Hawaiian Gazette.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

John H. Jones left by the Kinau yesterday for Hilo.

Dr. Carmichael has gone to Maui on official business.

Rudolph Bindt and bride returned on the Planter yesterday.

W. O. Smith returned yesterday from Hawaii on the Mauna Loa.

The mortuary record shows 113 deaths in Honolulu during the month of July.

There is plenty of rain in Kau district, Hawaii, according to recent letters received.

Father Matthias, of the Catholic Cathedral, is in Honolulu after a fortnight's absence.

John Bush, principal of the Kilauea School, will return to Kauai today after a stay of two weeks in the city.

Work is progressing on the new addition to the post office and the first bricks were laid yesterday on the foundation.

Miss Ryan arrived yesterday with Judge M. M. Estee, and will take a position as clerk in the United States Court.

Collier's Weekly of July 21st publishes a two-page picture of the inauguration of Governor Dole on Territorial Day, June 14th.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson calls for tenders for the erection a 2-room school house at Kalaoa, N. Kona, Hawaii.

Charles L. Hopkins has been appointed Hawaiian interpreter for the courts to succeed J. G. M. Sheldon, who has been ill for some time.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Horace Craft and Miss Johnson leave tomorrow morning for Waikane, where they will sojourn for the next two weeks.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and W. E. Rowell intend to go to Maui on Friday to inspect the Lahaina and Wailuku waterworks.

Oscar T. Sewell, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived yesterday on the Australia, and is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Professor Hosmer and wife will sail on the Australia for the States and Europe. They will be gone a year and will return to live here permanently.

A shipment of seed cane from Puna to Kamalo recently aggregated 113 tons. It was taken from 1 7-10 acres which shows a yield of 66½ tons to the acre.

Alexander Young and William Mutch, who went to San Francisco to plan for the building of Mr. Young's great structure here, are expected back on the Australia today.

The Young Men's Christian Association juniors, who have been camping in Manoa Valley for the past ten days, broke camp yesterday and returned to town.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Christian of Hanamaulu, to W. H. Wedemeyer, bookkeeper of Koloa plantation, is announced.

Japanese fishermen who have "squatted" on government land along the beach near the kerosene warehouse have been ordered off by Road Supervisor Marston Campbell. They have agreed to do so.

Superintendent McCandless and W. E. Rowell of the Public Works Department, leave for Lahaina on Friday, and will in all likelihood go to Hilo to look into matters concerning the new Waiakea bridge.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Stations, and agent of the United States Agricultural Department, accompanied by Dr. Walter Maxwell of this city, made a formal call upon Governor Dole yesterday morning.

Work began yesterday on the laying of the cement sidewalks around the capitol grounds. All of the old sidewalk from the Richards street entrance to Hotel street was torn up and most of the rubble was in place before the day was over.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company has named the following officers for the ensuing six months: Allen Herbert, president; I. Bray, vice president; A. N. Campbell, treasurer; F. Lowrey, auditor; F. W. McChesney, secretary; J. R. Macaulay, director.

It was learned yesterday that Civil Service Commissioner Higgins, who was expected to arrive in Honolulu on the Australia to institute civil service rules in the local federal offices, has in all likelihood omitted Honolulu from his itinerary, and has gone on to Manila direct, by one of the transports that did not stop here on the way across the Pacific.

THE HAND OF CALUMNY

Mary Condit Smith's Life Blasted.

SHE PERISHED AT PEKING

Left Washington for China to Forget Charge of Cruel Scandalmongers.

No matter how painfully death may have come to Mary Condit Smith, the pretty Washington girl who, it is now almost certain, was murdered by Boxers, it was sweet to the living death she was suffering. The Chinese may have visited dreadful tortures upon her, yet death to her in any form was a relief, for Mary Condit Smith was a martyr to Washington scandalmongers and was literally driven to her death by malicious gossip.

Mary Condit Smith died in trying to live down and forget that she had been accused of theft. No more innocent, no purer girl ever lived than she, yet she was not proof against scandal and gossip, and horror-stricken, ashamed, cowed, she sought to forget by traveling from one end of the earth to the other.

It was in Pittsburg that the seed or scandal that led to Miss Condit Smith's murder was planted. In Washington she was known as "Polly" Smith. There she was loved. Women cared for her because she was sincere and sensible; men were fond of her because she was pretty and always agreeable. She was a laughing, light-hearted girl, welcomed everywhere.

From every side came invitations for "Polly" Smith. She was sought at the White House, at official entertainments, at private houses. In fact, it may be said that no girl in Washington society had more invitations or was more popular than Miss "Polly."

When the invitation came to her to attend a house party given by her wealthy friends the Moorheads at 928 Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, last fall she accepted. Washington was gay enough at the time, but particular friends of hers were giving the house party, and she hated to disappoint them.

It was a gay house party they had in Pittsburg. "Polly" Smith was the gayest of all, and when the time came for everybody to go home she was the best liked of all the guests. No one denied that she had been the life of the party, and that without her things would have fallen flat.

It was after the house party had broken up that the scandal took root. The hostess had missed jewelry to the value of more than $2000. Her guests were all persons of the highest standing and of unimpeachable character. She called in detectives and told them their names.

She at that time suspected no one of having taken her jewels who was numbered among her guests. But the police are not respecters of family pride and family names, so the detectives began to search for the jewels among the guests at the house party.

The Superintendent of Pittsburg Detectives, John Glenn, undertook the case, as the stolen jewels had been a wedding present to his bride from Mr. Moorhead, and aside from their intrinsic value, $1500, were more precious to Mrs. Moorhead than any money. The eight servants in the family were, after most careful investigation, relieved of suspicion. Many other detectives were employed, and it was through a New York jeweler to whom some unset diamonds were sent for resetting, that the first clew to the lost gems was received. Whoever stole the Moorhead diamonds had pried the jewels out of their setting and then endeavored to have them set in new fashion so that they could never be recognized. Money, then, was not the motive of the robbery.

This gave to the Washington detectives the first clew to the Moorheads' guests. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead could not be made to believe in the guilt of any of them, but a Washington detective, following descriptions and circumstantial evidence, finally convinced the Moorheads that the thief actually was Miss Condit Smith, the accomplished and lovely girl whose talent and popularity made her welcome everywhere and who had repeatedly enjoyed the honor of receiving side by side with Mrs. McKinley in the White House. Of course, the Moorheads refused to make the Washington detective's story public, but, equally, of course, it leaked out in that exclusive set in which the young girl moved.

The story went from mouth to mouth and from house to house. Pretty "Polly" Smith was suspected. In fact, it is said that some malicious person even went so far as to accuse the girl.

Then there came a change over "Polly" Smith. She was no longer the light-hearted girl. She had heard the scandal. She was helpless. She was innocent, but the blow aimed at her had crushed her. Invitations came in fewer numbers, and those that did come were not accepted. The girl got paler and paler. She was seldom seen outside her own home. Her cheeks became sunken; her eyes so bright and laughing formerly, were red with constant weeping; she never smiled and her sensitive nature made her imagine that the whole world suspected her of a crime of which she was innocent.

Miss Smith's brother-in-law is Governor General Wood of Cuba. It was thought that a change of scene and climate would help the girl forget the cruel gossip that had so sorely wounded her. So Miss Smith was sent to Cuba to be with her sister, Mrs. Wood. Cuban climate and the change of scenes did not have the beneficial effect expected.

The girl tried bravely to overcome the constant fear that she was everywhere posted as a thief. She tried to meet people as she had done before, but it was no use. She became so weakened in health and spirits that the very effort was beyond her strength.

So she settled down to a life of misery, literally eating her own heart. It was seen by the Woods that the girl would eventually die unless some plan could be devised to take her mind from the great wrong that had been done her.

Nearly a year passed before the mystery was partially cleared up by finding the settings of the diamonds in a Pennsylvania avenue shop in Washington, where they had been taken undoubtedly by the real thief. No one knows to this day exactly how, when or by whom the jewels were purloined. The discovery of them came too late. An irreparable injury had been done to the young girl without the slightest fault of her host, hostess or the detectives.

So Washington accepted the finding of the jewels in a disinterested sort of way. Washington had almost forgotten the accusation made against "Polly" Smith by this time in the freshness of other gossip on which Washington feeds, but "Polly" Smith had not forgotten.

She came home from Cuba immediately after the jewels had been found, and no doubt could have taken her own place in society had she been able to forget, but she was not of the forgetting kind. She continued unhappy, never speaking unless she was spoken to, growing thinner and less like her former self every day. Society had all but killed her by its love of gossip.

It was when her family had almost despaired of ever making her well and happy again that the trip to China was proposed. The Congers were close to the Condit Smiths. They loved the "Polly" Smith they had known of old. The girl left for China with the expressed purpose of staying there always. In China she could at least be among people who would not gossip. What if they were heathens? What if they did kill her, as they perhaps have done? They would at least make her misery shortlived.

So "Polly" Smith went to China. She was a pitiful looking little thing when she left Washington, the only home she had ever known, where she had done so much to make happy the lives of others.

It is said that it was Miss Smith's purpose to eventually become a missionary in China. She could never return to Washington. It was urged upon her that Washington had already forgotten the accusation made against her and was only too ready to right the wrong. The wrong, however, was too great to her thinking to ever be righted, and she chose to go from her home forever.

How "Polly" Smith met death has not been made known as yet, but, no matter how she died, death was sweet to her. There may be those in Washington today who suffer a pang for the girl whom they sent to her death. None can deny that the calumny they helped to give breath and life to made her a martyr.

SUGAR COMPANIES POUR OUT GOLD

Dividends Yesterday of Over Three Hundred Thousand.

The sugar companies opened up their coffers yesterday to the amount of $307,040 and poured out the golden harvest of dividends to the stockholders. Twelve plantations and one mercantile company made up the amount as above and for the rest of the day smiles were frequent in the vicinity of the banks and brokers' offices. The dividends which were paid on July 15 run the entire total of dividends for the month of July almost to the half-million mark. Yesterday's dividends and the companies paying them were as follows:

Brewer & Co., 3 per cent, $30,000.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 5 per cent, $50,000.
Haiku, 2 per cent, $10,000.
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 2½ per cent, $50,000.
Kahuku, 1½ per cent, $7,500.
Paia, 2 per cent, $15,000.
Waimea Mill, 1 per cent, $1,250.
Olowalu, 2½ per cent, $3,750.
Waimanalo, 2 per cent, $5,040.
Ewa, 20 cents per share, $50,000.
Honokaa, 35 cents per share, $35,000.
Pioneer Mill, per cent, $45,000.
Ookala, 20 cents per share, $5,000.

STOLE FIREWOOD.

Three Portuguese Boys Caught in a Woodpile.

David Kaapa corralled three Portuguese boys yesterday and charged them at the station house with larceny in the second degree. Their offense is stealing firewood which had been cached away behind the ruins of Kaumakapili church. The detective has been watching for the thieves for sometime and yesterday caught them in the act.

Their depredations covered a long period and the Japanese owners of the woodpile finally were obliged to seek police surveillance. Judge Wilcox will determine to-day who was the "nigger in the woodpile" and act accordingly.

"No, he hasn't proposed yet!" sighed Genevieve.

We suggested that the fellow doubtless knew when he was well off.

"No, I suspect the trouble is he doesn't know when I'm well off, the way papa is plunging in pork!" said the beautiful girl, with a sad smile.

Ah, love was indeed a great mystery.

ODD ACTION OF AORANGI

A Day To Decide What To Do.

ORDERED TO PASS HAWAII

Captain Hay Nevertheless Enters at Custom House--Sails This Morning.

All kinds of rumors were afloat yesterday concerning the Canadian-Australian steamship Aorangi, from the Colonies. She was sighted and reported and whistled early in the morning, but showed no signs of coming in. The pilot-boat went out early and did not return until nearly noon. The Aorangi, in the meanwhile, dropped her anchor off the bell buoy and hoisted signal flags reading "Can't come in." People anxious to know all about the vessel besieged the pilot and doctor immediately upon their return from the Aorangi and bombarded them with questions.

One story had it that there had been a death on board during the trip up from Sydney; that the deceased had succumbed to some disease that looked suspicious; that the body had been cremated in the furnace, and that the vessel would not be allowed to come in. This rumor was dispelled on the landing of the doctor. Another story, with more possibility of truth in it, was that the steamship people were afraid that they might be libeled on account of the Hogan minstrels. She wanted to avoid port charges, said some, while others declared that there was something very mysterious about the whole thing and that the case should be investigated.

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before any definite information concerning the steamer was forthcoming. Up to that time the quarantine officer, the pilot and the agent from Theo. H. Davies & Co. knew very little, and the agents knew very little more, even after that time.

The agent went out to the Aorangi for the second time at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the tugboat. Before going out he said that the captain had received orders not to stop here. He couldn't give the reason. The passengers for Honolulu were willing to go through. There was no freight aboard for this port, and it would hardly pay the vessel to come in. The quarantine officer reported that the captain had received instructions at Sydney from London not to come here, to stop coming here altogether, in fact, and that the captain was only obeying orders Theo. H. Davies & Co., have, strange to say, received no advices to this effect.

All this time prospective passengers were crowding into the office of the agents naturally very anxious to know if they would be able to secure passage for the North on the Aorangi. They asked questions continually but, of course, got no satisfaction. There was a great deal of healthy kicking and some talk of bringing damage suits against the company. The poor clerks knew nothing. In the afternoon it was "Wait until Mr. Irvine gets back from the vessel and you will know all about everything." About 5 o'clock Mr. Irvine returned from the Aorangi in the tug and announced that the steamer would not come into the harbor, but that she would, nevertheless, take passengers—all that could be accommodated—to Victoria and Vancouver. She would sail at 9 o'clock, he said, and people would be taken off to her on the tug, with their baggage. The crowd was greatly relieved at this news and immediately busied themselves with looking out for their berths.

Captain Hay came ashore with Mr. Irvine on the tug, as did also the passengers and mail for Honolulu. Captain Hay went to the custom house and entered the Aorangi, much against his will, as it had been his desire to drop the passengers and mail here and proceed without entering at the custom house. This, however, would have been impossible and against all rules. When seen by an Advertiser reporter, Captain Hay said that he had received orders in Sydney from London not to come here; he would not explain, however, why it was that he consented to enter at the custom house. He denied that the fear of a libel had anything to do with his staying outside. After entering at the custom house, the Captain went to the office of the agents to arrange with the passengers for accommodations.

"The Aorangi has no cargo for Honolulu, so there was no reason for her coming into port," was the sum and substance of the information given out at the office of the agents in regard to the vessel's staying outside.

People were not at all satisfied with the reasons given and believe that there is something of importance behind it all. After intending passengers had made all their arrangements to go aboard the Aorangi at 9 o'clock last night, they were notified that the Aorangi would not sail until 7 o'clock this morning. A scow leaves the dock with passengers, mail and baggage a little before that time.

When Mr. Waller of the Metropolitan Meat Company heard that the Aorangi was not coming into port and that there was the possibility of steamers of that line not stopping here, he was very much put out. Mr. Waller is expecting on the next boat from Brisbane a quantity of meat, the duty upon which alone will amount to $4,000. He is also expecting on the next boat from British Columbia a large consignment of salmon and halibut. Should these fail to reach here there would be a meat famine in Honolulu.

The following persons are booked on the Aorangi: Mrs. A. S. Parke, Miss I. S. Parke, W. C. Parke, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C. G. Ballentyne, nurse and five children, Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Arteigh, Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M. Prenall and wife, Miss Hartwell, F. Waldocse, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey, W. T. Bulls and wife, S. C. Sayers, Ah Sang, Ah Yong, C. J. McCarthy, B. F. Chapman, Miss Ida M. Porton, Peter High, W. C. E. Batchler, M. C. C. von Loben Sels, J. J. von Loben Sels, J. F. von Loben Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris, L. P. Arriere and wife, W. E. Cumback, Miss Henry Tilden, Mrs. I. G. Tilden, Caroline M. Crosby, Mrs. Gill, A. Valentine, W. Jamieson.

STAKES TO THE WINNER.

After a careful investigation, Messrs. Cluney, Campbell and Judd, the judges of the match race run last Saturday between Brock and Manulell, have unanimously decided that the stakes must be paid over to the backers of the winning horse.

The main reason for their decision is that in their opinion the objection was a trumped up one and that had there been any legitimate grounds for a protest, the jockey who rode Manulell would have made his protest at the time prescribed by the rules of racing, instead of waiting to be prompted by persons who were heavy losers on the race. The judges in giving their decision were especially guided by the fact that the boy who rode Manulell was not a novice at the racing business, and therefore would have been keenly alive to the fact had a foul on his horse been committed.

The following extracts from the California Jockey Club racing rules, which obtain on the local track, are appended in explanation of the views taken by both parties, as well as by the judges.

Rule 5—The express conditions of a race supersede all rules when they conflict.

Rule 104—A horse crossing another, so as to actually impede him, is disqualified, unless the impeded horse was partly in fault, or the crossing was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey. Complaints under this rule can only be received from the owner, trainer or jockey of the horse alleged to be aggrieved, or by the judges, and must be made to the clerk of the scales or to the judges before or immediately after his jockey has passed the scales.

Rule 131—Every objection must be made by the owner, trainer or jockey of some horse engaged in the race or by the officials of the course, and to one of the judges of the race, or to the clerk of the course, or to the clerk of the scales, or to one of the board of directors.

Rule 133—An objection to a horse on the ground of his not having run the proper course, or of the race having been run on a wrong course, or of any other matter occurring in the race, must be made within a quarter of an hour after the winner has weighed in, and before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up, unless under special circumstances, the judges are satisfied that it could not have been made within that time.

Now that the affair is definitely settled, a few words on the matter may not be amiss. The judges had no alternative but to decide as they did, and there is no precedent in racing that could have influenced them in giving a contrary decision. If the rules are to be lightly regarded, racing would be reduced to a state of chaos. While the rule book appears to be bound with much superfluous red tape, hard and fast lines must be adhered to if the best interests of the sport are to be respected. No one saw the alleged foul but John Ouderkirk, and from his position as starter at the time he says the foul was made, it was simply impossible for him to say definitely if a foul were committed or not. Brock was immeasurably the better horse and won on his merits. If the Manulell people had any objection to Ferreira riding Brock, on account of his disqualification, they should have made it before the race was run. In racing, as in other sports, the decision of the judges or referee is irrevokably final unless extraordinary circumstances, which in the present instance were lacking, warrant its reversal; if this is not acknowledged, as well place an automaton in the judicial stand. Captain Cluney is reported as having said that he witnessed the foul and rendered his decision too hastily. This he most emphatically denies, and that he made any such remark as attributed to him is incredible, for it would simply mean that by his statement he had compromised himself to such an extent as to prove himself utterly unfit to judge a horse race, and to inevitably preclude him from ever again ornamenting the judges' box.

The thing is over and done with; the best horse won. If a forfeit of, say, $25, were made necessary before an objection was considered, the number of farcical protests would decrease appreciably.

Perhaps the most remarkable fruit of the investigation was the amazing ignorance of the most elementary rules of racing displayed by persons who profess and call themselves horsemen.

TREASURY RULINGS ON CUSTOM MATTERS

The Treasury Department has announced rulings on several points that will be of interest to all Honolulu importers, and all persons who have business with the local Custom House.

On the matter of returning cigars received in parcels post, the department rules that "there is no objection to returning to the country of origin, as undeliverable cigars imported by parcels post, when the addresee refuses to receive them, as such articles are sometimes allowed to be exported when regularly imported and the importation does not involve fraud."

On the matter of storage charges where the goods imported have been entered the department rules, "Where imported merchandise is regularly invoiced, and of which complete entry has been made, cartage and storage charges are not required to be paid by the importer for conveying the goods and retaining the same in the appraiser's store, or the place utilized as such, for the purposes of examination and appraisement; but on failure to remove the goods within the expiration of two days (excluding legal holidays), after notice to remove the same given on completion of appraisement of the merchandise the importer will be held liable for the payment of such storage and labor charges as may accrue after the expiration of said period, at the customary rates prevailing at the port, in accordance with the principle enunciated in the decision of the Board of General Appraisers (T. D. 15476—G. A 2825).

