren D.
Clark of San Francisco appointed to
fill it. He is to be the assistant treas-
urer of the company for that city.

Ever since Mr. Pollitz last arrival
the rumor has been general that the
12,500 shares of McBryde originally al-
located him had proved too few and that
he was after more. He frankly ad-
mitted that McBryde was well liked
in the States, and further added that
it was the only assessable of which
anything was known there. Quite a
number of heavy sales of this stock
have been reported lately on the local
board.

Last Friday a meeting of the com-
pany was held at Wahiawa. An inno-
vation was introduced. It was gener-
ally felt that the growth of the de-
mand for McBryde on the Pacific
coast and the volume of the transac-
tions made it absolutely necessary that
there be a stock registration and trans-
fer agency in that city. A resolution
was then passed of which the follow-
ing is the gist:

"Resolved, That by virtue of the
powers vested in the board of direc-
tors, an agency for the transfer and can-
cellation of stock be established in San
Francisco, and to that end Edward
Pollitz is hereby appointed vice presi-
dent for said city and Warren D. Clark
of San Francisco is appointed assist-
ant treasurer for said city; said vice
president and treasurer, in reference
to stock held in the United States, to
do all acts now performed by the presi-
dent and treasurer respectively of the
company in reference to the transfer
and cancellation of certificates of
stock."

This innovation will probably be
followed by other companies when
their stock becomes extensively han-
dled in the States.

AGED PORTUGUESE.

Commits Suicides on the Second Attempt.

A coroner's jury empaneled to in-
quire into the cause of death of Joe
Silva, who shot himself yesterday with
suicidal intent, returned a verdict that
the said Joe Silva came to his death
at Honolulu on the 24th of August as
the result of a wound made by a bul-
let discharged out of a revolver held
in the hands of the said Joe Silva, oc-
casioned by business reverses and sick-
ness.

It was the second suicide of the day
to be brought before Deputy Marshal
Chillingworth, sitting as coroner.
Broken in health and fortune Joe
Silva, an aged Portuguese known to
nearly all his countrymen in Honolu-
lu, ended his troubles by a pistol shot
yesterday morning. Last Sunday he
had made an attempt on his life but
a number of companions interfered
and prevented it. He swore that he
would yet finish the deed and he car-
ried out his threat yesterday.

The jury was composed of William
Savidge, A. W. Howe, E. R. Biven, R.
Ballentine, S. Kubej, W. P. Johnson.

Council of State.

At a special meeting yesterday the
Council of State granted five pardons.
The first man to receive his liberty was
Manuel Freitas, sentenced to twenty
months' imprisonment for striking
with a triangle and seriously injuring
a woman in Hilo. The other four were
Chinese on Kauai convicted of assault
and sentenced to six months' imprison-
ment and a fine of \$100 each. They
have already served their imprison-
ment.

DEWEY'S HEALTH BETTER.

LEGHORN, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey,
who has been suffering from a fever, is
now better, and this morning he re-
mained on the deck of the Olympia. It
is believed the Admiral will give an
official reception before leaving for
Florence.

PROFESSOR BUNSEN DEAD.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug-
ust 16.—Professor Robert Wil-
helm Eberhard Bunsen, the
chemist is dead, aged 89 years.

Professor Bunsen was one of
the most famous men in his line
of this century. From the spec-
trum analysis down to the sim-
plest manipulations of practical
chemistry his many discoveries
have rendered the most distin-
guished services to science. He
possessed also the gift of being
an eminent and inspiring teach-
er, his lessons at Heidelberg be-
ing attended by students from
all over the world. Among his
discoveries are the Bunsen burn-
er, the Bunsen battery and the
Bunsen pump, all highly impor-
tant devices.

Bunsen was a native of Got-
tingen, where his father was a
college professor. After taking
his degrees as a student young
Bunsen began teaching chemis-
try as early as 1833. He held
professorships at various times
in the University at Gottingen,
the Polytechnic Institution at
Cassel, the universities of Mar-
burg, Breslau and finally Hei-
delberg. In January, 1883, Bun-
sen was appointed one of the
eight foreign associates of the
Paris Academy of Sciences.

OUR NEW HARBOR

Approved by the Secre- tary of War.

Map on Exhibition at the Office of the United States Depot Quartermaster.

It will be remembered that a board
of engineers was appointed by the
Secretary of War some months ago to
determine the harbor lines of the port
of Honolulu, and that a report was
sent on to Washington by the board.
The following communication from
Colonel Mills shows that the report
has been adopted with some modifica-
tions:

Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.
August 24, 1899.

Editor Commercial Advertiser—Sir:
I have just received from the War De-
partment through headquarters De-
partment of California, a copy of the
report of the board of engineers or-
ganized to determine the harbor lines
of the port of Honolulu with certain
substituted changes in the report ap-
proved by the Secretary of War, with
instructions to communicate the same
to all interested parties.

In carrying out these instructions I
have caused a map of the harbor of
Honolulu, with the harbor lines as
adopted indicated thereon, and a de-
scription of the same, to be posted in
the office of the Depot Quartermaster,
Progress building, Honolulu, for the
convenience of all parties who desire
to consult same.

I would thank you to publish this
notice.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL M. MILLS,
Major Sixth Artillery, Commanding
United States Troops in Hawaii.

LILY LANGTRY MARRIED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Lan-
gtry, the actress, was married on July
27 at the Island of Jersey to Hugo
Gerald de Bathe, 28 years of age, the
eldest son of Sir Henry Percival de
Bathe, Bart., a retired general and
Crimean veteran. The ceremony was
private, the only witness being Mrs.
Langtry's daughter. The Prince of
Wales is said to have been in the con-
fidence of the pair and he sent them a
telegram of congratulations. The wed-
ding occurred the day "Mr. Jersey's"
(Mrs. Langtry) horse Merman won the
Goodwood cup. Sir Henry de Bathe
has seats in Devonshire, Sussex and
County Meath, to which the bride-
groom is heir.

FIVE HUNDRED CHINESE.

CANTON, Aug. 15.—Five hundred
soldiers were surrounded on the West
river by 10,000 robbers and a desperate
fight occurred, ending in a victory for
the robbers, who have hoisted their
flags upon all commanding points and
occupied the villages in the vicinity.
Two hundred and fifty soldiers were
killed and 199 wounded.

Two thousand more troops left Can-
ton yesterday.

URGING VENEZUELA'S CASE.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—At today's session
of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary ar-
bitration commission, Professor J. R.
Soley continued his argument in behalf
of the Venezuelan contention. He
claimed that English jurisdiction never
extended beyond the Essequibo river.

ANOTHER FIGHT

Philippine Rebels Said to Have Lost Two Hundred Men.

DYNAMITE GUNS FOR MANILA

General McArthur's Men in Possession of Anges City Frequent Skirmishes With Rebels.

MANILA, August 17, 8 a. m.—The
Twelfth Infantry left Calulut at sun-
rise today and advanced up the rail-
way. Captain Evans' battalion de-
ployed to the right of the track and
Captain Woods' to the left. Two com-
panies remained on the track with the
artillery. The insurgents were found
well entrenched in front of the town,
the trenches having been dug within
a few days and since the occupation of
Calulut.

At a distance of 1,500 yards the Phi-
lipinos opened fire. Their force was
estimated by Colonel Smith at 1,500, al-
though the residents afterward said it
exceeded those figures by a thousand.
The enemy sent heavy volleys against
the whole American line. Most of their
shooting, as usual, was high, but they
concentrated their heaviest fire down
the track upon the artillery.

Captain Smith kept the whole line
moving rapidly, with frequent rushes.
The insurgents attempted to flank Cap-
tain Evans, and therefore two com-
panies were sent to the right and drove
them back.

Unable to stand our continuous vol-
leys the Filipinos abandoned the
trenches and retreated through the
town northward. It appears that they
had only received their supply of am-
munition this morning. Had they been
attacked sooner they could have made
little resistance. The intense heat
caused much suffering among the
Americans.

A reporter of the Manila Times, who
was accompanying Colonel Smith, was
shot in the head. One American officer
received a slight wound in the face.
Lieutenant Howland of General
Wheaton's staff, who knew the country
thoroughly, as the result of reconnais-
sances and who assisted in directing
the movement, received a volley while
riding across a field close to the
trenches, but escaped uninjured.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Another
sharp engagement between MacArthur's
command and the insurgents was
reported to the War Department in the
following dispatch from General Otis:
"MANILA, August 16.—Adjutant
General, Washington: MacArthur's
troops occupy the country from Can-
diana to a point near Angeles, thence to
Iwala Porac, taking within his line San-
ta Arita, Guagua and Bacolor. Colonel
Smith, with ten companies of the
Twelfth Infantry and two guns of the
First artillery, today attacked a force
of the enemy entrenched on the out-
skirts of Angeles estimated at 2,500,
driving them to the north and inflic-
ing upon them reported loss of 200 killed
and wounded; our loss was two killed
and twelve wounded."

"On the 11th inst. General Young's
troops, consisting of a detachment of
Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first Infantry,
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth In-
fantry, drove the insurgents northeast
of Manila through Maraguina, San Mateo,
into the mountains. Returning the fol-
lowing day a column of insurgents, 600
strong, descending a road east of Ba-
lingang for the purpose of taking the rail-
way, was encountered and routed. This
force is in full retreat northward, car-
rying a number of their officers. Angeles
will be permanently occupied at
once."

WASHINGTON, August 16.—It was
stated at the War Department today
that a vessel has been secured in New
York to carry to the Philippines the
Sims-Dudley dynamite guns recently
procured for General Otis' army and
ammunition for their use. The War
Department experienced considerable
difficulty in arranging for the trans-
portation of these guns and dynamite.
It was considered inadvisable to send
them on army troopships, and freight-
ers refused to carry them from San
Francisco. The name of the transpor-
tation company and vessel have been
withheld by the chief of the Bureau of
Ordnance, but it is said that the vessel
will carry the ordnance from New
York to Hongkong, and that it will
then be conveyed to Manila by another
vessel.

THE DAVIS TRIP.

CLEVELAND, August 15.—John C.
Davis and his wife have left Cleveland
with their automobile, and it is under-
stood here that they have abandoned
their cross-continent tour, having
come to the conclusion that it is pos-
sible to get too much of a good thing.

DISEASE RAGING IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), Aug. 15.—
All of Egypt is infected with the foot
and mouth disease. There have been
1827 cases reported since July 18th.

MATRE LABORI

Dreyfus' Counsel Shot in the Back at Rennes.

GOING TO THE COURT MARTIAL

Police Allowed the Assassin to Escaped—Wounded May Possibly Live.

RENNES, August 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, early this morning, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the River Vilaine. He had reached a point half-way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver.

The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim, and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonizing cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding, and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

Only two or three laborers going to work witnessed the shooting of Maitre Labori. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said:

"As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was just as he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine two men about medium height and wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss.

"A sharp report was heard and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried 'Holla La!' which is a common French exclamation, and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others saw the deed, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for, and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterward Mme. Labori."

RENNES, Aug. 14.—At a late hour tonight M. Labori, Dreyfus' counsel, who was shot by an unknown man early this morning, is lying at his home hovering between life and death. The surgeons will not say whether his chance of recovery is favorable, but state that he may survive. His condition tonight is quite favorable, as he has no fever. The attempted assassin is still at large, owing largely to the careless and even cowardly methods of pursuit employed by the police.

There were several reports this afternoon that the assailant of M. Labori had been captured, but they proved to be unfounded. Detachments of troops and gendarmes were beating the woods and scouring the country. They had been engaged in this work all day long without success. A great number of people saw the murderer fleeing, but he was either too far distant from them or else he succeeded in cowering them by threats to use his revolver. A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed: "Begone or I will kill you. I still have five shots left in my revolver and they will be for you." Delahaye, being quite unarmed, recoiled and allowed the man to escape.

The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the commissary of police this morning warning him that it was intended to make an attempt upon the life of General Mercier. Consequently the police and detectives surrounded the General and left the other principals in the drama unprotected.

RENNES, Aug. 15, 2:15 P. M.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which yesterday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration of the statement that the pockets of M. Labori's coat were rifled yesterday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring

to the court-martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Labori has himself related the incident. He had just fallen and saw one of two men run to his side. One of them said: "His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off and another man seized the wallet. M. Labori, however, retained his presence of mind and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterwards put on again. On arriving at his residence M. Labori asked his wife to look into the pockets and see if the contents were safe. Mme. Labori found them completely empty. Luckily, no papers of importance were in the pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing communications received on the previous day.

FROM SEAT OF WAR

Gilmore and His Men Are Alive.

Insurgents on the Aggressive Again—Captain Parker Has a Brush With the Enemy.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—8:40 A. M.—The insurgents unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded. Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway. A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Guiganto, just north of Bulacan.

While the Seventeenth Infantry, during last Tuesday's battle, was approaching Calulut along the road, the troops saw a group of fifty Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed. Captain Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley. The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—5 P. M.—A squadron of cavalry, numbering 250 men, commanded by Captain Parker, while reconnoitering the country in the vicinity of San Mateo, northeast of Manila, today came across 300 Filipinos, who opened fire on them. The cavalrymen replied and then charged the enemy, who, following their usual tactics, took to flight, retreating into San Mateo. The Americans pursued them and drove them and a number of other rebels out of the town and took possession of the place. The cavalry lost two killed and fourteen wounded, while the enemy lost twenty-five killed.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—8:36 A. M.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents of about 500 half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed. The insurgents' force is believed to have been under the command of General Del Pilar, and to have had in view the tearing up of the railway at Bocave and Biga, about three miles from Bulacan.

