

THE LIFE OF CARL S. SMITH

Carl S. Smith is Now a Circuit Judge.

HE SUCCEEDS G. K. WILDER

Plans for a "School City" Experiment—An Electric Light Plant.

General Happenings.

The following is taken from the Hawaii Herald and Hilo Tribune:

The news received by the last Kinau, announcing the appointment by President Dole of Carl S. Smith to the judgeship of the Third and Fourth Districts, vice G. K. Wilder, resigned, was received with general favor...

Judge Smith is a lawyer of very high natural ability and thorough legal training, and during his residence here has held a position at the bar which justifies his appointment.

The "School City"

At the teachers' meeting to be held on Friday, May 23, some observations will be made upon the "School City" experiment now being tried in many cities in the United States...

The New Light Plant.

The directors of the new electric light plant company, which was organized some time ago, have recently completed the final arrangements preparatory to commencing the work of construction.

They Didn't Think It.

The transference of a nuisance is not necessarily its abolition, at least that is the opinion of the residents of Waiannu street and Riverside Park.

Riot in Kona.

Trouble has been brewing on the Kona Sugar Company's plantation for several weeks owing to a misunderstanding regarding the terms of a contract...

Preparation for the Fourth.

On Thursday evening the general committee of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration met at the fire engine house to complete the program for the proper celebration of the great American holiday.

Candy Pull at Puuoe.

A very pleasant gathering was held at the home of Miss Severance, in Puuoe, last Saturday evening, when the younger set of Hilo turned young again and amused themselves with a candy pull.

Hilo Teachers' Union.

Prayer, Friday, May 23, 1930. Roll call by quotations. Solo, Mr. Beers. Class, Nature Study, Miss Tracy.

and non-quarter with... The committee is working hard... The weather report has been considered...

Small Notes.

Harry Bycroft and Luke Lelland were in town on Saturday and Sunday... The increase in the amount of taxes in Hilo in 1929 over the previous year was 150 per cent.

Labors from Porto Rico.

A notice appears elsewhere in this issue calling for a meeting of the planters upon this side of the island to consult with reference to the importation of laborers from Porto Rico.

Reform Movement is On.

Housekeepers who have objected to the length of the hair found in the soup will be pleased to learn that the heretofore indispensable hairpins appendage, the Chinese hairpins, are being replaced by the death warrant and Kong Kai Tse, the eminent reformer now in Hilo, is to be the Lord High Executioner...

Papaikou in Line.

Papaikou is not behind Hilo in its enthusiastic devotion to the Republic party, as is evidenced by the meeting held at Papaikou school house on Wednesday evening.

Boating Party on the Waialae.

The drooping clouds and moist atmosphere did not mar the pleasurable outing on Waialae river that was given last evening by Dr. M. Wachs.

A Pleasant Social.

The social at the Foreign Church last night was one of the best ever given there. The program was novel and it was put into effect in a most realistic manner.

Accident to Driving Party.

On Thursday last while Mrs. J. W. Givens and Mrs. Geo. Mumby were driving on the Kolekole road near the Mummy house, accompanied by the Mummy children, the whole party had a narrow escape from violent injury and possible death.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

THEY WANT HOMESTEADS.

Koolau Settlers Want to Take Up Homesteads on the Tract.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.

In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

- The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

of our own Volcano, Mr. J. L. Linn... The Pacific Tennis Club's ground was packed to the limit on Saturday afternoon by a representative gathering of Honolulu society folk...

F. C. ATHERTON AND MISS MAY HART CARRY OFF CUPS IN SPRING TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Pacific Tennis Club's ground was packed to the limit on Saturday afternoon by a representative gathering of Honolulu society folk to witness the cup matches with which the spring tennis tournament concluded.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

The Tennis Courts Held the Attention of the Younger Set to a Great Degree.

THE KAMEHAMEHA IS WINNER SATURDAY

The Final Game Characterized by Heavy Hitting by Both Teams.

THE KAMALO MUDDLE.

Shareholders Meet Today to Try to Mend Matters.

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BOX WAS STUFFED

Crooked Ballots Make Election Void.

GROSS FRAUD AT KALIHI

Officers in the Seventh Precinct of the Fifth District, Check Dishonest Methods.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Seven precincts in the Fourth district and ten in the Fifth district of Oahu held elections Saturday for delegates to the district convention of Republicans which meets on May 30 in Honolulu, to elect two delegates to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on June 19. Each precinct was empowered to elect one delegate, except the Second precinct of the Fourth district, which was to elect two delegates. Returns from all the precincts could not be obtained yesterday. In one or two cases it is understood that there was no election held. In the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district the election was voided by fraud. In all the precincts many natives, in proportion to the native population and the expected vote, cast their ballots, showing an active interest in Republican politics on the part of the Hawaiians. The following were all the figures obtainable at the time of going to press:

The election in the Fifth district, Seventh precinct, for a delegate to the Republican District convention, held in the Reform School building last Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, was declared by the judges to be null and void on the ground that the ballot box was "stuffed," and further, that a large number of voters registered at the last moment who were not in any way qualified, not even being able to read or write the English or Hawaiian language. Many expected that they would be permitted simply to make their marks in place of signing their names in registering.

Captain J. C. Cluney, B. P. Zablan and Rev. Timoteo were the judges. When it came to the count it was found that 150 ballots had been cast, whereas only 140 names had been registered.

There was considerable excitement in the Reform School for a while, and that the affair did not end up in an old-fashioned "free-for-all" is due entirely to the eloquent persuasive powers of T. McCants Stewart, the muscular form of K. R. G. Wallace and the Quaker qualities of Captain Cluney.

The ballot box was a large sugar tin with a slit in the top, and reposed on a table in front of the three judges. All went well until Jaller Henry of Oahu prison came forward to cast his vote. "This will never do," he declared. "This is no way to cast your ballots," and he insisted that the sugar tin should be removed to a room by itself, and that the voter should be unobserved while casting his vote.

Captain Cluney thought that the best thing to do was to have a trusted man look after the ballot box. "I knew that the opposition was out," said the Captain, "and I wanted to guard against funny business."

Finally the ballot box was removed to another room and the voting continued. Captain Cluney expressed his dissatisfaction concerning the putting of the sugar tin in a separate room by itself. "There will be trouble," he declared. But Zablan and Timoteo, the other two judges, said it was all right, and so it had to go.

"What will you do if too many votes are cast?" inquired Cluney, getting angry. "O, if there are a few over, we can fix it," answered Zablan. "Fix it how?" said Cluney. "O, it can be managed somehow," Zablan replied.

When a South Sea Islander wanted to vote, it was discovered that he could not write. Timoteo proceeded to teach the fellow how to sign his name. Cluney got mad. "Why, he can't write his name," said the Captain.

The South Sea Islander went away, shortly returning with his name written out. "See, he can write all right," said his friends. But Cluney insisted that the man write his name in the public presence to show if he could really master the task. Timoteo then took hold of the South Sea Islander's hand to make him write.

Captain Cluney was getting furious. He said things in broad Anglo-Saxon. The upshot of the matter was that the man did not vote. All these things were learned from members of the Kalihi Council at the residence of T. McCants Stewart at Kalihi last evening. Captain Cluney, K. R. G. Wallace, William Mutch and the able lawyer above mentioned were gathered on the latter's veranda discussing the events of the night before. People actually went to register on Friday who had been taught how to sign their names within the last few days, for when they were requested to fill in their residences, occupation, etc., they couldn't do it. They had simply mastered their names for the occasion. Ten Chinese applied and numerous Portuguese registered. The riff-raff gathered around, those who had no business there, as well as some who had, occasionally gave vent to the battle cry of "Down with the haoles and the missionaries," and similar ungentlemanly expressions. When the registering was pa'u, Friday, only eighty-seven names were recorded. When the voting commenced at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon there were 140 registered. So there was considerable hustling at the last moment.

"Somebody was trying to write in a old desk," said Captain Cluney. As stated before, when the judges discovered the ballot box had been stuffed, they unanimously declared the election null and void.

At this point in the proceedings, T. McCants Stewart stepped forward and asked of the judges: "Do you declare these elections null and void?" "We do," said the judges. "What are we to report?" said Zablan. "Simply that the ballot box contained more ballots than there were registered voters," answered the lawyer.

"As chairman of the Executive Committee I am going to take charge of the ballot box and I announce that I shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee to decide on what to do with the same." Zablan said "No!"

T. McCants Stewart then read a rule of the local club giving the executive committee full charge of all properties of the association in the absence of the association. Stewart started off with the ballot-box under his arm when W. R. Sims—so Stewart relates the incident—took hold of it also. And then these two men held a lengthy and strongly-contested argument as to who had a right to the box. Sims declared that he was standing up for the judges while Stewart was holding on for the Executive Committee. At last the box was placed on the table and Sims, overcome by Stewart's eloquence, said: "You're right."