The importer is required to pay cartage and storage charges in all cases where merchandise is entered on appraisement orders, or on defective invoices, or of which incomplete entry has been made, or an entry without specification of particulars, either for want of the original invoice, or for any other cause under 2926, Revised Statutes, and the decisions of the department dated January 25 and May 27, 1898 (T. D. 18769 and 19396).

AS TOLD BY THE DEATHS

Excessive Mortality of Hawaiians.

NATIVES ARE GOING FAST

Consumption Claims Eighteen of The Total of One Hundred and Fourteen.

The physicians of Honolulu are now required to report to the Board of Health all contagious diseases they are called to attend. Blanks for this purpose have been sent to all physicians in Honolulu and the returns show an alarming number of tuberculosis cases.

From the Victoria Hospital, which is specially set apart for the reception and treatment of consumptives or other incurable diseases, the reports show that nineteen patients have pthisis. Of this number five are Hawaiians, five Japanese, two British, two South Sea Islanders, one Chinese, one Swedish, one Portuguese, one Spaniard and one American.

The mortality table for the month of July shows that eighteenpersons died of consumption and seventeen of typhoid fever during July. Eighty males and but thirty-four females died of the excessive total of 114 deaths, and of these fifty-three were Hawaiians and but six Americans. Five years ago but fifty persons died in July and last year but ninety-three. With an annual death rate of over thirty for each thousand inhabitants the natives show nearly fifty for each thousand of them. Below are the full figures which afford an interesting study:

MORTUARY REPORT.
Health Department,
Honolulu, July 31, 1900.

BY SEX.

Male	80
Female	34

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	53
Chinese	12
Portuguese	9
Japanese	25
United States of America	6
Other nationalities	9
Total	114

BY AGES.

Under 1	28
1 to 5	5
5 to 10	4
10 to 20	10
20 to 30	16
30 to 40	16
40 to 50	18
50 to 60	2
60 to 70	7
Over 70	8

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

July, 1895, deaths	51
July, 1896, deaths	48
July, 1897, deaths	59
July, 1898, deaths	75
July, 1899, deaths	93
Deaths, 1900, deaths	114

BY WARDS.

Ward 1	41
Ward 2	22
Ward 3	17
Ward 4	6
Ward 5	28
Non-residents	13
Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	30.74
Hawaiians	49.68
Chinese	13.45
Japanese	40.00
Portuguese	39.63
All others	22.50

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accidental	1
Alcoholism	4
Apoplexy	1
Atelectasis Pulmonalis	1
Beri-beri	3
Bronchitis	1
Consumption	18
Cancer stomach	1
Convulsions	1
Cholera infantum	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	1
Diseases of the heart	8
Diarrhoea	8
Dysentery	1
Enteritis	7
Emphysema	1
Epithelioma	1
Fever—Typhoid	17
Fever—Malarial	4
Hemorrhage of stomach	1
Inanition	2
Influenza	2
Intestinal obstruction	1
Intestinal catarrh	1
Meningitis	4
Melenaneonatrum	1
Nephritis	1
Old age	3
Peritonitis	1
Pneumonia	7
Paralysis	2
Premature birth	1
Pyro-Pneumothorax	1
Rheumatism	1
Scalds	1
Thrombosis of cerebral veins	1
Worms	1
Shock from traumatic injury	1

C. CHARLOCK,
Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Court Notes.

George T. Porter, a native of London, England, has applied for American citizenship.

The remittitur from the Supreme Court of the case of Bohnenberg vs. Zimmerman was filed yesterday. The case goes back to the Fourth District Court.

Andrew Cox, one of the defendants in the case of Helen A. Holt et al. vs. A. Cox et al., has moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground of lack of jurisdiction of the court.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 3, 1900.

"IMPERIALISM"

The Democratic party did its full share towards bringing on the war with Spain and it professed to be dissatisfied, at every step, because of what it called "want of vigor in the campaigns." Two great Democratic journals, the New York World and the organ of Wm. H. Hearst, claim the dubious honor of having made the war inevitable and both shouted from the outset for quicker results and more smashing blows. "On to Havana," they cried. "What do we hear at Washington? A snore!" was the burden of their earlier lay. When $50,000,000 were asked of Congress for war purposes, every Democrat voted for the appropriation, and the leaders of the party were eager for a chance to do military duty, the present nominee for Chief Executive seeking and accepting a Colonel's billet, in an army of invasion. Yet it was perfectly clear that we were entering upon a war of aggression and that, if we were to be indemnified for the cost, the bankruptcy of Spain would compel her to pay the bill in land. Knowing all this the Democracy was yet enthusiastic for the war.

So far the party was consistent with its own past. From the beginning of its life the Democracy had been for conquest and expansion. The founder of the party, Thomas Jefferson, did not hesitate to say to Napoleon that the young republic would "marry the British fleet and army," unless the French agreed to leave the Louisiana district and sell that virgin empire to its natural possessors. Here was an imperialism worthy of Rome. Nor did the Democracy pause at that. It deliberately provoked a war with Mexico for the sake of seizing California and the adjacent regions and threatened, in the terms of the Ostend Manifesto, to acquire Cuba in the same way. The Manifesto declared, in brief, that the sale of Cuba would be as advantageous and honorable to Spain as its purchase would be to the United States; but that if Spain should obstinately refuse to sell it, self-preservation would make it incumbent on the United States to "wrest it from her." Had McKinley uttered such a threat before going to war over Cuba, the charge of "imperialism" would stick.

Consistency ought to have led Democrats to deal with the acquisition of Spanish soil in these days just as they were prepared to deal with it fifty years ago—a method they boasted or as late as 1884 in the first Grover Cleveland platform. But consistency went out of the window when partisanship came in at the door. And so did common sense.

Upon the latter point much is to be said. The Democracy, with its newborn zeal for contraction, demands that the country shall surrender the richest fruits of the Spanish war and the bulk of its indemnity, for the sake of giving the Filipinos freedom. Yet the only freedom possible for these people lies within the protecting arms of some great liberty-loving power. Is there a man so dead to the influences at work all over the world, and particularly in the Orient, to annex small independencies to great States that he believes in the possibility of a permanent Philippine republic? There is not a small free island power to-day outside the sphere of the Monroe doctrine. Tonga was the last one in these seas; Madagascar the last one in African waters. Over all such countries a great nation stretches the arm of authority. As surely as the sun rises and sets were the Philippines cut loose to shift for themselves some battleship power would sooner or later fasten a line to them. Russia, or Germany, or France, or Great Britain or Japan would assuredly possess themselves of such a rich prize. What then of Filipino freedom? Barring annexation to Great Britain, there is nothing beyond annexation to the United States which would give the Filipinos a chance to be anything better than a subject race.

The Democracy like the Republican party justified the war of 1898 on the score of humanity. Would it be humane to turn the Philippines, for whose good order the world holds us responsible, over to insurrection and conquest? There could be no domestic peace in an archipelago where so many tribes dispute for mastery. The moment the Tagals asserted themselves, the Igorrotes and Macabeebes, the Sulus and the other Mohammedans, all the lesser tribes indeed, would rebel; and our war for "humanity" could only end in a dreadful scene of revolution, which, finally, some European power or powers would put down with the strong hand.

The simple truth is, as President McKinley once phrased it, that duty and destiny require us to go forward in the path which has been cleared for us by events. We cannot evade it without accusing ourselves of fruitless warring and of a desire to supplant the humane with the merely expedient. Embarrassments will come, but we invited them and must deal with them manfully; losses will occur, but they will have their compensation. Neither duty nor destiny demand that we shall ordain an empire, nor have the American people any thought of such a radical departure from their ancient principles. It is for us, rather to spread the institutions of the republic; to raise feebler peoples into the dignity and power wherein we have our own estate. And in such a task patriotism, not partisanship, will lead the way.

A Yokohama dispatch of July 19, says: "Mount Azuma, near Bandaisan, which was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into eruption Tuesday, July 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the strength of the lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts." Quite likely we shall hear of other eruptions soon, one of them near home. Pele has had a nap and there have been recent signs on her part of a desire to be up and stirring.

ENGLISH FOR HAWAII.

It is a proper rule to establish one official language for the courts, schools and legislature of Hawaii and that one the language of the country to which these Islands have been annexed. One of the surest means of keeping up racial divisions and antipathies and of preventing that national homogeneity which is the hope and stay of American Union, is to encourage aliens who come under the flag to perpetuate their native speech and customs. On the Mainland there are no foreign schools kept up at public expense; courts and legislatures speak the English tongue and no other; and as a result the younger classes of foreign residents are encouraged by the elders and compelled by circumstances, to acquire the language of the land in which they live. Having gone that far they develop their citizenship along American and not foreign lines and become so patriotic that they can generally be depended on to stand by the United States even in quarrels with the native country of their parents.

What has been done for Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Portuguese and all the rest must be done for Hawaiians. It is the duty of the United States, having made them Americans in name, to also make them Americans in fact. The process may at times chafe, but it is obviously the only thing to do. The mature Hawaiians, too old to learn a foreign tongue, perhaps resent the change; but let it be their consolation that their sons are thereby enabled to secure the full privileges of citizenship which can only come under the Act of Annexation to males of proper age who read and write the English language.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The Bulletin has an affecting faith in the idea that an American can do no wrong and that, if a custom or institution has the American hall mark, it must perforce be pure and undefiled. We can imagine how the Bulletin's heartstrings were wrenched when so many American States adopted the Australian ballot system and when so many American cities borrowed, more or less completely, the Glasgow scheme of the public ownership of public utilities. Perhaps the horror of this experience is what leads the Bulletin to demand in such stentorian tones that Americans, the acknowledged essence and salt of our common humanity, as we fitly describe ourselves, shall be permitted to show in Hawaii how wisely we can plan and manage municipal government. With a look of virtuous reproof at the Advertiser our evening contemporary says: "American citizens can be trusted to build elevators and construct city charters that will work well and keep public welfare traveling smoothly forward in the grooves of American progress." Shade of Tweed, the great job-chasing exponent of American municipalities, how patriotic this sounds! Records of Hugh McLaughlin, Boss Croker, Mayor Aitgelt, Bath House John, Martin Kelly and Blind Boss Buckley, why do you not illuminate this tribute to the infallibility of the American municipal idea? It is all untrue then as the reformers say, that American tax-payers have been robbed of $600,000,000 during the past twenty years through the mismanagement of municipal concerns? It is for mere pastime that the Seth Lows and James D. Phelans, the Pattisons and Parkhursts and Mazets have sweat blood to obtain new charters and then to defend them from the rapacity of our infallibly virtuous friend the professional American politician? We have been having a nightmare over American municipalities when we ought to have been treating ourselves to a glimpse of paradise.

Granting, therefore, that an American municipality is perfection in its last analysis and beyond all comparison with a system which merely gives good government with few officials and small expense, we come back to the prospect of getting it for Hawaii. What is the outlook here? Are we to have American or Hawaiian municipalities? Are the partisans of Wilcox, Kaulia and Kalauokalani—par nobile fratrum—to give us our charters and show how they are worked or are they to let the task devolve upon the white job-chasers on the basis of a "divvy?" So much depends on an intelligent answer to this question that we can scarcely wait for the Bulletin to make its evening appearance.

The decision of the Board of Health to make segregation segregate is honorable to that body and satisfactory to the public. Hereafter the lepers and their uninfected friends will be kept apart. There will be no more heart to heart visiting between the clean and the unclean. If this new policy is enforced to the letter a long start will have been made towards the complete eradication of our standing plague.

When the Hawaiian asks why he should be a Democrat he is told that it is because Cleveland, a Democrat now repudiated by his own party, tried to restore the Queen. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that Cleveland, after raising high hopes in the Queen's breast, abandoned her cause on pretexts given him by his Democratic envoy, Mr. Willis. Nor could the Queen and her friends induce him to reopen the subject. After that, annexation was largely brought about by the hard work of Democrats like Morgan and Berry, who kept enough of their own men in line for it to make good the secessions in Republican ranks.

The worst feature in the war outlook in China is the sudden development of a national feeling among the Mongol tribes. Hitherto there had seemed to be no bond of union in the empire. When the Japanese invaded the North of China six years ago the Southern and Central provinces did not worry over the matter and declined to send troops. Now the whole of China seems to be making, or to be on the point of making, common cause. The news of trouble in Hai-Nan, in the extreme South, and in one of the middle provinces, is most disquieting for anything like a common front among the Chinese would dismay a larger army than the allies can spare for Oriental service.

THE WORLD'S NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

The Venezuelan war is over.

Many Filipinos are surrendering.

Sanitary conditions at Nome are very bad.

Mary E. Lease has denounced Populism.

Ex-Governor Blaisdell of Nevada, is dead.

Portugal has paid the Delagoa Bay award.

Speaker Henderson is visiting in San Francisco.

There is likely to be a stampede from Cape Nome.

Japan can put 300,000 men in the field in a month.

The United States flour trust is to be reorganized.

It is thought the fight for Congress will be close.

John W. Farr, the famous young baritone, is dead.

Hoyt, the playwright, has been adjudged insane.

Alaska towns are quarantining against Nome.

Towne will not withdraw from the Populist ticket.

Embassador Draper has resigned the Italian mission.

The inhabitants of the Seal Islands are dying of grippe.

The collier Brutus was on a reef at Guam, but was saved.

Geronimo, the imprisoned Apache chief, has gone insane.

A business block at Yuma, A. T., has been destroyed by fire.

Great Britain is tiring of the expensive war in South Africa.

The Oriental war may double the price of coal in California.

Mexico is sending a new expedition against the Maya Indians.

The President is considering a plan to form the Cuban Republic.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has lost a necklace in Paris valued at $17,000.

Nine cases of yellow fever have appeared at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Bellamy Storer may become embassador to Italy, succeeding Draper.

MacArthur says the effect of the amnesty proclamation has been good.

"Mr. Dooley" will be put on the stage with Charles Hopper in the title role.

Professor Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., has discovered his twenty-second comet.

Kansas Populists refuse to indorse Jerry Simpson's candidacy for Senator.

London is astonished at the invasion of Christian Endeavorers from America.

William A. Clark of Montana, says he expects to take his seat in the Senate.

The German press is shocked at the "growing brutalization" of the Boer war.

American crews may be sent to Paris to compete in the International regatta.

Major Louis Seymour, a noted American engineer, has been killed by the Boers.

New York "pants-makers" have struck for a ten per cent increase of wages.

The speaking in the Republican Mainland campaign will begin about August 20.

Bryan is assured of the help of commercial travelers in his fight against the trusts.

There will be a constitutional convention in Havana the first Monday in November.

The trouble with the Steveston, B. C., striking fishermen has been settled by the militia.

A family party of six were drowned in a Ventura lake while trying to navigate a raft.

Albert Saleza succeeds to Jean de Reszke's place, the latter singer having lost his voice.

Heavy rains in India have greatly decreased the death rate in the province of Gujarat.

Princess Anna Halverson, a cousin of King Oscar of Sweden, has secured a Dakota divorce.

Bryan has refused to give a Sunday address at Asbury Park, as he wishes to rest on that day.

The American Federation of Labor will support the strike of the St. Louis street car employes.

Three young children were scalded to death by a boiler explosion on a yacht near Syracuse.

All the large publishing houses of the United States have formed a trust to stop the cutting of prices.

Supervisor J. E. A. Holmes of San Francisco died of apoplexy while in a sleeping car at Port Costa.

Col. William Cary Sanger is in Europe studying the British and Swiss system of auxiliary forces.

Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the G. A. R. National Encampment at Chicago in August.

The United States Steamship Philadelphia may go south to protect American interests at Panama.

Astor's apology did not avail and his social position has been destroyed by his attack upon Captain Milne.

The Prince of Wales approves the marriage of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieutenant Cornwallis West.

The famous Castle Crag tavern in northern California, has been burned to the ground. It may not be rebuilt.

The Czar declares a state of war in Siberia, Turkestan and Semiretchensk, and has summoned all reservists to the colors.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention has 750 delegates. Mayor Maybury of Detroit, is leading for Governor.

The withdrawal of German lines from the Atlantic for transport service has a stimulating effect on freights at New York.

The drouth prevailing in the New England States and in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, has had a serious effect on the hay and corn crops.

A convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations is being held in Indianapolis. Carroll D. Wright is one of the prominent men present.

Col. A. D. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of the East, is charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government through fictitious shipments.

Kansas Democrats and Populists have named a fusion ticket with John W. Breidenthal for Governor, David Martin for Associate Justice, and Conway Marshall for Treasurer.

Indians report finding the wreck of a balloon and the bodies of three men, not English, on the east coast of Hudson's Bay. This may solve the Andree mystery. A party has been sent out from Fort George to investigate.

The liner Campania struck a vessel in the English channel loaded with dynamite and sunk her. The dynamite was in the bow, and the damage was done amidships. Eleven of the crew went down with the sinking craft.

The National Committee of Gold Democrats will reiterate the platform of 1896, but will probably not favor a ticket. The anti-Imperialists want their help and, in case they do not get it, will put up a third ticket.

ON THE WIND BLOWN COAST OF HAWAII.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In a pause and hush
Of the waves' wild rush
The cry of the plover came,
Sharp and clear
It reached my ear,
And seemed to be calling my name.
"Oh come with me!"
It called in glee,
"Where the sea makes war on the land.
Where the rocks are grey,
With the flying spray
And the wind drives over the sand!"

Oh come! Oh come to the sea so bright,
Where the merry waves dance high—
To the cliff it sped in joyous flight
Nor paused as it hurried by.

"Then come away, with me to play
Where I see the white spray fly,
Tossed in the air
Or lost over there
Where the sun-warmed rocks are dry."
And the seagull white,
In her slow-winged flight,
Calls, "Come away—away—
To dart and whirl
Where the wild waves curl,
And to swing through the drifting spray."

And I will haste on this windy day
Where the merry waves dance high,
And call to the plover circling gay,
And the white gull up in the sky.

"O come! O fly!
If wings had I
Not a rock nor a cave would I miss—
I'd skim, I'd soar,
'Long the purple shore
Where the billows hurl and hiss;
For the tide is high,
And the plover cry
As down on the marsh they roam;
And the whitecaps dance,
On the blue expanse,
And the rocks hold the drifts of foam.

MEI HALEY.

Kau, Hawaii.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Liquor in Wailuku.

[Special Correspondence.]

WAILUKU, Maui, July 30.—Dr. McGettigan of Hana has been paying a short visit to the metropolis of Maui.

If competition can do it we are going to have cheap liquor in Wailuku. Messrs. Lovejoy started the ball rolling by putting up a wholesale establishment, and now Messrs. Macfarlane are following suit. Their new store, as well as the Wailuku saloon, will be under the management of Mr. Scott, who was lately the head overseer of the Wailuku Sugar Company.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is, like the wires in a sub-marine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say "Sometimes I was almost mad with pain." And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food.

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

[The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning.]

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole three are forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.]

"In June, 1886, continues the letter, "a book was left at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1896."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still."

Something akin to this Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:

"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Nahiku Plantation Suspends.

Nahiku plantation will suspend operations for a year. This was decided on at a meeting of the directors yesterday and was in pursuance of the plan outlined in a circular recently issued by the plantation. It is expected that the plantation will be able to resume operations at the end of a year and that it will be able to work at a profit. Certain of the promoters of the plantation have agreed to turn over their paid up stock, on a basis of $10,000 on a par value of $67,500 for the purpose of buying land which the company has been using. This matter was reported to the directors by Treasurer J. P. Cooke.

The motion to close down the plantation as recommended by the directors was put by W. C. Achi and carried without opposition.