General Wheaton, with the troops at Calulut, made a reconnaissance on Angeles, about four miles to the northwest, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire, and then returned to Calulut.

GILMORE AND HIS MEN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the navy today received the following from Admiral Watson at Manila: "Escaped Spanish prisoners report Gilmore and thirteen other Americans, eight sailors and five soldiers, confined at Vigan, July 27th. Four sailors in hospital with sore legs. Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by Admiral Dewey never received. WATSON."

IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

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 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. Boggs, Stump-ton, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, for J. I. and all druggists and dealers.

WAR SPIRIT HIGH

Troops in London Madly Cheered By Great Crowds.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS A FREE HAND

British Troops Sent Forward to Seize a Boer Pass—The Boers Everywhere Arming.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Times cable from London says: The war feeling is growing stronger. Departing troops are madly cheered by tremendous crowds, and when the volunteers go into camp, just as the volunteers do in the United States, their departure is witnessed by great numbers of people, amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. Contradictory news from the Transvaal creates excitement, which is spreading to all classes. Those in favor of a vigorous policy are delighted at the prorogation of Parliament, as it will give the Cabinet a free hand. It is thoroughly understood that the Cabinet in this case means Chamberlain. He will now have no unhandy questions to answer. It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech and the final statement in the House of Commons of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the last Governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot be long before the issue is known.

Shipments of troops continue, and the opinion of the majority is that there will be war. All the men on leave have been recalled and every effort is being made to get the home troops in the fittest condition. Nightly alarms are the order at Aldershot, and as many as 30,000 troops are aroused at unearthly hours and marched for two hours in order to discover any possibly weak spots in their organization.

The soldiers are mad to get another chance at the Boers. The latter are also preparing, and not a day passes that the papers do not chronicle a shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany to the Transvaal.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

LONDON, August 14.—The Times this morning in a special article on the Transvaal situation says:

In the event of war, in addition to 12,000 troops from India, 30,000 will be sent from England, making the total British force 55,000. It would be idle to ignore the fact that should we unwillingly be driven to obtain by force that which justice should accord, an entirely new South African situation will have been created.

THE TRANSVAAL PREPARING.

JOHANNESBURG, August 13.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railroad Company for mobilization on the shortest notice if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is reported that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve.

It is alleged from Boer sources that the Government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Uitlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

EVERY MAN MUST FIGHT.

PRETORIA, August 15.—The Volks-tation of the South African republic, read has amended the grownwet (constituting persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defense of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion.

General Joubert, Vice President of the republic and commander in chief of the Transvaal forces, denies that the burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war.

KRUGER SERIOUSLY FAILING.

LONDON, August 15.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says:

President Kruger, owing to advancing years, has become physically and mentally incapable of dealing with the situation. Often at the meetings of the Executive Council he weeps, but possibly he is shamming incapacity.

LONDON, August 15.—Major General Sir William Francis Butler, who, it was announced yesterday in a despatch from Cape Town to the Associated Press, would be relieved as commander of the British troops in South Africa, as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled and Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him.

General Walker, who replaces General Butler as commander in chief of the British troops in South Africa, is regarded as one of the ablest generals in the army. His appointment, therefore, is taken to indicate that the situation is more grave.

BOER PREPARATIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, August 15.—The Standard and Diggers' News says today:

"The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms."

All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys wherever the latter are still in use.

PRETORIA, August 15.—Despite General Joubert's denial, it is reported that the Government made large purchases of mules last Saturday, and today a crowd besieged the office of the field cornets demanding rifles on account of the war scare.

G. SCHUMAN. Carriage Repository, Fort Street.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is 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. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

KRUEGER DEFIANT

South African Government Will Reject British Proposals.

DYNAMITE CONCESSION AGAIN

Great Britain Has an Emergency Force of 30,000 Men Ready to Leave in a Week.

PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to refer to a joint commission of inquiry the effect of the franchise reforms upon the status of the Uitlanders has not yet been sent to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa. The various alarming rumors in circulation are, however, without foundation.

President Krueger has issued a brochure supporting his proposal regarding the removal of religious disabilities. It is characterized by a free use of scriptural texts. He argues that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensifies their hatred for Christianity, and he urges that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through his word in the Bible."

CAPE TOWN, August 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal Government on the subject of the latest British proposals for a peaceful settlement of the question in dispute, and a dispatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and that it is feared the result will be the breaking off of negotiations. Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal.

It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers here with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of the Bechuanaland.

Major General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is such feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to Egypt.

LONDON, August 16.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, who confirms the report that warrants have been prepared for the arrest of 147 members of the Reform party in the Transvaal, of which twenty-two warrants are out, says the date for executing the warrants is uncertain, and that the whole thing is regarded as a bluff.

The Daily Mail says General Lord Garnet Wolseley, the commander in chief, has sanctioned one hundred volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa in the event of war.

JOHANNESBURG, August 16.—The Star says the Government of the South African Republic will reject the proposal of the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the franchise controversy, but has prepared a new statement.

According to the same authority, the Transvaal is anxious to preserve peace, and expects Great Britain to meet it half-way.

PRETORIA, August 16.—The British agent here denies the story that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal Government, or that there have been any modifications of the British demands.

PRETORIA, August 17.—The report of the dynamite commission is a victory for President Krueger. It advises a reduction in the price, but practically ignores the question of the cancellation of the monopoly.

BLOEMFONTEIN, August 16.—Putman, the Reuter News Agency correspondent here, was arrested yesterday under a law passed by the Volksraad of Orange Free State for sending out information alleged to be false and adverse to the interests of the State. He was arraigned today in the Landrosts Police Station Court. The telegram on which the charge is based stated that the military commander had been ordered to attend a meeting at Bloemfontein next week. Government Secretary Blignaut denied that such an order had been given, but admitted that he was unable to say that a report to that effect had not been current. The case was adjourned, and Putman was released on \$100 bail.

LONDON, August 16.—The Transvaal situation is unchanged, according to all obtainable information, but continued delay of the Boer answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the Uitlanders of the proposed franchise reform measures makes matters look more serious.

The War Office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 30,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transportation are waiting orders. It is said that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa, in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

LONDON, August 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail who criticized the partial attitude of the Cape Ministry in affording every facility for arming the Orange Free State, says: The Cabinet a few days ago sanctioned the removal of a million cartridges from the Cape to Bloemfontein, and last night (Tuesday) the Standard Bank dispatched \$100,000 to Pretoria in response to a very urgent demand.

The Pretoria correspondent of the

Times says: The ultimate adoption of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is considered certain.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

HONGKONG, August 15.—A newspaper published in Macao, the Portuguese seaport at the southwest entrance of the Canton river, reports that France has occupied the Island of San Chau, west of Macao, as an assertion of her right to the province of Kwang Tun, in the event of the partition of China.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

BOMBAY, August 11.—Preparations are about complete for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and at Calcutta.

SENATOR IS HERE

With Some Seven Hundred Recruits

List of Officers and Passengers for Manila—Had Quick Trip to this Port.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It is due to Captain J. B. Patterson, commanding the United States army transport Senator, that that vessel is now at Oceanic wharf instead of buffering head winds and seas on the northern way to Manila, via Nagasaki. It was when Patterson arrived in San Francisco, returning from a brief furlough up on the Sound to see his family, after the Senator had brought the Pennsylvania regiment safe to the Coast from Manila, that the United States quartermaster there showed him orders from General Otis that all United States transports should go to Manila by way of Nagasaki in order to avoid coaling at Manila during the typhoon season. The Morgan City, obeying Otis' orders, had already sailed for Nagasaki.

Captain Patterson most sensibly suggested that smaller transports could scarcely reach Nagasaki in the heavy weather now prevailing and after consultation with Washington, Otis' orders were countermanded, and for the future all the smaller transports will continue to stop at Honolulu for coaling en route to the Philippines.

The Senator sailed from San Francisco at 5:30 p. m. August 15 and has had a voyage over an ocean quiet as the proverbial millpond. On board are 660 recruits, all told, for the army of the Philippines.

The following are the officers on duty with the recruits: Major H. H. Adams, Eighteenth United States Infantry (commanding); Captain J. M. Sigworth, Ninth U. S. Infantry (adjutant); First Lieutenant L. F. Kilbourne, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Maxwell Keyes, Third Infantry; Major and Surgeon H. W. Cardwell, U. S. V.; First Lieutenant H. G. Grubbs, Sixth Infantry, quartermaster and commissary; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. B. Sandall; Second Lieutenant C. M. Duffy, U. S. V., signal corps.

The passengers are: Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fourth cavalry; L. C. Bailey, commissary clerk; W. A. Taylor, paymaster's clerk; Rev. P. F. McDonough, P. A. Galvin, clerk medical department; F. H. Russey, clerk medical department; A. M. Gantner, quartermaster's clerk; R. H. Brotherton, quartermaster's clerk (Honolulu); Benjamin Wood (Honolulu).

Major H. W. Cardwell went through with the Oregon regiment last year, serving with distinction during their campaign. Though a very young man he has reached his high position through merit.

Benjamin Wood, one of the passengers, is a relative of Major and Surgeon Wood of the United States army hospital at Honolulu.

The ship's officers are: Captain J. B. Patterson, Chief Officer C. Swanson, Second Officer J. Bowen, Third Officer F. Anderson, Chief Engineer J. Dawson, First Assistant Engineer C. Chisholm, Purser M. Sargent, Steward Mr. Walters.

This is the fifth trip of the Senator. The first was with the Nebraska regiment last year, followed by the Twenty-third regulars; the third was with the Twenty-second regulars, and the fourth with the Thirteenth regulars.

The Senator will be here about two days coaling.

Kahuku Affairs.

At the adjourned meeting of the Kahuku stockholders the most important matter brought up was the reduction of the par value of the shares. Formerly the capital stock consisted of 5000 shares at the par value of \$100 each. It was unanimously voted that this be changed to 25,000 shares with a par value of \$20 each.

There will be no increase in the capitalization of the company at present, as at a former meeting bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were voted issued of which \$148,000 will be used in improvements. A number of minor changes in the by-laws were made at the meeting.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Plans for Addition to Insane Asylum.

The Sanitary Committee and the Waikiki District—Trustees to Manage Outside Hospitals.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health met yesterday to consider one special matter and regular routine business. There were present President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Agent Reynolds, George W. Smith, E. C. Winston, and Dr. Wood.

The first business brought up was the consideration of the charge of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Noblitt. This was acted upon in executive session, and a certain course was recommended to the Minister of the Interior. It is understood that the decision of the board was unfavorable to the Doctor.

The Waikiki nuisance was brought up only to be deferred. The Sanitary Committee reported progress in their investigations, and some condemnations of property will probably result. In connection with the Lahaina water supply President Cooper stated that he had sent Mr. Taylor, an engineer, to that place to thoroughly investigate the situation and to draw up plans and specifications for a new system. Two private citizens of Lahaina offered to build and operate the water works provided that when the Government takes over the property it be at the promoters' valuation. These propositions were laid on the table.

The board was informed of the following action taken by the Executive Council on the 21st inst.:

"Motion was made and carried that the Board of Health be authorized to turn the hospitals outside of Honolulu over, each to a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the Board of Health, who shall have the management of such hospitals and be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of all moneys coming to said hospitals, receiving from the Board of Health such appropriations as it may make, and having the authority to use the revenue of said hospitals for carrying them on, such board of trustees to have all the qualities of a corporation; report to be made of the expenses and receipts and of patients treated, every quarter to the board of health, and all Government patients to be treated free."

The action was approved by the board and President Cooper volunteered to inquire into the matter and learn who are available for the positions of trustees.

The board recommended that Dr. J. W. Galbraith be granted a license to practice medicine. It was voted that W. E. H. Deverill retain the custody of the Government medicines at Hanalei. It seems that there was some trouble between Deverill and the district physician, and that the latter desired that the care of the medicines be taken away from Deverill, who has had charge of them for the past nineteen years.

The application of Dr. Le Blond, Government physician at Puna, for a leave of absence was granted and Dr. Wetzel appointed to act in his absence.

Plans of a proposed addition to the Insane Asylum were exhibited, but no action was taken. The sentiment of the board is that the increased accommodations are a pressing necessity and some steps will be taken at the next meeting.

G. W. Smith and Dr. Wood were granted leave of absence. They both intend to go to the States in the early part of next month.

The Law's Delays.

A case which illustrates the law's delay happened in the clerk's office of the Judiciary Department on Monday, when Chief Clerk Henry Smith received a deposition from Samoa in the matter of the estate of A. A. Todd, deceased. Mr. Todd was formerly a resident of Kaawaloa, Kona, Hawaii, but went to Samoa, where he died, leaving a family and some estate here.