Stewart continuing with the story said: "James Holt handed me a paper and in the presence of the judges and the assembled people I emptied the ballots out of the box into the paper, wrapped them up and gave them to Mr. Mutch, who is a member of the Executive Committee, and then I jumped on my bicycle and started for home."

Before the party broke up Sims requested that the meeting of the Executive Committee be called for Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. This was agreed upon but as Stewart expressed it, "we couldn't get in telephone touch with the members."

It has been decided to hold the Executive meeting tonight, Monday, at the Kalihi-waena School house. Sims changed his mind about the ballots after Stewart left and advised Zablan and Timoteo, the two native judges that they ought to have the ballots.

Zablan demanded the ballots as one of the judges, from Mr. Mutch. Mutch held on to them as a member of the Executive Committee. "Not much!" he said.

K. R. G. Wallace, the man of muscle, stood by in case he was needed; he was going to see that the Executive Committee got the ballots all right. Then Sims changed his mind again and said: "Mutch, I can trust you, take the ballots."

"You'll have to trust me," said Mutch. Mutch's rig carried the ballots home. It was a case of "Love's Labor Lost," said Stewart, speaking of the matter generally. "We regret very much the outcome of this affair," said he. "We believe the primaries are at the basis of all government, and that they should be safeguarded as carefully as the general elections. The last public movement in which I was concerned was in New York in 1888, when I attended as a member, and also as a member of the business committee, of the National Conference of Leagues for primary elections. Other members were the Secretary of the United States Treasury and ex-mayor Strong of New York, together with many governors and mayors of the country. The object of the conference was to have laws passed in the respective states for the protection of the primary elections."

"You may say that concerning the elections on Saturday, the majority of legal votes were for myself for delegate. "There was a contest before the club in which Sims, Holt and myself were nominated. I secured the majority of the votes and became the regular nominee. Holt made a speech in which he said he would turn his followers over to me for my support. "It was only the other day that the report reached the Kalihi Council that T. McCants Stewart couldn't be managed in Brooklyn and was paid to get out of that city. "Now I defy anybody to search my political record extending over a quarter of a century, of which sixteen years were spent in New York, and find a single instance where T. McCants Stewart ever handled a dollar in politics either for himself or for disbursement among others. I can not too emphatically express my regret of the outcome of Saturday's primaries."

RETURNS FROM MANY PRECINCTS

A Large Native Vote Was Polled But all the Figures Were Not Obtainable.

The following delegates to the Republican District Convention to be held May 30, were elected at the primaries Saturday in the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Those blank were unobtainable:

- FOURTH DISTRICT. Precinct 1—J. H. Boyd. Precinct 2—Charles Wilcox and Clarence White. Precinct 3—A. S. Humphreys. Precinct 4—C. L. Crabbe. Precinct 5—J. W. Short. Precinct 6—Dr. C. B. Cooper. Precinct 7—

- FIFTH DISTRICT. Precinct 1—Frank Pahia. Precinct 2—George Weight. Precinct 3—C. P. Iaukea. Precinct 4—

Fourth District, First Precinct. Government nursery—Total votes polled, 94; for J. H. Boyd, 75; for J. A. McCandless, 12. Names of officers at precinct—Henry Davis, E. S. Boyd, Ed. Towse, Judges. Fourth District, Second Precinct, Beretania Street School—Total votes polled, 122; for Charles Wilcox, 124.

for Charles M. White, 12; for E. H. Adams, 20; for P. J. Lowrey, 11; for J. A. Davis, 11; for J. A. McCandless, 12. Names of officers at precinct—W. O. Atwater, E. H. Hendry, Judges.

Fourth District, Third Precinct, a part of Nuuuanu car line—Total votes cast, 124; for A. S. Humphreys, 11; for H. R. Wright, 1. Names of officers at precinct—Thomas Patton, H. Kereviti, J. Kereviti, Judges. Mr. Humphreys was the only nominee for this precinct.

Fourth District, Fourth Precinct, Royal School—Total votes polled, 122; for C. L. Crabbe, 10; for A. H. R. Vieira, 3; for A. G. M. Robertson, 1; for W. Harrison Wright, 1; for C. W. Wainam, 1; for A. J. Gray, 1. Names of officers at precinct—C. H. Gray, J. R. Burns, J. H. Hunt, Harry Evans, E. G. Ferreira, Judges.

Fourth District, Fifth Precinct, Kapu alawa School—Total votes polled, 30; for J. W. Short, 13; for A. F. Cooke, 11; for Dr. C. L. Garvin, 9; for J. M. Templeton, 1. Names of officers at precinct—A. F. Cooke, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Sam Johnson, Judges. The small number of votes cast in this precinct made the election a colossally one. The custom House department backed Mr. Short and gave him the lead.

Fourth District, Sixth Precinct, Chamberlain School—Total votes polled, 122; cast, 27; for Dr. Cooper, 25; for P. L. Hoopes, 2. C. S. Desky was nominated as a delegate but withdrew in favor of Dr. Cooper. The election was quiet, with no particular incidents.

Fourth District, Seventh Precinct, Waimanalo School—Total votes polled, 122; for J. A. McCandless, 11; for J. A. Davis, 11; for J. A. McCandless, 12. Names of officers at precinct—A. Irvine, G. Gibb, A. Stoddart, Judges.

Fifth District, First Precinct, Kaneohe Court House—Total votes polled, 122; for Frank Pahia, 52. Names of officers at precinct—H. C. Adams, J. Roberts, A. F. Alkue, Judges.

Fifth District, Second Precinct, Koloa Court House—Total votes polled, 15; for W. K. Hathburn, 2; for George Weight, 13. Names of officers at precinct—John Mahunahi, E. Pooopoo, Judges; H. McCubbin, Inspector. A luau, a concert and other amusements kept away three-fourths of the registered Republicans.

Fifth District, Third Precinct, Waiolu Court House—Total votes polled, 30; for C. P. Iaukea, 20. Names of officers at precinct—Benj. Naukama, Paul Mahaulu, Andrew Cox, Judges.

Fifth District, Fourth Precinct, Waiolu Court House—Total votes polled, 30; for J. A. Hughes, 27; for L. A. Thurston, 3; for W. J. White, 1. Names of officers at precinct—J. A. Dickey, W. J. Coelho, W. J. White, Judges.

Fifth District, Tenth Precinct, Kaula School—No returns.

HERALD A DAILY; TRIBUNE IS SORE

Journalistic Amenities of the Two Newspapers Makes Much Typesetting.

The Hawaii Herald is now publishing a daily edition. The Hilo Tribune is still only a weekly. The Tribune calls the Daily Herald an organ of K. B. McStocker, and the Herald says its daily is the suggestion of prominent business men and will appear as long as it is patronized. Says the Herald "in the words of the poet—'now is the time to subscribe.'" At Hawaii is interested by the merry war between the Hilo papers, now being waged with great spilling of ink. The following from the editorial columns of both papers show that each thinks itself on the higher koppe:

A number of business men in Hilo are of the opinion that the town is ready for a daily paper; many who buy the Herald on Thursday are of the same opinion. The management of the Herald is inclined to disagree with them, but as an evidence of good faith the Herald will be issued every afternoon except Sunday until the public is inclined to agree with the management. The facilities for a news service at present are not the best; the expense attending the issuing of a daily paper is greater than that of a weekly, and these two important factors in the life of a newspaper should be taken into consideration. With the introduction of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on Hawaii, the news service will be improved. Those in Hilo and elsewhere who wish to see the Herald a daily have an opportunity to lend substantial aid by patronizing it. In the words of the poet—"now is the time to subscribe."—Herald.

Tribune Don't Like It. The McStocker edition of the Daily Herald is with us, being, we trust, a long felt vacuum in that department of the Hilo human soul which thirsts continuously for news and always signally failed to find it—in the weekly edition of the same paper. We congratulate our local contemporary in his devotion to the public well, even to the extent of financial detriment. If the Family Compact and their representatives fail to reward him, his gridiron in the next world will doubtless be cooler than that of his brother editors.—Tribune.

Herald on Loebenstein. The columns of the Herald are not open to persons who send communications regarding individuals upon whom they wish to vent their spleen. Referring to Mr. Loebenstein's position as chairman at the Republican meeting on Saturday night, the facts are the same as appear in the history of both parties. Men high in the confidence of one, have, for reasons, gone over to the other and been welcomed. Mr. Loebenstein knows that the Territory of Hawaii is getting its first taste of politics from an American standpoint and men can select the party whose principles are most suited to the conditions of the new Territory. When P. C. Jones accepted the invitation to attend the Republican mass meeting the charge was brought that he was a Democrat. And then P. C. told a story, to wit: "Once upon a time a boy with a basket of puppies tried to sell them to an Episcopalian clergyman and offered a guarantee that they were 'good episcopal puppies.' The reverend gentleman did not buy,

Some of the Cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People Cure Rheumatism. They have effected cures where eminent physicians failed and have given health and happiness to hundreds of tortured victims. Chronic cases yield to this remedy as if to magic and the trouble never returns. No sufferer from any form of Rheumatism can afford to neglect this specific. Absolute proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Rheumatism in all its forms will be furnished upon request.