At the request of Charles Crozier, Mr. Cooke gave an estimate of the plantation, saying that with its cane houses and all its property it was worth at least $250,000. There is an abundance of good water, rich land and plenty of fuel.

On suggestion of Mr. W. H. Hoogs it was decided to have Manager Hocking dispose of some of the available firewood on the plantation, to pay the running expenses during the suspension, which will amount to about $1200 or $1000 per month.

The time for paying the fourth assessment on the stock was extended to October 1.

HEAVY RAINS IN KOOLAU.

Storm Yesterday Morning Was Almost a Cloud-Burst.

The rain on the Koolau side of the island on Monday night and early yesterday morning partook something of the nature of a cloudburst. Reports from beyond the Pali are that the roads were badly flooded and were well nigh impassable during the early morning hours.

For several days past there have been heavy rains all along the windward of the island and the drought is effectually broken, so good crops are assured. At Heeia on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week the rainfall was three inches and the heavy rain of yesterday morning must have nearly doubled that amount and it was something unprecedented even for a region where heavy rains are usual.

For months past the windward side of the island has been free from the accustomed rains. Even during the rainy season there was not the average amount of rainfall, so the present rainfall is doubly welcome.

Book-binding at short notice at the GAZETTE Bindery.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE,

Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President
P. C. Jones .....Vice-President
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier
F. C. Atherton.....Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange. Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Woodenware

TWO WINDOWS

ONE CONTAINING FANCY

Jardinieres

From 25 cents up. We are now having a special sale of these goods. See what a beauty you can purchase for 50 cents.

THE OTHER IS OUR

PRIZE WINDOW

Divided off into departments containing

Alluminum Ware,
Tin Ware,
Wire Goods,
Wooden Ware,
Brushes

And numerous other useful household articles. Everything is in sight. Any person giving the correct number of articles displayed in this window will receive one of our handsome dollar Jardinieres.

THIS WINDOW will remain intact for one week ending August 7th.

The correct number will be announced Wednesday morning, August 8th, at 9 a. m., when the goods will be taken out and counted.

Persons can register their count at our office, or send the same up to 5 p. m., August 7th, and can have the privilege of witnessing the count, commencing at 8 a. m., Wednesday, August 8th.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LADIES SHOULD NOTICE.

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

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

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 Kolos Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
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.

BOERS GO BACKWARD

Roberts Reports English Advance.

HARASSED BY FLANKERS

Krueger's Men Said to be Anxious to Quit but Foreigners Persist.

LONDON, July 25, 12:45 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"VANDERMER WEST STATION, July 24.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding, east of Pretoria, since June 12th. Ian Hamilton, from the north, reached Rustfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhurst Spruit on July 22d. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in front of Pole Carew. Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elands River Station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth Brigade of cavalry under French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilgee river.

"Telegraph and railway communication were restored last night.

"In the supply train captured at Roodeval were 200 Welsh Fusileers, most of whom had been prisoners. Dewet's force is continuing to move northeasterly. It was at Roodepoort, July 22d, with Broadwood not far behind, and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood.

"Baden-Powell reports as follows:

"MAGATA FARM, July 22.—Colonels Arey and Lushington, with 450 men, drove 1,000 boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and nineteen wounded."

It is not clear whether the supply train and 200 Fusiliers mentioned in the above dispatch are identical with the train and one hundred Cameron Highlanders, the capture of which was reported by Lord Roberts in his communication of July 22.

The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office:

"BRONKHURST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—We marched here today. This is the place where the Ninety-fourth was attacked December 20, 1880. The graves of the officers and men are in fair preservation and will now be put in good order. The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, making a wide detour on our right, met bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed.

"Broadwood reports that he captured five of Dewet's wagons today. He was waiting at Vredefort until Little joined him."

BOERS FOLLOW KRUEGER.

BRONKHORST SPRUIT, Tuesday, July 24.—The Boers, having got wind of the British advance, have evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving to the northeast, towards Leydenberg, whither President Krueger is going. A portion of the Boers remain north of Bushveldt, whence they attempt to interrupt communications on this line.

The bridges here and smaller bridges to the east have been destroyed.

The British force comprises two brigades under General French and a brigade and a half under General Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested. The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish but that the foreigners are persistent.

ROBERTS' NEW TACTICS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The campaign in South Africa has taken an unexpected turn. Lord Roberts' army has advanced to Bronkhorst Spruit, about half way between Pretoria and Middleburg. He is leaving Pretoria and Johannesburg under a strong guard, and acting on the theory that the Boers profit by his halts and lose whenever his columns are in motion. The Boers have attempted to thwart his plans by raids west and north of Pretoria and to hold him back by hanging on his flanks, just as they did when he set out from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. He has again pushed ahead, and is striking for the gateways to the Lydenberg district, leaving Lord Methuen and General Baden-Powell to suppress the raiders in the western district and Colonel Broadwood to pursue General Dewet across the Vaal.

It is not clear whether General Dewet has made a fresh haul of 200 prisoners belonging to the Welsh Fusiliers, near Roodeval, or whether this incident is an amended form of the previous account of the capture of 100 Highlanders.

The situation is most confusing, and veterans are shaking their heads over it, but apparently Lord Roberts has decided that the best method of suppressing guerrilla warfare is to follow the railway toward the entrance to the Lydenburg district, and to cut off Boer communications with the only remaining base of supplies at Delagoa Bay. The plan is a bold one, since commandoes of raiders are prowling about in many directions, but Lord Roberts counts, without doubt, upon effective support from Sir Redvers Buller, and also upon the paralyzing effect of a renewal of the advance toward Mr. Krueger's last stronghold.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Balmoral, July 25, as follows:

"We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy. The Boers on July 24, engaged French and Hutton, six miles south of Balmoral. While Anderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right, French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphants river today at Naauwpoort.

"Our casualties were one wounded."

Lord Roberts reports to the War Office that General Donald Hunter's command was heavily engaged July 24 and July 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers were strongly intrenched and fought stubbornly throughout the 24th and compelled the British to retire from some of their positions with about fifty casualties. At last accounts General Hunter had worked around into Brandwater basin, in the rear of the Boers, while Hector MacDonald and General Bruce Hamilton were blocking outlets on the front of the Federals, who had evacuated their position at Witnek.

Miller Committed Suicide.

"We, the coroner's jury, find that W. R. Miller came to his death by suicide by the use of explosives, to wit, giant powder."

The above is the verdict reached by the coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday at Waialua on the body of the unfortunate water prospector of Waialua plantation who was found dead in his tent west of Gaspar Silva's ranch at Mokuleia near Gay's place. The coroner's jury was composed of the following representative men of Waialua: J. S. Orme, Mr. Johnson, Feliki, David Kaapu, Manini Silva and Homanu.

How Liscum Fell.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening World has a dispatch which tells as follows how Col Liscum fell: At 12 30 o'clock the line had just reached the shore of the canal and thirty yards separated them from the houses when the color-bearer fell. Col. Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down or they'll hit you," shouted Major Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply.

The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the Colonel's abdomen.

"I've got it," he said, as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added, as his last words: "Don't retreat, boys; keep on firing."

Regan was hit immediately afterward.

TAX APPEAL COURT.

Appointments Made by Governor Dole Yesterday.

Governor Dole has announced the appointment of a number of members of the Tax Appeal Court. They were as follows:

First Judicial Circuit—Wm. F. Allen, president; Samuel K. Kane, George R. Carter.

Second Judicial Circuit—Wm. A. McKay, president; Charles Copp, William A. Decoto.

Third Judicial Circuit—John A. Maguire, Louis S. Aungst.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Frederick S. Lyman, president; E. W. Barnard, C. R. Blacow.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Wm. T. Lucas, president; H. K. Kahele, W. I. Wells.

The president of the court for the Third Judicial Circuit has not yet been named.

SUBSIDY FOR THE OCEANIC LINE

Will Secure Mail Service Contract From New Zealand.

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), July 16.—The question of the new mail service between San Francisco and New Zealand and the Australian colonies is now agitating the minds of the people here. Under the old postal act of the United States the Oceanic Steamship Line, controlled by the Spreckels people, has secured an annual subsidy of from $200,000 to $250,000 a year for a new service. The term of the contract is for ten years, and the service is to be a three-weekly one, the steamers calling at Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Sydney. This is the route of the existing service, which is participated in and was originated by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which company now holds the mail contracts at this end.

The Oceanic, having secured this large subsidy from the United States Government, and as the United States navigation act must apply to the Hawaiian Islands, the British boat, owned by the Union Company, falls out of the trade. So the Oceanic Company now wishes to secure an additional mail subsidy of $125,000 from the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, and a strong effort will be made to accomplish this during the coming season of Parliament.

It seems probable that there will soon spring up an agitation for resumption of an all-red service via Vancouver. The Vancouver service does not call at New Zealand nor New South Wales, but has its termination at Queensland. The service is owned by the New Zealand Shipping Company and may, if an outcry is raised, be subsidized to come to New Zealand. In this case new and fast steamers would be built and a large amount of the American-Colonial passenger trade would be diverted to Canada.

FREAKS OF A KING.

Alexander of Servia Betrothed to an Elderly Court Functionary.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: The announcement by King Alexander of Servia of his betrothal to Mme. Maschin, formerly lady in waiting to Queen Natalie, caused a sensation throughout Servia and a commotion in Vienna. She is of obscure birth and twelve years older than King Alexander. The Servian Ministry upon learning of the betrothal on Saturday promptly resigned, and the King as yet has failed to find successors to them. The match is regarded in Belgrade as preposterous and a menace to the State. Feeling is so strong that the King has placed a guard around Mme. Maschin's house, fearing that an attempt might be made to abduct her.

Ex-King Milan, King Alexander's father, who was taking the waters at Carlsbad, learned of the betrothal with utter amazement last night. Within ten minutes he telegraphed his resignation of the command of the Servian army. Milan is now in Vienna en route to Servia. It is rumored that King Alexander will stop him at the frontier. In an interview Milan expressed regret and grief for his son's action.

Later telegrams from Belgrade state that public opinion is divided on the subject of the King's betrothal. Many people approve of it, and they have visited the King and Mme. Maschin and congratulated them. The Town Council went in a body and congratulated the King. Many houses are decorated.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

STUBBS ON THE SCENE

Agricultural Problem His Study.

SENT BY UNITED STATES

Scientist will Report on Hawaii to Secretary Wilson After Investigation.

William Carter Stubbs, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and Director of the Louisiana Experiment stations, arrived on the Australia yesterday and is registered at the Hawaiian hotel with his wife. Dr. Stubbs was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the important post of inspecting the agricultural possibilities of the Hawaiian Islands and making recommendations for the establishment of a United States Experiment station in the islands.

"I am here to look up the agricultural prospects of Hawaii," said Dr. Stubbs to an Advertiser representative yesterday afternoon. "I have about four pages of typewritten instructions, but to put them in a nutshell, I will say that I am sent here to study every agricultural possibility. After that such details as these: We understand that you buy all your vegetables in San Francisco? Our query to this is why cannot they be raised here?

"Then all your hay and fodder for your animals comes from the States. Why cannot these staples be raised here? You import nearly all your fruits from California? Why cannot the bulk of these luxuries be made to grow here?

"The next question is in regard to economical irrigation. We propose to look up the question of the use of water to the fullest extent and ascertain if too much water is used here in irrigation. Cannot the planters and all users of water for agricultural purposes economize on these lines?

"Then the next thing is to recommend a suitable place for the establishment of an experiment station. Then to look up the land valuations and ascertain what property the government owns. It is also my purpose to see what can be done toward amalgamating the interests of the planters and the United States in the establishing of such an experiment station which would accrue to the benefit of the general public. It may be that if the planters can come to an agreement with the government of the United States the experiment station which they have had under their control may be merged into that about to be established by the Department of Agriculture.

"The Normal and Kamehameha schools are also on my list for inspection. I will also see as many planters and farmers as possible during my stay which will extend possibly for five or six weeks. I will consult them freely as to their wants.

"Secretary Wilson has instructed me to deliver a message to the people of Hawaii that he will do anything he can to advance the agricultural interests of the Islands."

Dr. Stubbs is not a stranger to the planters of the Islands although this is his first visit. He knows most of them, as nearly all of them have made pilgrimages to Louisiana to observe the experiments in cane culture, and it was through Dr. Stubbs that Dr. Walter Maxwell, director of the local experiment station was sent to Hawaii.

Dr. Maxwell was connected with the laboratory of the Louisiana Experiment station under Dr. Stubbs. When the Hawaiian planters sent a request for a scientist, accompanied by a check for $1000, Dr. Stubbs selected Dr. Maxwell and Prof. Crawley.

The planters have also selected another pupil of Dr. Stubbs to succeed Dr. Maxwell who leaves shortly for Queensland, Australia. This is Robert Emmet Blouin, whom Dr. Stubbs describes as a man of splendid scientific attainments, and who will be a worthy successor to Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Stubbs has been engaged for the last fifteen years in running the sugar experiment stations of Louisiana and in connection with this work has made experiments with sub-tropical plants; hence his appointment, as the agricultural conditions of Louisiana and Hawaii are so closely allied.

Among others who have been sent to Hawaii by Dr. Stubbs, or who were pupils in the school in which he is a professor, are Prof. Shorey, Messrs. Clark, Robertson, Olden, Collins, Rodriguez, Dr. Stubb's titles are legion. He is director of the experiment stations at Audubon Park, Baton Rouge and Calhoun; State Chemist; Director of the State Geological Survey and Professor of the State University.

About $10,000 has been appropriated by Congress for preliminary experiment work in Hawaii for this year. Upon Dr. Stubb's recommendations, Secretary Wilson will ask Congress for appropriations for the establishment of the Hawaiian Experiment Station and a full staff of officers.

SHRINERS GETTING READY.

Nearly Two Hundred Masons To Come To Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Shriners' excursion to the Hawaiian Islands, in October, under the auspices of Islam Temple, A. A. O. O. T. M. S., is quickening the nobles comprising the membership into wonderful activity. The committees in charge are kept busy answering letters and telegrams from the interior and inquiries from the resident members. There have been various rumors circulated relative to the Zealandia, the steamer of the Oceanic Steamship Company, chartered for the excursion, one being to the effect that the vessel would be used as a transport and that the needs of the United States Government for ships would necessitate the abandonment of the excursion. The company has given the assurance to R. P. Huribut, potentate of Islam Temple, that the Zealandia will take the Shriners to the Islands, agreeable to the terms of the contract, which is now a matter of fact.

The excursion steamer is to be completely overhauled, painted, refurnished and refitted interiorly and be put in perfect condition for the trip, so that the most fastidious excursionist will have comfort assured.

The general committee having charge of the event, in order to avoid crowding has limited the sale of tickets on the Zealandia to 223, which range in price from $90 to $150 according to location on the vessel. The indications are that there will be a greater number of applications for tickets than the limit fixed and to meet the demand, 170 applications having already been filed, arrangements have been made by which excursionists who desire may go on a Shriner ticket on the steamer that will sail before the Zealandia starts and by which those holding such tickets will have the right at any time in thirty days after the Zealandia starts on the return trip to this city to come home on any of the regular steamers of the line. The assembly hall on the excursion steamer is to be enlarged so that it will have a depth of seventy feet. In this on the trip down and back there will be given a series of dramatic and musical events and Bennett's orchestra will furnish the music.

At Hilo and Honolulu the entertainment will be on those princely lines for which the Shriners are noted and will constitute a round of unalloyed delight. Various islands in the group will be visited and wherever the United States flag floats it will be saluted. The islanders, whether native or settlers, will, without much difficulty, be convinced that the Shriners are strictly in it. On the trip there will be issued a newspaper which will give a full and correct record of the events of the excursion.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Sugar, raw strong; fair refining, 4⅝ c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c.; molasses sugar, 4⅛c.

Kamaainas Return.

Otto Isenberg and his wife and family were among the passengers on the Australia. Mr. Isenberg went to Germany some time ago for treatment for an injured leg. He visited some of the best known specialists on the European continent and has returned much improved in health. Mr. Isenberg is the manager of the Kekaha mill on Kauai, and he and his family will receive a warm welcome on their return to the Garden Isle. They were welcomed by a crowd of relatives and friends at the wharf yesterday. While in the city they will be the guests of Mrs. James Campbell.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1 00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

SHOE FACTS Worth Knowing

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY
BREWER BLOCK. FORT ST.

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.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disstons' Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paroffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900.

Judge Estee is welcome to Hawaii. As an island resident may he be Estee perpetua.

Our impression that Judge Humphreys would stir things up is not abated by events.

It may be Hung Li Chang instead of Li Hung Chang if the old Viceroy is playing a double game.

Nobody ought to complain in Servia over the fact that King Alexander has married somebody who can bring him up.

The Peace Conference at The Hague seems to have been a sort of curtain-raiser for a kaleidoscopic series of the most remarkable wars of history.

Judging from the warlike habits of the Colombians it will probably be easier for the United States to run a canal in Nicaragua than in Panama.

The Republican party of Hawaii is favored with a visit from Mr. Harold M. Sewall, who hails from New York. It is always pleasant to receive visiting statesmen and we trust that Mr. Sewall will come again.

When "the people" find that municipalities will make new taxes which the landlords will recover from their pockets in rents, their anxiety to get "a voice in affairs" will subside. But not so the job-chasers. They can be trusted to keep on agitating.

It is three years the 20th of this month since Andree disappeared and now the story comes of the discovery of a wrecked balloon and the bodies of three men on the shores of Hudson's bay. If the tale is true the Danish aeronauts crossed the pole. Quite likely they made copious notes of the event which may yet be found.

Great Britain needs an army corps in China more than she does in South Africa and on that account, partly, is tiring of the Boer war. Krueger's men, encouraged by the British embarrassment, are as active as wildcats and may carry on a guerrilla fight indefinitely. Their chances seem better than at any time for two months past.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who will have a command in China, is familiar with the ground. He was there years ago as an engineer and wrote a book on the country which men like Hon. John W. Foster regard as the best one in its high class. As a soldier General Wilson got no fair chance in the Cuban war to show his qualities but his time may now be coming.

Wise may not know much about some Democratic principles but he is firmly grounded in the Jacksonian idea that every Democratic patriot should have an office. So Wise will run for Congress in place of Wilcox, providing he can manage to trip the gas-tank statesman up. What alarms us about this affair is the fear that Wilcox may become a Republican. He has helped upset every other party.

Mr. McClanahan says that the Bryanites are in favor of 16 to 1 but will make the campaign on other issues of their own choosing. This reminds us of the gentleman who was up for housebreaking but announced to judge and jury that he had decided to waive that question altogether and be tried for trespass. It was a matter of long-standing displeasure with him that judge and jury overruled him.

We ventured the opinion that John Wise could not tell the silver plank from a cabbage salad and it turns out that way. Somebody asked John at the Democratic reception to explain 16 to 1 and he balked like a skittish colt. John said, as he vaulted away from the subject, that he didn't believe Bryan could answer that question.

Mexico is considering the advisability of adopting a standard system of reckoning time. At present Mexico has an official time, computed at the capital and telegraphed to various parts of the republic. That time differs from Greenwich six and one-half hours. It is the time adopted by the railroads and telegraph lines, but in many parts of Mexico, especially in places not in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, local time prevails.

Dinner of the Bar Association.

The Hawaiian Bar Association banquet will be given next Friday evening at which will be present Judge M. M. Estee, District Attorney J. C. Baird, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, and the members of the bar. The dinner will probably be the largest ever given under the auspices of the Association, and will be an historical one in that the distinguished visitors who are about to open a United States court in Hawaii will be present.

The committee in charge of the function have not yet decided where the dinner will be given. At W. O. Smith's office yesterday, the committee composed of Mr. Smith, S. M. Ballou and J. M. Monsarrat, met and arranged the preliminaries for the banquet.