Letters of administration were applied for in the probate court here but it was necessary to obtain proof of his death before they could be granted. A commission to take testimony in Samoa was issued and forwarded to Richard Hetherington Carruthers in May, 1898. This commission with the required testimony was received last Monday and the estate can now be probated.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Maitre Labori, who was shot while going to the Dreyfus court martial, is improving and may recover. The judges refused to delay the trial on account of the attempted assassination and the proceedings are still going on.

A TESTIMONIAL.

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. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave. St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.



THE CELEBRATED HEINE FOUNTAIN. The Heinrich Heine fountain, which was designed for Düsseldorf, the poet's birthplace, and declined by that city because of race prejudice and Heine's unpopularity with the Germans, has been erected on an inconspicuous site in New York. It has long been the property of the Arion Society, which paid \$35,000 for it. The figure of Lorelei, which is shown on the left of the illustration, surmounts the fountain.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. Albert Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sydney Challenger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt that, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

He wants us to understand that he was heavy to himself; it was not an increase of weight but an increase of weakness, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challenger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat he did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal-time should come around.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it falling of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challenger felt—heavy, drowsy and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swiftly.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty."

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistown, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight."—(Signed) SYDNEY CHALLENGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunhwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Evénement today says it understands that Major Marchand has been offered the post of Governor of the French settlement on the Somali coast and Euyoy extraordinary to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S. In Solid Mahogany. We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND Whatnots. That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND Tables. Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable. This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice CHILD'S SWINGS. J. HOPP & CO. Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

Large Importations OF GOODS BY THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED. A Fresh Supply of the

Hygienic Refrigerators. The Only Absolutely Perfect Refrigerator Made.

BOSTON LONG CARD MATCHES. NAILS OF ALL KINDS. ROSIN, PINE TREE TURPENTINE, PAINTS, LAMP BLACK, COTTON WASTE, CANAL BARROWS, FAIRY STEPLADDERS, MANILA AND SISAL ROPE, HANDLES, MATTOCKS, PICKS, HOES AND SHOVELS, AXES AND HATCHETS, AXLES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, GRIND-STONES, DISH AND DAIRY PANS, SAUCE PANS, LAWN MOWERS, CHARCOAL IRONS, BABBITT'S POTASH, TUBULAR LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

All the above and more on the "Emily F. Whitney" from New York direct. All sorts of goods by other vessels. PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED. Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 25, 1899.

LABOR.

The urgent demands of the planters for laborers have been somewhat relieved by the permission of the government to import ten thousand more Japanese.

This territory is American so far as possession goes, and it is for Congress to say who shall be permitted to immigrate to these islands.

Senator Fairbanks in the report of the Committee on Immigration, made to the Senate on February 13th of this year, says that "this immigration is entirely repugnant to the policy of the United States."

It may not follow that our importation of Asiatics will work harm to this community. There are intelligent men here, with "missionary" tendencies who believe that these islands are destined to be the Asiatic corner of the United States.

Apparently we are all in one accord just now in this matter, and yield as all communities yield, to the business necessities of the sugar interest.

A MAN WHO WORKED.

The Life and Letters of Faraday, by S. Thompson, furnish another piece of evidence of the little value of theories in the education of youth.

The report of the Commissioner and Agent of the Land Office is one of the best local breeding grounds for Spring poetry, and the Agent no doubt would convey to the public, information on land matters, in barrack room ballads adorned with Spring allusions.

Neither the messages of President Dole, nor the reports of the Ministers, or of the heads of Bureaus contain or indicate any of these sweet aspirations in verse.

Royal Institution most valuable books and papers, he did it in the name of Michael and Sarah Faraday. She had made it possible for him to secure grand achievements, and he desired to share with her the glory of them.

Was he cleverer or smarter than other men? Some wise men will say no, but that he had an inquiring mind, and was always asking why? what cause? what is the underlying law? and behind it, was a genius for work.

One of the surprising phases of his mind was that he knew little about mathematics. He had no gifts for mathematical reasoning. He unraveled the mysteries of electricity by simple experiments, although the science of electricity demands the most abstruse mathematical formula.

SPRING POETRY.

The lack of singing birds, and the lack of "Spring poetry" on these islands has already attracted the attention of, at least, one intelligent tourist.

The important question, whether the absence of Spring poetry is due to any defects in our local civilization has not been discussed by the Social Science Association, as it relates to modern rather than ancient matters, and the scholars of the rising generation are not sufficiently mature to grapple with it.

It was unfortunate that the early missionaries refused to substitute New England Spring poetry for the crude meles of the natives. It is true that it is not overburdened with theological doctrine, and is, from the Puritanical standpoint, utterly frivolous.

The missionaries having cruelly excluded this kind of poetry from the educational system, our literature remains rather barren.

Neither the messages of President Dole, nor the reports of the Ministers, or of the heads of Bureaus contain or indicate any of these sweet aspirations in verse.

The lack of Spring poetry in our literature may be due to the lack of singing birds. The absence of Spring itself in the islands is an inadequate cause, and does not appeal to the stronger reasoning faculties.

KIPLING'S SHARKS.

Rudyard Kipling in his story of the "Burning of the Sarah Sands," says that after being launched from the burning ship in the gale of wind, "the boats surged and rocked at a safe distance, and the sharks tried to upset them with their tails."

This event occurred in the Indian Ocean. Do the sharks of that ocean differ from those in the Pacific and Atlantic in their ways of attack? It is said that in some parts of Africa, there are tribes that do more effective fighting with their feet than with their hands.

LABOR.

We have not learned what the proper diet is for the white man in the tropics. Although the Englishmen have occupied India for several centuries they have so far failed, as a rule, to study the matter of diet, and as a result, break down physically at an early period of life.

Underlying all questions of education, of civilization and even of morals, in these islands, is the important one of securing and keeping healthy bodies. We need to stop this increase of nervous men and women, who after middle life, cannot enjoy this superb climate, and make the getting of money a mockery.

We cannot import instructors from abroad who are competent to teach us in this matter. The problem must be studied by the women of this place, and some general conclusions reached, which will determine what should be the best diet for the white man in the tropics.

It is useless to expect that the mature generation of men and women here, will change their habits of living. They must be left to suffer, and complain, and die prematurely. But the diet of the children may be defined and, if they are fed in harmony with the conditions of the climate, there will be some hope that the next generation will not be one of sufferers.

The Chinese, the Portuguese, the Japanese, the Hawaiians, seem to arrange a diet which is more wholesome than that of the Anglo-Saxon. In the survival of the fittest in these parts, they may hold the advantage over the Anglo-Saxon, because their notions about food are better.

There is need of a Hygienic Society here, which will boldly meet this pressing question. Goethe said, "Take thought of thy body with steadfast fidelity. The soul must see through these eyes alone; and if they are dim, the whole world is beclouded." This great truth the preachers never enforce in the pulpit, because it is held, in the Creeds, that the physical part of man is a mere "worm of the dust," and the aspiring soul should not bother itself with the wormy part of man.

"Not in the world of light alone, Where God has built his blazing throne, Nor yet alone in earth below, With belted seas that sum and go, And endless isles of sun-lit green, Is all thy Maker's glory seen; Look in upon thy wondrous frame— Eternal wisdom still the same."

The keeping of this Living Temple in order is one of the duties of the hour.

ITALIAN LABORERS.

Italian emigration to the United States has been actively carried on for twenty-five years. The Advertiser has during the last five years taken notice of it, especially the successful settlements of Italians in New Jersey. C. K. Landis who began in 1855 to establish a model town in Vineland, on the light soil of New Jersey, also began nearly twenty years ago to encourage the Italian immigrants to take up the sandy lands of the State lying south-easterly from Philadelphia.

There appears in another column an account of the Italian laborers who have settled in Queensland. They are said to be excellent farmers.

There is not the least doubt that if our planters had undertaken several years ago to establish a few settlements here of Italians, and their relations with the planters had been satisfactory, there would now be a considerable number of immigrants ready to respond to any call from the plantations. This was not done. The project of securing them now is liable to be arrested by the American immigration laws which will soon prevail here.

The chief drawback to this immigration will be the racial conflicts between the Japanese and the Italians. The mercurial temperaments of both races will be apt to provoke disputes and quarrels.

tem of substantially purchasing the cane from the laborers, or the contract-purchase plan, it may avoid any friction.

But the shifting of the labor supply from Asia to Europe will be, in any event, a difficult task. As the labor supply is now the chief problem before the planters, it calls for unusual energy and intelligence in order to make it successful.

As the matter has been neglected until Congress has lifted the axe, and holds it in the air for a strike at assisted immigration laws and practices, it is evident enough that there is need of the best brain, with abundance of capital behind it, to meet the crisis.

The outlook for labor is promising in this respect, that as the rates of wages paid on the plantations rise to an equality with the best rate of wages paid for agricultural laborers on the Mainland, there will be a movement of agricultural laborers to these islands.

MILLIONS IN THE TRUST.

The promoters of the bicycle trust, capitalized the affair in the first instance at \$80,000,000. The men who did it were "million" business men. But on further consideration, they knocked off \$40,000,000, and put the capitalization at only \$40,000,000.

While Mr. McKinley is President of the United States, "Col Sellers" seems to have been elected president of the promoters of all sorts of enterprises, especially such as are "catchy" in attracting investors.

The knocking off of the sum of forty millions from the proposed capitalization of the bicycle trust shows how trifling the "millions" count in these transactions. They are dealt in, as if they were merely pebbles. One of Wall street's old stagers, who had retired from business, used to take his acquaintances into a ten cent lunch resort, or "milk joint" as it was called, near the Stock Exchange, which was crowded at noon, and say: "There, Sir, in that crowd you won't find a man there with five dollars in his pocket, but every one of them will be insulted if you propose a scheme which has only \$5,000 capital in it. Some of them haven't the money to pay even for the ten cent lunch, but they will tell you how to rig the market for a million or two."

The organization of the bicycle trust is another proof of the speculative craze which has taken possession of the people. The economic conditions of the country are the same now as they were in 1897, excepting the rise in the value of grain, and an increased export trade. Upon these facts, there is founded a speculation in trust stocks, which exceeds any speculative craze ever known in America.

It seems strange that an intelligent people, as the Americans are, will tolerate for a moment the schemes of capitalizing old junk, odds and ends, and useless machinery into the millions. It turns the money exchanges into monte carlos, and simply raises the business of the country out of one sore financial depression into the air and then drops it with a thud into another financial depression.

These extraordinary outbreaks of commercial activity will decrease in number, as the people are slowly educated to a knowledge of economic laws.

At the same time, there never was, in the financial history of the country, such large opportunities to promote substantial business enterprises.

Horace Craft Shot.

NILES, August 12.—Horace J. Craft was accidentally shot in the breast while hunting in the Black Hills yesterday. He was severely injured, and the medical skill and presence of mind of his wife, who accompanied him, alone saved him from death.

POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

ROME, August 19.—Dr. Lippini, the Pope's physician, who returned from a vacation August 1, declares the Pontiff is in good health.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WHEAT, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I., August 24, 1899.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid, Val., Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like American Assurance, Hawaiian Sugar, etc.

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten McBryde, \$2.85; 24 Pioneer Mill, \$2.60; 10 Waiakoa, \$1.06; 5 Oahu, \$1.70.

THE YAQUI Routed.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Aug. 15.—Military operations in the Yaqui valley culminated on Friday in a series of engagements and the final rout and dispersal of the Indians. The Yaquis in rebellion had concentrated their forces at Vicam, on the south bank. General Torres began offensive operations on Thursday. After a sharp engagement the Indians fled, leaving thirty dead on the field.

TREASURER OF PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Major Charles E. Kibbourne, paymaster of the army, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam.

ROOSEVELT IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Governor Roosevelt of New York will open the Ohio campaign for the Republican party jointly with Judge Nash, the candidate for Governor.

PERU INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

LIMA, Peru, August 11.—The Government has received dispatches announcing the defeat of the revolutionists at all points.

SPAIN TO BUY A NEW NAVY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Genesee papers announce that Spain has signed contracts with several Italian ship-builders to construct a powerful fleet for her.

SPAIN'S SECRETS

Revealed at Trial of General Pando.

For Years the Dons Kept Spies in the United States—Purchased Munitions in Canada.

NEW YORK, August 16.—In a special from Washington the Sun prints the full text of the speech in his own defense made before the secret session of the Spanish Cortes by General Pando, accused, in common with other military leaders of Spain, of cowardice and incompetence in the face of the enemy.

As to the system of espionage, he said: "I considered the United States as a nation very strong in some spheres of life, but a military power much inferior to Spain. I had based this knowledge upon a profound study which I had made during the past twenty years of the military power of the United States, having sent to that country for that purpose many competent persons, including naval engineer officers, and several people at my own expense, who had prepared for me special data and kept me carefully informed of every change and movement in military affairs.

As to the ships which neighboring Canada fitted out for him, he declared: "I was charged by the General in Chief to find out the easiest manner in which our military necessities could be realized. By the 26th of April I had already established commissions in Mexico and at other points. From that time until the 5th of May I devoted all my energies upon Canada as a basis of operation. At the latter date I had secured, through my agents in Canada, fourteen ships, stationed at different points in that country, fitted out with provisions and ammunition for our use, and ready to enter the island of Cuba. The United States could not prevent their entry, because they were to sail under a neutral flag, and were furnished with papers, not for the island of Cuba, but for other apparent destinations."

