

BUSINESS CARDS.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 25, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCHANDISE, BOND, and MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL HOPE GONE.

Sixty-Five Men In a Burning Mine.

DIRE DISASTER ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Fire Traps Workers and Deadly Gas Will Kill Them Surely.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 15.—A dispatch received at the offices of R. C. Dunsmuir & Sons in this city this morning told of an explosion in the mines of the Union Colliery Company at Union, Comox district, which it is feared will result in the loss of at least sixty lives and the destruction of an immense amount of valuable property.

Shaft 4 was opened in October, 1898, when, after two years' work, the bottom was reached at 814 feet and a seam of coal seven feet in width located.

Harvey the Caterer. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 16.—The will of the late Fred Harvey was filed for probate here today.

ANOTHER POLAR TRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Four portable houses, two steam launches, a complete photographic apparatus, fifty tons of dog-food—this comprises the list of supplies which Evelyn Baldwin, Arctic explorer, is preparing to take on her expedition to the North Pole.

Some Sensational Measures About the War and the Accession.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Government is not seriously affected by the amendments to the address moved by the Liberais in the Commons, since the opposition is weak and faction-ridden.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special to the Times from Washington says: It is learned that General Weyler has not only proclaimed martial law in Madrid, but has posted his troops in such a manner as to command every part of the city.

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ENGLISH KING.

His Friendship For the Emperor of Germany.

EMPRESS FREDERICK MAY DIE SOON

People Anxious to Know Whether King Will Reign or Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother," "WILHELM."

This is the telegram Emperor William sent the Empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries.

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DOWAGER MAD.

A Flat Refusal To Obey Decree of Powers.

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Court Says Christian Demands are Preposterous and Impossible.

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WEYLER AND HIS INTENTIONS

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CHURCH TROUBLES IN PHILIPPINES

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Speaking at the Board of Trade banquet in this city on the subject of the religious troubles in the Philippines, President Schurman of Cornell University said:

"In the meaning of the term there is no religious trouble in the Philippines. The Catholic church hitherto has been a part of the State and is supported by State revenues, and it now is on the same footing as the other churches and must be supported by voluntary contributions.

"The situation is much the same as in Ireland. The land is held by those who gained it by right of the sword. The religious orders of the Philippines have come into possession of these lands and it is for us to enquire their rights and title to them, whether the Filipinos are not doing the orders a great injustice, and whether or not they are forgetting the great benefits of civilization which the orders gave to them. But the situation is, the Filipinos don't like the religious orders as landlords.

"We can't take the land from the orders, and we would not if we could. We recommend that the land be purchased and sold to the people in small holdings. 'Just as in Ireland today,' he continued, 'T. E. Russell, in putting himself at the head of a new order of things, has left the old ideas about the holding of property and is making himself a new champion, so thousands of Filipinos are imbued with the same idea and wish to get away from the landlord system. There is no need for any religious controversy in the question. It is a question of landlord and tenant.'

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—A delegation from western Ontario is in the city pressing upon the Government to give a bounty of one cent a pound on beet sugar produced in Canada. Another delegation of cattle-breeders asked for the abolition of the tuberculosis test on cattle imported into Canada. The Minister of Agriculture promises to make some changes in administering the test. The act will be introduced prohibiting the sale of tuberculosis stock.

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MILITARY OUT.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 23.—Wailuku's company of the first regiment, N. G. H., has been active service. It was under orders to assist the Maui sheriff in making the arrest of Mate Sutton of the schooner Honoipu, because Captain Olsen claimed the sheriff did not have a search warrant, and went post-haste from Wailuku last Wednesday to Kahului. Upon arrival there, however, the captain of the schooner weakened and the military company was sent back to Wailuku.