Prospects of Opais. Advices from Mr. Cohen, now in San Francisco, state that there is every prospect of the Southwell Opera Company, who have been identified so long with San Francisco at the Morocco Grand Opera House being brought to Honolulu. Negotiations as the Coptic left were practically concluded, one or two trivial details alone preventing the final signing of the contracts. The organization, headed by Wolff himself, forty strong, may yet arrive on the Alameda on Wednesday. The securing of this company would bring here one of the strongest attractions yet presented in Honolulu.

New Circuit Judge. President Dole has appointed Carl Sman Circuit Judge of the Third and Fourth Districts on Hawaii, to succeed Judge G. K. Wilder, who resigned on account of poor health. The new appointee is well known in Honolulu and has an excellent reputation for knowing law and possessing good sense.

A CORKING SHOE. Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable. Invisible Cork Sole. A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vic. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis. FOR SALE BY The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. SOLE AGENTS.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES. THE... "Puritan" BLUE FLAME WICKLESS Oil Stove. No Smell. No Smoke. No Ashes. Sanitary Plumbing. GARLAND STOVE. Comes to us in carload lots direct from the factory. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR WILCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE. PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd. BETHEL STREET.

J. H. & CO. The best at the lowest price at HOPPS. The Best Results. In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be done at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable." We have in stock Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches, that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear." COOL WICKER FURNITURE is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand. Our Repair Department is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons. J. HOPP & CO. Leading Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL ST. J. H. & CO. J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company. NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I. Shipping and Family Butchers. NAVY CONTRACTORS. G. J. WALLER, Manager. Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR. TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.

A SCHEME OF SUICIDE.

The folly of the would-be Hawaiian leaders of the Testa school passes comprehension. We have seen a great deal of it in the last seven years, but this proposal to hold aloof from American politics and wreak revenge on the men who made Hawaii American runs the whole gamut of stupidity and recklessness.

Every day we hear the threat that Hawaiians will hold together as independents, ranged on the color line, and see to it that "retribution" is dealt out. We believe the last specific threat, touching retributive measures, was made by the Independent, agent of the sale of Royal furniture. It is the boast of those people that they will get even with the haole, though if a single one of them knew the resources of the haole, "getting even," as they call it, would be the last thing thought of.

If Testa were a leader worthy of the name he would tell them that they are simply veiled with the suffrage as an experiment and if the experiment should not work out to the advantage of Americans, the latter will promptly put an end to it. Congress, which is made up of Republicans and Democrats and white people will not tolerate a party which is made up of the professed opponents of Republicans and Democrats and white people. Suppose the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii should unite and petition Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage, where would the native voter then be? If he wants to save his ballot he will cultivate the good will of the Republicans and Democrats by dividing up politically as other Americans do. To stand out and resist Americanism here is to try and push back the ocean with a broom.

Fortunately some of the Hawaiian leaders, men like Lauka, Achi, Parker, Kopeikai, Bush and Kaulukou know better and are urging the natives to take their proper part in American politics. They are leaders who can lead—pilots who can get to a safe harbor. As for Testa and his like they have an unflinching tendency to steer their followers into the whirlpool and on the reef. Testa never yet brought the Hawaiians to a safe mooring. He and his friends encouraged the Queen to political suicide and they lured natives with false hopes for over seven years. Every scheme they tried to work proved abortive and yet they had ten chances to succeed in some of them where they will have one-tenth of one chance to succeed in their separatist movement. Testa is the Jonah of the native party who ought to be thrown off the Hawaiian ship to save it from running on the first convenient rocks.

ROBERTS THE MAN.

Lord Roberts showed good generalship by waiting at a secure base until he was completely ready to take the field in force and with an ample commissariat. The trouble with most generals belonging to the service of countries where the public and press away events is that they are goaded by thoughtless critics into doing things at which their better judgment rebels. Greeley's "On to Richmond" editorials precipitated Bull Run. But for the firmness of the War Department in resisting the yellow journals' demand for an "On to Havana" movement in the first weeks of the Spanish war, we might be fighting over Cuba yet. A desire to get in early and win the good opinion of the "promenade to Pretoria" party was the doom of Methuen, Gatacre, Warren, Buller, and in a measure White. They did not wait to get ready for meeting a brave foe that was entirely ready.

Roberts, knowing his business, takes his time. Taunts, jeers nor appeals dissuade him from careful strategy. He takes no unnecessary chances, and that is the reason he captured Cronje, forced the Boers to evacuate Bloemfontein and is now across the Vaal and the Zand. Stein said his burghers would fight at the Vaal, but Roberts had made it impossible for them to fight there to advantage. That is the kind of generalship our British cousins have been waiting for.

Has the Attorney-General been so busy trying to get another office without letting the people of Hawaii know it until too late to object, that he could not find time to do his duty towards the criminal class? Assuredly something must have been the matter when so many rascals were allowed to go free by grace of the Attorney-General's noble prosequi. In the recent case of the sailors who committed robbery and were able to escape prosecution by returning the money, a serious offense was committed against the canons of justice. It is lucky for the Attorney-General that he never had a chance to do this sort of thing in California as, aside from the personal inconvenience it might have caused, it would have lost him his only "pull" as a professional Hawaiian job-chaser.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Chief Justice Albert F. Judd removes a noble figure of Hawaiian jurisprudence. For a quarter of a century Mr. Judd wore the ermine of his high court and never sullied it. There were times when he might have pleased his sovereign by a questionable decree, have won popularity for himself or have escaped some grave embarrassment, but he never wavered from the even line of duty. In those respects as in those of learning, dignity and sagacity he was an ideal judge. The longer his influence shall last in its accustomed sphere the stronger the Hawaiian bench will be.

Aside from his judicial labor Mr. Judd performed many eminent public services. He was always a safe counselor of Hawaiians and particularly of Hawaiian Kings. Once when the revolution of 1893 was being discussed from the platform in the district, the Chief Justice, who made a short address said: "If the Queen had listened to my counsel she would still be on the throne." Every one present felt that this was true, for from the outset Mr. Judd had warned the sovereign of the inexorable consequences of certain acts and pleaded with her against the rashness of her policy. It was natural that he should not have wanted the monarchy overthrown for the mere sake of change or experiment; it was also natural that he should be willing to see it go, once the hope of its usefulness had passed. He loved Hawaii and wanted its government to stand for the highest aspirations of its people. Hawaii was his native land; his father had been one of the noble missionary band who had planted the seeds of Christianity here; his children were born on this soil. Why should he not have been, as he was, a loyal Hawaiian, mindful of the truest interests of this little island realm—the place of his cradle, of his public services and of that God's Acre which was to hold his grave?

It was Hamlet's sneer, "How soon we are forgotten!" But the hopelessness in that curt summary of human ending does not embrace a universal truth. True, for the most of us, the dead jurist's fellow citizens, time's effacing waves will not be long in doing their appointed work, but there is in the career of a just judge that which commands long remembrance. Who can name the Governors, the Vice-Presidents or many of the Senators of the earlier days of the American republic? Their memories are lost in mist. Not so with those of the men who are in the highest place of the loftiest tribunal of the republic. There is an almost contemporary familiarity in the names of Jay and Marshall, of Taney and Chase. These men made marks so wide and deep in the stone tables of the law that they cannot be forgotten while respect for law remains and while the decrees of great judges make rules and precedents for courts. It is the same with the memory of him whose death we mourn today. His mortal part will go to mingle with the earth; in one of the many mansions may be prepared a place for his immortal part; but his name will last among us because it is graven in the law by which we live. That body of jurisprudence will still survive in part, despite the change of political conditions here. Indeed it has passed by grace of quoted decrees into the judgments of the American bench and beyond that, every great University has, on the shelves of its law library, the collected decisions of the Chief Justice and his colleagues. Furthermore these same decisions have made or influenced island history in such a vital way that they cannot soon be forgotten; and while they live, the name of their author will live also.

As a journal which announced Mr. Judd's entrance to the bar; which urged and witnessed his elevation to the bench; which has made record of his public life during all these years, and which has never had cause to disagree with him, the Advertiser feels the personal element of loss. A good friend as well as a just Judge has gone beyond these voices. May peace go with him forevermore.

AGUINALDO GAINING GROUND.

The state of things in the Philippines is as bad as it can be without the actual and permanent defeat of the Americans. Talk about "breaking the back of the revolution" has been rife ever since the first months of General Otis' military adventuring, yet the main vertebrae of the native government seems to be as strong as ever. Aguinaldo vanishes only to reappear in some unexpected place at the head of a strong force. Filipino, defeated in pitched battle, break into guerrilla detachments and harass the Americans on every hand. Occasionally they capture and burn a town. Manila itself is full of revolutionary intrigues, and Aguinaldo's recruiting sergeants and tax-gatherers go to and fro within earshot of General Otis' sentinels.