He insists, in a clear note of defiance, that Spain should have fought longer, and that she had reasonable hope of victory, even at the moment when she lowered her flag in surrender. The responsibility for the tactics of Spain, after war had been declared by the United States, is placed distinctly upon General Blanco. By his orders were precautions taken to evacuate the garrisons of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, so that the United States was able to seize upon the weakest points of Cuba without fear of serious resistance, while the greater part of the Spanish strength lay waiting at Havana for an attack.

The interesting details of the campaign in Cuba, on the part of the Spanish, after the blockade, are set forth by General Pando in a manner which shows in spite of his bravado that the case was most hopeless for the beleaguered army from the start. It shows that the Spanish volunteers were without arms or ammunition and that Blanco was forced by Government neglect to supply himself as best he could with the necessities of war.

CABLE SHIP LOST.

MANILA, Aug. 15, 6 P. M.—The United States cruisers Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the United States ship Hooker, formerly the Panama, which grounded in the north channel, off Corregidor Island, a week ago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The signal office of the War Department has no information about the grounding of the cable-ship Hooker. She still has aboard 550 tons of cable (about 212 miles) and the cable machinery. If there is danger of her going to pieces on Corregidor Island, as the reports indicate, the cable and machinery doubtless will be taken off and saved.

Advertisement for Chicago House Wrecking Co. listing services like Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

TOWSE AT HOME

Interviewed by Cheyenne Newspaper.

Gives His Views on Island Affairs Generally—Says There Will be Contest for Governor.

Ed. Towse, a Cheyenne boy who has been in the Hawaiian Islands for the past six and a half years, arrived from the west yesterday afternoon. He expects to be on the Mainland about three months, though instructions to be received from the Islands may detain him a considerable period longer. In Hawaii Mr. Towse is city editor of the Advertiser, a 12-page morning paper published by the Hawaiian Gazette Company. The former citizen of Wyoming is in his native country again as the president of the Hawaiian Commission for the Omaha Exposition of 1899. The display has already gone forward and is in place under the care of Mr. Daniel Logan, the Commission's secretary. There is as well an island show in the Midway. This is a private enterprise. Mr. Towse, who is a member of the staff of President Dole and who is identified with a number of business enterprises of the Islands, will look into several matters which have been entrusted to his keeping.

"Without going into extensive details," said Mr. Towse last evening, "I can add but little to what is general knowledge concerning the Hawaiian Islands. It is a delightful country in which to live—healthful and charming in every way. It is now having a remarkable growth and is as prosperous, I dare say, as any section of the world. The principal industry is the production of sugar. Rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and a number of other tropical fruits are grown for export. The balance of trade in favor of the country is not less than \$12,000,000 or more each year. Two or more merchant ships enter our ports every day. Most of the shipping is in American bottoms and we buy everything from America that we can. Nearly all businesses are in the hands of corporations and the results prove that the system is a good one. The field for investors is most inviting and a limited number of skilled laborers can secure employment, but for a man to go there with but little money and without engagement is folly. English is the language of the country and everything is done pretty much the same as in the United States. While the American flag is up, the old regime continues till Congress, to meet the coming winter, shall have enacted laws for the Islands. Money can be made there in real estate. There are openings in several merchandizing lines, but it takes more capital for a business there than in the States, for the reason that communication with the Mainland is slow and, for the most part, settlements are made there only quarterly.

"There has been a Cheyenne colony of from three to eleven members in Hawaii all the time for the past four years. Harvey Carlyle is in charge of the United States Government stock corral and seems to be enjoying life. One of his principals is a fine young fellow, a son of the Loucks family here, Joseph G. Pratt represents at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, the Honolulu real estate firm of Bruce Waring & Co., and is doing well. Mrs. Pratt and the children are there with him. Robert Shingle is with H. Waterhouse & Co., brokers and real estate dealers. Robert is one of the coming young business men of the place. Chas. A. Bon has a responsible position in the biggest and oldest bank and is well liked by his employers and is in line for promotion. He went there a sick man, but is entirely well now. Mrs. Charles A. Bon was a Miss Johnson of Laramie. Will H. Goetz is in charge of the battery of linotype machines in the Hawaiian Gazette office.

"One good way to make money in Hawaii just now is to secure shares in the new plantations. These enterprises are being entered upon because there is assured since the protectorate came in stability in government, in values and in tariff relations. The Hawaiian planters are the leading scientific farmers of the world. They now produce more sugar to the acre than the cane-growers of any country on earth. They irrigate all districts excepting one, where the rainfall is as high as 200 inches a year and where cane is flumed from the fields to the mills instead of being carried on trains or hauled by bullock or mule teams. On some of the most favorably situated plantations money can be made by farmers who are willing to raise cane and sell to the mills. This is being done to some extent on a couple of the estates.

"On the Island of Oahu, where is located Honolulu, we have a narrow gauge railway seventy-two miles in length and it does a fine business. The engines are from the States and everything else was imported till quite recently the company established shops and a foundry and it is now building its own cars. The first American steam plow is soon to be installed on one of the largest estates. Heretofore all steam plows have come from Scotland. The Blake pump people, the Corliss engine people, the Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, the Union and Hudson of San Francisco, Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago and a score of other big American concerns sell largely in Hawaii. Eighty per cent of San Francisco's shipping is Hawaiian business.

"Since the Stars and Stripes went up there is very little interest in politics. There will be quite a contest for the Governorship between President Dole, Harold M. Sewall, the American Minister, and S. M. Damon, the Minister of Finance. The business men there as a rule do not care at all for politics, simply desiring honest and capable gov-

ernment, and that they have had since January 17, 1893. We want and expect to have a territorial form of government.

"Hawaii's greatest need just now is a cable, and when the two companies that are after the franchise get together, we will have such communication. Then there will follow the Nicaragua canal, making Honolulu really one of the greatest ports of the world. The business of the Pacific is increasing at an astonishing rate. The Oceanic company is building three new modern steamers for the Australian service, via Honolulu. Two other companies are building no less than six great ships for the Oriental trade. Our trade with the South country is growing and is being encouraged. All of the ships going to Manila call at Honolulu for coal and supplies. We entertained nicely at Honolulu all the boys who went out in uniform to Luzon and they were very grateful.

"I had advice of Honolulu on July 21 on the volcanic eruption. The lava flow then was about thirty miles from the sea and was not headed towards either a plantation or a village. The stream is about sixty feet wide and its source is near the summit of Mauna Loa, which has an elevation of 13,000 feet and which is about thirty miles from Kilauea, the volcano so much visited by tourists.

"I find Cheyenne inviting, clean and pretty, and business greatly improved. My old friends are very cordial and kind and I like the place as well as ever, but Hawaii is of necessity my home now. Honolulu is a city of upwards of 35,000, both cosmopolitan and metropolitan. It is a marvelously interesting, beautiful and lively place."

A CORONER'S JURY

Says Mrs. Cowles' Death Was Accidental.

Testimony of Many Witnesses at the Inquest and Statements of the Deceased

"That the said Irene S. Cowles came to her death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 23d day of August, from internal injuries sustained by being run over by a brake driven by a Portuguese boy, said death being accidental."

Such was the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon in the case of the lady who died at the Queen's Hospital Wednesday.

Dr. Wood testified as to the cuts received by the woman and the severe internal pain she suffered up to the time of her death.

J. F. Eckhardt stated that Mrs. Cowles had said that in crossing Union Square her bicycle slipped and the horse and brake ran over her. She said she did not really know who was to blame.

Dr. A. N. Sinclair testified that the accident had occurred in front of his residence. The woman was in great pain. She stated then that the native who drove the brake had run into her maliciously.

John H. Long testified that he saw the accident. The lady was going to Waikiki and was on the right side of the street. The brake driven by a Portuguese was coming from Waikiki. The lady's bicycle slipped, and in a moment the horse and brake were upon her. The boy tried to pull the horse back to prevent the accident.

Kaluawai was in the Judiciary yard when the accident occurred. The brake was going at a brisk rate. In view of the testimony, the foregoing verdict was given by a jury composed of S. Kubev, E. H. Paris, F. B. Angus, J. H. Schnack, A. W. Howe, W. E. Bivens.

TO START FOR MANILA.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The Thirty-first Regiment, which has been fully recruited for a week, has been ordered to be ready to leave for San Francisco September 15th, thence on the transport Grant for the Philippines. Colonel Pettit, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes and other officers consider the regiment ready for service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The number of enlistments for the Philippines yesterday was 444, making a total of 13,454. All regiments being raised in the United States, except the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth, are filled with the extra men in other regiments there is enough to complete them. It is the intention of the department, however, to see if the regiments can be recruited in their respective districts, as the surplus can be used for the regiments in the Philippines.

TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Root has been in consultation with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department with a view to hastening the movement of the Philippine reinforcements, and as a result he this afternoon directed that four additional transports be chartered. They are the Puebla, Belgian King, Columbia and Charles F. Nelson. These four ships has a capacity of 2550 men. The Puebla is now at San Francisco and the Columbia at Portland, Or. The other two vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days, and it is expected that all of them will be ready to sail for Manila by September 19th.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria about the end of the present month.

ITALIAN LABORERS

Experience of Queensland Planter.

Considers the Sugar Industry One of the Best for Italians to Engage in.

Mr. C. V. Fraire, who has resided for twenty-three years in Townsville, North Queensland, makes the following statements regarding Italian laborers, which are printed in the Queensland-lander of July 22:

"In pursuance of my idea, I went to Italy, some eight or nine years ago, and, securing the necessary license from the Italian Government, brought out 350 adults from the North of Italy, where the most hardworking and industrious classes are to be found. These included a few Swiss, with whom the natives of the North of Italy are closely allied in language and customs. The whole party were absorbed readily by the planters of the Burdekin, Herbert River, and Bundaberg districts. After a time a fair number of these leased land from the planters and themselves started growing sugar for the mills, a business in which they have succeeded well. So well are these people satisfied with their condition, that they have in a number of cases, with the assistance of the Government, brought out their friends and relatives, who, falling into the groove of their predecessors, are also contented and prosperous. The Government at present have some forty nominations of suitable colonists, who are to be assisted out in due course, friends in Queensland paying about one-half the cost."

The Italian emigration regulations are, Mr. Fraire declares, very strict, and emigration agents must not only be citizens born in Italy, but must also be of the very best character, and in addition must deposit a sum equal to £2,000 in English coinage as evidence of bona fides. The profit of the agents is obtained from the bounties allowed by the Agent General on each properly qualified immigrant secured. Numbers of emigrants have thus been secured to North and South America, where the Governments have allowed bounties, and there has also been an allowance to the agents from the shipping companies.

The plan Mr. Fraire has in view is to first of all interview the planters of the North, and make arrangements with them for the employment of those whom he might bring out, or to fix the conditions under which they would be prepared to lease land to the new settlers, the terms under which they would be prepared to buy the cane, what advances might be expected on standing crops, etc. Then he would receive nominations of friends and relatives from those already here, and, proceeding to Italy, he would place himself in communication with the emigration agents there, and with their assistance get in touch with those villages where the best material could be obtained. In order that there might be no glut caused, Mr. Fraire would prefer to send these people out in batches of about twenty-five at regular intervals, and on arrival they could go straight into the positions prepared for them. Those Italians who have already come out in most cases have first gone into the employ of their countrymen, but, having become acquainted with the customs of the country, they soon find they can do better by obtaining Queensland employers. If the Government fall in with Mr. Fraire's plans, he expresses confidence that before a couple of years are passed they will find they will be able to obtain agriculturalists from this source without assisting in paying their passages. A feature about the Italian families who have already settled here is that the children are inclined to entirely lose their national character, and, though the conversation of their parents causes them to acquire the Italian language, they do not care for it, and prefer to use on all occasions the language which they find in common use around them. The unknown land of their parents has no place in their regards, and thus in one generation they become as entirely Australian as those of British descent. Mr. Fraire relates this with evident regret. As an Italian who spent the earliest years of his life in his own land, he would prefer to see the national language and character preserved, but a different view will be taken by those whose interests are Australian, and who must therefore view with favor this assimilative characteristic. Italian immigration, Mr. Fraire declares, has been most successful in North and South America and California. In these places the immigrants have gone in mainly for agriculture, cultivating wheat, and fruits, such as grapes, etc. Mr. Fraire looks upon the sugar industry as the best for the Italians to enter into here, because of the ready market provided at the mills, and because he considers they have already proved their adaptability for it, both as lessees and laborers for the planters. As a result of a circular which was published on the subject applications for further particulars have been received from Scranton, Pennsylvania, and also from various parts of Italy. Newspapers and deputies have also written letters of acknowledgment to Mr. Fraire. That gentleman is strong in his convictions that the North of Italy is the most suitable place to which North Queensland should look for the agricultural labor necessary to properly develop it, and to place the working of the sugar plantations on a thoroughly satisfactory basis all round.

All Bushmen

Use it

For Cleansing the Blood it has no Equal.



"Some years ago while in America I had a fever and Ague. It left me in a very weak state and quite done up. I took some of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it soon put me to rights and my strength returned. I can safely recommend

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

to others. While in the bush of this country I had an attack of scurvy but I soon got free of this complaint by using the same remedy. For cleansing the blood and for eruptions of the skin I do not think it can be beat. All the bushmen use it."

For Constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see the other

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4 1/2 cents, a drop of 1-16c.
John F. Scott is improving slowly.
Marshal Brown will return from Hawaii either Sunday or Tuesday morning.
John C. Moore, the Waikuku teacher, is registered at the Russ House in San Francisco.
In the matter of accidents and suicides Honolulu is becoming strictly up to date.
Captain the Hon. Lawrence W. Polk of the British army is a through passenger for Shanghai.
The Hutchinson Plantation Company declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable on the 21st.
Court Officer Albert McGurn and Miss Tillie Copeland were married by Rev. H. H. Parker at the residence of Dr. Huddy Saturday night.
Miss Rose Davison of the Board of Education office was run over by a brake yesterday. Her bicycle was broken and she was badly bruised.
George R. Carter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett (deceased). All creditors are notified to present claims within six months from date.
Onomea was quoted at 38, Makaweli at 50, Paauhau 25 1/2, Hutchinson 32 1/2, Hana 16 1/2, Kilauea 31, and Hawaii at

E. JOHNSON, President.
DR. W. E. SOBETT, General Manager and Medical Director.
LEO SCHELLER, Assistant Mgr.

Hawaiian Medicine Co

KING ST., NEAR ALAKEA.
TELEPHONE 363.

We make a full line of Family Remedies.

Among these we name:
PAUEHA COLIC MEDICINE, PAUEHA LINIMENT, PAUKENU COUGH MEDICINE.—For sale by the Honolulu Drug Store and in some of the suburban general stores.

A trial will convince you that these are far better than the usual compounds made by druggists—who are not supposed to know the effects of medicines upon the human system—and by patent medicine companies.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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:	
CHINA	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	AUG. 26
DORIC	SEPT. 9	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	COPTIC	SEPT. 12
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
COPTIC	OCT. 6	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	GAELIC	OCT. 7
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
GAELIC	OCT. 31	CHINA	OCT. 24
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	DORIC	OCT. 31
		NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd., Mgrs.

Read the Advertiser.

Commerical at 90, 100 and 110, asked on the morning of August 16th.

Editor McPhee of the Santa Ana Blade is registered at the Arlington.

Will Chamberlain is home from Chicago, where he has been spending several months.

Representative E. F. Richards expects to leave for the Mainland on the Nippon Maru.

Lieutenant John H. Rowen of the United States navy is on the Hongkong Maru on the way to Manila.

Matters are very nearly in readiness for the opening of the new bank in a day or two after the China arrives.

At the rate the bears are slaughtering some of the assessable stocks the brokers will soon have to give them away.

The branch planing mill of the Oak Lumber Company, at the corner of King and Bethel streets, is to be removed.

Miss M. Pond, who is to take a position in the Kamehameha Preparatory, arrived by the Hongkong Maru yesterday.

The death is announced in Boston, Mass., on August 2, of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Homer, mother of Mrs. O. P. Emerson.

Tom McKay, the well-known steamship, railroad and tourist agent, was around calling on his numerous friends yesterday.

Miss Baber of Chicago, who is lecturing at the Summer School, is building up an enviable reputation for ability as a teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy are registered at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Laws at the California.

The automatic line-flame oil stove on sale at W. W. Diamond & Co.'s has no valve and no wick and is operated entirely with one lever.

Chicago Young People in its August issue contains a flattering notice of John B. Dias, its Honolulu correspondent and representative.

"Three months old, grown at Hilo, no fertilizer used," was the inscription which some joker tied about the neck of a dog on Fort street yesterday.

Just received a fine lot of Strom & Woobey ships. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded, at California Hatness Shop, No. 619 King street.

Henry Waterhouse and wife, H. G. Dillingham, C. Boile, J. D. Holt and Nelson B. Lansing, all of Honolulu, were all registered at the Palace, San Francisco, on the 15th.

One of the Advertiser reporters will tell what he knows about visiting the works of the Peerless Preserving Paste Company in a clean, white suit, as soon as he gets a new one.

One of Pain tram palaces stopped long enough on Wednesday afternoon to allow a lady to go into a store and make a purchase. The other passengers are still wondering why.

By the S. N. Castle there arrived forty head of horses and mules, well broken, all young and in first-class condition, consigned to Geo. Schuman. This stock is an extra good selection and worthy of inspection.

Several merchants are talking about taking the matter of the present condition of the streets through tramway operations in hand. If they do, Mr. Pain may hear something drop that will cause him to get a move on.

The Elgin

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO
Solely for the benefit of every consumer in Hawaii.

Have your smoking of British cigarettes in that price constituted the Elgin in the most satisfactory of American cigarettes.

Case is...
NICKLE SILVER GOLD PAIRED AND GOLD GOLD.

We have got low and all things at high prices.
ELGIN CIGARETTES.
ELGIN CIGARETTES.

Elgin about for what is right in your sleeping and having qualities, and that is why you are right in purchasing the Elgin Hotel.

H. F. WICHMAN

HON. MGR.

Wichman's Steamship Company

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

S. S. MAUI,

DEPARTS: HAWAII
ARRIVES: MAUI, HAWAII

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock P. M., arriving at Kamohakui, Loholani, Hanalei, Keolu, Kilauea, Mahanaloa, Kona and Laysan, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evening.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 5 P. M., arriving at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pahrui, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. Also for the coast, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

DEPARTS: HAWAII
ARRIVES: MAUI, HAWAII

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 P. M., arriving at Kamohakui, Loholani, Hanalei, Keolu, Kilauea, Mahanaloa, Kona, Hilo, returning to Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Kona, Kaunoi, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

DEPARTS: HAWAII
ARRIVES: MAUI, HAWAII

Sails every Monday for Kamohakui, Loholani, Hanalei, Keolu, Kilauea, Mahanaloa, Kona, Hilo, returning to Honolulu Saturday morning.

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.

Consignments must be at the landing to receive their freight, and this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Like Stock received only at vessel's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of stewards.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be held for loss of, or injury to, the cargo by the negligence of the captain or crew, unless the nature of the loss is declared, at or before the time of the receipt, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without following a shipping receipt, and in the form prescribed by the company and which may be sent by shipping application to the owners of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSS, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Agent.

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.

Prepared to Quacken and Family Meat Sausage Companies.

ALAMEDA ROBBERY

Australian Crooks Are Wanted.

Criminals Imported to San Francisco to take a Man's Life Committed the Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The true colors of Augustus Howard, the "Australian Plunger," the man of mystery, have been flung to the breeze by the police. The mask of respectability behind which he has tried to hide has been torn away. He stands revealed as an escaped Australian convict; as one of the greatest criminals of the century.

Howard, or Doyle, his real name, and as he will hereafter be known, has not been seen since Thursday last. The police believe he is in hiding in this city.

Chief Lees and Green not only brand him as a swindler, but as a would-be murderer, with the Denver man as the intended victim. Doyle is believed to be the head and plottor of the gang who mysteriously robbed the specie room of the Pacific liner Alameda of 5,000 sovereigns in May last during a voyage between Sydney, N. S. W., and this port.

Howard, or Doyle, his real name, and as he will hereafter be known, has not been seen since Thursday last. The police believe he is in hiding in this city.

He opened up a scheme to make gas from borax, shale lime and other ingredients, and claiming for the process the return of immense profits. Doyle also had a gas engine that would practically revolutionize the motive power of the commercial world. The one thing necessary to make the inventions successful was a supply of shale. Doyle told Green that a brother owned a shale bed in Australia, and if Green would advance the money he would go to the Antipodes and negotiate for the purchase of the land.

On May 1, 1898, Howard returned to this city and was met by Green. The two on November 2 following, sailed together for the Colonies on the steamer Mariposa to adjust difficulties which had arisen in connection with the mythical purchase of the State land. At Honolulu Howard disappeared and was not found by Green until after the ship sailed. He feigned illness and insisted on returning to San Francisco. The two returned. Now comes out the reason why Howard did not want to go to Sydney. Over his head is hanging a sentence of five years for obtaining money under false pretenses.

If he returned to Sydney direct he knew he would be caught. When he went to Australia a few months previously it had been by the way of New Zealand. Green being with him he could not follow the route, and of course did not want to show his hand.

More money exchanged hands between the two men until Howard had obtained the sum mentioned. Then came the preparations for another voyage to Australia, but on the day of departure Howard had himself arrested on a "phony" warrant charging him with perjury in the Foster case.

Howard had timed the dealing of the last hand, knowing that it would be impossible to shake Green off when once the latter knew he had been swindled. He had imported in the meantime from the Colonies three men steeped in crime and who would not even stop at murder to gain their ends. These men went to the wharf and were paid \$20,000 by Howard to do away with Green. They failed.

One of the trio followed the millionaire to Australia, back again, and between Auckland and Honolulu robbed the Alameda's specie room, escaping at the latter port.

Howard's scheme had been to have the stolen sovereigns placed in Green's steamer if he could not be disposed of, and in this way cast the suspicion of the robbery on him. The cupidity of the criminal to whom the task was intrusted overcame him and he failed.

When Green returned to this city Howard was the first one to point the finger of suspicion at him, as did "Hudsons George" Adams, one of his jail.

HAYTIAN INSURRECTION.

CAPE HAYTIEH, Hayti, August 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents crossed the Yaque river today under a flag from the Mitochondria. In an engagement the Government forces lost eighteen men killed, but no insurgents

were killed. A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of General Jimenez. General Torribo Garcia is expected from Cuba to take command of the revolutionary movement.

BRITISH PACIFIC FLAGSHIP.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 14.—Her Majesty's Steamer Warspite, with Rear-Admiral deamont on board, arrived at Esquimalt today. She becomes the flagship of the North Pacific squadron in succession to the Impression.

NEWARK AND MARBLEHEAD.

LIMA (Peru), Aug. 11.—The United States cruiser Newark, which arrived at Callao, Peru, July 25th, on her way to San Francisco to receive Admiral Kautz, and the Marblehead, which arrived at Callao August 5th on her way to Mare Island, left Callao Wednesday night.

IHARA RESPITED

His Execution Stayed to October 9.

Exceptions to the Findings of an Arbitrator in a Chinese Case—Other Cases

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Before Judge Perry yesterday afternoon the petition for respite of Ihara Ichigoro was granted. The petition showed that on the 18th day of May, 1899, he was convicted by a jury of the crime of murder in the first degree; that on the 22d day of said May he was sentenced by Judge Perry to be hanged within the walls of Oahu prison on the 28th day of August, 1899; that his case is now pending in the Supreme Court of this Republic upon a bill of exceptions, no decision thereon having yet been rendered; that in the event of his said exceptions being overruled by said Supreme Court, petitioner intends to apply to the President of the Republic for a reprieve or commutation of sentence or both, and that there will be insufficient time after the rendition of said decision and before the date set for his execution to enable petitioner to make said application and obtain action thereon. Petitioner prayed, therefore, that a respite be granted to him and that the date of his execution be postponed.

After hearing argument, the Court ordered that the execution be stayed until Monday, October 9, 1899, at which time it will take place, unless the Supreme Court or the Executive interfere in his behalf in the meantime.

In the equity suit of Kwong Fung Wai Co. against W. Wa Yat et al., the plaintiffs have filed exceptions to the decision and report of Kan Wing Chew, the arbitrator, on the grounds that it does not appear that the arbitrator made any proper account of the transactions involved in the said suit and that no opportunity was ever given by the said arbitrator to plaintiffs to inspect the books with reference to the items which he found against the plaintiffs; that no hearing was ever had before the said arbitrator with reference to any of the said items which he has allowed against the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs have never had any opportunity to object to the same. The defendants in the same case have filed a motion to substitute Harry P. Weber as their attorney in place of Magoon & Silliman, attorneys of record, and to enter the award of the arbitrator.

In accordance with a motion for specification of account in the case of Nancy K. Eldredge vs. Samuel Parker, the defendant has filed the following bill of particulars: To payment of bill of Dr. J. H. Raymond for operation and treatment of Mrs. Nancy Eldredge, \$1,000; to expenditures for building house in Hawaii, North Kohala, \$4,000; total, \$5,000.

In the Waiialua-Soper controversy W. A. Bowen's examination was finished. Brokers Harry Armitage and W. E. Brown were then put on the stand to tell what they knew of the matters in dispute.

Before Judge Stanley and a jury the case of Republic of Hawaii against J. T. Fitzpatrick, for a criminal offense, was on trial all day.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEATED.

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 12.—The game of cricket, begun here Thursday between the visiting Australians and a team representing Kent, was won today by the home players by two wickets in their second innings. In their first innings yesterday Kent men were all out for 158 runs. The Australians, in their first innings Thursday, were all out for 227 runs, and in their second innings yesterday were all out for 94 runs.

CARDINAL VERGA DEAD.

ROME, August 10.—Cardinal Isidoro Verga, Bishop of Albanos, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1832, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

HE WANTS PEACE

Between Rival Tramway Lines.

Mr Pinkham Tells of His Efforts to Produce Harmony in Street Car Circles.