Yesterday morning the mate of the schooner, at present in the harbor of Kahului, was tried by District Magistrate McKay of Wailuku and found guilty of assault upon one of the sailors of the same vessel. The affray took place on board the schooner about two weeks ago, but as Judge McKay then decided that according to maritime law he lacked jurisdiction in the matter, United States Judge Estee of Honolulu, upon request, forwarded a warrant of arrest to the Maui sheriff.

The service of this warrant caused much excitement. On Wednesday several police officers, armed with their pistols, boarded the Honoipu, but the captain and cabin boy barred their entrance into the cabin where the mate's stateroom was located, the captain claiming a search warrant was necessary.

The sheriff, becoming nettled and fearing possible resistance to the authority of the law, sent word to the Wailuku skating rink, where the military company was drilling under Captain Keala, requesting fifteen men to assist him in making the arrest. The whole company immediately volunteered to go to Kahului and the offer was accepted by the captain, though it taxed the carrying capacity of the Wailuku hacks to the utmost. The soldier boys, however, did not have an opportunity to make a military assault upon the vessel, for upon reflection her captain allowed the search to go on and the mate was found by the police, not in the cabin but in the hold, the hatchway leading to it being nailed down. It is said the schooner was ready to depart for the Coast and therefore the delay incidental to a trial was irksome to the captain.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday, February 29th, a fatal accident occurred on the Wailuku plantation railroad. The locomotive was returning from Waikapu with the last train load of sugar cane for the day when, approaching Wailuku, just a short distance from the town, the engine suddenly jumped the track and fell over into the road, crushing Kekalia Aki, the brakeman, to death in its fall. The engineer and fireman both jumped in time to save themselves from injury, but the brakeman, who was standing on the front part of the locomotive, was in such a position that he could not save himself and thus met an untimely death. When found a portion of the engine was pressing upon his abdomen. Death was not instantaneous, for after the disaster he moved his hands and feet but he could not speak. Kekalia Aki was a young Hawaiian, hardly more than a boy. He leaves a widow but no children. Just how the locomotive jumped the track is not known but it is generally ascribed to a rotten sleeper and loose rails. The coroner's inquest held Thursday brought in the verdict of accidental death.

MAKAWAO TEACHERS.

Seventeen teachers assembled in the Makawao schoolhouse on February 17, the occasion being the regular monthly meeting of the local circle. The program consisted of a lesson from Redway's geography by Miss Nellie Crook and a lesson from the Second reader on the five-step method by Mr. J. Vicente of Hilo. Normal instructor C. W. Baldwin was present and congratulated the Makawao teachers upon the success of their local circle and recommended the five-step method. On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Makawao Polo Club was held at the "Bungatow." Hamakoupo. The following officers were elected: H. A. Baldwin, president; D. T. Fleming, vice president; W. O. Aiken, secretary and treasurer; F. F. Baldwin, S. E. Kalama and W. O. Aiken, executive committee. The suggestion of the Oahu Polo Club in regard to the elimination of the off-side rule was adopted. Rev. Mr. Leaningham preached at the Foreign Church last Sunday, the 17th. Rev. Mr. Kincaid will fill the pulpit on Sunday, March 3. The damages to the Kula roads by the last storm is estimated at \$10,000. At Kahului the freshet during the recent koma cut out a pathway fifteen feet deep from the lagoon in the rear of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's Kahului building, and a huge stream of water ran rapidly to the sea midway between Mr. Kirkland's residence and the blacksmith's shop. The lagoon was partially drained by this stream. The cut has been filled in, though to pass through Kahului in a carriage wide detours have to be made from the Government road.

SEAMEN ADOPT A REPORT.

The interesting action in the International Seamen's Union convention at Boston recently was the adoption of a report bearing upon the inducement, or rather the lack of inducement, to American boys to go to sea. The report says in part: No one disputes the fact that American boys do not seek the sea for a living, nor is it disputed that in the early history of this country it was otherwise. Some improvements have been granted, and for these the seamen are thankful, but they are not sufficient to cause the American, with his ideas of individual living and comparatively high standard of living, to become a seaman. Nor will any one acquainted with the facts of the seaman's life blame him.