The plain truth about the Filipinos is that they have hit upon a method of fighting which it is next to impossible to meet in "squadron and right form of war." Great commanders have often been balked by it. General Grant had to set apart 40,000 men to look out for places which Colonel Mosby was likely to attack with 500 men, and with all his

skill, and with the overwhelming numbers at his command, he was never able to lay hands on the rebel chief. It is admitted by military men that if the Southern soldiers had dropped their organization and gone in for guerrilla fighting they might have broken up the Union. The Spanish general, after their armies had been beaten, guided Napoleon out of the Peninsula, Spain, though she tried for over 300 years, was never sure of keeping the peace for five years at a time in either Cuba or the Philippines. She could do nothing with the guerrillas. In the American revolution in the Carolinas were kept from the British by the partisan rangers of Sumpter and Marion.

We have not believed from the start that General Merritt, General Otis or any other general could solve a military problem which baffled Napoleon and Grant and a host of lesser celebrities. So long as Aguinaldo has fens and forests to hide in, guns and ammunition to fight with, a friendly population to draw upon, and a long rainy season in which to recuperate, he will be able to keep the Philippines in a ferment. Actually, judging from results, he is now stronger in a military sense than he was at the close of his first year. His men have learned to fight, and his other resources have increased.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

The result of the primaries was a splendid showing for native Republicanism. The Hawaiians, instead of holding aloof and flocking by themselves in sullen enmity to things American, came out and signed the party roll and cast their first Republican ballots. No better answer could have been made to the Wilcox-Testa threat of a separatist movement. Taking these evidences of native good sense in connection with similar evidences in other islands of the group, and we have a very comfortable assurance indeed that no color line or policy of revenge will be permitted to intrude upon the good-natured rivalries of Hawaiian politics.

So many natives having come in, it is now in order to begin a campaign of education among them and get the rest. Political tracts in the native tongue and sound articles in the native press, and particularly good speeches explanatory of simple Republican doctrine, would do a great deal just at this time. There is a hunger for information about the meaning of Republicanism, which the party here should satisfy. The more that hunger is fed the better for Republicanism—for the grand old party has a record that makes votes for it, and none to apologize for or to conceal.

We have started well, and by keeping up the gait will have a clear majority of the voters of Hawaii with which to demonstrate what Republican local self-government means.

The plantations must have labor as a matter of course, but Heaven defend us from the presence of several thousand Spanish negroes from Porto Rico whom some decision of the Supreme Court may at any time establish as American citizens with the right to vote.

The east-bound rates on the trans-Pacific lines are to be arbitrarily increased on June 15th. It is a noticeable fact that while travel is becoming dearer on the Pacific it is growing cheaper on the Atlantic. For \$35 or \$40 one may cross the Atlantic very comfortably indeed, but a trip to Hawaii from San Francisco on no faster or pleasanter steamers costs \$75 and one to Yokohama \$200. Both rates are extortionate. In time of course, competition or a cheaper motive power than steam may bring them down but meanwhile travel will be handicapped.

The crater of Diamond Head could be made an ideal place for a cemetery by cutting a tunnel through the sides for access and as a means of giving a circulation of air. A very large acreage exists in the heart of the ancient volcano which is now useless and could never be put to better service, perhaps, than for human burial. The possibilities of getting a green and shaded cemetery, almost shut out from the world around yet convenient of access to the city; close at hand yet never in the way and draining into deep sea water, are such as to urge Governmental action at an early date.

The American press seems very well satisfied with Mr. Dole's appointment as Governor. It is taken as a matter of course and as an excellent promise of future good government for these islands. The general trend of sentiment appears in this extract from the New York Mail and Express:

If, as intimated from Washington, the President names Sanford B. Dole, who served as first President of the Hawaiian Republic, as the first Governor of the American Territory of Hawaii, he will be maintaining the high standard in character and ability fixed by his earlier appointments of officials in our island possessions. Mr. Dole is qualified by abundant experience and he is in hearty sympathy with the purposes of this government in Hawaii. With Wood in Cuba, Allen in Porto Rico, Judge Taft in the Philippines and Dole in Hawaii, there is no room for criticism of the President's policy toward the islands.

TRUE AND FAKE REPUBLICANISM.

The best friends of the Republican party are those who try to win the hearts of the people by the force of their own words. Enemies are those who are willing to be responsible for bad men and bad methods.

Every time Republicanism has fallen into evil hands it has suffered in prestige, in votes and in opportunity for public service. The same is true of the Democratic party save in the city of New York where no matter what the ring-leaders may do there are people enough of their kind to see them through with it nine times out of ten. Once in a while the rascals are overthrown but not often. Elsewhere in the Union their overthrow is never difficult.

There are many examples to prove how well it generally pays either party to keep its methods clean and put itself in the hands of its most unselfish leaders. The Democratic party of San Francisco is now uniformly victorious in municipal affairs. Why? Simply because it has turned away from the bosses and ballot-box stuffers, accepted the leadership of an honest man and thus won the esteem of honest people. Why is Hazen S. Pingree so strong at home? The reasons are the same as those which apply to Mayor Phelan. Despite Tammany Hall the New York Republicans carried their State in the last local election. From what did they derive their strength? Was it not from the public confidence in Theodore Roosevelt—a man who had fought machines and bosses all his life? Another question! Why is the Pennsylvania Democracy strongest when it is led by Pattison and why is Pennsylvania Republicanism weakest when it is led by Quay? Clearly because Pattison is a reformer and Quay a spoilsman. Why was Addicks turned down in Delaware? Because he was a boss.

No spoilsman is great enough to keep his party united and successful. Roscoe Conkling, the chief of the machine Republicans of his time, went to the wall with his party because his methods were bad. The national defeat of the Republicans in the State elections of 1882 was due to the stigma of machine politics brought upon them by Conkling, Platt and Arthur—machine politics which, in their final analysis, had produced a Giltian, who called himself a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. We lost the Presidential election of 1884 on the same account. Cleveland was believed to be anti-boss, anti-machine and anti-spoils and withal a strong proponent of civil service reform. On that account even the power and prestige of Blaine could not prevail against him.

The history of the Republican party since the second term of Grant proves that the moment that party acquires bossism it invites and secures defeat. Take up New York again with reference to the career of Boss Platt. Every nominee he has forced on the party for Governor was beaten at the polls; the only Republican nominee elected were those who, like Roosevelt, were known to be men whom Platt could not browbeat or cajole. On the Democratic side David B. Hill was more successful; but finally his methods strangled his leadership and retired him from public life. His party shared, in a measure, his disasters.

Here in Hawaii there is already the development of a Republican machine and an illustration in stuffed ballot-boxes and colonized polling-places of the influence of political crooks and their desire to rule or ruin—we might say rule and ruin. What is to be the outcome? Can we doubt that it will differ from what it has been elsewhere in the Union? Can we so discredit our decent Republicans as to assume that they will patiently endure what the Republicans of the Union, from Maine to California, have never endured long? That is not the way of Hawaii. Here more than in most places under the Stars and Stripes the people are determined upon pure politics and safe government. They risked their lives in the past for such possessions and they will not tamely surrender the ground they gained. They can be held by honesty and fair play; they are ready to work with any one who cares enough for the Republic to keep it clean, but they will not condone chicanery and fraud. Those who have come here to introduce such devices may as well get out of the party for the majority will have none of them.

Lassen Butte, a snow-clad, conical peak in Northern California, was the scene of California's latest volcanic eruption in the eighteenth century. Geologists think it was active about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Of recent years and even in recent weeks the people living in the neighborhood have reported an appearance of smoke at Lassen's peak and the sound of rumbling noises. Shasta, too, has been more than once under suspicion. The region is spotted with lava and full of bubbling springs, some of them hot and all of them gaseous, and it has frequent earthquakes, hence it would not be astonishing to see volcanic outbursts there. Very possibly California would have fewer seismic disturbances if it had a vent like Kilauea to carry off imprisoned steam.

"Good," "of pain or of wind" "attention to of purifying taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes."

Dyspepsia - "Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerson, Auburn, Me.



It is to be hoped that nothing will prevent the choice of M. M. Estee of California for Federal Judge. These islands might go farther and fare a great deal worse.

Little and Cayless managed to be sent to Washington as lawyers and to stay there as place-hunters. We trust their clients enjoy the smooth and taking game and don't mind the expense.

So far Dewey has not captured a delegate to the Kansas City Convention and there are vague fears that he may return to the Republican party in time to impose his political remains on the Philadelphia Convention.

Dr. C. B. Cooper will make an excellent member of the Board of Health. His address before the Doctors some months ago in regard to the plague was in itself a body of credentials for a place in the front line of local sanitary defence.

Colonel Baden-Powell, if he manages to hold Mafeking, will be one of the most popular of all the heroes of the South African war. The patience, steadiness and courage he is showing in the siege belong among the traits of great soldiers.