A new element has entered into the vexed street railway question. This is not another proposed competing line, but, on the contrary, a peacemaker working disinterestedly for the public good. For some time the problem has occupied the attention of L. E. Pinkham, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company. He feels that a crisis is at hand and the only manner of escaping it is to bring about peace and harmony and consolidation of the rival camps. Mr. Pinkham was seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter and gave the following statement regarding his action in connection with the street railway matter:

"As a citizen and a business man having large mercantile interests in my charge, I, last spring felt that the street railway problem of Honolulu was being treated in a manner that was both short-sighted and almost fatally detrimental to the general interests of the public and the city, both in the present and the future. It seemed to me that the plan to divert rapid transit from Begetaria and King streets, which are the natural arteries of the city, to side streets would be an incalculable injury to the mercantile and real estate interests on those streets and those immediately adjacent. To an official of the Rapid Transit Company I addressed a letter beginning as follows:

"April 4, 1899. "My Dear Sir: Relative to the street railway problem in and for the city of Honolulu there are four facts that must be accepted without argument:

"First. Experience has proved that the public can be best served by systems belonging to a single control.

"Second. That the main thoroughfare must be the ones provided with street railway facilities.

"Third. That a franchise has a value if it controls the main thoroughfares, and such value increases as the city enlarges, and frequently what may seem excessive valuation in a few years proves conservative.

"Fourth. In case of disagreement, especially where passionate feeling exists, the substitution of a third element may remove the friction and bring about a settlement conducive to public benefit and to the benefit of disagreeing parties, who, in the heat of willfulness or resentment, jeopardize their own money and the public welfare."

"That all these untoward elements exist in Honolulu cannot be denied. Being greatly impressed with the misfortune of it, I have taken the wisest steps I could think of to bring about the opportunity for an amalgamation of all street railway interests.

"Our first object was to get the representatives of the Hawaiian Tramways, Mr. W. H. Pain, manager, and Mr. Paul Neumann, attorney, to consider some arrangement and to overlook the feeling engendered by the severe strictures of the press on the Hawaiian Tramways and its management. In conversation, Mr. Pain gave many good reasons for the condition of the railway and its service. As a business proposition, the owners expected some return; the patronage of the road came very largely from a class of patrons who did not complain, and the patronage of those who did complain was not sufficient to yield enough revenue to sustain the improvements they demanded. Mr. Pain, however, recognized the fact that the settled condition of political affairs and the prospective growth of the city warranted a modern system and he recognized that the street railway system should be under one management, control and ownership, and both he and Mr. Neumann heartily agreed that they would use their best efforts to bring about this desirable result.

"Mr. Pain stated, however, that he had a duty to perform to the owners of the Hawaiian Tramways in a financial respect; that there were issued \$150,000 of 6 per cent bonds, on which the interest was promptly and regularly paid; that there was issued \$325,000 in stock, upon which 4 per cent was being earned; and that he felt it his duty to endorse such a proposition only as would secure to the owners their principal eventually.

"In order to bring about this result, it seemed to me, the only way it could be done in justice to all concerned and the public, was for the present owners and their connections to subscribe for sufficient bonds to build and equip all the street railways of the city of Honolulu would require for many years. Hence it was proposed the bonds be issued for a term of 50 years to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the first 15 years and 4 per cent for the balance of the term. The first amount of bonds proposed was \$800,000; later the proposal was to make the issue \$1,500,000. The bonds were to be all subscribed for by the English parties interested in the present Hawaiian Tramways. Two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were to be issued to the owners of the present Tramways Company in part payment for their plant and franchises.

"Under this proposition all the money required would come from foreign bond-holders, and whatever profit there was in excess of the fixed charges might justly be claimed as due to the stockholders of the Hawaiian Tramways Company to save them from a loss on their capital, as they were

assuming all the financial risk in building up a new and extensive street railway system for Honolulu and suburbs. Hence there was to be issued \$275,000 of preferred 5 per cent stock which should be given to the present security-holders of the Hawaiian Tramways. "Mr. Pain stated that he was perfectly willing to retire from street railway construction and management; that the bond-holders abroad should be represented by three trustees, residents of the Hawaiian Islands, and that these trustees should be members ex officio of any company operating the proposed street railway. He was willing the Rapid Transit Company should operate under their own charter or under the Hawaiian Tramways charter, or any new organization that might be formed to carry out the intentions above expressed, and build, operate and control a single rapid transit system for Honolulu, thus avoiding the expensive duplication of systems paralleling each other and the general misfortune that follows a railway system which is not thoroughly comprehensive.

"It was proposed to reimburse the Rapid Transit Company for all their expenditures up to the time of these suggestions; there was, however, no provision for a purchase of the Rapid Transit franchises for the reason that that company was presumably not organized as a speculative enterprise, but simply to furnish the public needed facilities.

"Under this plan there was no call on this community for money. It was believed that in the course of fifty years the difference between the actual present valuation of the Hawaiian Tramways and its capitalized value would be entirely absorbed by the increased population, area and valuation of the city of Honolulu, as served by the large amount of capital the proposed bond-holders would have invested.

"In fact, the injury to property and business on King street by the diversion of street railway travel would be many times greater than the amount (\$225,000 to \$250,000) which the Rapid Transit people seemed to think Mr. Pain demanded in excess of the value of the property and franchises of the Hawaiian Tramways. In fact, property on two blocks fronting on King street might be injured to the extent of \$200,000 by diverting business.

"A memorandum practically covering the above was submitted to several gentlemen interested in the Rapid Transit Company, not, however, with the intention that it should be considered a proposition, but as opening the way toward negotiations for a settlement.

"However, these gentlemen submitted it as a proposition to the directors of the Rapid Transit Company and by them it was rejected so positively that negotiations ceased.

"Personally, I had not and have not a dollar's interest in this matter and no interest except to endeavor to bring about a condition in the street railway service that will harmonize with the natural avenues of the city and keep business where it naturally belongs; that is, on King street and its vicinity, as well as Fort street.

"These competing systems must prove a loss to the public if they make any returns of profit to their owners. "The Rapid Transit Company stipulated that they were to be allowed to earn 8 per cent on their capitalization; hence the following estimate was made of the results to the public in case two competing systems were inaugurated, in the following language:

CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT WASTE.

"If the 'fight' is engaged in, let us note the consequences, for the systems cannot be inaugurated for less than the figures given below:

"The new investments required will be at least:

Hawaiian Tramways—\$500,000 at 5 per cent\$25,000
Rapid Transit—\$550,000 at 8 per cent 44,000

Total income received on new investments\$69,000

"On the old investment:
Hawaiian Tramways—\$475,000 at 5 per cent\$23,750

Total\$92,750

["Note—This total of \$92,750 would be a sum the companies would earn at the least net amount they should obtain from the public.]

On the proposed consolidation the total charges would be\$53,750

The saving to the public would be\$39,000

"It may be further said on the consolidation plan and investment of a sum equal to the above—\$1,050,000—there would be fifteen to twenty miles more track available for extension, development and public accommodation than if the contest is inaugurated.

"I regret to be called upon for an interview on public matters, but consent to this in hopes it may lead towards a sensible conclusion in street railway matters, and the public be thereby benefited and capital act on the same lines experience has brought about in the larger cities throughout the country."

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

"It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement

of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CONFESSED TREASON.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—August Mottig, the Government railroad official, who was arrested here, charged with stealing emergency mobilization plans and delivering them to a man named Ziboworski, who, it was alleged, gave them to agents of France and Russia, has fully confessed. Mottig said he sold the plans to Ziboworski for 200 florins and that the latter fled without paying him.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

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

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE

That is noiseless, ball bearing and sews with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the

WHEELER & WILSON.

Full instructions free, and so on monthly installments.

L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE."

Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure constipation, biliousness, and all stomach troubles. Price from 25 cents to \$1.00 per box, of all Chemists and Druggists. Sold by the Wholesale and Retail Druggists, The London and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England.

Nothing So Bracing

AS PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE AIR.

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Manufactured only by

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. It is the most comfortable and giving strength to the voice.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The DEAR OF WESTMINSTER writes—'I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comfortable in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'

"JAMES HENNER, Esq., the eminent actor writes—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors.'

"Mr. Thomas HENNER, Chemist, Lincoln, October 1st, 1899, writes—'I have used your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'

L COUREN THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPEE.

See the words "Thomas For all Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. QUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN BUYING THEIR TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY, FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

TNEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. & Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

ITALIAN LABORERS

Experience on Louisiana Plantations.

The Only Race That Can Successfully Compete With Negroes in Semi-Tropical Climes.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, La., and the ordering away of the other Italians in Madison parish may temporarily check the Italian immigration into North Louisiana and thereby interrupt a movement which is having an extraordinary influence on Louisiana and promises to hasten a solution of the color, or race, question. The interruption, though, is likely to be only temporary.

The Italians seem to be the only race that can labor successfully and compete with the negro in the semi-tropical climate of Louisiana. They have been arriving for the last twenty years at the rate of many thousands each year, and the census soon to be taken will show that largely because of this immigration districts and parishes which formerly had a large majority of negroes are now white. Among these are Plaquemine, Assumption, Terrebonne, Iberia and St. John. The Italian immigration has naturally been largest in Southern Louisiana in the territory around New Orleans, where there is already a large Latin population. Thence it has spread into the northern parishes, where it has met with a far from hearty welcome; but the Italians seem to have the patience and perseverance of the Chinese, enduring persecution and overcoming prejudice by mere persistence.

No better evidence could be presented of this triumph over bitter prejudice than is found right here in New Orleans. The Parish prison lynching of eight years ago was a blow from which many thought the Italian colony of New Orleans would never recover. Perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 Italians left New Orleans then, seeing no hope or future for themselves here and settled in Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and at other points. But the Italians have lived down the Hennessy assassination and the discredit of the Mafia, and have more than regained their former position. The Italian colony of New Orleans has doubled in numbers since the Parish prison lynching affair, and in wealth and standing has advanced far more. It has taken the first place among the foreign population of New Orleans. There are now two daily Italian papers in New Orleans, and Signor Enrico Cavalli, the editor of one of them, the Italo-Americano, is the representative appointed by the Italian Government to investigate the Tallulah lynching. Schools have been established, at which the Italians are taught not only English, but their mother tongue, and King Humbert, through the Italian Consul, has contributed liberally to the support of these schools, which keep alive a love for Italy in the hearts of its sons.

The status of the Italians has been very much improved of late. They dropped the hand organ long ago, and they never took to barbering, shoe-cleaning or street work, as in New York. From cobbling they have branched out into the manufacture of shoes, and they control some of the largest factories in the South. The fruit, vegetable and fish trades they have absolutely controlled since their first came, for they are without rivals in peddling. They are rapidly crowding into the corner grocery business, formerly monopolized by Irishmen and Germans, and into nearly all lines, even the learned professions. Latterly they have been quite conspicuous in politics.

It is, however, in the country districts that the Italians are making themselves most felt. Three-fourths of the Italian immigrants are from Naples or Sicily. They are peasants, accustomed to farm work, and they come over here to work on the sugar plantations. They come from limited areas even in Sicily and Naples. The little town of Conessa Castellina, for instance, has more of its citizens in Louisiana than at home; and Cestulo, from which came all the men lynched in Madison parish the other day, has several thousand of its sons and daughters in Louisiana. The immigrants are with rare exceptions a hardy, robust race, willing to work and impervious to the climate. The immigration Commissioner at this port declares that the character of the Italians arriving is steadily improving. They find work the day they arrive. Some come over in the summer, when wages are high, and return to Italy in the winter with their earnings; but this practice is dying out and a majority of the immigrants come to stay, learn English, or something like English, as soon as they can, and apply for naturalization papers. Not a few adopt English names like Brown, Smith or Jones, in order to be thorough Americans. They doff their picturesque costumes within a week of their arrival and pick up a cheap imitation of American dress.

They make good laborers and give perfect satisfaction to the planters, being infinitely superior to the negroes. The Louisiana planters have been for years trying to get some substitute for the negroes, who are not trustworthy. The Italians come nearest to fulfilling all conditions. They are well satisfied with their wages and save money where the negro cannot. They do not drink, and cause little trouble. They are willing to live in the same cabins as the negroes and to work with them in the fields on equal terms, and they work hard and faithfully. They have, therefore, given satisfaction and are rapidly crowding the negro back from the sugar district. In all the districts immediately around New Orleans, where the negro furnished nine-tenths of the labor ten years ago, the Italians are in a major-

ity today. New Orleans was a white oasis in the midst of a population overwhelmingly negro at the last census; the new enumeration will show that Plaquemine and St. Bernard below, Jefferson and St. John above, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Iberia and St. Martin's on the west have become white; that is, have a majority of white population—thanks to the immigration of the Italians and the rapid increase of the Acadians (brethren of Evangeline), the two races which are doing the most to support the Southern theory of "white supremacy," but who are looked down on with contempt by the Americans, the creoles and the other white races.