NEARLY COMPLETE PLANS FOR LUAU.

The preparations for the big luau to be given on March 16 for the benefit of the Maternity Home are progressing steadily, and provision is being made for the entertainment of guests far in excess of the last one given. The steamship companies have consented to bring donations of freight from the other islands free of charge. This freight will consist of pigs, chickens, potatoes and all the edibles that go to the making of an Hawaiian luau. Promises of provisions have been made by a large number of Honoluluans and the ladies in charge of the affair feel much gratified at the outlook. It is expected that the Shriners from the Eastern states will be in Honolulu about the time the luau is given and that they will attend in large numbers. There will be tables for the native luau and also "foreign" tables supplied with edibles acceptable to the palates of those who are not accustomed to the native diet. There will be fancy articles, Hawaiian curios, candy, flowers in bouquets and leis, ice cream and cakes offered for sale, and raffles. A meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Claudine Arrives From Maui.

Early yesterday morning Wilder's steamer Claudine arrived in port from Maui ports. She brought 2,436 bags of sugar, 40 bags of corn, 50 bundles of hides, 52 hogs and 192 packages of sundries. Passengers arriving on the Claudine were as follows: Paul Isenberg, E. Duff, J. A. Hancock, Miss K. Cornwell, A. Gartenberg, W. A. Robinson, W. H. King, Miss C. King, Miss M. Cummings, R. C. Searie, W. Pfotenhauser, Mrs. K. Nahaolelua, Miss L. L. Thilston, A. Newton, T. Bishop, H. Clarke, Mr. Leonard, Captain Whitner, Captain T. K. Clarke, F. O. Kin and wife, Miss B. Chalmers, Mrs. Stockbridge, George Kalunai Joseph Pa, D. Klakona, Mrs. Thomas Duncan and two children, C. A. Chong, A. Y. Shun, Masters Morton, George Chalmers, W. Stensen, G. E. Morrill, Master J. King, Miss Pope, Miss Ahola, A. N. Kopolak and wife, T. E. Hobbs, A. Gray, A. Well and sixty-two other deck.

Interesting Insurance Case.

In December last James C. Pearson of Boston applied in that city to a prominent insurance company of New York for a policy of \$20,000, satisfying the company's strict physical and financial requirements for a policy so unusual in size. For a time the company retained the policy, the first premium not being paid until January 3, when a Boston lawyer transacted the business in New York. At that time no steps were apparently taken toward ascertaining Mr. Pearson's state of health. On the second day afterward the company was notified that Mr. Pearson had died on that day in a Boston hospital, having been operated on for appendicitis two days before, or the day on which the policy was taken up by his agent. The company refused payment on the ground that Mr. Pearson was mortally ill when the policy was delivered, and it was therefore inoperative, the application for insurance containing the provision that the contract "shall not take effect until the first premium shall have been paid during my continuance in good health." The counter claim is made by Mr. Pearson's heirs that the company, having delivered the policy and accepted the premium, accepted the liability as well, and also that it was not certain when the premium was paid that Mr. Pearson had appendicitis. The original application for insurance seems to have been made in entire good faith.

Sugar on Hawaii.

The following sugar awaited shipment on the island of Hawaii at the time of the departure of the steamer Kinua: Wailuku, 11,000; H. P. S. M., 5,000; Wainaku, 3,500; Onomea, 3,000; Pepee, 2,900; Honoumouhu, 2,000; Kalaupapa, 12,000; Laysan, 6,000; Oahu, 6,500; Kukaia, 3,000; Hamakua, 5,000; Paauhau, 5,500; Honokaa, 7,700; Kukuhaele, 3,000; Punaluu, 4,500; Honapa, 3,500. Total, 102,700.