Paul Neumann, the president of the Bar Association, will probably be given the seat of honor as toastmaster. From all that can be learned of the approaching event, it will be a brilliant affair.

Porto Ricans had a celebration on July 25th in honor of St. Jago, the patron saint of Spain. Spanish flags were everywhere displayed and the enthusiasm for the mother country was great. Resentment over the colonial status was the cause.

TYPHOID IN THE KAPIOLANI HOME

One Girl is Dead and Five are in a Critical Condition.

Typhoid fever of a malignant type has broken out among the inmates of the Kapiolani Home for the children of lepers, adjacent to the Kalihi receiving station. One girl of eight years died on Tuesday from the disease, and five others are now in a critical condition.

The epidemic was brought to the attention of the physicians last week, when Elizabeth Maria Needham was taken ill and her disease pronounced typhoid. She lingered for nine days and died on July 31, and on Wednesday was buried in the Catholic cemetery after a post-mortem examination had been held by Dr. Hoffmann. The little girl was born at Kaiaupapa, Molokai, of leprous parents, and has been an inmate of the Home for some time past.

The Kapiolani Home is specially set apart for the use of girls born of leprous parents. It is under the supervision of the Government, and in charge of three Sisters of the order of St. Francis. A fence separates the Home from the receiving station for lepers. The latter are brought there from all islands of the group. The Home is directly connected with the latter station through the office quarters.

Dr. Hoffmann says that hitherto no contagion of this kind has ever appeared among the inmates. Where the infection came from he is at a loss as yet to determine. The water supply is the same used by other portions of Honolulu, and it is doubted that the germs came through that source, as typhoid has not become prevalent in other places using the same water. He says the infection comes through milk or other liquids, and a thorough investigation will be made in this instance to support such a suspicion. There is no sewerage at the Home, and other physicians believe that the infection arose from this cause.

On Wednesday "Jack" McVeigh thoroughly disinfected the premises, the clothing of the children and everything that would be likely to carry the infection. At the same time a corps of workers was sent to the old Kalihi detention camp hospital used during the plague epidemic and made the quarters ready to receive the inmates of the Home.

This decision was reached by the Board of Health officers as the next best method to meet the contingency. Yesterday the sick and healthy ones were transferred to the hospital, where they will be detained until the crisis is passed. A trained nurse was sent out to the hospital, and will take charge of the sick ward.

The Board of Health took up the matter at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and it was there stated that the sickness certainly arose from insanitary conditions in and around the station and Home. There were twenty-one girls, all Hawaiians, in the Home in charge of the three Sisters. The physicians do not believe that others will become infected, but every precaution will be taken to prevent the disease spreading to the receiving station near by.

Dr. Wood stated to the members of the Board of Health yesterday that the matter had first been called to his attention by Dr. Hoffmann, and he at once made a personal investigation of the Home and its condition. "I found sanitary conditions of which the Board has no reason to be proud," he said. "The water from the bathrooms drained to the ground under the house, and we found a veritable swamp existing there. The house is old, and we decided that considering the conditions which had existed there it was little wonder that typhoid was prevalent. The only thing we felt that we could do was to remove the children at once, and this was done."

According to Dr. Wood's theory the infection did not arise from the water from the mains, but from the bilge water that collected under and around the house after having been used for various purposes.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTING GOSSIP CONDENSED

A match race is on for Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock between Manulell and Lillie M.

The Leowa, which sprung a leak in the yacht race on July 4, has been examined and her keel found to be almost broken. It is considered almost a miracle that she did not founder while the race was in progress.

The police team will shoot a return match with the riflemen of Company F, National Guard of Hawaii, next Saturday.

A hunting party from Camp McKinley left for Nanakuli gulch yesterday, in quest of wild goats. Six guns went down, taking with them tents and provisions for ten days.

Several bets on Lustre and the Stockyards pacer, who are entered in next Saturday's four-cornered race, have been made.

The Antidote raffle has been postponed until next Saturday evening.

Brock's latest sire is Red Iron, sire of the flying Diggs, who was accounted the fastest colt in California four or five years ago.

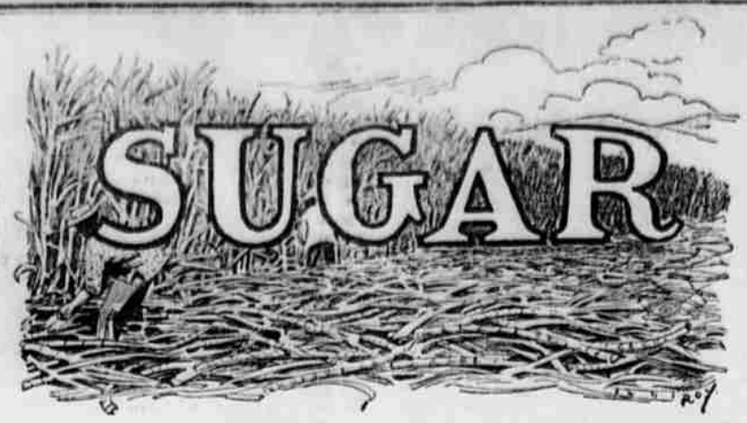
The decision of the judges in the Brock-Manulell race was hailed with universal satisfaction by disinterested sportsmen.

HERE'S A SCOUNDREL.

Hanola Uses His Wife as a Punching Bag and is Arrested.

Hanola, a native with pugilistic tendencies, started in training last evening, by using his wife as a punching bag, and was brought to the station house at the latter's request. As an exhibit of the manner in which Hanola, her husband, can use his fists and a cigar box, she showed her head which was cut in one or two places. The pair live at the Relief Camp on Punchbowl street. Yesterday evening they had a domestic quarrel, and to show that his was the better argument, Hanola struck out straight from the shoulder and felled his wife to the floor.

Then picking up a cigar box, he used it with force upon her head. The poor woman, who is blind, was unable for the time being to help herself. Finally when Hanola tired of his amusement, his wife, Mahoe, secured assistance and had him arrested. Judge Wilcox will adjust the marital differences of the pair this morning.



Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular sugar letter for July 24 shows that the market was advancing and quotations were strong on each rise. The latest statistics on sugar, coffee and rice, together with the movements of the sugar fleet in and out of San Francisco, furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co., of this city, are as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market were advanced July 3d and 9th, and again July 16th. For California, Oregon and Washington, latest prices as follows: Dominos, half barrels, 6.45c; boxes, 6.70c; Cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.20c; Powdered, 5.80c; Candy Granulated, 5.80c; Dry Granulated, fine, 5.70c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.70c; Confectioners' A, 5.70c; Magnolia A, 5.30c; Extra C, 5.20c; Golden C, 5.10c. Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.45c for Dry Granulated.

BASIS.—June 26th, no sales; 27th, cost and freight sale, 700 tons, at 4 11-16c; 28th, no sales; 29th, to arrive sale, 6,000 tons, 4 3-4c; 30th, no sales; July 2d, spot sale, 350 tons, 4 3-4c; July 5th, to arrive sale, 300 tons, 4 3-4c; no sales until July 9th, cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4.76c; no sales until 13th, to arrive sale, 600 tons, 4 13-16c; 16th, cost and freight sale, 200 tons, 4.85c; no sales until 20th, to arrive sale, 1,700 tons, at 4 7-8c; cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4.89c; July 21st, 600 tons, at 4 7-8c; July 23d, no sales, making basis that date for 96-degree Centrifugals in New York, 4 7-8c; San Francisco, 4 1-2c.

NEW YORK REFINED.—No changes from June 26th until July 3d, advanced to 5.75c; July 9th, to 5.85c; 16th, 5.95c, equal to 5.83c net, since which no change reported.

LONDON BEETS.—June 27th, 11s 1 1-2d; 28th-30th, 11s 3d; July 2d, 11s 2 1-4d; 3d, 11s 3 3-4d; 5th-6th, 11s 5 1-4d; 7th-9th, 11s 1-2d; 10th, 11s 6d; 11th, 11s 5 1-2d; 12th-13th, 11s 6d; 14th-16th, 11s 7 1-2d; 17th-18th, 11s 9d; 19th, 11s 10 1-2d; 20th, 12s; 21st-23d, 12s 1 1-2d.

LONDON CABLE.—July 19th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 12s 9d; Fair Refining, 12s 9d; same date last year, 12s 6d and 11 6d, respectively. August Beets, 11s 9 3-4d; against 10s 7 1-2d last year.

STOCK.—Willett & Gray report, July 19th, total stock United States, four ports in all hands, estimated July 18th, 146,023 tons, against 284,587 tons same time last year; six principal ports Cuba, 24,000 tons, against 51,000 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries, by cable 19th, at latest uneven dates, 1,062,023 tons, against 1,402,008 tons; deficiency under last year, 340,057 tons. Total sugar crops of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to July 18th, 8,321,733 tons, against 7,992,062 tons; estimated increase in the world's production, 329,671 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The Eastern market the past month has been strong and advancing owing to shortage of supplies of cane sugar, necessitating large purchases of beet sugars in Europe, which market has been correspondingly strong and advancing; the refiners generally have confined their attention to sugars available during the next few weeks. New crop, however, has not participated very much in the improvement, the favorable crop reports being responsible for lower quotations. C. Czarnikow's Weekly Price Current, under date of London, July 5, reports August beets at 11s 3 3-4d to 11s 6d, while they quote October-December at 9s 7 1-2d. Reports from Louisiana are very favorable, and if this weather continues, a large crop is expected, but favorable prices are looked for for the next month, or until Louisiana cane and Java sugars come into the market, the middle or latter part of September.

FLOUR (per barrel f.o.b.)—G. G. extra family, $3.75; Crown, $3.75; Port Costa, $3.75; El Dorado, $2.50.

BRAN (per ton).—Fine, $12; coarse, $12.50.

MIDDLINGS (per ton f.o.b.)—Ordinary $16; choice, $18.

BARLEY (per ton f.o.b.)—Rolled, $16; No. 1 feed, 75c per ctl. f.o.b.

OATS (per ctl. f.o.b.)—Fair, $1.27 1-2; choice, $1.37 1-2; surprise, $1.50.

WHEAT (per ctl. f.o.b.)—Chicken, $1.15; milling, $1.17 1-2.

CORN (per ctl. f.o.b.)—S. Y., $1.45.

HAY (per ton f.o.b.)—Wheat, compressed, $12.50; large bales, $12.50; oat compressed, $10.50; large bales, $10.50.

LIME (per barrel f.o.b.)—$1 at $1.05.

CHARTERS.—Arrivals have been quit free and with wheat firmly held here and no improvement in consuming markets, rates have fallen off, a spot vessel having been closed several days ago at 37s 6d orders, and this rate cannot be improved on today. No change in lumber freights.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days sight, $4.84 3-4 at $4.85; demand, $4.88 at $4.88 1-4; New York regular, 12 1-4c; telegraphic, 15c.

COFFEE.—Our present stock of Hawaiians in warehouse today is 2,532 bags. Jobbers are well supplied and there is no demand, although quite a number of sales have been made at fair figures during the past month. We quote today for fancy, 15 1-2c to 17c; prime, 13c to 15c; good, 11c to 12 1-2c.

RICE.—Hawaiian: There is about 40 bags on hand, but as it is held above market prices, no sales have been made. Louisiana: Small stock in fair demand. We quote from 3 1-2c to 6 1-2c, according to quality. Japan: Imported in fair demand. Price today, 4.95c, 60 days, duty paid. Domestic rice from Japan seed, 3 3-4c to 4 3-4c; with a light stock on hand.

ARRIVALS.—June 28, Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Ottilie Fjord, Kahului; June 29, Moana, Honolulu and Sydney; Olga, Kahului; Fort George, M. E. Watson, Planter, Honolulu, Emma Claudina, Kahului; Highland Light, Lahaina; June 30, S. G. Wilder, Port; July 1, Helen N. Kimball, Mahukona; Martha Davis, Hilo; July 4, Mary Dodge, Honolulu; July 9, City of Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong; July 12, Falls of Clyde, Hilo; July 13, Aloha, Honolulu; Albert, Honolulu; July 15, Coptic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; John G. North, Honolulu; July 17, Edward May, Honolulu; July 18, Australia, Honolulu; July 19, Annie Johnson, Hilo; C. D. Bryant, Honolulu; July 21, Archer, R. P. Rithet, Honolulu; July 22, Himalaya, Honolulu; America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.—June 26, Harriet G., Kihei; June 27, Australia, Honolulu; Helene, Honolulu; June 28, St. Katherine, Honolulu; June 29, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; June 30, Doric, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 1, Leelanaw, Nagasaki and Honolulu; July 4, S. N. Castle, Honolulu; July 6, Robert Lewers, Honolulu; July 7, Santiago, Hilo; July 10, Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong; July 11, Moana, Sydney and Honolulu; July 12, S. T. Alexander, Kahului; July 14, H. B. Sutton, Honolulu; Planter, Honolulu; July 17, Emily F. Whitney, Honolulu; S. S. Californian, Manila via Honolulu; July 19, S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; City of Rio de Janeiro, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; July 22, Martha Davis, Hilo.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.—For Honolulu: Albert, to sail 27th; Aloha, to sail 29th; Andrew Welch, Archer, C. D. Bryant, Edward May. For Hilo: Falls of Clyde.

Our latest telegram from New York, July 24.—No sales Centrifugals; Granulated unchanged; Beets, 12s 3d.

CHINESE COOLIES CROWD COPTIC EAGER FOR THE SIGHT OF THE CELESTIAL SHORES

EVERY steamer to the Orient is taking away from Honolulu a large number of the Chinese population of the city. The hegira is almost unprecedented, and, taking into consideration the peculiar state of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom just at this time, it is, to say the least, significant.

Why is it that the steerage of all the boats of the trans-Pacific fleet are crowded to the limit on their outward-bound voyage? Not so long ago John Chinaman was as anxious to get away from his native land and try his fortune in trade against the 'Melican man as he seems now to get back there. Is he hastening homeward, lured by the hope of loot when it comes to the sacking of the rich foreign concessions, if it does come to that in the present war, or is he flying from the wrath of the foreign devil, appalled at the news of the devilish doings of his fellow-countrymen in doomed Peking?

In Honolulu opinion is divided on the question. Yesterday the Chinese flocked to the Coptic's wharf by the hundred, frantically eager to get on board, panic-stricken almost, some thought, fearful of being left behind to suffer the vengeance of the Caucasian, which in his Orient-educated noddle he believed was sure to fall, after Peking. Others ascribed this haste to get away to a desire to be in the thick of the fun at Peking, a longing to get even for the years of pigtail pulling and contumely, to a lust for the blood and the pillage and the license which seems about to rule in China.

Patriotism rules in the heart of the Chinese as well as in that of the Anglo-Saxon, and it is very probable that many of the departing Celestials are going home with the purpose of taking up arms for their country, to fight for its preservation, to help to fend off the threatened dismemberment, and with no thought for anything else, but as it happens that those who are leaving are of the most ignorant classes—the laboring man, the coolie, the man who in years of residence in Hawaii has learned English enough only to make his wants known and no more.

The better class of Chinese made their views of the present crisis known at the recent mass meeting, wherein the Peking massacres were deplored, and resolutions were passed denouncing the Boxers and their barbarous treatment of the strangers within their gates.

And it is in the fact that a different kind of Chinese is leaving Hawaii that the comfort lies. The Islands can well spare a few hundreds, more or less, of these men, and whether they flee for fear of the wrath to come or go to take up arms against the allied forces, they will add but little strength to their country's forces and their absence will be regretted by few Hawaiians.

MONEY FOR REFUGEES.

Goodly Sum Sent to Japan for Missionaries.

Drafts on Japan amounting to 1,688.55 yen were sent to Japan on the Coptic yesterday for the assistance of the refugees from China that are flocking to all the ports of Japan. This sum represents the $547 which has been collected in Honolulu for the sufferers.

The committee which has been taking subscriptions, Messrs. Thrum, Hall and Hopper, have met with much success, and subscriptions are coming in daily. Of the amount sent to Japan yesterday $150 was contributed by Christian Chinese of this city, and after the drafts had been purchased two subscriptions amounting to $5 were received. The committee will be glad to receive subscriptions from anyone who is willing to give large or small amounts for the refugees.

Ah Sam was the prosecuting witness in an assault and battery case against a native named Pahukula in Police court yesterday, and to emphasize the fact that he was badly hurt he had doctored the wound on his nose said to have been inflicted by the native. Judge Wilcox saw through Ah Sam's wily scheme, but as he seemed really to have been injured the native was taxed $10.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—*"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BOXER CRISIS TOLD IN ITEMS

Admiral Remey has gone to Tientsin.

China asks the United States to mediate.

Many British favor pulling out of China.

Gen. Fred D. Grant has been ordered to China.

There is a good road for troops from Taku to Peking.

The French expedition to China will number 13,000 men.

Remey says American marines did no looting at Tientsin.

If Conger is alive he will be made Senator from Iowa.

Under Secretary Broderick thinks the Conger message false.

An imperial edict declares the attack on Tientsin unwarranted.

A cable is being laid from Wei-Hai-Wie to Chefoo and Taku.

The English believe the allies cannot advance until September.

Sir Francis Grenfell may command the British troops in China.

The First United States Infantry will leave Cuba and go to China.

Corea denies officially that the Boxer movement has extended there.

The Russian railway staff in Manchuria is said to be hemmed in.

A plot has been discovered to murder the Chinese envoy to France.

Gen. James H. Wilson will go to China to command American troops.

The Russian railway guards in Manchuria may have been annihilated.

Secretary Hay says peace is possible even if the Ministers are murdered.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Robe succeeds Col. Liscum in charge of the Ninth Infantry.

The worst feature of the situation is the patriotic spirit which prevails all over China.

If the partition of China is undertaken the whole empire will rise against the foreigners.

A second division of Japanese troops has embarked for China, accompanied by siege guns.

The Emperor of China has telegraphed Emperor William, deploring Von Ketteler's death.

It is said and also denied at Washington, that the Chinese Government had Conger's cipher.

The Seventh Battery of Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., has been ordered to China.

Li Hung Chang arrived at Shanghai July 21, and was coldly received. The Consuls declined to call.

If the story of the massacre is confirmed a Russian squadron will bombard Chinese coast towns.

It is reported that an entire Russian army corps is being mobilized at Odessa for transport to Taku.

Li Hung Chang declares that the envoys are alive, but an advance on Peking would mean their death.

It is asserted that the foreign troops except Americans and Japanese, looted the native quarter of Tientsin.

An alleged message from Prince Tuan declaring the Ministers safe on July 18th has been received at Shanghai.

The Japanese Foreign Minister strongly advises the southern Viceroys to march to the assistance of the allies.

Li Hung Chang says if the Manchu party is responsible for a massacre of the foreigners he will not try to make peace.

The Russians bombarded the fortified Chinese post at Lauschi, Manchuria. The garrison fled and the walls were destroyed.

Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. V., says the United States ought to be supreme in the East because it holds the Philippines.

If the Ministers are alive China may demand the retirement of all foreigners from the empire, as the price of their safety.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIHAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

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

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

No employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

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

C. I. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark Foohng Suey will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

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For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

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Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
COPTIC	AUG. 2	PEKING	JULY 27
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	GAELIC	AUG. 4
PEKING	AUG. 18	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
GAELIC	AUG. 28	CHINA	AUG. 15
HONKKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	DORIC	AUG. 27
CHINA	SEPT. 13	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
DORIC	SEPT. 22	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 15
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	COPTIC	SEPT. 25
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 3
COPTIC	OCT. 17	PEKING	OCT. 9
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	GAELIC	OCT. 19
PEKING	NOV. 2	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
GAELIC	NOV. 10	CHINA	NOV. 3
		DORIC	NOV. 13

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

CANNOT SUE TERRITORY.

Government May Keep Land.

Decision of Supreme Court In Case of Much Importance--Hilo Land Case.