The Washington Star says that Senator McBryde of Washington is pressing Judge E. Cayless of Honolulu for a place on the Hawaiian bench. Who is "Judge" Cayless? Has long association with Prince Consort Bob Wilcox given Ed. Cayless a title by prescriptive right?

It is a matter of inquiry, which will soon be settled, whether the change in the auspices of the postoffice will insure city and rural free delivery of mail. Both are practicable here, though we believe it to be the rule that houses must be numbered before city free delivery can be lawfully introduced.

The attempted fraud at Kailih, by which the ballot box was stuffed, came about, partly because of the looseness and irresponsibility of our primary voting system. We need here such laws as were lately introduced at San Francisco. With these it would neither be possible to stuff the ballot box nor to palm off party fees as party electors. Now it is no trouble at all to do both.

The bubonic plague went from Alexandria last year but has returned. It went from Hongkong but returned. It has reappeared in Osaka and may be expected again in the near-by town of Kobe. In Australia and on the shores of the Red Sea the black death is reaping a dreadful harvest. Clearly the price of safety from this scourge in places where it once had a foothold is eternal vigilance. Here in Hawaii we cannot afford to abate a single precautionary measure.

The Democracy is committed against expansion and wants to have it turn out badly. Whatever it can do to prove that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines were bad investments it will assuredly do if the chance is given to it. These islands could look for no favors from a Democratic Congress and President, hence those who have the interests of Hawaii at heart will not fall in with Democratic enterprises. The Republicans made Americanism possible here and they are the ones to defend it.

The Queen can hardly be pleased at Lord Salisbury's gratuitous fling at the Irish people. Her Majesty, who is the best English politician, seized a favorable time to visit Ireland and while there aroused an immense amount of latent loyalty. The United Kingdom was the more united because of her tact and graciousness. Scarcely had the Queen achieved this happy result when along came the Premier with an obituary for Home Rule and a slurring comparison of the Irish with the disloyal Boers. Nothing could have been said which is more certain to undo the Queen's good work.

"GOVERNOR" SAID GAGE

Dole So Addressed By the Secretary.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE YET

President Receives Congratulations Yesterday -- Affairs of the New Territory.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

President Dole who is to be the first Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday. It was a busy day for the President. In the morning Judge Hartwell, just back from Washington, paid his respects and had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Dole concerning the recent events at the capital of the Nation.

Judge Hartwell gave an intensely interesting review of the fight for the Bill and the attitude of the Senators and Congressmen.

All during the forenoon a steady stream of visitors broke in on the regular business of the Government's head. Mr. Dole stated to all that he had received no official notification of his having been made Governor, nor had any commission been forwarded to him. He said that he was satisfied though from the newspaper dispatches that he had been appointed to the high office.

President Dole yesterday received a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Gage, addressed to "Governor Sanford B. Dole." It was in reference to the assumption by the United States of the bonded debt of Hawaii and to the matter of the Postal Savings Bank.

President Dole said that he had not considered at all the filling of those offices which as Governor of the Territory will be at his command. The Minister of Finance will be "treasurer," the title of the office of Attorney-General remains as it is. The Minister of Interior becomes "superintendent of public works." The Auditor-General becomes plain "auditor." The land commissioner is abolished, and the work of the three men is entrusted to a commissioner of agriculture, board of prison inspectors, and some other officers of much the old title. Governor Dole will make all of these appointments. He will also appoint a high sheriff, an office corresponding to that of Marshal.

All United States officers, including judges, attorney-generals, marshal, collector of customs, postmaster-general etc., will be appointed by President McKinley. Besides there will be many minor positions of which the Governor will have control. He will have a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

President Dole asked a number of prominent members of the local bar to meet the Executive Council yesterday afternoon to talk over the subject of changes in Hawaii's laws by the Territorial Act. It was decided to include in a publication already arranged for, the civil and penal laws with chapters and sections numbered consecutively so as to facilitate legal references. Also the land laws which were revised by Justice Frear according to the Bill when first framed, will be revised to date and published. In regard to the appropriation bills Judge Hartwell submitted telegrams which he had sent to Secretary Hay and received from him: "Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, May 10, 1900.—Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: Essential that the President exercise without delay the full power to direct expenditures of public money in Hawaii until first session of Territorial Legislature, given him by the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii. Trust President will by telegraph authorize and direct payment of stated salaries of all Hawaiian public officials and employees, as new clerks and assistants have been necessarily engaged for increased work in postal, customs and Board of Health service, whose salaries are not heretofore provided for by legislative authority. Such items in Council of State acts two, three and four as include unpaid bills, contracts, public instruction, schools, fire department, board of works, interest on public debt, waterworks, Attorney General's and Judiciary departments are also of pressing importance. Must not Congress appropriate for salaries of President's appointees, and for expenses of postal and customs bureaus, such as mentioned in act three? If so, perhaps the President will call attention thereto. Kindly telegraph to me any information I can take to Mr. Dole by Coptic, sailing at 1 o'clock Friday, on any or all of these matters."

"A. S. HARTWELL." Secretary Hay wired at once in reply: "The President will approve and authorize use of such money as may on requisition be shown to be requisite and proper. Let the Governor send on detailed requisition at once."

"JOHN HAY." Judge Hartwell says that if Secretary Gage acts as he was inclined to when he last saw him, Hawaii will be \$600,000 better off than was expected. Secretary Gage believes that the debt of Hawaii was assumed some time ago, and that the interest paid thereon since by Hawaii should be returned by the National Government. Judge Hartwell said yesterday:

"If the suggestion of Secretary Gage is adopted, \$600,000 interest money on the \$4,000,000 of the public debt assumed by the United States will be allowed by Congress. This view is sustained by the solicitor of the treasury, and Mr. Gage's assistant, Colonel Reeves. Secretary Gage informed me that he would send instructions by the Coptic to the calling in of all the Hawaiian bonds and redeeming them."

TO AID THE SMALL FARM

Agricultural Society Is Revived.

PLANS MADE LAST NIGHT

President Dole, Allan Herbert and Other Prominent Husbandmen Lead the Movement.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A meeting of persons interested in agricultural and small farming interests in the Hawaiian Islands was held last evening at the High School building for the purpose of reviving the old Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, dropping the "Royal" in the title. The meeting was presided over by Allan Herbert, who has been largely instrumental in having the society revived, and who has done much to advance agriculture in Hawaii. The members present were: President Dole, Allan Herbert, Lucy M. Adams, E. P. Dole, Will E. Fisher, David Haugis, Stearns Buck, Christian Andrews, H. R. Hanna, Edgar Wood, James Dole, H. W. Schmidt, Byron O. Clark, T. H. Gibson and J. E. Higgins. Mr. Higgins, of the Normal School, as secretary of the meeting, has begun his labors with the society by taking copious notes of the proceedings, which will be useful for future reference, as have been the records of the old Royal Society to the present one just organized. The first one was organized in 1850, and held regular meetings for a number of years, but finally the organization collapsed, largely due to the interest being directed to cane growing, so that very little time was given to small farming.

The committee appointed to draft by-laws and rules of order reported giving the outlines of the proposed constitution, which was to the effect that the by-laws and rules of the old society be adopted, with the changes that the present conditions demanded.

It was proposed further that all former members of the Royal Society be made honorary members, and the annual fee was placed at \$1 for membership, and for the life membership \$50. Will E. Fisher availed himself of the last measure and became a life member before leaving the meeting. The report of the Committee was adopted upon motion of President Dole.

Mr. Bryan of the Bishop Museum then delivered a discourse upon the birds of the Islands and their relation to agriculture. He said that the native birds are for the most part honeyeaters, and their natural habitat is some 3,000 feet above sea level. For this reason they play a very unimportant part in Hawaiian agriculture. It is therefore the birds which have been introduced that are the most important from an agricultural standpoint. Mr. Bryan mentioned various birds, such as the rice bird, the mynah bird and the English sparrow, stating that it is yet an open question whether these birds do as much injury to us as we have been accustomed to suppose. He called for assistance on the part of any interested in the collecting of birds for an examination of their crops in order to ascertain what their feeding habits are, and to what extent they should be pronounced beneficial and to what extent injurious.

Miss Lucy Adams of the Kamehameha Girls' School read a paper upon Industrial Schools. She recommended very strongly the agricultural idea of school for girls as well as boys. She mentioned various schools where girls and young ladies are pursuing practical education in agriculture and horticulture. She proposed various things in the way of industrial work, such as the collecting of "glue flowers," which are worth about 60 cents a pound for satchet powder in New York. She recommended that a competent agriculturist, who thoroughly understands the business should be given charge of the work in the industrial school of the girls.

Will E. Fisher expressed himself as glad he had left a political meeting to come to the Agricultural Society. He stated he had travelled extensively in these islands, and pronounced many of the soils superior to those of California. He saw no reason why the horticultural products of the Islands should not be equal in all respects to those of any part of California. Mr. Fisher suggested that the society put into effect the plan to have a room for an exhibition to be opened where the soils and products of the different districts might be seen by residents and tourists. In this way he believed a desirable type of immigration might be established.