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The gist of the letter was to show that the coffee industry in Hawaiian territory is rapidly "going to the dogs," and that unless someone—who in particular is not mentioned—comes to the rescue, it will soon arrive at this ill-starred destination.

A story is told that "once upon a time, not many years ago" a military man having discovered a halson of a questionable character, "retired" his wife and a brother-officer, carried his grievance to the colonel of the regiment, and asked him, "What he should do?" With an angry gesture, combined with a look of contempt, the superior officer banged his fist on the table and exclaimed, "What he should do, that he should do!" This incident is somewhat irrelevant to the matter under review, but the question put by the uncompromising colonel to the inactive outraged husband may pertinently be asked the bewailing Hawaiian coffee-planter—"What have you done?"

There seems to be little doubt that the latter is at the present time sorely puzzled how to make two ends meet.

When a forist discovers that the leaves of a plant begin to droop and become limp, the first thing that he does is to examine its roots. So should be with the coffee-growing fraternity in these islands; let them get at the root of their distress.

Were Hawaiian coffee-planters asked individually to give their opinion as to the cause of the existing gloomy outlook, the probabilities are they would be as diversified as the colors of a kaleidoscope. And therein lies one important element; for it discloses a want of unanimity in the industry.

To make this industry a success, it is necessary that there should be coalition amongst the growers. "Unity" there should be, not only in the matter of the price to be paid for labor, and the number of hours each day the laborers should be called upon to work. In this way the pay list would be kept down, as no one estate would then offer greater inducements than another in the points of work and wages.

An exchange of experiences in the method of cultivation and results is highly expedient. Secretiveness in this respect is most blameworthy. Should any one planter happen to discover that a particular style of pruning, handling, etc., produces better results than that commonly adopted, he should let his neighbors share in the benefits to be derived from his personal experience, and not bottle up his knowledge—as is too frequently done all over the world—if not in coffee, in other pursuits.

It has been said that owing to the berries ripening all the year round the best gathering makes it almost prohibitive. Probably if it were said here that this ripening of the berries in dribs and drabs prevented some of the older hands from doing anything, something might be said. Grandmothers and stocking eggs; nevertheless, no harm is done by venturing the deduction that judicious pruning in season would have a beneficial effect, and confine the blossoming to a limited period. A large number of plants are susceptible to careful pruning in this way. True, Liberator coffee is a notable exception to this theory; but this variety of the fragrant bean can, in a measure, be brought to reason in its time of blossoming, under the influence of the knife.

The high figure that has to be paid for labor is another reason given for the depression. Undoubtedly labor is costly—and there does not appear to be much chance of its being less so—at any rate, in the immediate future—it therefore behooves the employer to work with as few hands as possible, consistent with the proper cultivation of his estate.

Nearly every one knows that paid labor in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, has to be driven; also that when a man has a personal interest in his work, beyond his wage, he sets to willingly; the consequence being that the work is better done—and more of it. As a result, the cost of the work is less, and the employer has a pecuniary interest in the results of his labor, in the form of a bonus, to be regulated by the profits? Were this to be done, the number of men on the check-roll might be materially reduced without detriment to the property.

The writer of the letter referred to stated that planters could not sell their coffee at any price—for, "five cents a pound to be taken out in stores" is no price. There is something radically wrong here!

Hawaiian coffee is unquestionably of the coffee Arabica species, although the berries are adapted to a climate not grown in Ceylon. This, however, is not discouraging. There is no coffee more appreciated or that fetches a higher price in Australia than that which is sent from New Caledonia; and there the trees and berries are far similar to those grown in Hawaii. In fact, the Bourbon coffee is at a high premium in Mauritius and Seychelles. The bean produced on that island is also similar to Hawaiian coffee. It may, however, be mentioned that one cause for Bourbon coffee being in such high favor is its susceptibility to frost, which is being dried in the cherry, as is the case with the best Mocha.