Actions in ejectment may not be prosecuted against the Territorial Government unless it consents to be sued. This principle was established yesterday by a decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of John E. Bush et al. against the Territory of Hawaii.

The case was one to recover certain parcels of land in Honolulu which were located in that part of the city known as the Charles Kanaina estate. The defendant demurred generally, leaving the sole question to be determined by the Court whether ejectment lies against the Territory. The Government may be sued where it consents, the opinion holds, but it is contended that actions of ejectment may be maintained against it under the section of the Territorial laws which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of all claims against the Government founded upon any statute of the Territory or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any contract, expressed or implied with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by the Legislature. Claims against the Government may be founded upon statutes which provide for the payment of salaries, pensions, etc., but not upon a statute which merely provides to some extent what course of procedure may be pursued in ordinary actions of ejectment.

On other points the reasoning is the same and the court sustains the Government's demurrer and dismisses the complaint. L. M. Robbins, assistant to the Attorney General, appeared for the Government, and Magoon and Long for the plaintiffs.

MUST DELIVER DEED.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the defendants in the case of John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmerman et al. The case was for the cancellation of a deed delivered in escrow and for the forfeiture of a cash payment made on account of the purchase price of the land. There was also a cross bill for the delivery of the deed upon payment of the balance.

The suit involves land near Hilo. Zimmerman made the purchase of land, paying $200 down on the price, $2,500, and agreeing to pay the balance, $2,300, within a certain period. He paid it in the form of a check before the time had elapsed, but Bohnenberg refused to accept it and demanded gold. It was not to be obtained in Hilo and Zimmerman was not able to get it together until ten days later, when he paid it with the interest. But Bohnenberg refused to turn over the deeds, hence the suit. The Court holds that in equity time is not to be regarded as of the essence of the contract unless the intention to make it so clearly appears.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Frear, and is signed by Former Circuit Judge Stanley, sitting in place of Judge Perry, who was absent, and S. M. Ballou, of the Honolulu bar, in place of Justice Galbraith, who was disqualified.

SILK GOWNS FOR JUDGES.

When the Supreme Court next sits its members will be gowned in the finest of silk gowns. When Judge Perry went to the Coast he took with him the measurements of the three Justices, and the gowns were received by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, yesterday. They were manufactured in San Francisco and cost the tidy little sum of $150.

COURT NOTES.

The Oki & Ota Company has brought suit against Wilson & Whitehouse on two promissory notes, amounting in value to $550.

The report of H. A. Bigelow, as master in the matter of the estate of James Gay, was approved by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

Judge Humphreys yesterday denied a motion to sell personal property belonging to the estate of J. C. Riordon.

Haalehuna was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kamai, a native woman who died recently in this city. The estate is of merely nominal value.

WAR IN EARNEST AT PANAMA CITY

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded During Part Of a Day.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, dated July 24, says:

Fighting is now going on in the outskirts of this city.

Large numbers of revolutionary forces reached the suburbs early this morning and began a vigorous attack, which is still in progress. The rifle fire is sharp and continuous and at intervals the artillery fire is heavy and severe.

Government forces are making a strong resistance in the intrenched positions they have occupied for several days. It is calculated that 200 men have been killed or wounded so far, among them being many well known residents of this city.

The Red Cross hospital here is filled with wounded and dying soldiers. All available doctors and nurses and sisters of charity are caring for them. These are being aided by many private persons, both Colombians and foreigners. Their assistance is invaluable, and is worthy of the highest enconiums. The help of the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander has again been requested in caring for the wounded, and efforts are now being made to bring about a short armistice in order to bury the dead and pick up the wounded still in the trenches.

Among the wounded is General Lozada, formerly in command of the Government troops, who took refuge with others on the cruiser Leander on Saturday. He returned to shore today and took the place of a private in the ranks, fighting with the bravest.

Every possible effort has been made by the foreign Consuls here to prevent a disastrous conflict in the streets of the city, but they have not been successful.

General Herrera, commander in chief of the revolutionists, is still at Corozal, but it is believed he will soon join his forces now in action. If he does so, the attacks will undoubtedly be more vigorous, and the fighting more general, with disastrous results to the city proper.

Panama's streets are almost deserted. Stray bullets are constantly dropping in the streets, and several persons have been struck by them.

Railroad traffic has been interrupted. The last train that was about bringing passengers for New York, had great difficulty in passing under the bridge on account of the risk from bullets and shells. Passengers had to lie flat on the car floors to avoid the bullets.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Guatemala, which arrived this morning with several passengers for New York, and the French steamer was unable to make a landing because of the firing in the neighborhood of the wharf at the old station of the Panama Railroad.

Today's fighting followed an indecisive battle which lasted most of yesterday afternoon at La Boca, between the regulars and rebels, who were landed from warships in possession of the revolutionists.

The fighting was hard, but both sides maintained their positions last night. The rebels held several points on the railroad, their purpose being to intercept the Federal troops coming from Colon, numbering 150, under General Sarria.

All business places in Panama are closed up. Provisions and other necessaries of life are growing scarcer and are hard to get at high prices.

Public excitement is intense. Many families residing in unprotected localities have taken refuge in the Grand Central Hotel for safety in case of an outbreak of trouble in the city.

At the request of the foreign Consuls all foreigners here have raised their national flags over their business houses and dwellings. The resulting display of bunting gives the city a gay appearance. The Government has issued a decree calling to arms all Colombian citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. All public employes not complying with the decree will be heavily fined.

No American war vessel is at Panama or Colon.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the outcome of the present fighting or the end of the struggle. Reinforcements expected by the Government have not yet arrived.

The gunboat Boyaca is supposed to be still outside of Buena Ventura.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, June 25th, says:

Fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists which began early yesterday morning, when the rebels attacked the outskirts of Panama, continued all night with heavy casualties on both sides.

Efforts begun yesterday to bring about an armistice, in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded collected, were kept up during the night, and proved successful this morning.

It was agreed by the leaders that hostilities should be suspended for twelve hours, so that each side might care for its dead and wounded.

After firing had ceased under this agreement, Hezekiah A. Gudger, the American Consul General and the British Consul, acting in behalf of the entire consular corps, had a long and important conference with the revolutionary leaders. Through their intervention both sides consented to extend the armistice until noon tomorrow.

The Consuls are using every effort to prevent a bombardment of the city by the insurgents. Consul Gudger is especially active in this work because of the treaty obligations which require the United States to insure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and preserve freedom of transit on the railroads.

General Campo Zerrano, Titular Governor of Panama, has arrived in Colon with 1,000 troops from Baranquilla. He is expected to reach Panama with these reinforcements during the night.

The armistice has brought great relief to the panic-stricken citizens of Panama. It has enabled them to appear in the streets with safety, which could not be done while the firing continued, for stray bullets were constantly dropping in the city. Several persons were wounded by these bullets.

The ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander, which was asked by the Government to help in attendance upon the wounded, landed this morning and rendered valuable assistance.

Every physician in the city, sisters of charity and many private citizens joined in the work.

Fighting became desperate several times during the night, and both the regulars and insurgents lost heavily in officers.

Among the revolutionists killed were Generals Temistocles Diaz and Joaquin; on the Government side Colonel Barona, Majors Holguin and Rolando Linares and Captain Pedro Pachio were killed.

GENERALS SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul General Gudger at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered, and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

Porto Rican Labor for Hawaii

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21.—Lieutenant Alexander of Oakland, Cal., who is reported to be interested in Hawaiian plantations, and W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters' Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say that 5000 Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii and offer free transportation for laborers and their families on a three years' contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attention, at $15 per month the first year and after that at $16 and $17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adapted to the work and represent that the climate and habits of life in the islands are similar. Conservative authorities considering the overpopulation of this island, the destitution of the people and the difficulty of procuring work, are favorable to the plan if the agents can be shown to be reliable. It is reported that Governor Allen has indorsed the scheme at Washington.

Cattle King Parker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sam Parker, the wealthiest native land owner and cattle king in the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from the East last night in company with C. H. Wilson and A. N. Kepoikai, influential citizens of Honolulu. The three gentlemen attended the National Republican Convention as delegates from the new island Territory. They are much pleased with the hearty reception they received and the cordial manner in which they were treated. Mr. Parker and his friends are registered at the Palace.

Among the passengers on the Mauna Loa from Hawaii yesterday were W. W. Goodale, J. B. Searle, F. M. Swanzy, Dr. Rowatt, C. Kaleo and A. da Rego.

OLAA IS TO BE BONDED.

Million And a Quarter Issue.

Reports of Prosperous Condition of Plantation by Agents and Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company was held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of assisting in the development and equipment of the plantation. Stockholders were present or represented by proxy to the number of 110,301 shares.

A recommendation of the directors was presented to the stockholders that they authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed $1,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, the same to be issued from time to time as they were needed.

The president stated that the object of the proposed issue was to obviate the necessity for calling assessments as rapidly as would be required during the next few months for developing the plantation and paying for the mill, if assessments alone were relied upon.

The original estimates of the amount necessary to bring the plantation up to a paying basis were being followed very closely, the expenditures up to July 1st having exceeded the estimates by only $30,000, with the exception, that the taking over the Kihei mill at an earlier date than a mill would have been otherwise ordered had necessitated an additional payment of about $250,000. If all the expenses of the plantation were to be met, from now until January next, by assessments, it would require the levying of about 35 per cent.

The directors, said the president, had given careful consideration to the financial situation and had ascertained that it would be difficult and in many cases impossible for the assessable stockholders to meet this large demand in so short a time, and in order that there might be no delay in carrying on the development and equipment of the plantation, it had been decided to recommend this method as being the one most beneficial to all concerned.

It was not intended to discontinue assessments entirely but to call them in slowly so that stockholders would be better able to meet them. In pursuance of this policy the ten per cent assessment which had been levied for August first and been revoked and a two and one-half per cent or 50 cents a share payable August 10th levied instead.

STATUS OF PLANTATION.

The president said he had made frequent visits to the plantation and had just returned therefrom. The cane was in splendid condition.

The area planted for the first crop was in round numbers 2,400 acres, and by the first week in September the manager expected to have the full crop of 3,000 acres in the ground.

In addition to this amount, the Olaa mill will grind at this crop 500 acres for the Puna Sugar Company, 500 acres being planted by outside contractors who were planting on shares on company lands, and several hundred acres being planted by outside landowners, making a total crop of between 4,000 and 4,500 acres.

AGENTS HAVE CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. P. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin stated that he wished on behalf of the agents to correct a rumor which had come to him that the agents did not have confidence in the plantation. He wished to say, on the contrary, that the agents had every confidence in the plantation, and that in his opinion an enormous amount of work had been economically accomplished by Mr. McStocker; that no other plantation that Alexander & Baldwin were connected with had more than 200 acres of cane in for the crop of 1902, while Olaa had about 2,400; that this was a remarkable showing, which he had not deemed possible. He thought the stockholders had every reason to be pleased with the condition of the plantation and the work which had been done there.

Mr. W. O. Smith stated in substance that he had just visited the plantation and that the lands appeared very fertile. There was no question that cane grew well upon them at all elevations, from 250 feet up to 2,000 feet; that Olaa had the advantage in this respect of the experience of Waiakea and Wainaku immediately north and of Pahala on the immediate south; that on Pahala plantation cane was doing well at a much higher elevation than was proposed to be planted on Olaa; that different kinds of cane had been planted at all elevations on Olaa, and it was demonstrated that they would do well at all points.

The speaker visited the water-heads, where there was a flow of 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a day, and from his observation he believed that a very much larger amount would be developed. There seemed ample water for all the plantation needs but he believed that the combined railroad and fluming method of transportation of cane, which was being calculated upon by the company, would be probably the best way of transporting the cane.

The speaker thought that the best method of meeting the demand for labor was by the share contract system, which had been very successfully inaugurated on the Pahala plantation, and which was being inaugurated at Olaa.

A resolution authorizing the directors to issue bonds to the amount recommended by the directors was unanimously adopted.

Whale Wrecks Boat

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A monster whale struck the pilot boat Bonita head on at 9:40 o'clock Friday night six miles southeast of the Farallon Islands, causing the vessel to leak so badly that she sank six hours later. It was a thrilling experience for the pilots and men on the Bonita. They were thrown down with considerable violence, and the man at the wheel was so badly scared, according to one of the pilots, that he could not speak for five minutes. Pilots Swanson, Scott, Wallace and Miller were on the Bonita at the time, all but Miller in the cabin, and on deck were pilot Miller and the five sailors.

The school of whales was first noticed by the pilots on the Bonita when they were moving down toward the German bark J. C. Pflueger, which Pilot E. M. Freeman was to board. There were at least forty of the big fellows, and all seemed to be wild, and were splashing around in the water at a great rate.

After Freeman had boarded the bark the boat again got in the school of whales, and it was then that the disastrous blow from one of the mammals was struck. The men were below deck, just beginning to retire, when they heard a terrific noise, as though the whole port side of the boat had been torn away, and it was only a moment before all were on deck. Even before they reached the deck they were satisfied among themselves that one of the whales had done the business. Though willing to save the pretty little boat if possible, it was soon seen that the leak was a fatal one, and that there was nothing to do but to take to the yawls. After watching the Bonita disappear up to the tops of her masts the pilots and men rowed to the Gracie S, which was cruising at a distance of at least six miles from the point where the Bonita was when she sank.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED.

Bring News of McKinley's Intentions to Visit Hawaii When Cable is Laid.

Honolulu awoke bright and early yesterday morning to hasten to the waterfront and receive the old reliable Australia from San Francisco bearing aboard the delegation of the Republicans of the Hawaiian Territory who attended the national convention.

The usual sounding of the warning whistle was the signal for everybody to rush to the Oceanic wharf. At 7 o'clock a great crowd had assembled there, enthusiastic, excited and glad to see the Australia once again and the many familiar faces which peered from her decks as the old boat pulled alongside the wharf.

The full delegation of Hawaii's Republicans returned. Alternate C. B. Wilson accompanied them, as did also National Committeeman H. M. Sewall. The other Democratic delegates to Kansas City came back to Hawaii nei on the Australia, too.

Larsen's launch was used by the Republican reception committee to meet the incoming steamer. They had armed themselves well with leis and near speeches of welcome home, and passed both over the side, and, immediately after the doctor had passed the ship, scrambled aboard to grasp the hands of the returned ones, whack them on the back and fire a string of questions at them concerning the many things which interest Honolulans so deeply.

"Prince" David and National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell of the Democrats were happy to once more behold the hills of Oahu and the beautiful harbor of Honolulu.

The greater portion of Berger's immortal band was on hand and did itself proud turning out patriotic airs and tunes of welcome and aloha. The wharf was profusely decorated with American and Hawaiian flags and the McKinley and Roosevelt banner showed up to good advantage and was the first thing that the returning delegates cast their eyes upon.

After the gangway had been run aboard the Republicans, with United States Circuit and District Judge M. M. Estee and United States District Attorney Baird were conducted to carriages and driven to the Hawaiian Hotel.

The hotel was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Manager Allen had seen to it that Old Glory was well to the fore and that the Hawaiian colors joined with the Stars and Stripes in making a beautiful display. A brief rest was indulged in on the veranda and then the Republicans adjourned to the lanai, where Col. J. H. Boyd proposed the health of the delegates and President McKinley, the national leader. Col. Parker's response was brief. "We have a great deal to talk about, but we'll save it all until Saturday night. We enjoyed our trip and it was a good one in every way. We are exceedingly glad to get home. Aloha, aloha."

H. M. Sewall's reply to a toast was, in brief, to the following effect: "The Republican party has in these delegates three men of whom it has reason to be proud. They have been enthusiastically received all along the Republican line and they have upheld the honor of Hawaii with dignity and care. In the convention and during the call upon the President your delegates made a lasting impression that has raised Hawaii's standard higher than ever. I repeat, Hawaii has reason to be proud of the record made by the representative Hawaiians whom the Republicans sent to Philadelphia."

President McKinley made the delegates happy by the cordial reception which he extended to them. He said that he was desirous of seeing Hawaiians in office and of having their claims recognized, and that, should a cable be laid by that time, he would most certainly come to Hawaii next year. The delegates went as far east as New York.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Chinese officials protest that the Envoys are alive but do not explain why no messages come from them. The officials get letters and telegrams from Peking, so they say, and most reassuring ones at that. Yet not a word has been had from the Legations except the disputed Conger message, written, if at all, two days before the reported massacre. The conclusion seems perfectly fair that the envoys are dead and that the Chinese are playing for time.

BRITAIN EAGER FOR PEACE

Britons Tired of Boer War.

Government is Said to be Keeping Back Knowledge of Frightful Deficits.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Times cable from London says: Common people are disposed to scoff at the sudden return of the Duke of Norfolk from the seat of war. This valiant gentleman threw up his position as Postmaster General to go out to fight the Boers only the other week, as it seems, and here he is on his way home again. There is a good deal of what is called irreverent smile over this episode in his grace's career, but he is such an amiable man that nothing is said among his own class of an ill-natured kind, and it appears he was very badly hurt by that tumble from his horse. In the aristocratic world generally, however, there is now anything but delight over South African affairs. Some of the more far-seeing of these people begin to fear that when the reaction sets in "the sleeping seminaries of our democracy," as Carlyle mockingly characterized the English common folk, may start up and inquire, "What is the use of all you ornamental people? We have let you govern us and behold the mess into which you have brought the country."

The South African embroilment is much where it was a week ago, only so many hundreds more of our troops are dead or broken for life, so many more marchings and countermarchings with no result, a cornered Dewet free again, and nearly 200,000 troops tramping around to subdue less than 20,000 farmers. Let us shut the hopper down on the scene. Unfortunately at home one asks in vain what there is to cheer us. Parliament is churning about, endeavoring to kill time and do as little as possible. The Government is keeping back knowledge of its frightful deficits and spending much time and ingenuity in constituting a committee to inquire into medical scandals in South Africa, that may be certified not to get at the truth. For the rest, Milner has at last called his Parliament together in Cape Town and has greeted it with a bumptious optimistical speech which might have been borrowed from the men who played the roles of royal Governors in your Massachusetts or New York when you first began to think that the painter uniting you to the mother country would have to be cut. Of what temper the Cape Parliament really is we cannot yet tell but the swearing-in of that poor tool of Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, was received with dead silence.

In England likewise several significant things have happened to indicate a rapid change in public sentiment, and most notable of these was the free and open South African conciliation meeting held last night in Bradford. There was a great meeting in London on Wednesday night under the same auspices, but it was a ticket meeting, and was only distinguished from previous gatherings of the kind in being left unmolested by the mob. In Bradford friends and foes of peace were welcome to come and the meeting was nearly unanimous for peace.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS

The City in the Hands of a Lawless Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.--After being in the hands of lawless mobs for several hours, with the police apparently powerless to maintain order, New Orleans at daybreak again assumed a peaceful and orderly condition, the violence apparently finally ceased. The last disturbance occurred about 5 o'clock, when a white baker, whose name is unknown, was shot in the leg while a crowd of rioters were chasing a gang of negroes. The mayor, police and citizens are arranging today to take precautions against a recurrence of last night in the scenes of disorder. The mob was composed of boys and hoodlums, and was without a leader. The rioting grew out of the intense feeling engendered by the murder of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and the wounding of Officer Mora by the desperado, Charles. The occurrences of last night are greatly deplored by the best elements of the community. They represented in no sense an uprising of an outraged community against wrong. One man was killed, three others will die, and fifteen wounded.

A delegation of citizens today went to the city hall and asked the mayor either to call out a posse of citizens or appeal to the Government to order out the militia. The mayor decided immediately to prepare a proclamation, calling for 500 volunteer citizens to assist the police in preserving order. The movement last night started from a gathering of men at the Lee statute, corner of St. Charles avenue and Howard street. Being ordered to disperse the crowd moved up St. Charles street, gathering force as it went and gradually becoming inflamed to the point of desperation. It was not until after they had stopped in Morrison Square on Washington avenue and Franklin street, near the scene of the assassination of Captain Day and Officer Lamb that they listened to a speech from a man hailing from Kenner, and then started out to waylay the negroes. Most of the colored population had taken warning from the excitement of the night before and kept indoors, but there were some returning to their homes from work, and it was one of these who was the first victim.