Byron O. Clark, of the Wahiawa Colony, made some remarks of the success of the colony. But one year ago the work was commenced there, and he finds the soils are promising and are being subdued by cultivation. The most troublesome aspect there was perhaps the insect pests, but these will be overcome by constant and scientific effort.

Christian Andrews spoke of the destruction of the Aoolau forests by fire and cattle. He recommended the fencing in of certain sections and the appointment of an inspector.

Much interest in the preventing of these depredations was expressed by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Clark and others. Mr. Herbert stated that more forests had been destroyed in these islands during the last few months than the Government had planted in the last twenty-five years at an expense of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hanna, also of the Wahiawa Colony, spoke of his observations and experience with artesian wells, showing the great damage that has followed in other countries by the neglect of the wells and allowing the water to run to waste. He recommended that laws be

COMMERCIAL.

It cannot be said that the real estate market was dull during the past week, as the exchange of business property in the center of the city, effected by Alexander Young and Frank Hustace, was in the nature of a boom argument. Inasmuch as the property turned over means the opening up of an entirely new street system in several of the largest blocks in the business section, the real estate market can be said to be speeding toward the end that many property-holders are seeking—the advancement of prices for their property.

The great deal by which Dr. McGrew disposed of his entire home-land premises on Hotel street has opened up a new vista in the downtown district, and the promise of the new business blocks on the new street gives promise of an increase in business facilities. The congestion of Port street during business hours will be relieved materially, and a new avenue for the use of the heavy wagons which now impede the main street of the city will take its share of the trouble.

NEW STREET SYSTEM.

The new streets in connection with Alexander Young's thoroughfare will extend through the blocks below it, from King to Queen street, connecting with Edinburgh street, which opens a new artery to the waterfront. This new street system has been in contemplation for a long period, but there was nothing to start the movement until the recent sale was effected.

Mr. Frank Dodge, an engineer for the Bishop Estate, has made a careful study of the needs of the city for a considerable period, and points to the fact that the recent developments mean much more to the city than the mere opening of a new street. He states that Mr. Young has been in consultation with the Bishop Estate for several months, carefully considering the best plans for the improvement of the irregular blocks of the business district, and with shrewd forethought has hit upon the scheme that will do much for the business interests of the city.

He considers that the blocks are too long and too narrow for the increase of business, and new streets have become absolutely necessary. Not only are improvements in the section imminent, but the system of new streets is being carried out when building operations are again commenced. This includes the extension of Smith street both ways from its present limits, which would lead it directly to the harbor, and extend mauka to the Kukui or Vineyard street. Kakaia street may be extended to Beretania street and Maunakea street cut through the old Kaunakapili Church block to Kukui street. Chaplain lane, he believes, should be taken into serious consideration, and made into a passable thoroughfare by widening. Kukui street, if extended through to the system road, would do as much for the residence district of Palama as the opening of the new streets in the business part. The proposed extension of the large streets which has been in contemplation by the Interior Department for several years, should be done under the appropriation now available by the action of the Council of State, before property values go too high to prevent this being done.

Other arteries of traffic which Mr. Dodge believes are necessary to be extended are Richards street and Hotel street, whose efficiency are in a great measure cut off.

ACTIVITY FOR CHINATOWN.

The recent order of the Board of Health allowing the fences of Chinatown to be removed will open up a new feature in the real estate market. Already contractors have had placed in their hands the plans of several buildings which are being constructed in the heretofore shut-up district. Real estate values have gone up, and leaseholds are now at a premium. A large number of wily Chinese who held leases before the fire have retained them through thick and thin, knowing that they have grown still more valuable by reason of the new buildings or buildings which are to be constructed. The only hitch in the early erection of buildings in certain parts, may come from the desire of the Government to change the street system. This would affect many properties.

THE MCCULLY TRACT DEAL.

The deal in the McCully tract premises has had a hitch. George Paris has the deed which came into his hands on February 15th, but so far they have not been recorded. Captain Griswold and J. W. McChesney have not as yet turned over to the Paris syndicate the leases which are necessary to complete the deal. If the deeds are not recorded before Hawaii becomes a territory, it is said they will be compelled to pay twice the amount of the stamp duties. At the same time if the deeds are stamped under the American law, they are subject to the war tax stamp duties, which would increase the amount of stamps over \$500.

NEW CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

C. B. Ripley, the architect, is expected in Honolulu next Saturday. He will come fully prepared to go ahead with the construction of the Stangenwald block on Merchants street near Port, the material being already arrived here in great quantities. A new departure in building operations will be introduced in the erection of this block. He brings with him a patent system of concrete building, which is said to be superior to any other form in use at the present time. The concrete buildings such as he proposes to put up have been successfully constructed in New York, Chicago and other large cities, and are said to be better, safer and far more durable than the building usually built of brick or stone. Mr. Ripley of the firm of Ripley & Dickey states that a concrete building of this kind will be organized as soon as the material is available. The concrete buildings will be the first to receive the new system. One great advantage is said to be found in the use of concrete, and that is that where walls constructed of brick for such a building as is in contemplation are usually 20 inch width, the concrete walls need only be sixteen inches. Furthermore, the cost of putting up brick buildings is enormous. By using the stone found in these islands and grinding them to a sand size, the cheapest kind of material is at once on hand. Concrete, which the architect says can be bought here very nearly the same price as on the coast, makes the cost an appealing figure to the prospective builder of any kind of a structure. Mr. Dickey explains that where brick buildings deteriorate with increasing age, the concrete class in cost and durability, and would be better in a hundred years than when first constructed. Concrete buildings find much favor in earthquake districts, and by using twisted iron rods laid both horizontally and vertically in the concrete mixture cause it to become absolutely proof to quakes which would ordinarily throw a brick building into ruins. This scheme of construction, the architect says, would be admirably adapted for Hilo, where there is a decided objection to brick structures on account of the tremors which occasionally shake the big island. The concrete can also be made into hollow fireproof tiles and used in partition-work. Concrete buildings are said to be cooler than either stone or brick.

ADVICE TO KAMALO SHAREHOLDERS.

In speaking of the troubles of the Kamalo Sugar Company, Mr. L. H. Dee, chairman of the finance committee, stated yesterday: "The consensus of opinion of those who have the interests of the shareholders of the Kamalo company directly at heart, is that the delinquent shareholders will gain most for themselves, and all concerned, by coming immediately to the front, and, without any hesitation, pay up their fourth and fifth assessments. The obstacles, or those claimed to be such, have of their own volition been removed and opportunity is now offered for the stockholders to get in line, get a move on themselves, so to speak, and elect new directors if they desire. The first step necessary, however, is to pay up all dues on assessable stocks. The money is most necessary at this time, and, on its production, Kamalo will boom."

DON'T WANT IT BANKRUPT.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Kamalo Sugar Company was held yesterday afternoon but nothing was done, as the creditors wish to learn what action the delinquent stockholders intend to take at a meeting to be held this evening. An adjournment was therefore taken until Monday. It is stated that the Worthington Pump Company is the only creditor which is persistent in its efforts to push the company to the point of bankruptcy, and which the sugar company claims is not yet due. Certain of the creditors take issue with the company, forcing the Kamalo company into a position where its security for the balance of its debts would be decreased instead of increased. They feel that other steps could be taken which would place the plantation on a footing to make a new start rather than to thrust it into bankruptcy proceedings, which would have a demoralizing effect generally. Attorney W. A. Henshall made the request of the creditors at their meeting yesterday that they adjourn to await the developments of tonight's meeting.

ESTATE OF D. B. SMITH.

Hearing of Petitions Set for June Eighteenth.

The hearing of a petition in the estate of the late D. B. Smith was heard Saturday morning before Judge Stanley. The petitioner, Mamie L. Smith, daughter of the deceased, who has asked that letters of administration be issued in her interests, was in court. Miss Amy M. Anin, who is contesting the petition of Miss Smith, was also present. She filed a statement that every effort had been made to locate the lost will, but it could not be found. Miss Anin's petition for a writ of prohibition for the probate of a lost will and a request was put in that the hearing for administration be continued until the determination of the petition for probate of the alleged will.

An oral petition for temporary administration was objected to, the Court ruling that the petition be put in writing, which will be heard today at 10 o'clock. The hearing for the probate was set for June 18. Cecil Brown and Kinney, Hallou & McClanahan represent the petitioner, and W. A. Henshall for contestant.

Coming Customs Changes.

New books, papers, official blanks and other material that will be needed in the Customs Bureau when it becomes American, were received in Collector General Stackable's mail from Washington on the Optic. Much hard work will be necessary in changing the department so that it will conform with United States laws. A new system of book-keeping will have to be instituted and reorganization will take place in some of the offices.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully, a few drops and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Pope was among the rulers to whom President Krug sent an appeal for intervention. Leo XIII will send an autograph letter to Queen Victoria appealing to her to stop the further shedding of blood.