The position of the Italian in Louisiana is very anomalous because of the race, or rather, the negro, question. Neither the whites nor the negroes know how to class him—he is, as it were, a link connecting the white and black races. Swarthy in color, the Sicilians are darker than the griffes and quadroons, the negro half-breeds of Southern Louisiana, but they are undoubtedly white. On the other hand, they are willing to live in the same quarters with the negroes and to work side by side with them, and seem wholly destitute of that anti-negro prejudice which is one of the distinguishing features of all the white races in the South. It cannot be said that this attitude of the Sicilians toward the negro has won his gratitude. He looks upon the Italian with pretty much the same feeling as he entertained of old toward the poor white trash. He has no respect for the Italian and refuses to treat him with the respect and deference shown to other white men. He will not take off his hat to him or call him "Mister," a word which is never applied under any circumstances to the negro in the South, even when Colonel and Judge are used, and which the negro always uses of the whites.

It is the same with the whites. The average man will classify the population as whites, dagoes and negroes. This is the explanation of the lynching of Italians in Louisiana. Not 99 per cent but 100 per cent of the white men lynched in this State have been Italians. There have been wholesale Italian lynchings in New Orleans, St. Charles, St. John and Madison. The unwritten law of the South is that a white man shall not be lynched. No matter what his crime, he is entitled to trial by law and a legal execution. The only exception is the Italian, who, in this respect has been placed on terms of equality with the negro. If the Italian kills a white man; that is, a non-Italian, he is likely to be lynched for it.

This rule has prevailed in all parts of the State. As long as the Italians in New Orleans confined their killings to their own race no special attention was paid to the matter. When, however, they killed an American, the Chief of Police, Hennessy, eleven were lynched. It should be said, by the way, that the excuse given by the Italians for the Hennessy assassination was that he interfered in an Italian quarrel. The Provenzanos and Matrangas had quarrelled and declared a vendetta against each other. Hennessy, who was a friend of the Provenzanos, interfered, bringing himself, so the Italian assassins said, under the Italian vendetta code. It was the same in St. John the Baptist, where the killing of a creole by an Italian resulted in the lynching of all the Italians in the parish jail; while in Madison the mere assault on Dr. Hodge was considered good ground for wholesale lynching. Perhaps the situation there was never better exemplified than in the interviews with leading citizens of Madison, who declared that the hanging of the Italian prisoners was necessary in the interest of "white supremacy," although just where "white supremacy," the battler of the North Louisiana Anglo-Saxons, was involved in the killing of white men by other white men, it is difficult to explain.

In the matter of law and order there has been a marked improvement among the Italians. If the Mafia ever existed, it is thoroughly dead now. It was believed in by the Italians themselves, and many of the better class paid blackmail to those who used the name of Mafia to frighten them with. The vendetta prevails among the newly arrived immigrants, but they soon drop it and go to law to settle their disputes. Formerly it was considered dishonorable and cowardly for a Sicilian to testify in a court against an oppressor; but now all do so. The amount of crime among them is small and is decreasing. Their worst weakness is the hereditary tendency to take immediate vengeance for a wrong with the knife, pistol or the shotgun. In the second generation the Italian-American is an American, industrious, progressive and public-spirited.

Such is the race which now constitutes the largest foreign element in the population of Louisiana, and offers the State the best assurance that it will not become a second Africa, like the coast country of South Carolina. It has been difficult to get white immigrants to settle in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. Other foreigners will not come. They fear the heat and the malaria. The men from the North and West who have lately come into Louisiana have, without exception, settled in the pine-lands or prairies. The white immigration into the rich alluvial lands of the Lafourche, Teche, Atchafalaya and Mississippi, the delta of the great river, has been nearly wholly Italian. It has fared well there and increased, and it is rapidly substituting white for negro labor, and accomplishing results that would have been impossible in any other way. In spite of the prejudices that exist, the mob outbreaks and the lynchings, the Italian is rapidly solving the negro problem in Louisiana. If the immigration from Italy keeps up, the Italian element will in time be preponderating in many parts of Louisiana. Outrages like that at Madison prove only a temporary check to this population movement. There are many who do not like the change from the old times and object to these modern Latins, but considering the rapidly with which the prejudice against them has weakened in the last few years, it is probable that it will have completely disappeared in another decade.

MORGUE WANTED

Matter Discussed by the Board of Health.

Dr. N. B. Emerson's Report to Marshal Brown on the Subject Meets With Approval.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The establishment of an institution of vital need was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Health Board. This innovation is a morgue. There was not a single member who did not express an opinion in favor of a suitable repository for the dead. The need of it is repeatedly emphasized, there being a case in point no later than last week. The question has been brought up before but has each time been deferred.

Dr. N. B. Emerson, police surgeon, has again instituted the crusade. He is eminently fitted to talk on the subject on account of his official capacity. The following report which was sent to Marshal Brown some time ago was read yesterday, and met with the hearty concurrence of the Health Board:

Permit me to call attention to a matter which concerns a department under your control, and which also affects the public health.

I allude to the lack of a proper morgue in this growing town of Honolulu. It is daily becoming more evident that there is a growing necessity for a suitably equipped morgue, to which all dead bodies needing identification, examination and investigation by the Coroner, as well as by a medical man, may and should be brought for such examination.

The grounds on which this need is based may be summed up as coming under these heads:

- First. Public health. Second. For the better securing of justice. Third. For the due protection of the medical men who may make the necessary examination, and in the interests of medical science, which demands that all such examinations should be conducted under such circumstances as shall be favorable to scientific accuracy and precision, without putting the doctor to unnecessary labor or exposing him to needless risk. Fourth. In the interest of common decency, which demands that no unbecoming exposure should be made of the dead body of any person.

Other reasons no doubt exist; but it seems to me that the above suffice. It would be easy to enlarge on the reasons above stated. As to the interests of public health, it hardly needs more than mention that security in this regard cannot be perfect or satisfactory under the present haphazard lack of system. As to the securing of justice, it is easy to see that any cause which makes an impediment to scientific accuracy must act unfavorably to the obtaining of justice, and that such is the liability under the present methods is sufficiently evident. In the case of a body that has come to its death under suspicious circumstances or some disease against the spread of which it is important and necessary to take the strictest precautions, that it may not gain a foothold in the community, one might well dread the possibilities that now exist.

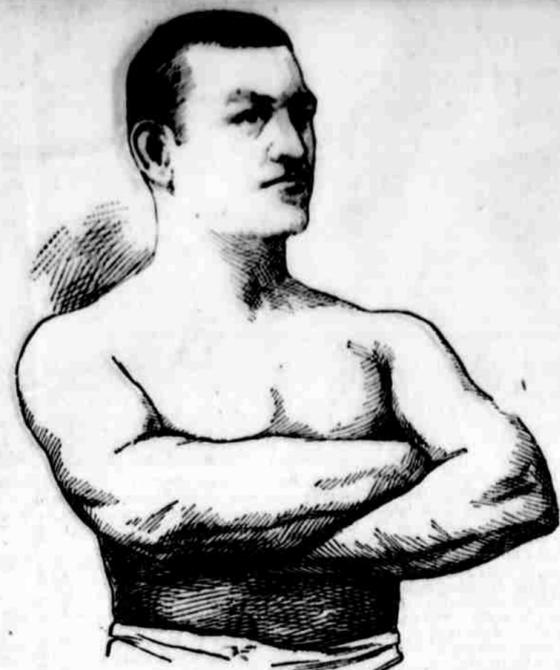
The occurrence of a death under unusual circumstances only this week, in which it was necessary to perform an autopsy in the open court of the Station House, is an illustration in point, and emphasizes several of the reasons I have given for the need of a morgue.

If established, a morgue should be located at a point within easy reach of the Station House, but not so as to imperil the health of the officers or prisoners there doing duty or confined. It would seem as if it should meet, also, the following conditions:

- First. Provide accommodations for the exposure of at least two bodies at the same time. Second. Be furnished with ample facilities for lighting and ventilation, as well as for the due record of all operations that may be there performed. Third. It is essential that it should be provided with the means for cleansing and disinfecting both of the living operator and of the bodies of the dead that may be there operated upon. Fourth. Provision should also be made to allow the public, or such persons as are deemed worthy, or as it is thought best to be admitted, to view the bodies there placed for purposes of identification.

The effect of establishing a well-appointed morgue in this town cannot but react favorably upon the ends of justice, health and morals, and are well worthy the consideration of the Government of this Republic; and such an establishment would certainly place it in a more favorable light in the eyes not only of the greater Republic, of which we have become, or are soon to become, an integral part, but also of the world, with which our relations are rapidly becoming more intimate.

As a result of conversations with representative medical men in this town, I find that the views, in general as above stated, are held by them all.



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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909. £12,050,000.

1-Authorised Capital-£2,000,000	£ 2,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000
Paid up Capital	667,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds	3,788,400 7 11
3-Life and Annuity Funds	10,897,000 11 11
	£12,050,000 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch 1,200,500 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,415,212 18 5
Branches 2,615,712 6 11