The main crowd continued on down town, heading for the Parish prison. They were met a block away by a squad of police who stopped them. Then they began breaking into the second-hand stores on Rampart street in that neighborhood hunting for arms and ammunition. The police made a demonstration and drove them off. After lingering around Rampart street for an hour the mob divided, one section going down town, and the other starting back up town.

The down-town mob did terrible execution, and kept up its fiendish work until half-past 3 o'clock. A notorious character took the lead and they headed for the neighborhood of Franklin and Custom House streets. They saw a negro in a crowded Villier street car. He was dragged out and filled with lead, being instantly killed. They moved out in the vicinity of the old Basin on Toulouse street and terrorized that neighborhood, but evidently found no negroes. Then they went down as far as Kelerec and Dauphin streets, where they found an old negro, seventy-five years old, named Baptiste Fileau, whom they beat almost to death.

Coming up town again they met a negro on Decatur street, whom they beat into an insensible condition and left for dead. They located the porter of the L. & N. pay car and chased him up the levee. Acting Mayor Mehle issued a proclamation at 11:30 o'clock, calling on all good citizens to keep the peace, but it did not stop the rioting.

WORD OF ALEX. YOUNG.

He is in Oakland, California, with His Two Daughters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Alexander Young, who was Minister of the Interior in Hawaii, has arrived with Miss Bertha Young and Miss May Young. They are at their home, Rosecrest, on Vernon Heights, Oakland. Mr. Young comes up on business connected with the large block he is to erect in Honolulu. It will contain, besides business stores, a hotel and theatre. As soon as the specifications are ready, Mr. Young will go East to make contracts for the steel to be used in the massive structure.

Mr. Young states that Hawaii will enjoy a prosperous season this year, as the cane sugar crop will be large. The only cloud in the sky of Hawaii's favorable prospects is the uncertainty with regard to the labor supply. It will not be serious this year, but next year it would become troublesome to deal with should many of the present laborers depart.

Mr. Young reports that the islands had been looking to Porto Rico as a probable source of a fresh labor supply. The planters have been told, however, that there is a legal difficulty with regard to the introduction of laborers, because it has not yet been decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States. The same difficulty may exist with respect to Guam and the Philippines islands. One plan proposed is to make contracts with the Italian immigrants arriving in New York City. Mr. Young reports having strong faith in the sugar business and weak faith in the coffee. Mr. Young said that there was much uncertainty with respect to politics due to the fact that the law establishing a Territorial government was so amended as to give universal suffrage for all citizens, including the native Hawaiians.

JUDGE ESTEE HERE.

Federal Courts to Open Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Territory of Hawaii will be formally opened for business. Judge M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Court, together with United States District Attorney John C. Baird, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning and after visiting Governor Dole and inspecting the new court rooms in the Judiciary building, and conferring with United States Marshal Ray, he decided to open the courts for business as soon as possible.

The new Federal Court rooms will not be the scene of the opening ceremonies, as they will not be ready for occupancy for another week or more. Therefore Judge Estee has decided to make use of the Circuit Court rooms for the occasion, and yesterday he saw Chief Justice Frear and Judge Humphreys and they readily consented to allow the use of the Circuit Court for the purpose.

Judge Estee is anxious that as many of the members of the Honolulu bar be present at the opening as possible. He will suggest that a committee of the bar be appointed to suggest rules for the practice in the District Court, so that these rules may be perfectly and mutually satisfactory. The rules for the Circuit Court are established by the Federal statutes, so no action will be taken in that respect.

"It has been a matter of regret with me that I was not able to come to Honolulu sooner," said Judge Estee yesterday afternoon. "I had planned to come on one of the transports and had made all arrangements to take the Sumner, but she was suddenly ordered to go direct to Nagasaki and so I had to change my plans. I found considerable difficulty in securing passage on any of the outcoming steamers, for they were all crowded. On the Rio we were unable to get any kind of accommodations, so we had to wait for the Australia.

"I am anxious to get the Federal Courts into operation as soon as possible, for I understand that there is much business waiting to be taken up, and as soon as the courts have been formally organized I shall be ready for any matters that may come before me. It was in order that the court might be delayed no longer than could be helped that I decided not to wait for the completion of the new court room."

Col. John C. Baird, United States District Attorney, was with Judge Estee when the Advertiser reporter called. "I have little to add to what the Judge has told you," he said, "for of course all of the work here will be new to me. We hope to get the machinery of the Federal courts in operation as soon as possible, that there may be no delay in any litigation that may come within the jurisdiction of the court."

Col. Baird is a Wyoming man, and has for many years been prominent in that State. He was born in Pittsburg, and began life as a newspaper man, doing his first work as a reporter for the Pittsburg Dispatch. He moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., about twenty years ago, and was the managing editor of the old Sun, afterwards the Sun-Leader, the most influential Republican paper in Wyoming. While retaining his newspaper interests he studied law and was admitted to practice. He was active in political work, being for two terms District Attorney of Laramie county, member of the Legislature, Judge Advocate General of the National Guard and a prominent member of the Cheyenne Board of Trade. He was head of the Pacific jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World and is well up in the Masonic fraternity.

The other members of the party accompanying Judge Estee and Col. Baird were Mrs. Estee, Miss Ryan, Judge Estee's private secretary; W. B. Mailing, clerk of the Federal Courts; B. K. Baird, son of Col. Baird, who will be the Colonel's secretary, and C. F. Reynolds, official stenographer of the Federal Courts.

Isn't Barbara droll?" "What now?" "She has cards out for a silver celebration." "She's not married." "No, but she's been a bachelor girl for 25 years."

WHY HE READ IT.

"Have you read Borus' latest book, 'Boiled Brains?'"

"Yes."

"I thought you didn't like Borus' style."

"I don't."

"What did you read his book for?"

"Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I read it."

ENVOYS WERE SAFE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

A Message From Conger of That Date Comes to Hand.

FOREIGN POWERS GENERALLY DOUBT ITS AUTHENTICITY

Severe Fighting At Tien-Tsin—Allies Lose One Hundred Men—Chinese Gunnery.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Chinese Minister has just received a cipher dispatch from United States Minister Conger. It is in the State Department cipher and is transmitted through the Tsung li Yamen and the Taotai of Shanghai. It contains about fifty words and is signed in English with the name Conger. The date is July 4th, two days before the reported massacre. The contents of the message are as follows:

"Been besieged two weeks. British Legation. Grave danger of a general massacre of Chinese soldiers who are shelling the Legation daily. Relief soon, if at all. City without government except by Chinese army, which is determined to massacre all foreigners in Peking. Entry relief forces into city probably be hotly contested. CONGER."

This message was transmitted to Washington by Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., commander of the Brooklyn.

No answer has yet been received from the second dispatch sent to Minister Conger through Minister Wu, but it is stated that when a reply is received it will probably set at rest all doubts as to its authenticity.

LONDON, July 25.—The tone of the European press with regard to the message dated July 4th received here yesterday from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, continues pessimistic and the endless and extraordinary succession of Chinese dispatches purporting to describe the situation at Peking only serves to bewilder. However, the earlier unquestioning belief that a massacre took place, is to some extent shaken, and it is now admitted, despite the heavy load of evidence supporting the reports of the massacre, that as Sir Claude MacDonald's letter disposed of the first story, alleging that the crime occurred June 30th, so Minister Conger's dispatch and other stories reporting the Legations safe July 13th, 14th and 18th, give some ground for assuming the possibility that the second reports were also unfounded. Another version of the story ... General Li, commanding the Pei Tang forts, by a runner from Peking, who brought to him yesterday the report of anarchy in the Chinese capital, which General Li communicated to the British officer commanding at Tong Ku, says the British Legation was being bombarded when the messenger left Peking, July 14. Prince Ching, this report says, was assisting the Ministers and his place was protected by 10,000 Chinese troops.

Prince Ching, according to this report, considered himself able to cope with the situation.

According to a dispatch from Chefoo received here today, Admiral Seymour has started for the Yang Tse river to arrange for the protection of the local ports, which are threatened with attack.

The Austrian warship Kaiserin Elizabeth and Aspern have sailed for China.

There is some fear in London that the Russian claim to control the railway from Taku to Peking will delay the proposed advance of the allies to Peking. It is thought that the claim is in pursuance of Russia's alleged fixed principle to prevent any Power but herself from proceeding to Peking in sufficient force to be effective and to procure for herself sole occupation, either as conqueror or peacemaker.

Special dispatches received here today from Berlin counteract the replies of President McKinley and the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, to the Chinese Emperor's appeal, from the standpoint obtaining at Berlin, that the object of all Chinese assurances is to gain time for military preparations and undermine the unity of the Powers. The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent asserts that the attitude of the United States Government is regarded as a decided triumph for Chinese diplomacy, while the Daily News says the attitude of the Washington authorities is regarded in Berlin as a regrettable affair. Similarly the London morning papers regret "that the President of the United States has taken a line that can hardly fail to encourage the Chinese to further duplicity."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Surely this is not the time for amicable teatable talk about settlements. President McKinley has merely succeeded in conveying the impression to Peking that the United States will enter half-heartedly into a campaign of reprisals. His exuberant courtesy may not, however, have much bad result, as Generals must soon take the conduct of affairs out of political hands."

The British Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, today notified the United States Ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, that it was impossible to accept the evidence so far submitted by the Chinese or that transmitted by the United States regarding the safety of the foreign Ministers at Peking, and that until their safety was fully established the British Government would be unable to discuss any question of mediation or kindred matters.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The message from Minister Conger which came over the wires from Captain Thomas was the first communication of unquestionable authenticity which has been received from the American Minister at Peking since his urgent appeal for help of June 12th. It establishes clearly the fact that the American Minister and probably the other Legationers were alive on July 4th, though in sore straits. Therefore it completely and finally disposes of the first stories that were published from Shanghai of the massacre of June 27.

It is true that it does not in itself negative the subsequent reports of the massacre on July 6th, two days later than the day of the dispatch, but the officials here feel that there is quite as much reason to believe that the second report was false as in the case of the first report, now shown to have been erroneous.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul McWade at Canton saying that Viceroy Tak gives assurance that all the foreign Envoys at Peking were alive and well on July 21.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has received a cable dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, but it is stated that it contained nothing to clear up the situation at Peking. Mr. Goodnow says that Li Hung Chang will remain in Shanghai for the present and will conduct his negotiations from that city. There is an intimation that Earl Li is detained at the request of the foreign officials, although this was not so stated by Acting Secretary Hill. No information has been received from Chinese Legation or Chinese Government in response to President McKinley's reply to the Emperor.

No answer has yet been received from the second dispatch sent to Minister Conger through Minister Wu, but it is stated that when a reply is received it will probably set at rest all doubts as to its authenticity.

CHINESE FIGHTING THEIR COUNTRYMEN

Signs of Dissension Among the Campaigning Braves Near Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 20.—Chinese coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle. An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespreading dissension. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking, when, in all probability, Jung Lu, commander in chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to regain sufficient influence to make peace, especially if the foreigners in the capital were safe. This appears to represent the general native opinion here as far as it is possible to ascertain it.

In the meantime reliable news as to events in Peking and whether the foreigners are alive is entirely lacking, or is only obtainable from Chinese sources, and even this is most meager and contradictory.

It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will probably take place earlier than was first intended, possibly by the end of this month; but nothing definite will be decided before the arrival of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the Indian contingent.

A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reports that the foreigners were safe on July 10th and that there had been considerable fighting between the Boxers and soldiers inside the city.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN

Allies Lose a Hundred Men But Gain Good Results.

TIEN-TSIN, Wednesday, July 11, via Shanghai, Tuesday, July 24.—The allies today sustained 100 casualties in repelling an early morning attack on the railway station across the river from the foreign settlement. A regiment of Japanese, a battalion of French from Tonquin and Hongkong Sikhs participated in the fighting, driving the Chinese before them at the point of their bayonets, killing, it is estimated, 300 of them.

The allies had planned a general movement against the Chinese position, and a contingent of the Ninth United States Infantry landed at midnight, prepared to advance. The movement was postponed, however, after a part of the troops had started, on account of the difficulties encountered in crossing the canal. The Chinese apparently had been informed of the plan and had gathered a large force opposite the station. These opened with rifles and field guns, and the foreigners advancing were met by a severe infantry fire, the Chinese creeping close to the station behind the cover of the buildings. The fighting began at 3 o'clock and lasted four hours, becoming a hand-to-hand conflict. The Japanese company, leading the charge, lost all its officers. Five Japanese officers and fifteen privates and six Frenchmen were killed and three Sikhs were killed and six wounded.

Two British four-inch guns mounted at the lower end of the settlement bombarded the Chinese positions with lyddite, firing at the pagodas on the wall on the native city. Two more guns are being mounted. There is great need of more heavy guns to displace the Chinese artillery. Plenty of light batteries are arriving.

A British officer who was in Ladysmith throughout the siege by the Boers, says the severity and accuracy of the Chinese shelling the past week exceeded the bombardment of Ladysmith. The heat is intense.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A dispatch to the Record from Tien-Tsin, dated Saturday, July 21 (via Shanghai) says: Today's performance will break the backbone of the Chinese war party. At daylight this morning the combined forces turned their attack upon the Chinese left, which was penetrated. As the Russians failed to make a suitable passage across the canal, the Chinese made a smart counterattack on our right and left outposts. This was repulsed by a handful or two of men, who fought with great bravery, but with heavy casualties. One American was injured.

By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the allies bombarded the native city, and after an hour of magnificent work by two four-inch guns and three twelve-pounders the fort and adjoining military pagodas were in flames. Their destruction was complete. The fort replied feebly with a few rounds, when one gun got the exact range and fired several lyddite shells. This is the fort that has been shelling Tien-Tsin since June 17.

The allied forces have spared the portions of the native city from which operations have not been directed.

SAD SCENES IN STRICKEN TIEN-TSIN

The Great City Presents an Appalling Spectacle Of Ruin.

TIEN-TSIN, July 18 (via Shanghai, July 24)—Colonel Bower of the Chinese regiment, Colonel Wegack of the Russians and Colonel Aoki of the Japanese will form the joint provisional government for the city of Tien-Tsin, which it was recently decided to establish. They will be entrusted with the task of bringing something like order out of the existing chaos.

Since the issue of the proclamation inviting well-disposed Chinese to return to their homes, a number have come back, but, in consequence of the great number of dead, many have not yet been buried. The streets throughout the city are strewn with all kinds of articles, and dozens of Chinese are digging in the ruins for money and other valuables. Most of the houses which are intact or little damaged display the flags of one or the other of the allied forces, the Japanese and French flags predominating. There have been many attempts to imitate the flags, which, under other circumstances, would be laughable. The houses which do not display flags show bits of cotton or paper bearing the names of the allied nations or the names of the allied nations with complimentary sentences. The French, apparently, are the favorites, many of the pieces of cotton and paper displayed bearing the inscription, "France" or "Vive la France." All are unmistakably in the handwriting of native clerks formerly employed by foreign Chinese firms.

It is stated that the Chinese losses since the troubles broke out are 11,000, most of whom have been killed by Boxers and soldiers. This is probably much exaggerated.

The Boxers are said to be gathering in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Hsikon arsenal, captured by Admiral Seymour's column and now occupied by Russian troops, who have suffered several casualties through "snipers" concealed in the woods in that vicinity.

MILITARY PLANS OF THIS COUNTRY

What Part United States Will Take in The War

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The most important official news received by the War Department from the Orient Tuesday was a dispatch saying that the transport Grant had been sighted in the Inland Sea of Japan, and would reach Nagasaki at an early hour Wednesday, twenty-two days out from San Francisco. Aboard the Grant are Major General Chaffee (who will learn of his promotion to that rank as soon as he steps ashore), two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry and a battalion of marines. General Chaffee will receive telegraphic advices from the Secretary of War which ... to the city, and many native servants are coming to the settlements, a majority of them returning to the service of their previous employers.

The native city this afternoon presents an appalling spectacle of ruin and desolation. The suburbs were completely destroyed by fire, mostly caused by the shells of the allies on the side facing the settlements. It is believed that not a dozen houses are intact, and the wall was damaged by the tremendous fire of the allies' artillery, which, however, was apparently not heavy enough to produce much effect. A curious spectacle is presented by a number of mud hovels immediately underneath the wall where the latter was most damaged, hardly one of them showing signs of having been hit.

Inside the city the damage was terrific. The buildings nearest the wall were mostly gutted by fire and many were totally blown to pieces by the shells of the allies. Among the smouldering ruins are many charred corpses, which the pigs and dogs are eating.

The allies are busy removing the bod... will hasten the departure of the Grant for Taku, where she will probably arrive on Saturday. It is expected that General Chaffee, after a conference with Admiral Remey, will immediately proceed to Tien-Tsin, leaving the troops which accompanied him to follow as quickly as practicable. It is expected that the transports with two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery from Manila, will reach Tien-Tsin by the time General Chaffee arrives there. After his conference with Admiral Remey and the commanders of the military forces at Tien-Tsin, General Chaffee will promptly and fully advise the War Department in regard to the details of the situation and the prospect of an early advance of the relief force toward Peking. It is understood that his instructions contemplate that he shall do all he can, with due regard, of course, to military considerations, to promote as early an advance as practicable, and it is expected that in doing this he will act with the hearty co-operation of the other commanders of the international forces.

That the military preparations of the United States for the rescue of Minister Conger and other American citizens in China, if they are still alive, and for the protection of other American interests there, will be pressed as vigorously as ever pending the suppression of the disorders which the Imperial Government has virtually confessed its inability to quell, is evident both from the President's dispatch to the Emperor and from the vigor and energy with which such preparations are being pushed. It is now conceded that Battery O of the Seventh Artillery, now at Fort Riley, Kas., under orders for Manila, will probably be diverted to North China. This battery is equipped with siege guns. Owing to the great size and weight of these guns and their carriages, their removal to China is a formidable undertaking and will require much more time than the movement of an ordinary battery of artillery. The military authorities still hope that it will not be found necessary to send these heavy guns to China.

There have been shipped from the Quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., to Seattle, Wash., for shipment to Taku, fifteen carloads of army wagons and parts and field ranges and twenty-five carloads of army clothing and other Quartermaster's supplies. The War Department has purchased in China a vessel of light draught and high speed for General Chaffee to use as a dispatch boat to carry messages between Taku, Tien-Tsin and places further up the Pei Ho, if he finds it necessary.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA TO AFTERNOON OF THE 26TH

LONDON, July 26.—While the latest impression derived from the array of conflicting telegrams from the Far East is that a portion of the foreign colony at Peking may have escaped slaughter, until a recent date, the general consensus of the best-informed opinion of Europe seems to continue to favor the acceptance of the worst news and prompt action thereon, the contention being that the only possibility of definitely ascertaining the truth is by the allied commanders inquiring at Peking. Judging from the news from Tien-Tsin, however, recording divisions among the Admirals there, the prospects for a speedy advance seem to be endangered unless the Governments speedily agree upon a supreme leader. Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal, as a measure of precaution. It is not stated whether he feared attack by Chinese or attempts of the Powers to curtail his liberties. Apparently the foreign Consuls at Shanghai have informed the Viceroy that unless he obtained definite dispatches from Peking within five days they would conclude the Ministers had been murdered, and act accordingly.

Reports are recurrent that a number of missionaries, American or English, have been murdered in Shan Si. One of the dispatches from Shanghai, published here today, says:

"The Canadian missionaries who escaped from Ho Nan had a terrible experience en route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities."

The dispatch continued: "Canton remains comparatively quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear that the reinforcements arriving at Hongkong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong for assurance that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton."