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

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co. LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc. Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H I

Model 50

Columbia Chainless

BICYCLES

\$65 CASH \$65

FITTED WITH ANY SADDLE OR GEAR

Hartford, Goodrich, Palmer, Dunlop, Morgan & Wright, Cactus or Road Tires.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd

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

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £3,575,000.

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Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

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

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance companies 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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.

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For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kinds of kidney complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, May 19.
Stmr. James Mokes, Talbot, from Kauai.
Stmr. Norma, Weisbach, from Kauai.
Stmr. Iwaki, Gregory, from Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosier, from Kauai.
Saturday, May 20.
Stmr. Waiwalele, Green, from Kauai.
Stmr. Kinohi, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Sunday, May 21.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Kauai.
Stmr. Claudine, McDonald, from Maui.
Monday, May 22.
Am. bktn. Amelia, Miller, from Eureka.
Br. bk. Sussex, Guthrie, 31 days from Newcastle.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, May 19.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Molokai.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San Francisco.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.
Ger. bk. J. C. Pfueger, Hoever, for San Francisco.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau.
Monday, May 21.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Molokai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau.

PASSENGERS.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 20.—Mrs. R. Kapu, C. Wight, W. Kinney, Capt. Campbell, Shido, J. Kamanuwa and 60 deck.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 20.—Rev. Mother Delphina, Sister Bonaventura, Sister Susanna, H. Halvorsen, wife and child; Mrs. W. Savidge, Mrs. Naholeia, A. Aulberg, J. W. Givvin, W. O. Allen, W. B. Ricker, John Muir, Alama, Otaka, L. Y. Alana, Ah Ping, W. Kapu, W. Fieldgrove, W. E. Devenaux, C. McManis, H. De Rago, Long, Yasumori, S. Ah Mi, H. Reuter, Wing Sing Chong, W. L. Holokahiki, W. Cabral, E. K. Kobayashi, S. Kimura, H. Montgomery, H. H. Morris, H. J. Harrison, H. Z. Everett, Miss M. Keokai, Mrs. Lailaha and 106 deck.
From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinohi, May 20.—Gen. Rodick, W. C. Wilfong, Rev. S. L. DeLoach, Mrs. F. B. McStocker, Miss J. K. McStocker, Mrs. W. E. Sharp, J. Heard, H. Chanant, A. Perie, R. B. Lewis, Frank Sharp, Miss McMillan, H. E. Smith, Leung Chi-tung, Leung Kaw, Low Daw, C. P. King, D. A. Fox, H. H. Henton, Frank May, Marie Corcoran, J. Prince David Kawananakoa, C. F. Childs, Yoshihawa and wife, J. T. Saylor, Henry C. Vign, W. H. Coraway, M. McCann, J. McGavin, Mrs. De Rago, Miss De Rago, C. A. Graham, Bishop of Honolulu, T. A. Jackson, W. D. Adams, Vincent Fernandez, R. L. Bartlett, Mrs. A. L. Bartlett, Mrs. McKennie, F. Souza, George Wagner, Geo. C. Allen, P. W. Bawerth and wife, J. H. Porteous, H. B. Gehr, W. M. Holden, S. K. Huntington and two servants, A. W. Carter, Hon. Sam Parker, J. Miller, H. Hancock, S. Leslie, Mrs. Peter Mokea, C. B. Olson and wife, J. T. Crawley, Tom Gay, T. Akona, Akui, Geo. H. Allen, Wm. Kitchin, W. Wickberg, C. McDonald, F. Williams, W. Pua, J. Steiner, F. W. Macfarlane, Geo. H. Fairchild, and 167 deck passengers.

NOTES.

Steamer Mauna Loa sails on her regular route today.
Surveyors Capt. Willis and Harvey were engaged by the Navy Department and left on the Iroquois for Midway Island on Saturday.
Schooner Honolulu, Captain Olsen, 56 days from Newcastle, with 952 tons of coal consigned to John Hind, arrived at Honolulu on the 12th instant.
One of the passengers on the ill-fated Iolani was A. W. Heydtmann, formerly bookkeeper for the Hutchinson Sugar Company on Hawaii. He was rescued with the rest of the passengers.
Sugar on Hawaii on May 18, awaiting shipment, was as follows: Kukuihaele, 6,500; Honokaa, 21,500; Paaunui, 10,800; Ooakala, 5,500; Papanaloa, 21,000; Hakakala, 16,000; Honouma, 14,000; Peapekeo, 4,000; Iapahooka, 16,000; Watanaku, 15,000; Waiakoa, 10,000; H. P. S. M., 2,700; Punaluu, 20,000; Honaupu, 16,000. Total, 188,000 bags.

Sugar Race to the Coast.

Three vessels sailed out of the harbor yesterday laden with sugar for San Francisco. This means a race to the Coast and an interesting one. Bets are already up on the water-front and each boat has its backers.
The last foreign sugar ship that will carry the product from this port to San Francisco, the German bark J. C. Pfueger, got away in the morning. In order to get her sugar into San Francisco she must arrive there before or by midnight of Thursday, June 14th. She would indeed have to experience a very unfortunate trip not to accomplish this, for she has twenty-seven days in which to make the passage.
In the hold of the Pfueger was the following cargo: 24,384 bags sugar, weighing 2,975,170 pounds, valued at \$117,704.85 and shipped by the following: 7672 by C. Brewer & Co., to Welch & Co.; 11,481 by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co., and 5231 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.
Schooner Helene sailed for the Coast just before noon with 27,000 bags of sugar weighing 5,855,425 pounds, valued at \$147,525 and shipped as follows: 1600 bags by W. B. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Co.; 5000 bags by J. M. Dowsett to J. D. Spreckels & Co.; 2700 by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.; 8187 by Alexander & Baldwin to Williams, Diamond & Co., and 10,423 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.
On the Robert Lewers, off for San Francisco, is the following: 21,217 bags of sugar, weighing 574,387 pounds, valued at \$106,366.40 and shipped as follows: 891 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and 20,326 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Diamond & Co.

BORN.

TAYLOR—In this city, May 18, 1900, to the wife of J. H. Taylor, a son.
SILVA—In this city, May 21st, 1900, to the wife of Patrick Silva, a son.

WANTS A REFINERY

Seattle Discusses a New Industry.

PLANTERS WILL AID IT

C. G. Ballentyne, of Honolulu, Talks on Matter Before Chamber of Commerce.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Rapid Transit Company, who is now in the United States on a business trip, has been given much prominence by the newspapers of the Coast. The following concerning the creation of a sugar refining industry is from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

Ways and means to secure the establishment of a sugar refinery at Seattle were fully discussed at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon. The feature of the meeting was an address by C. G. Ballentyne, of Honolulu, who is now visiting this city. Mr. Ballentyne assured the chamber that the project was perfectly feasible, and that the sugar planters of



C. G. BALLENTYNE.

The islands would undoubtedly give it their support financially and otherwise. He stated, however, that the matter was one that would require the outlay of a great deal of money, and that the people of Seattle would have to assume the greater share of the burden in securing the necessary capital. He intimated that a million dollars would not be too much for the proper inauguration of the enterprise. In the event, however, that a refinery is established, he said there could be no doubt.

He spoke with enthusiasm of the great market the islands offer for the products of the State of Washington, and of the great commerce that could be built up with them from Seattle. The establishment of a reliable steamship line from his port to Honolulu, he said, was a necessity if Seattle and Puget Sound intended to continue in the trade with the islands, and would surely follow the opening of a large refinery here that would give return cargoes of raw sugar to the vessels which would otherwise be forced to return to this port in ballast. After a general discussion of the refinery project, in which a majority of the members present at Judge McMillen's (Brown, of Alaska, who was a visitor, participated, the president of the chamber was instructed to appoint a committee to inquire into the feasibility of the subject.

Mr. Moore Speaks.

J. A. Moore, who first suggested to the chamber the advisability of attempting to secure the refinery, was the first speaker today. He dwelt upon the necessity of providing return cargoes for vessels, now and in the future, to be engaged in carrying the products of the State of Washington to Hawaii. The commerce with the islands, he said, was capable of almost unlimited expansion, and aside from gain in that respect, Seattle would reap a large benefit from the employment of labor in the refinery itself and in the factories which would come here in consequence of the establishment of the refinery. He specifically mentioned box and barrel factories. He pointed out that while the islands now obtain nearly all their lumber from Puget Sound, that was practically the only product of Washington that did go to them in any quantity. Coal, he said, the islands obtained from Europe, California and the West, and grain, feed, fruit, fresh and salted meats and food products from San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact that all these articles could be obtained more cheaply in this market. This he explained was because the coal was brought to the islands in sailing ships on their way from Europe to California for wheat cargoes, and the other articles in sailing ships and steamers returning to the islands for raw sugar intended for the San Francisco market. He also called the attention of the chamber to the fact that for several years a sugar refinery had been established and in operation in Vancouver, B. C., to the benefit of both the city and the islands, and that it was the opinion of Mr. Ballentyne that Seattle send a representative to the islands to interest the sugar planters in the refinery scheme. He thought this should be done.