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RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Tuesday, August 22. Schr. Concord, Mana, from Hilo, Stmr. Kana, Bruhn, from Kaanapali. U. S. A. T. Senator, Patterson, 7 days from San Francisco. Wednesday, August 23. Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, L. H. Hubbard, from San Francisco, August 7; 975 tons general merchandise, 699 packages powder, 20 horses, 20 mules, 4 passengers. Am. bk. S. C. Allen, George H. Johnson, from San Francisco, August 9; 1,200 tons general merchandise, 4 horses, 22 mules, 1 cow, 4 passengers. Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kaanapali; 2,000 bags sugar, 5 bags sundries, 2 deck passengers. Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, from Kona and Kohala; 126 sheep, wool, charcoal, fish and sundries. Stmr. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co. Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai. Stmr. Makohi, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai. Thursday, August 24. Schr. Ka Mo, Hipa, 38 hrs. from Kohala. SAILED FROM HONOLULU. Tuesday, August 22. Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau. Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, Hilo. Stmr. Maul, Cameron, Kahului. Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili. Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Hanapepe. Stmr. Walaleale, Green, Kilauoa. Jap. Stmr. Toyo Maru, Timoto, Yokohama. Wednesday, August 23. Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, W. Smith, for San Francisco; 1,998,058 pounds of sugar, valued at \$81,684, and 11 ostriches, valued at \$825. Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele, 10 a. m. Stmr. Kana, Bruhn, for Lahaina and Kaanapali, 5 p. m. Schr. Waluana, Moses, for Hanalei and Kalihual, 4 p. m. Am. bktn. Skagit, Robinson, Port Townsend. Thursday, August 24. U. S. transport Senator, Patterson, Manila. Jap. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, Japan and China. Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports. Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa. Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Waimea. Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai. Stmr. Makohi, Dower, Kamalo. FOREIGN PORTS. SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 19, bk. Annie Johnson, from Hilo; Aug. 14, stmr. China, from Honolulu; Aug. 15, stmr. Australia and bk. Alden Besse (outside, bound in); Aug. 12, bk. R. P. Rithet, from Honolulu, schr. J. G. North, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 19, bk. S. C. Allen, for Honolulu, bktn. Planter, for Honolulu; Aug. 11, bk. Mohican, for Honolulu. TACOMA—Sailed, Aug. 9, bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, for Hilo. PORT BLAKELEY—Sailed, Aug. 11, schrs. Eric and W. F. Witzemann, for Honolulu. PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, Aug. 13, schrs. Eric and W. F. Witzemann, for Honolulu. SOUTH BEND—Arrived, Aug. 13, bktn. Addenda, from Honolulu. HONGKONG—Sailed, Aug. 12, stmr. Rio de Janeiro, for Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 15, schr. Jennie Wand, from Mahukona. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Aug. 15, ship Geo. R. Skiffeld, from Honolulu, and ordered to Philadelphia. SYDNEY—Sailed, Aug. 15, stmr. Warrimoo, for Vancouver. ISLAND PORTS. HONOIPU—To sail, Aug. 23, schr. C. R. Wilson, for Puget Sound in ballast. SPOKEN. Per. Br. stmr. Wellington—August 16, at 10 a. m., 10 miles northwest of Point Reyes, bark Amy Turner, from Hilo for San Francisco. LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. Emma Claudina, Am. schr., 185 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Hilo, by Charles Nelson. Eureka, Am. bktn., 232 tons (now at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Charles Nelson. H. C. Wright, Am. schr., 275 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Hilo, by Charles Nelson. R. P. Rithet, Haw. bk., 1,026 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' line, by Welch & Co. Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Hilo, in Spreckels' line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co. Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Spreckels' line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co. Endeavor, Am. schr., 485 tons (at Ludlow)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot. Alden Besse, Am. bk., 812 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. John D. Spreckels, Am. bk., 753 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Mahukona, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. John G. North, Am. schr., 320 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, by Hind, Ralph & Co. The British bark Holywood, 1,477 tons, Macaulay master, sailed from Antwerp July 28 for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kana, August 22.—W. H. Cornwall. From Kohala, per stmr. Upolu, August 22.—Henry Henton and 1 deck. From San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, August 23.—W. W. Chamberlain, B. T. McCallough, W. H. Timin, R. Crow. From San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, August 23.—S. S. Thompson, H. McPhie, P. W. Champney, John Powell. From San Francisco, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, August 23.—Mrs. Laura Rice and family (5), Miss Margaret Rice, Miss Anna Rice, Wm. Williamson, Wm. J. Johnston, Theodore A. Shaw and wife, Miss T. L. Curtis, Wm. B. Jones, W. Evers, A. Dubbers, H. Price, P. High, Miss M. Post, Miss A. Ma Krusen, Miss L. L. Turner, Mrs. J. W. Steinberger, John Bonner, Mrs. J. W. Crosson, G. D. Kingman, C. M. Jenkins, Geo. F. Neidlinger, Anna R. Bicknell, F. H. Hilbert, Chas. Porhiltz, R. Poinasello, A. Shelly, Mrs. S. Rider, Miss Laura Rider, E. E. Chilson, John Garshorfer, W. R. Hagerty, Julius Rosenstein, Mrs. D. Suizbach, H. M. Campbell, J. W. Smith, J. W. Wilson, H. P. Whitmarsh. In Transit for Japan and China—Prof. G. T. Ladd and wife, J. Strauss and wife, Miss E. J. Bates, J. M. Mun and wife, Capt. L. W. Polk, Dr. E. B. Merchant, L. E. Bennett and son, Mrs. W. S. Biddle, infant and maid, Mrs. H. G. Bishop, Mrs. A. Durant, T. D. McKay, I. Yamamoto, Max Lehman, Capt. H. H. Cunningham, Bert Clifford, Mrs. E. B. Gose, P. A. Huffmann, Lieut. John H. Rowen, T. Asaka, 13 Japanese and 41 Chinese. From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, August 23.—J. Ouderkerk, R. P. Lewis, D. C. Hanney. Departed. For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Claudine, August 22.—Volcano—Capt. H. E. Meyer, Dr. von Herff, Miss Meyer, Miss L. M. White, John Hare, E. B. Russell and wife, Hilo—Mrs. Brand, E. Hartmann, E. J. Waller, Wm. Hoogs, Mrs. Burns, J. M. Whitehouse, R. Horchum Jr., George Jamieson, J. A. R. Vierra, J. P. Dias, G. P. Alfonso, wife and child, J. H. Bishop, Ah Hip, J. Frias, M. A. Gonsalves, A. H. A. Vierra, Miss A. Pomeroy, Miss L. Lewis, Mrs. G. A. Turner, J. L. Lewis, wife and daughter, Mr. Neff, G. H. Harrison, Lahaina—C. P. Grimwood and wife, J. H. Jones, P. Morgan, J. W. Hall and daughter, Miss McGinnis, W. H. Hayselden, Mahukona—J. N. Bell, D. Glass, Rev. J. F. Durao, Kihel—W. G. Zoller, J. S. McCandless, Mr. Kennedy, Kaunakakai—Geo. Waterhouse, J. Makinae, C. A. Hartwell, C. L. Judd, Kawathae—Miss E. Ellis, Maalaea—H. Kalli, Mrs. Y. Hee, Lapaupahoehoe—J. Mattoon, Master Mattoon. For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, August 22.—Kahului—H. P. Baldwin, Ah Sun, Mrs. Blaisdell and daughter, C. Jensen, Mrs. Kaunimahu and infants, Mrs. Akanalili, W. J. Lowrie, A. N. Kepoikal, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Allen, M. C. Mott Smith, H. M. Mott-Smith, Mr. Wendte, Mr. Boller, Mrs. Tallen, 4 children and servant, W. C. Gregg, Lahaina—Master H. Mortenson, H. Mortenson, E. Haneburg, Hana—Mr. Higby, J. H. McKenzie. For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 22.—Mrs. Kawahawana, George Kaulkau, T. F. Lansing, Mrs. Solomon Apu, Mrs. Akiona, Mrs. McShayne, Lily Akona, Mrs. W. Poeter, Miss Emmeluth, Judge J. W. Kalua, Sebastian Kaulkouk, Mrs. E. Batchelor, W. K. Makakoa, John Hose, Dr. Hiyoshi, Jonah Kaulae, Mary Pedro, Dr. Lindley, John Thompson, John Jones, C. Achony, Dr. Rowat, A. E. Corder, J. A. Maguire, W. T. Robinson, W. Bailey, Mrs. C. A. Mills and children. For Kana, per stmr. Mikahala, August 22.—Rev. W. M. Massie, J. Oppergelt, C. Glockstadt, G. D. Sing. For Kana, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 22.—W. H. Rice and wife, W. McBryde and servant, Miss E. Bishop, Miss Mary Kano, W. Aldman, Miss H. Neal, H. S. Comstock, J. N. S. Williams, George Fuller, R. Johnson, Miss Nott. For San Francisco, per bk. Mauna Ala, August 23.—William S. Belfield. For Waimea, per stmr. Kilohana, August 23.—S. H. Comstock. For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, August 23.—J. Anderson. NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS. U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy. CRUISER NEW ORLEANS SAFE. WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Navy Department has been greatly relieved by a dispatch from Captain Longuecker, who commands the cruiser New Orleans, now at San Domingo city, referring to his vessel and the Maenias. The dispatch gives definite assurance that all is well with the two ships. They will proceed to St. Thomas to coal. Hivos are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some other new Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

PARCEL FRANKED BY THE WASHINGTON MARU, sailing for Yokohama yesterday at noon. A large number of Japanese laborers returned home on the Hongkong Maru, sailing for Yokohama yesterday at noon. The schooner Lavinia put back to port yesterday leaking and transferred her cargo of lumber intended for Lanai to the schooner Laka. The bark Mohican was cleared for Honolulu from San Francisco August 9 with assorted cargo, valued at \$31,100, including 7,700 lbs. barley, 366 cts. corn, 75 bbls. flour, 500 bales hay, 114 pigs, machinery. Great alterations are to be made in the steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which is now docked at Hamburg. Among other things a four-bladed screw is to be substituted for the one with three blades, which she is now provided with on her port side. SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The American schooner Jennie Wand arrived from Mahukona, Hawaiian Islands, yesterday in twenty and a half days, which is the best record made this season by the sugar packets. The bark Alden Besse arrived from Honolulu with passengers and sugar twenty-six days out. SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—One of the Santa Fe Steamship Company's steamers, the Carlisle City, is at Hongkong, badly damaged. A private cablegram was received today reporting that the steamer had been aground and that she was extensively crippled by contact with the spit on which she struck. No further particulars are at hand. The Carlisle City left San Diego for the Orient on June 27 with a large cargo of freight. She was to have discharged to lower hold stuff at Hongkong and proceed to reload for this city. The American ship Eclipse, which sailed from Newcastle July 1 for Honolulu coal-laden, was, according to last advices, still in Sydney, whence she had sailed in distress. Captain Peterson reports that on July 8 the ship sprang a leak, and on the 10th the ship was making from ten to eleven inches of water per hour. The ship was thrown on her beam ends in the trough of the squalls, and lay in the oneigh of the sea under bare poles. The steam pumps were going constantly. Then the cargo of coal shifted, and buried them under the starboard rath up to the combings of the hatches. There was 2,100 tons of coal on board and the ship was to dock at Sydney for repairs. The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported a total loss off the Hawaii coast between Kahilipali and Kaalua, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week. The Alton is well insured, but great inconvenience is felt by the Kona Sugar plantation, for which she has been handling freight for some time past. The news of the Alton's disaster was brought by the Upolu from Kona ports yesterday. VESSELS IN PORT. ARMY AND NAVY. U. S. tug Inoquois, Pond, Waimea, August 15. MERCHANTMEN. (This list does not include coasters.) Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3. Am. sch. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Puget Sound, August 1. Am. bk. Harvester, Edwards, Newcastle, August 3. Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pondleton, New York, August 6. Am. sh. Fort George, Morao, San Francisco, August 7. Am. bk. Empire, Knacke, Newcastle, August 14. Am. sh. Dashing Wave, Lancaster, Tacoma, August 14. Am. sch. Robert R. Hind, Hellingaen, Port Ludlow, August 14. Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Kaunakakai, August 15. Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, August 17. Am. sch. Mary E. Russ, Wikender, Eureka, August 20. Am. sh. Lucille, Anderson, Nanaimo, August 20. Br. Cr. Eleria, Smyth, San Francisco, August 15. Am. schr. Aloha, Jorgenson, San Francisco, August 16. Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, August 23. Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, August 23. CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU. Novelty, Am. schr., Newcastle Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship, Newcastle Erral, Br. ship, Newcastle Louisiana, Am. schr., Newcastle John Smith, Am. bktn., Newcastle Yosemite, Am. ship, Newcastle Lizze Vance, Am. schr., Newcastle Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Newcastle Wm. Carson, Am. bktn., Newcastle Geneva, Am. bg, Newcastle J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Newcastle Newshay, Am. bktn., Newcastle Seminoe, Am. bk., Newcastle Woolohra, Br. bk., Newcastle Mary Winkelman, Am. bk., Newcastle Dominion, Br. bk., Newcastle Omega, Am. bktn., Nitrate ports Beechdale, Am. bk., Nitrate ports St. Katherine, Am. bk., New York Niuanu, Haw. bk., New York W. F. Babcock, Am. ship, New York Conway Castle, Br. sh., Liverpool President, Br. sh., Liverpool J. B. Lewis, Am. schr., Gray's Harbor A. J. West, Am. schr., Gray's Harbor Colusa, Am. bk., Departing Bay

BY AUTHORITY. CORPORATION NOTICE. In re Dissolution of the Kanaka Coffee Company, Limited. WHEREAS, The Kanaka Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law. NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 29th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 19, 1899. 2091-9w. PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE. OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII. On Saturday, September 23, at 10 a. m. at the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction under conditions of residence and improvement within a period of ten years: About 360 lots of 60 acres each in New Olaa Tract recently surveyed. Purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first, except in case of lots on main road. Lots will be offered at upset price of from \$1 to \$20 per acre, according to quality and location. Full particulars as to all conditions of sale may be had on application in person or by mail to the Public Lands office or to any of the local land offices. J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. July 3, 1899. 2086. DAVID CENTER, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Island of Molokai, vice George Trimble, resigned. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Aug. 21, 1899. 2101-3f. TRESPASS NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to trespass upon any part of any land of KAHAULOA NUI in South Kona, on pain of action at law or criminal proceedings. JOHN GASPAR, Kahauloa, South Kona, Hawaii, August 22, 1899. 2100-8f. NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the mortgagee in that certain mortgage from Ahuna to Akau & Co. of Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, for seven hundred (\$700) dollars, dated September 26th, 1896, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 163, on pages 428 and 429, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained intends to foreclose the same for breach of condition, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due. The property described in said mortgage is as follows: 1. That parcel of land being the shares of Kenao and Nakaula of the land of Kupono, deceased, situate at Kailua, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, said to contain twenty-seven and three-quarters (27 3/4) acres, more or less, which was conveyed by Paiala and Pae, his wife, to said Ahuna by deed dated June 18th, 1892, and recorded in Honolulu in Liber 146, pages 165 and 166. 2. The lease of a certain parcel of land situate at Hamanamana, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, from Kaimu to said Ahuna, dated February 25th, 1896, and recorded in Liber 161, page 289. In accordance with the above notice, the above described property will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, September 9th, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. AKAU & CO., Mortgagees. KINNEY, BALLOU & McCLANAHAN, Attorneys for Mortgagees. 2099-37-P. THE KONA GIRLS' SCHOOL. MISS M. L. GARDENER, PRINCIPAL, will open on Monday, September 11th. Special instruction will be given in dressmaking, aside from the usual studies and ordinary sewing. Training in the culinary department and in fancy work will be continued as heretofore. Those who desire to return their girls for the coming year, or send new ones, are requested to make known

their intentions without delay. Address Mr. E. C. Bond until the term opens. Kohala, July 28, 1899. 2094-8f. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Vivian, Thomas Everett and Lucy Kawaloahia Richardson, Minors. On reading and filing the petition of Wm. O. Smith, Guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said minors and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted. Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 10, 1899. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 5308-2f 2097-1d. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Annie Lackland, plaintiff, vs. William O. Lackland, defendant.—Label in Divorce. The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are commanded to summon William O. Lackland, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Annie Lackland, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition; and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. WITNESS: HON. A. PERRY, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of July, 1899. (L. S.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk. I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the next November (1899) term of said court. HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judicial Department. Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 8, 1899. 2097-6f. MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 28th day of March, A. D. 1892, made by MILLAMA KEPE KAHULU (w), KAHIKINA (K), and KAHAHANA (w), of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to H. DIMOND, of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 139 on folios 2 and 3, which mortgage has been assigned to me, HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR., TRUSTEE, by deed of Henry Waterhouse and Julia H. Waterhouse, executors of the will of H. Dimond, deceased, dated August 18th, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 163, on folio 275, I, HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR., TRUSTEE, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen Street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property contained in said mortgage is as follows: 1. All those parcels of land situate at Haleaha, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent (grant) 1310 to Kaalau, containing an area of about 9.1 acres. 2. All that parcel of land situate at said Haleaha and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent (grant) 1311 to Nalhe, containing an area of about 3.77 acres. 3. All those three parcels of land situate at the said Haleaha and described in Royal Patent 7816, Land Commission Award 5853 to Kamano by metes and bounds, and containing an area of about 3.77 acres. Terms cash; deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR., TRUSTEE, Mortgagee. Honolulu, August 4, 1899. 2094-4f. PURE - BRED POULTRY! Eggs for Hatching. PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties: English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys. I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains. Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated. Prices furnished on application. WALTER C. WEDON, Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO. MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order.