A dispatch received here today from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 21, and will reach Tien-Tsin August 3. The Legislature of New South Wales has resolved to dispatch a military contingent to join the imperial troops in China.

WHEREABOUTS OF MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The letters from missionaries in North China which have been received recently throw light upon the precise whereabouts of several missionaries about whom there has been uncertainty. It is now known that Rev. Horace Pitkin, Miss Annie A. Gould and Miss Mary S. Morill, of the American Board (Congregational), were, when communication was cut, at Pao Ting Fu. Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Sprague were at Kalgan, and it is believed that they can escape through Russian territory. All those connected with the Congregational Church at Tung Cho, Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, his wife and three children, Dr. J. H. Ingram, his wife and two children, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, his wife and children, Rev. Howard S. Galt and wife, and Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss G. Evans, Miss Abbie A. Chapin, Miss Luella Miner and Miss V. C. Murdock, were taken to Peking under escort. Beside those stationed at Tung Cho, there were several other Congregational missionaries there at the time the Boxer break occurred, attending the annual meeting of the North China Mission. Among those known to have attended this meeting from other points were Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Chapin, of Lin Ching; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith and ... Misses Gertrude and Grace Wyckoff, of Pang Chuang, and Rev. James H. Roberts and Rev. Mark Williams of Kalgan. These went to Peking for safety.

Letters from Miss Miranda Croucher and the Rev. Frederick Brown received at the offices of the Methodist Missionary Society indicate those who escaped from Peking and those who could not go away. Rev. George R. Davis, Rev. Frederick D. Gamewell, Dr. George D. N. Lowry and Rev. W. F. Walker, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewett and Dr. Edna G. Terry are among those known to be in Peking. There have been various rumors as to Miss Terry's fate, one being to the effect that she was murdered. This is the first definite news that she was in Peking. Among those who left Peking on the last train to go to Tien-Tsin before the line was torn up were Miss Miranda Croucher, Miss Anna D. Gloss, Miss Ida M. Stevenson, Rev. J. H. Pyke, Rev. J. Frederick Haynes, Rev. Dr. N. S. Hopkins and Rev. Frederick Brown.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Hongkong says:

Consul General Wildman has been informed that the Chinese Governor of the Island of Hai Nan has served notice on the Consuls that he is unable to protect the foreigners any longer. The American missions have appealed to Consul Wildman to send a warship to Hoi How to bring away the foreigners.

It is believed that three men, three women and three children belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Missions at Nodoa Nan, have been murdered by Chinese imperial troops.

The last news from there was dated July 12th, at which time they repelled the attack of the Boxers.

Hongkong is full of refugees. An outbreak is expected on the west river.

GRAVER FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Notwithstanding signs of activity the State Department had nothing this morning of interest touching the Chinese situation. The Imperial edict promulgated yesterday by Viceroy Tak, at Canton, has left a disagreeable impression here. Despite the Chinese Minister's view to the contrary, this edict is looked upon as suspiciously like a preliminary to a formal declaration of war, and only one step toward securing time to move Chinese forces into a better position for defense against the internationals.

The notice came to the State Department that Corea is free from the Boxer agitation; it is believed that Russia will thus be enabled to spare many more troops from her Siberian army for use in the international column.

The Navy Department sent over a copy of a dispatch received from Admiral Remey, making some changes in the marine body, and Minister Wu came down, asked for half an hour with Acting Secretary Hill, but he declared he had nothing from home, though he was confident of important developments in the immediate future. The Chinese Minister expressed to Secretary Hill his continued hope that the Ministers in Peking were still safe, and said he believed he would soon be able to deliver to the Department a message from Minister Conger that would make that hope certain.

The State Department had no information of any kind from its officers in China. Acting Secretary Hill said the Chinese Minister had received no communications from China and had no information to impart, and that the conference between the Minister was simply an interchange of courtesies.

RIOTING OCCURS IN SHAN-SI.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch from missionary sources, dated Shanghai, July 26, says: "Rioting has broken out at Ai Yuen Fu, the capital of the province of Shan Si. There are no details. Rioting has also occurred at Huai Loh, south of Chi Li. All the missions have been destroyed. Our friends safely escaped to the country, but are still in danger."

It is reported here that Russia has borrowed nearly ten millions sterling from the Imperial Bank of Russia since the commencement of the troubles in China.

The Greatest Wealth Is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

SOLD MUCH STOCK.

E. B. McClanahan Disposed of Many Shares of Wahiawa.

E. B. McClanahan succeeded in disposing of $2,500,000 worth of the stock of the Wahiawa Sugar Company during his recent trip to San Francisco, from which he returned yesterday. A number of San Francisco capitalists were interested in the enterprise and there is but little doubt now that the plantation will be a go.

Mr. McClanahan states that an expert engineer will come to Honolulu shortly to examine and report on the property. In all likelihood Mr. Schussler, the engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, will be the man sent to make the examination, and he will be assisted by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who is now in the Islands.

Wahiawa is located at Waialua, and was organized by J. Emmeluth, Dr. Nichols and other Honolulans, but in order to successfully float it it was found necessary to secure additional capital. For this purpose Mr. McClanahan was sent to the Coast and his trip resulted most favorably for the plantation.

H. M. Sewall Returns.

Harold M. Sewall, National Republican Committeeman for Hawaii, returned on the Australia, accompanied by his brother Oscar T. Sewall. Mr. Sewall will remain in Honolulu but a few weeks, and will return to the States to take the stump for McKinley and Roosevelt in the fall. While in the Islands he will transact some personal business. He is staying at the Hawaiian hotel, where he held quite a levee yesterday many friends coming to pay their congratulations to him.

Dr. Hugus Dead.

The body of Dr. Hugus, Government physician at Kealia, Kauai, for six years, and physician for the Makee Sugar company was brought to Honolulu yesterday by steamer in charge of Mr. Hungley of the plantation. The dying wish of Dr. Hugus was that he be cremated in Honolulu and his desire will be carried out to the letter. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain. Dr. Hugus was sixty-one years old and had been in Hawaii many years. Mrs. Hugus accompanied the body to Honolulu.

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

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

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

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

A Handsome Line of

Golden Oak Chairs

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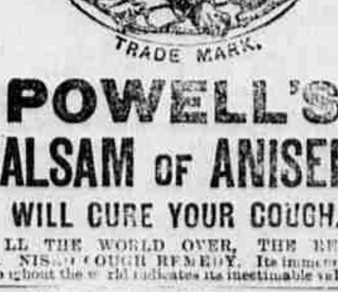

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor, writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

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

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

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

LEPERS TO BE GUARDED.

Isolation Useless Unless Precautions Taken--Meat Furnished Is Bad.

On all future visits of the Board of Health to the Molokai settlement strict measures are to be taken that the colonists do not mix as they did upon the last visit with the friends and relatives who accompanied the board to the Island. At yesterday's meeting of the board the question was carefully discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that the system of isolation was a farce as at present carried on if the visitors to the Islands were to be allowed to mingle so freely as they are accustomed to do with the lepers on the occasions of the visits of the board.

Dr. Wood brought the matter before the board at the outset of the meeting. He made a brief formal report of the visit so that it might go on the records of the board and added that he believed that it would not be necessary for the board to pay more than one visit each year to the settlement, for with Superintendent Reynolds spending half his time there and rendering complete reports to the board at frequent intervals there was little for the board to do when it paid its visit save to look the place over and see that all was going well there. He said also that he believed it inexpedient hereafter to take so many visitors on these trips, visitors, that is who went to the settlement only out of curiosity and not for business.

"I wish to speak particularly," Dr. Wood went on, "about the criticisms that have been made in the press of the city with regard to allowing the friends and relatives of the lepers to mix as freely as they do with them on these visits. We all saw them meet and embrace each other and we know that the visitors went to the houses of their friends and ate with them and enjoyed the most intimate relations with them. It is my opinion that this is not proper and not rational. The board by its orders deprives these people of their liberty, practically sentences them to imprisonment for life. We do this because we believe that the disease from which they are suffering is contagious and we believe it is for the good of the Territory that they be kept apart from their fellow men.

"Considering this it is not logical for us to permit their relatives to visit them at intervals and to go about among them and eat with them just as if they were not afflicted with the disease. I do not mean that I believe in cutting off communication with them but only that whatever is unnecessary in these meetings should be eliminated. I think that the relatives and friends of the lepers ought to be permitted to see them more frequently and less intimately. It has been considered before by the board but it was not thought feasible to place any restrictions on the meetings of the lepers and their friends. I think that the matter is worthy of serious consideration now."

Dr. Emerson said that he quite agreed with President Wood and he said that he believed that it would be wise to accept the suggestion of Dr. Wood that a barrier be erected at the landing place and that the visitors and the lepers be kept apart.

Mr. Lowrey then presented a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to make rules and regulations governing permits to visit the settlement and to regulate the conduct of visitors while there.

Dr. Wood also made a statement concerning the meat which is provided the settlers. He said that it had been reported to him that the beef was so bad that half of the settlers were not drawing their ration of it as it was entirely unfit to be eaten.

"Who has the contract for furnishing the meat to the settlement?" asked Dr. Cooper.

"The Parker ranch," Dr. Garvin replied. "Mr. Parker told me some time ago that he did not care a continental whether we used his beef or not, for he said he could get rid of it here easily enough and get more money for it, too."

Upon Mr. Lowrey's suggestion it was decided to ask bids for furnishing the settlement with canned cooked beef, such as is put up by the big packing houses of the States. Dr. Cooper seemed afraid that this embalmed beef might not prove any more satisfactory than the beef already in use but it was decided to try it.

There was some discussion on the question of re-adopting the old system of issuing tickets upon the Board of Health store to such of the settlers as did not desire to draw their rations at the regular intervals. Dr. Wood said that the plan had been discontinued some time ago as some of the settlers used the tickets to gamble with, but it was decided that this was not a valid reason for the discontinuance of the plan and as it was recommended by Superintendent Reynolds it was considered best to resume the custom and it was decided to do so.

The matter of again taking up the planting of trees in the settlement was likewise considered. Forester Clark had done considerable good work but Superintendent Reynolds had discontinued it because he believed that the money devoted by the board to that object was not being wisely expended, it having been shown that many young trees had been taken to the places where they were to be planted and then left to die on the ground. It was decided that it would be best to begin again the forestry work under better supervision.

Sailors Union.

Headquarters have been established here for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific preparatory to the organization of a regular branch of the union in Honolulu. J. P. Rasmussen, an agent of the organization, was sent here from San Francisco to make all arrangements and look after the work in all its details, and he is now making ready to start the Honolulu branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

This organization has a membership of about 4,000 and is the successor of the Coast Seamen's Union and the Steamship Men's Protective Association. Rasmussen now occupies quarters at the corner of King and Nuuanu streets and declares that with the union going full blast there will be no room on the waterfront for shipping masters. Wages for seamen now, ruling union rates, are $40 per month on lumber vessels between the Islands and the Coast and $35 on vessels between here and San Francisco. These rates have been in operation for some time. Most of the men now in this harbor are members of the union and will probably identify themselves immediately with the local branch. Shipping of crews will be done at the union headquarters.

THE MAILS ON HAWAII.

Thirty-Four Postoffices Now Running On The Big Island

H. B. Hall, postoffice inspector, returned yesterday on the Mauna Loa from a circuit of the island of Hawaii after an inspection of the postal departments and system there. The inspector left Honolulu on July 17 and made a hard trip around the Big Island. He encountered more rain on the trip than he anticipated and says the plantations should have no fears of the result of their crops if the rainfall continues.

The entire number of postoffices now in operation on Hawaii, thirty-four in number, were looked over and found in satisfactory shape for the conduct of Uncle Sam's mail service.

"The postoffices on Hawaii are doing as well on an average as those in the United States direct," said Mr. Hall to an Advertiser reporter. "I was quite surprised at the efficiency of the service. Every office was right up in its work, and with one exception I found the postmasters perfectly competent for their duties."

Mahukona was the first office inspected and the tour ended only after the whole Island had been circled. Most of them are plantation postoffices, where the equipment is furnished entirely by the postmaster in charge. Hilo and Kohala are the only ones under the direct supervision of salaried postmasters of the United States. The others eke out their revenue by the sale of stamps, money orders and other little side issues.

In many of the plantation offices lock boxes are being put in for the benefit of subscribers. The revenue derived from the rent of these goes into the pocket of the postmaster.

Mr. Carr, assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, accompanied Mr. Hall on the trip and has taken notes of several changes in the route and system of carrying the mails overland. Heretofore no Government contracts were let for the mail transportation. A person was found who was willing to carry the mail bag from one point to another and he was paid for such service, no bonds being required. Mr. Carr will now advertise every route on the Island, and the mail transportation will be let to the lowest responsible bidder upon approved bonds. This will insure regularity in the mail service, and the question of the time for the mail runs will also enter largely in letting the contracts. The time for making the run between certain routes will be specified and will be strictly adhered to. Some of the routes will be cut out, and many changes, looking to the betterment of the service at every point, will be made.

Mail clerks for the Kinau and Mauna Loa, for the Hawaii service, will probably be appointed within a short time. These employes of the Postal Department will have the sorting out of the mail placed upon them. Instead of making up thirty-four pouches in the Honolulu office for Hawaii, the mail will be pouched in one bag and sent aboard the steamer and the clerk will sort the letters out for the various offices and do the pouching himself. This will save the local office considerable work.

Some changes have been made in the Hilo office. The postal officials have been unable to secure a suitable location for the new office. The only vacant place available in the new Peacock building was not deep enough for the needs of the office. It is probable someone will erect a building for the postoffice. Better quarters are absolutely needed, says Mr. Hall, and he will advertise for quarters of a suitable nature, giving the specifications of the dimensions and peculiarities necessary to ensconce a first-class department such as Hilo will eventually have.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Carr will next leave for Maui for a similar inspection and then go over the needs of the Kauai route.

Booked For The Coast

Great numbers of people are making ready to depart for the Mainland. Not only are the Aorangi and Australia list very large but several have engaged passage on the schooner Rosamond, Captain Ward. The Aorangi is due today from Sydney and will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver with all accommodations taken. Bookings on the Aorangi are as follows:

Mrs. A. S. Parke, Miss I. S. Parke, W. C. Parke, H. A. Allen, Mrs. C. G. Ballentyne, nurse and five children; Miss Hartnagel, Mrs. Arteigh, Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Wm. T. Somerville, L. M. Presnall and wife, Miss Hartwell, F. Waldocke, John Dawson, T. M. Starkey, W. T. Bull and wife, S. C. Sayers, Ah Sang, Ah Yong, C. J. McCarthy, B. F. Chapman, Miss Ida M. Perton, Peter High, W. C. E. Batchler, M. C. C. von Loben Sels, J. J. von Loben Sels, J. F. von Loben Sels, L. Bayly, W. H. Harris, L. P. Arriere and wife, W. E. Cumback, Miss Henry Tilden, Mrs. I. G. Tilden, Caroline M. Crosby, Mrs. Gill, A. Valentine, W. Jamieson.

On August 7th the Australia, due this morning from San Francisco, will return to that port. The list to date is large but there is still room for more passengers. Those who have already booked are:

Mr. Grigsby, Mrs. H. J. Dyer and child, W. A. Bowen and wife, W. C. Peacock and wife, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. P. Gleason, Miss B. Meyer, Miss L. C. Pond, Master Bowen, Master Cowan, Mrs. R. M. Davidson, T. Fujita, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam and two children, S. W. Nichols, T. F. Dredge, E. W. Schlueter, Mrs. M. Good, Miss Annabel Lee, Miss Van Meter, H. Deacon and son, Miss Ahrens, George Richardson, Misses Richardson (2), J. F. Kent and wife, H. F. Ruggles and wife, Mrs. T. P. Pulteney, Miss Rosa, Miss A. Ariole, C. A. Bachelder, Mr. and Mrs. Rolph, E. Holton, Thos. Kuhl, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. E. T. Green, E. B. Root, M. M. O'Shannessy, Mr. Hent, Dr. W. A. Setchell, Miss Carrie McCall, Miss Turner, Prof. and Mrs. Hosmer, E. C. Aldrich and wife, F. C. Aldrich and wife, John McGreeny and wife, Mrs. T. Mills, Miss M. Riordan, Mrs. H. Burrows and daughter, T. H. Kosh, Miss Angie Willard, John A. Adams, A. J. le Baron, wife and five children, Mrs. C. M. Hurson, Mrs. Lena E. Howe, William Laugher.

The new schooner Rosamond, sailing for San Francisco on Saturday, will carry: Mrs. J. E. Warner, Miss Clara Kelly, Mrs. J. Y. Bush, A. McPike, Miss Cutter, F. Doughty, Mrs. H. J. Platts, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Metcalf, L. W. Blankman, Miss E. Ubhoff, W. J. Silk, T. P. Russell. Some of the above came down here with Captain Ward.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST BOXERS

At a mass meeting of the Chinese citizens and residents of Honolulu, held on the evening of July 31st, 1900, in regard to the recent deplorable situation in China, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Chinese citizens and residents of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, extend our profound sympathy for the loss of life which has been inflicted upon the citizens of the United States in China by the Boxers, and denounce said Boxers as murderers and outlaws. We denounce and condemn the Boxers and all those aiding and sympathizing with them, and we earnestly hope that order may be restored without delay and all those connected with these outrages may be speedily punished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency, Wu Ting Fang, at Washington, D. C., to be by him presented to the Department of State of the United States, and that he forward a request to His Excellency, Li Hung Chang, and other Governor Generals in China to exert every effort to protect life and property of all foreigners in Kwang Tong and other provinces.

That a copy of this resolution be presented to Governor Sanford B. Dole of the Territory of Hawaii.

CHU GEM, Chairman.
C. WINAM,
CHANG KIM,
HONG QUON,
JOSEPH GOO KIM,
NG CHAN,
L. T. CHIN, Secretary.
Committee.

DEFY COMPETITION.

Maui Stores Claim to Leave Little for Honolulu Trade.

[Special Correspondence.]

WAILUKU, Maui, July 30.—Mr. Kennedy, the manager of Paia store, has been at Wailuku this week. He does considerable business here and is constantly extending his operations. The plantation stores at Paia and Kihei, and the H. C. & S. Co.'s large concern at Kahului, have got hold of much of the island trade.

The quarantine in Honolulu helped them on, and being able to obtain their supplies direct from San Francisco, and thus avoid the heavy port dues of Honolulu, and the excessive freight rates of the local steamship companies, they are thus enabled to undersell all competitors.

A correspondent of the would-be Democratic organ asks Hawaiians to observe that the Kansas City convention turned down the white delegates from Hawaii and let in the natives. The statement is quite true. We might add by way of variety that the Philadelphia Convention did the same thing. So political honors are easy.

FOR CONSUMPTIVE SAILORS.

Arrangements for Care at Hospital for Incurables

Arrangements have been made by Dr. Carmichael, of the Marine Hospital service, for the reception of consumptive sailors at the Hospital for Incurables, as pay patients. Dr. Carmichael made the same arrangement some time ago for the reception of sailors not suffering from infectious diseases at the Queen's hospital.

Bishop Willis announces that the Hospital for Incurables has not any too large sum of money on hand but that it has enough to maintain it for some time. No large donations have been received since the departure of Alexander Young for the Coast.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mrs. R. F. Bickerton has moved to the Hotel Annex, Waikiki.

A STORY

WITHOUT

WORDS.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated, or inflamed* condition of the PORES

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura The Set **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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

Honolulu Stock Yards Co.,

LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

....AND....

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H I

Kids Kan Kut Kans Kwick

—:WITH:—

Keen Kutter Kan Openers

Which reminds us that the last lot of these fine openers went off like hot cakes and we have another lot that will be along soon. In the mean time we have plenty of

Keen Kutter

SHEARS AND SCISSORS, also a fine line of K. K. POCKET KNIVES. All Keen Kutter goods are guaranteed by the makers and we replace any defective article in this line if same is returned to us.