In conclusion Mr. Moore said that it was a matter of vital importance that Seattle should at once secure more facilities and build up its sugar industry, and that it was well enough to sit back and be content with the Alaska business and the lumber industry, but that it was not to last forever, and the latter was not in itself sufficient to build up a city. Eastern cities of smaller size than Seattle, he said, subsidized and otherwise encouraged factories to come to them, but Seattle seemed to think that such steps were unnecessary. Some of the old-time "Seattle spirit" was needed.

Chance to Secure Refinery.

Mr. Ballentyne was called upon for an address. He said he could only reiterate what he had said at former meetings of the chamber; that although he had been here but a short time, he had become convinced that the city had an excellent opportunity to secure the refinery and might depend upon the co-operation of the people of the islands. The matter was discussed in Honolulu several years ago, he said, just before the contracts of the planters with the sugar trust expired. At that time, however, the city's representatives had not been strong enough to bring the matter to an issue and it was dropped. The planters

at that time felt the trust was treating them unfairly, and would have been willing to make a change. They tried to make their own sugar for a year or so, but found many obstacles and finally went back to the trust.
Since that time, however, many plantations had been established, the production of which the trust did not control, and which would furnish enough raw sugar to more than supply a large refinery at Seattle.

Seattle people, however, must start right. Let them find out how much money they could raise for the refinery, and then they would be in a position to talk business to the planters and other business men of the islands. The latter would undoubtedly be willing to sell their heavy line of stock of a large refinery established on a firm business foundation.

The matter of return cargoes Mr. Ballentyne dwelt upon at length. He pointed out that the steamship line between Vancouver, B. C., and the islands would soon be a thing of the past, owing to the annexation of the latter by the United States. This would at once cut off one line of communication from Puget Sound. But the new line of 7 or 8 days' run would make the time ripe for the establishment of a big line of steamers from Puget Sound to the islands. To make the United States profit upon its vessels would have to be furnished with return cargoes. A sugar refinery at Seattle would solve the problem.

Mr. Ballentyne said he was satisfied that a very large refinery could be established and operated here with profit. But it must be a modern affair and backed by large capital.

All Favor the Project.

D. B. Ward said that Seattle business men were accustomed to carry through whatever they started out to accomplish, and that the sugar refinery was bound to go. He stated that the islands were now shipping \$15,000,000 worth of sugar to the United States, and that the West Coast of Washington was getting no benefit from it.
W. E. Boone said that it was probable a 2000-ton vessel could be built at least \$100,000, half of which sum could no doubt be raised in the islands.
W. R. Ballard thought the project was feasible, but that outside capital could be secured.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns for BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, WIND, etc. for the week of May 15-21, 1900.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table showing tide times and heights for the week of May 22-28, 1900.

KINEI ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that the 7th assessment of 10 per cent, or \$5.00 per share, on the assessable stock of the Kihai Plantation Co., Ltd., will be due and payable on the 1st day of June, 1900, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judging building.
J. B. CASTLE,
Treasurer Kihai Plantation Co., Ltd.
5549-2178-May 21-24

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That on the 1st day of May, 1900, the persons whose names are set forth below did make and enter into Articles of Copartnership, to be known as the Mau Sung Wai Company, to conduct the business of a rice plantation at Walkiki-wauna, Kona, Oahu, H. I., for a term of fifteen years from date: Chung Sai, Lau Tim, Wong Sack Pong, Wong Ng, Wong Ung Gok, Wong Leong Ke, Chung Sui, Chung Toong Hop, Lee Man Hung, Wong Wa Yee, Lee Tuck Ngan, all of Walkiki, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. MAU SUNG WAI COMPANY.
By LAU TIM.
Honolulu, May 22, 1900. 2178

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PASSAGE of the Hawaiian Territorial Bill all passenger and freight traffic by foreign vessels between these islands and U. S. Coasts must cease, from and after June 14th.
Therefore the S. S. "Hongkong Maru," due May 29th, for San Francisco, will be the last steamer of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line, and the S. S. "Doric," due June 12th for San Francisco, will be the last steamer of the Oriental & Occidental Line to take passengers and cargo from here for the Coast.
H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.
Agents Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha Co.
2176-3, May 15, 22, 29.
5543

FOR SALE.

A good strong stallion, of fine stock, suitable for PLANTATION or RANCH use, is offered for sale. Address Station, Advertiser office.
2.18-12-25-29 Jun 1-5-8

Auction Sale OF DELINQUENT STOCK

IN THE NAHIKU SUGAR CO., LD

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 23 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 23 assessment due Dec. 1, 1899, delinquent January 31st, 1900, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale:

Table listing delinquent stock certificates with columns for Cert. No., Name, and Amount.

JAS. F. MORGAN. Auctioneer. Honolulu, May 31st, 1900. 5541-121-2175-4t. May 11-15-18-23

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of D. H. Smith, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
A petition offering to prove the last will and testament of D. H. Smith, deceased, said will alleged to have been lost, having on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1899, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the issuance of letters testamentary to Abigail K. Campbell, J. O. Carter, and Cecil Brown, having been filed by them, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Court, at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, Oahu, he and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.
Dated, Honolulu, H. I., May 19, 1900.
By the Court.
P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
Kinney, Ballou & McLaughlan, Attorneys for Petitioner.
2178 May 22-29 Jun 5

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.
In the Matter of the Estate of James Campbell, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.
The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Abigail K. Campbell, J. O. Carter, and Cecil Brown, having been filed by them, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said Court, at Honolulu, Oahu, he and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated, Honolulu, H. I., April 27, 1900.
By the Court.
P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
2172-5t—May 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1900.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of J. C. Strow, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator. It is ordered that Monday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, he and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
Honolulu, May 14, 1900.
By the Court.
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
2176-MAY 15-22-29

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 13th day of May, A. D. 1897, made by Mikoliana (w) and Fong Kai, her husband, of Aikua, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, to Alexander Garvie of London, England, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 170 at page 277, which mortgage has been assigned to me, F. K. Dickey, by assignment dated August 5th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 170 at page 279, I, F. K. Dickey, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to wit, the non-payment of 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 Wednesday, the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

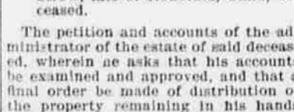
The property contained in said mortgage is as follows:
1. All that parcel of land situate at Aikua, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing two and eight-tenths acres (2.8 acres) undivided, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 4802, Land Commission Award No. 3950 to Makia.
2. All that parcel of land situate at Aikua, containing an area of seven-eighths-hundredths acre (17-100 acre) and being Apana 2 of said R. P. 4802, i. e. A. 8950 to Makia.
3. All those two parcels of land situate at said Aikua, comprising said Mikoliana's formerly undivided interests in Royal Patent (Grant) 3153, as heir of said Makia and under deed from said Makia recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 127 at page 197, and granted and set apart to said Mikoliana by partition deed of said Makia and wife, Kawawaha and wife, Kani Kalalauwale and husband and Maria Kinimoku and husband, dated February 25th, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 183 at page 99, by metes and bounds as follows:
Lot One—Beginning at the upper pile of stones, adjoining the land of Mrs. Kalalauwale, and
Running makai along her boundary line S. 77° 45' W. (mag.) 2950 feet to a pile of stones makai of the old Government road;
Thence S. 75° 10' W. 9400 feet to the beach;
Thence running along the beach S. 15° 00' E. 650 feet;
Thence running mauka along the land of Mrs. Maria Kinimoku N. 76° 10' E. 9840 feet, to a pile of stones makai of the old Government road;
Thence running mauka again N. 77° 10' E. 3740 feet to a pile of stones;
Thence running mauka N. 25° 00' W. 800 feet to the place of beginning; containing an area of 233 acres, including 71 acres mauka of the old Government road.
Lot Two—Beginning at the southwest corner of this lot at the corner of the land of Kawawaha and that of Mrs. Maria Kinimoku, and
Thence running along the land of Kawawaha S. 86° 30' 1370 feet;
Thence running along the land of Kawawaha and Mrs. Maria Kinimoku N. 20° W. 480 feet along a pile of stones;
Thence running makai S. 82 1/2° W. 1265 feet (946 feet to the old Government road) to the bank;
Thence S. 5° W. 226 feet to the place of beginning (this side adjoins the land of Mrs. Maria Kinimoku), containing an area of eleven acres (11 a.)
Terms cash; deeds at expense of purchaser.
For further particulars apply to C. W. Dickey, No. — Fort street, or Lyle A. Dickey, corner King and Bethel streets, in Honolulu, H. I., Honolulu, May 1, 1900.
F. K. DICKEY, Mortgagee.
2171-4t—May 1, 8, 15, 22.

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