Chisels, Gouges, Bits, Tin Snips and lots of other tools in the Keen Kutter line will interest you in price and quality.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

SOLE HONOLULU AGENTS FOR K. K. GOODS.

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

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

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

ED. W. AVERDAM Manager. 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 .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

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, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

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.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line.
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In boxes of 40 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.

Tuesday, July 31.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports; 7,045 bags sugar, 10 bags coffee, 57 bundles green hides, 26 kegs butter, 37 bundles bananas and 21 boxes.

Am. schr. Wm. H. Talbot, Bennecke, 16 days from Newcastle with coal.

Br. sp. Halewood, Jackson, from Newcastle; 3,238 tons coal to Castle & Cooke.

Am. schr. Mawema, Smith, from New Whatcom, with lumber.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeill, from San Francisco.

S. S. Australia, Lawless, from San Francisco, July 25; 1,800 tons merchandise.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kukuihaele.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kilauea.

S. S. Coptic, Rinder, From San Francisco, July 26.

Thursday, August 2.

Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, from Anahola.

S. S. Aorangi, Hay, from the Colonies.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Hawaii.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Monday, July 30.

Am. schr. Luzon, Andersen, for the Sound in ballast.

Tuesday, July 31.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Macdonald, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Punaluu and Kau.

Bk. Ceylon, Willer, for Laysan Island, ballast and stores.

Wednesday, August 1.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, for Paauhau.

Wednesday, August 1.

Bktn. Klikitat, Cutler, for the Sound in ballast.

Thursday, August 2.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Smith, for San Francisco.

Am. bktn. Skagit, Robinson, for the Sound in ballast.

S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for China and Japan.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, for Kihei, Mahukona, Paauhau, Lahaina and way ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

TO SAIL TODAY.

S. S. Aorangi, Hay, for Victoria and Vancouver. Scow leaves dock at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 31.—H. B. Hall, G. W. Carr, L. A. Thurston and wife, W. O. Smith, Mr. Goodale, Mrs. Langeheim, J. S. Searle, Jr., Mrs. Koloa, Mrs. L. Kiawa, J. W. Kuaimoku, Mrs. G. P. Kamauoha, Sarah Kamauoha, Mrs. Charles Blake, Mrs. McKeague and four children, Sarah Charman, Jane Nahiwa, F. M. Swanzy, Miss Mahoe, Emily Naopala, R. Wallace and wife, Mrs. Meyers, Dr. Rowatt, W. A. Azbill, Sister Antonia, Sister Benedicten, Annie Lopa, Belinda James, H. Howell, W. Stodard, C. Kaiser, Laura Fall, Mrs. Kalikana, A. du Rego, Father Matthias, J. Kaunalao, and 73 deck passengers.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, August 1.—Miss Kahunu, Miss Juliette Ting, Hans Isenberg, S. N. Hundley, Mrs. M. P. Hugus, X. Nyamoto, P. L. Tople and ten on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Coptic, August 1.—To Lay Over at Honolulu—H. J. Cochran, Mrs. J. W. Cochran, Miss M. Cochran, J. C. Cochran. Through—For Yokohama—F. T. Gause, Mrs. F. T. Gause, R. W. Effex, K. Nishimura, W. E. Thurston, Mrs. W. E. Thurston, T. Wada, Mrs. L. W. Washington. For Kobe—K. Nishino, L. W. Washington. For Hongkong—W. R. Allison, Miss L. Adam, Miss A. Adam, H. C. Collins.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, August 1.—J. W. Alexander, B. K. Baird, J. C. Baird, B. R. Banning, Jno. J. Barrett, Mrs. M. Barrett, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Chas. Bon and wife, W. W. Bruner, Miss Mary Burdick, Capt. W. D. Burnham, C. H. Chase, Miss E. L. Clark, Miss E. Clarke, Mrs. J. A. Colvin, Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Miss Margaret Cooke, W. H. Cornwell, D. B. Dearborn, Jr., C. S. Desky, Hon. M. M. Estee and wife, Mrs. C. Graham, C. W. Gray, Mrs. G. Groves, Miss Ella Holbrook, J. L. Horner, Otto Isenberg, wife, two children and nurse; H. S. Johnson, Miss N. Johnson, Prince David Kawananakoa and servant, Judge Kepoikai, Harry Larkin, E. P. Law, Mrs. A. K. Lewis, W. B. Mailing, Dr. W. H. Mays, E. B. McClanahan, Mrs. K. C. Mooney, Miss F. Nolte, Samuel Parker, Miss A. H. Parker, J. C. Patterson, K. Quamstrom, C. F. Reynolds, Miss Kate Reynolds, Miss Ryan, H. K. Selby, H. M. Sewall, Oscar T. Sewall, W. C. Stubbs and wife, W. A. Swinnerton, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, J. W. Tindal, George S. Waterhouse, A. C. Wermer, Arthur White, C. V. Wilson, A. Zuckerman; George Trimble.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Planter, August 1.—E. C. Towe, W. S. Schmidt, Mrs. Ryle and daughter, Miss Donovan, Miss Taylor, Miss Fennel, A. R. Bindt and wife.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 31.—Miss Lena Deverill, B. Fort, F. W. Milverton, George Barker, wife and two children; Miss Bushnell, Miss M. E. Bigley, Miss A. Perry, James Morse, M. Houghtaling, W. N. Stewart, H. J. Metz, Mrs. M. L. McCorriston, Miss K. Severson, Emily Larson, Miss Puahau, H. McCorriston, J. W. Hall, C. Weatherwax and servant, Mrs. D. McCorriston and son, J. S. Muirhead, wife and two children; F. Souza, Frank Foster, Dr. Carmichael, E. B. Root, Luke Wong Wa, Y. Chewman, H. Vicars, wife and two children; Miss J. M. Bamard, Miss M. Mossman, Miss M. E. Maby, George W. Stapler, W. J. Wright, John H. Jones, George D. Grear, H. C. Pfluger, Fr. Fiendenberg, Miss A. Lee, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, L. T. Grant and wife, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. H. Vida and child, Gov. S. B. Dole and wife, Mrs. John Warner and daughter, Mrs. M. A. Jewett, Gardner Wilder, W. Pullui.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 31.—Miss Helen Alexander, Miss E. Angus, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Miss Freeth, C. S. Judd, H. F. Damon, S. W. Nichols, F. W. Damon, Mrs. L. K. Tilton and two children, Mrs. Kia Nahaolelua, J. N. S. Williams and son, C. E. Stafford, W. W. Ricker, Capt. Ahlborn, P. McGinness, Mrs. F. Lowrence and daughter, Miss Tuni, H. Howell, W. Schultz, Rev. J. E. Russell, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and two sons, R. Haneberg, B. A. Gussoni, W. E. Bewell, J. A. McCandless, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Graham, servant and two children, C. H. Raven, G. G. Sewag, E. Vincent and W. A. McKay.

Departed.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 2.—Mrs. Arendt and two children, Miss Whittington, Max Schlemmer, Frank Wilson, E. Omstead, E. L. Gedge, G. D. Mahthe and son, J. H. Mason and wife, Master Gerald King, Russell King, Mrs. C. H. Dasher, Mrs. W. G. Moody, K. Kawamoto, D. E. Metzger and T. Nagawa.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, August 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hassinger and Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan and daughter.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.		High Tide Large.	Ht. of Tide.	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.
		p. m.	Ft.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.			
Mon	30	5.57	1.4	6.21	0.18	11.28	[illegible]	6.40	9.11
Tues	31	6.21	1.2	1.2?	0.47	12.12	[illegible]	6.39	9.49
		a. m.		p. m.		p. m.			
Wed	1	8.19	1.1	[illegible]	1.09	1.36	[illegible]	6.39	[illegible]
Thur	2	9.35	1.2	7.29	1.41	3.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frid	3	10.31	1.1	[illegible]	2.22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat	4	11.34	1.5	10.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	a. m.
		p. m.							
Sun	5	12.22	1.7	11.46	4.16	7.59	5.25	[illegible]	0.32
Mon	6	1.08	1.9	a. m.	5.29	8.27	[illegible]	6.36	[illegible]

First quarter of the moon on the 3d at 4:10 a. m.

Tides from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 2, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Asked.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	...
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	.....	30
Ewa	5,000,000	20	26½	27
Hamoa	175,000	100	.....	...
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	...
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	...
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	2 9
Honomu	750,000	100	.....	17.
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	21
Haiku	500,000	100	.....	29
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	8
Kamalo Sug. Co. Lt. as	225,000	20	.....	...
" Paid up	250,000	20	.....	...
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt. as	1,000,000	50	12¼	13¼
" Paid up	1,500,000	50	.....	...
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	1'0
Koloa	300,000	100	.....	185
Kona Sugar Co. Ass.	256,000	100	.....	60
" Paid up	180,000	100	.....	.....
Maunalei S. Co., Ass	405,000	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	832,500	20	4½	4½
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	12	1?
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	.....	20	.....	.....
" Paid up		20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	157½	162½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	19
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt. As	812,500	20	2¼	2¾
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	12½	13
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	150
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	250	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	225
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	150	160
Waialua Agr. Co. As.	2,100,000	100	85	90
" Paid up	1,500,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	300,000	100	.....	.....
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	400
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	.....
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	125
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	125
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	150
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	110	175
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	.....	.....
Kona-Kau Telephone & Telegraph Co Lt.	15,000	25	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	.....	.....
Makaha Cof Co. Lt. As	6,975	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	31,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	180	190
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	.....	.....	99	.....
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	99
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.	.....	.....	.....	99
Hilo R. R. Co 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	103
Kahuku Plant. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	102
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	104

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Pioneer, $150; 50 Olaa, paid up, $13; 10 Ewa, $26.50. Afternoon Session—One hundred and fifty Olaa, assessable, $2.25; 10 Olaa assessable, $2.25; 10 Olaa, assessable, $2.37½.

Between Boards—Eighty-five Ookala, $18; 100 Olaa, assessable, $2.25.

Session Sales—Morning Session—Fifty Waialua, assessable, $87.50. Afternoon Session—One hundred Olaa, assessable, $2.25.

DIVIDENDS PAID.

	Per Cent.
C. Brewer & Co.	3
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	5
Haiku	2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2½
Kahuku	1½
Paia	2
Waimea Mill Co.	1
Olowalu	2½
Waimanalo	2
Pioneer	2
	Cents.
Ewa	20
Honokaa	35
Ookala	20

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 25. No. 4862—E. Kini Kellipuleole and husband (W.) to L. Wahineaukai; interest in ten acres land, Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $40.

July 26. No. 4864—I. Kaiikole and wife to C. and J. W. Moanauli; R. P. 7307, kul. 10793, Nienie; R. P. 6999, kul. 7824, Lauka; Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $50.

No. 4866—S. K. Kanoaka, Jr., to J. W. Moanauli; interest in portion Grant 2109 Nienie, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $1.

No. 4868—J. A. Paakiki and husband (Z.) to W. H. Greenwell; kul. 9425, Hokukano, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration $25.

No. 4869—R. Castino and husband to W. H. Greenwell; lot 2, block A, Puunui tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $225.

No. 4872—Kauha and wife to A. Young; R. P. 4249, kul. 1782, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $8,000.

July 27. No. 4874—H. Hoogs and husband to J. B. Jerman; piece land, Waikiki road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,600.

No. 4878—J. Kewalo and wife (Kaula) to J. C. Crowder, Jr.; interest in R. P. 4321, Alewa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

July 28. No. 4881—Trs. Est. B. P. Bishop to A. Young; portion R. P. 299, kul. 113, King street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $25,000.

No. 4882—Trs. Oahu College to H. E. Cooper; Grant 256, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 4885—W. Walu and wife to J. P. Mendonca; portion R. P. 1497, kul. 1677, ap. 2, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $200.

No. 4886—Wm. Andrews and wife to Kosmu; portion R. P. 1639, Kawananakoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,000.

July 30. No. 4889—P. M. Kaluna and wife to Kaowili; R. P. 1657, Kipahulu, Maui. Consideration $100.

No. 4891B—M. Kaalouahi and husband to R. A. Wadsworth; R. P. 5258 (portion), Wailuku, Maui. Consideration $5.

No. 4891C—R. A. Wadsworth to M. Kaalouahi; portion R. P. 5258, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration $5.

No. 4892—C. S. Desky and wife to Thos Mutch; lot 4, block D, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $300.

No. 4893B—Geo. Elderts to G. R. Henry; two acres land, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration $200.

No. 4893C—Geo. Elderts to Mrs. J. J. Henry; two acres land, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration $50.

No. 4911—E. H. Kekapai and wife to G. Lanaka; Grant 1309, Waiakoa, Kula, Maui. Consideration $2,000.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Day.	Date.	Barom. 9 a. m.	Barom. 3 p. m.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rain.	Humidity.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force.
[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]
[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	4
[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	ENE	4
[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	4-0
[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	NE	4
[illegible]	27	29.98	29.92	72	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	NE	3

Barometer corrected to 32° F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

KAHIKINUI, MAUI.

On Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lease of the Government land of Kahikinui district, Maui, containing about 25,000 acres. Term of Lease 5 years from Feb. 1st, 1901. Upset rental $3010 per year payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease is on further condition that lessee shall expend not less than $200 per year in eradicating lantana, and that any agricultural land may be taken by the Government for settlement purposes without reduction in rent.

J. F. BROWN,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Aug. 1st, 1900. 2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following persons have been appointed members of the Tax Appeal Court:

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
William F. Allen, President.
Samuel K. Kane.
George R. Carter.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
William A. MaKay, President.
Charles Copp.
William L. Decoto.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
................, President.
John A. Maguire,
Louis S. Aungst.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Frederick S. Lyman, President.
E. W. Barnard,
C. R. Blacow.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
William T. Lucas, President.
H. K. Kahele,
W. I. Wells.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Capitol, August 1, 1900. 2199-5613

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. At Chambers—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. Hanheo, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of J. W. Kanheo, deceased, having on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1900, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Kap.ka Lahela, having been filed by said Kap.ka Lahela.

It is hereby ordered that Friday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at the Judiciary building, Honolulu, Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

Honolulu, Oahu, July 31, 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Mundon of Koloa, Kauai, deceased intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Martha Kahilikia Mundon of Koloa, Kauai, alleging that James Mundon of Koloa, Kauai, died intestate at Koloa on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration be issued to petitioner.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, H. T., July 27, A. D. 1900.

By the Court:

HARRY D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24.

NOTICE.

W. AUSTIN WHITING HAS RESUMED the general practice of law, and has taken the law offices of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, corner King and Bethel streets, Honolulu. P. O. Box 735.

2192-1m

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treas., Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, August 1, 1900. 2199

Corporation Notices.

NAHIKU ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The 4th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or $2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th, 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900, according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Olaa Sugar Co, Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, Notice is hereby given that the 12th Assessment heretofore advertised as of 10 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 10th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share on the above company's stock is now delinquent, interest of 1 per cent being charged from July 1st, 1900.

The 11th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share was due July 1st, 1900, and is now paying interest of 1 per cent from August 1st, 1900.

The 12th Assessment of 2½ per cent or 50 cents per share has been levied to become due and payable on the 10th day of August, 1900, delinquent October 10th, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 7th Assessment of 10 per cent or $5.00 per share of the above stock was due on the 1st day of June, 1900. The stock not paid is now delinquent and will shortly be sold according to by-laws of the company.

The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or $2.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900, interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or $2.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co.

Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

Whereas, The James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 28, 1900.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Isabel Mary Powell, late of Kekaha, Kauai, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Ellison Powell, Jr., husband of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to George R. Carter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 11th, 1900.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2192—July 13-20-27 Aug. 3

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mele Kuaua I Lake of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Kuuku Waiapuakai, father of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to Kuuku Waiapuakai, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 26th, A. D. 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF THOMAS E. CAVANAUGH, DECEASED.

All creditors of Thomas E. Cavanaugh, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to Sidney Smith, the undersigned, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, within six (6) months from the date of this notice. If such claims be not presented within six months from the date of this notice they shall be forever barred.

Dated, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, July 31st, 1900.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator for the Estate of Thomas E. Cavanaugh, Deceased.

J. T. DE BOLT,
Attorney for Administrator.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Nahinaelua and Kellipio, her husband, both of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Fred Waldvogel of said Honolulu, dated the 14th day of July, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 163, pages 154, 155 and 156, and thereafter assigned to S. I. Shaw of said Honolulu, by deed of assignment dated June 14, A. D. 1899; recorded in said registry, in Liber 163, page 155, and by him assigned to William L. Peterson of said Honolulu, by deed of assignment dated July 24, 1900, duly recorded in said registry.

Notice is hereby given that the assignee of said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of principal and interest.

And also, that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be obtained from CHARLES F. PETERSON, attorney for assignee of mortgagee.

WILLIAM L. PETERSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., August 1, 1900.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that piece or parcel of land, with all buildings thereon, containing an area of one-third of an acre, situated at Kapalama, Honolulu, aforesaid, and being a part of the land described in Royal Patent 3588, L. C. A. 2937, Part 2, Section 2, to W. H. Harbottle, and the same premises conveyed to the said Nahinaelua and Kellipio by deed of Kealoha Kalaehao and W. Kalaehao, dated July 14, 1896, of record in said Registry, in Liber 164, page 23, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ma ko kihi Hikina o kela apana, ke kihi Akau hoi o ka apana la Kekaikuihala ma ka pou laau a holo aku Ak. 65° 30' Kom. 1.16 kap. e holo ana ma kuauna a hiki i ka auwai, alaila, He. 62° 30' Kom. 35.9 kap. e holo ana ma ka lihi Hema o ka auwai, a he He. 54° 10' Kom. 45.9 kap. ma ka lihi Hema o ka auwai, alaila He. 38° 50' Hik. 68.7 kap. e holo ana ma ka pa, ame He. 23° 00' Kom. 11.9 kap. e holo ana ma ka pa a me He. 31° 15' Hik. 65.0 kap. e holo ana ma ka pa a hiki ma ke kihi Hema o kela apana ke kihi komohana hoi o ka apana la Kekaikuihala, alaila, Ak. 46° 20' Hik. 138.6 kap. ma ka pa e kaawale ai keia me ko Kekaikuihala alaila, Ak. 54° 30' Kom. 11.0 kap. me ko Kekaikuihala Ak. 38° 00' Hik. 17.6 kap. me ko Kekaikuihala a hiki i ke kihi i hoomaka ai, maloko o laila he 1-3 eka, ei aku a emi mai paha.

2199—Aug. 3, 10, 12, 17, 24.

The DAILY ADVERTISER is delivered to any part of the city for 75 cents a month.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR., of Kailua, Hawaii, has sold his interest in the Kona Trading Co., to ALEXANDER COCKBURN and J. K. WHITE, who are now the sole proprietors and will carry on the business as before.

July 24, 27, 31, Aug. 3.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah Katherine Gray, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

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 W. O. Smith having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, August 27, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, 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.

Honolulu, H. T., July 24th, 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

2197—July 27—Aug. 3-10.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of M. Gomes Garrido, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased Intestate.

Petition having been filed by M. Garcia Cordeiro, father-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to J. A. M. Osario, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 24, 1900.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

2197—July 27, Aug. 3-10.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

—THE—

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital	Fs 10,000,000.00
Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums	23,923,134 16
	Fs 33,923,134,16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,
—LIMITED—
AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ...ISLANDS...

Manufacturing Harness Co.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Fine Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Rugs, Lap Robes, Fly Nets, Humane and Rubber Bits, Fine English Holly Whips, Ankle Boots, Salt Sacks, Derby Bandages, and a Large Variety of Race Bradoons. Also a Large Assortment of Single and Double Harnesses, Halter Bridles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains.

Plow and Team Harness

Of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.
Island Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

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P. O. BOX 322.

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