Wherein then is the cause of Hawaiian coffee being a drug on the market? If conjecture be permissible on the part of one who engaged in the industry in Ceylon during many years when "the king" reigned, the reply is, the assumption is that the berries are not uniform in quality, both in color and size. Another hypothesis is that occasionally trash is put on the market, and this has got the staple a bad name. Here, by parenthesis, let a note of warning be sounded for the benefit of those who are now embarking in vanilla culture. Rather than send lean and foxy beans—for these in a crop there will always be some—into the market, put them into the fire. Hawaiian territory has yet to make a name for itself as a vanilla-producing country; therefore, don't damn the industry in its infancy by trying to sell the sweepings—there is a sufficiency of dollars in the good quality without doing this.

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Were Hemileia vastatrix destroyed 999-1,000 of the coffee estates in Ceylon, out of a crop of nearly one million hundredweight, not one ounce was cured by the grower. It was all sent to Colombo in semi-dried parchment, there to be prepared and shipped for market. A uniform charge was made for this, equal to a little more than one dollar per hundredweight.

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In my opinion, the planters of Hawaii must look to Japan for labor, but they must first look to Congress for a change in the laws so that Japanese may be admitted under more reasonable conditions than now exist. It is admitted on all sides that sugar is our industry, and as Hawaii is now a part of the United States and as it is the policy of that Government to protect its industries, Congress may be induced to so modify the law in so far as it relates to plantation labor that Japanese may come in.

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FREAK WEDDING.

At Caspar, Wyo., Ross Lambert, owner of a sheep ranch, and Miss Louisa Morrison were married at midnight while seated in a sheep wagon. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride's mother and a few friends. The groom could well afford a stylish, conventional wedding, but he and the bride wanted something unusual. As soon as the knot was tied they started for Lambert's ranch, twenty miles away, traveling in the sheep wagon.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said, 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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SPECIAL SALE

No. 7

COMBINATION DINNER,

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for Six or Twelve Persons; in Blue and White; Green and White and Grey and White. From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Sale for One Week Only.

Ending Saturday, March 2d, 1901.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,

GLASS AND HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, Double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

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 Sore Throat, Cures Sore 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 Affections. 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.

INSPECT MILLS.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A PARTY of fifty guests, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, enjoyed a delightful excursion by special train yesterday through the plantations and around the Oahu railway, through the exquisite panorama of towering mountains and flashing vistas of purple sea for which that route is famed. Honolulu, Oahu and Ewa plantations were visited and late in the afternoon the party arrived at Waiakoa, where they were entertained at the Halewa hotel last night. They will return this morning to Honolulu.

Among the party were a number of San Francisco capitalists, who it is understood are contemplating investments in the Islands, and their visit to the thriving plantations favorably impressed them as to the future of the sugar industry.

At Honolulu plantation the special train drew up beside the great new mill and J. A. Low, manager of the plantation, conducted his visitors through the big building, explaining the process of sugar-making and pointing out the modern improvements and innovations which have recently been instituted.

The site of the new mill covers nearly three acres, and under the new process the management hopes to reduce to the minimum the waste of the sugar. The latest inventions having been adopted throughout the vast system of machinery. From the time the cane is fed into the crusher until the sugar falls in grains from the crystallizers into the sacks, a thorough study of the process has been made and carried out with an eye to the best possible economy. A 10 per cent waste in molasses will be avoided and it is expected that a percentage of 92 will be obtained in pure sugar. An improved system of centrifugals for the crystallization of the syrup has been instituted. There are twenty of them to receive the syrup from the clarifying pans, each having a velocity of from 1,200 to 1,400 revolutions per minute, the entire system being capable of taking off 200 tons per day. In the boiler house there are six 250 horse power Heine boilers, equipped with automatic fuel feeders, the trash from the crushed cane being utilized and entirely supplying the fuel for the running of the big system of machinery. In the boiling house, where the cane juice is boiled into sugar, there are three 7,000-gallon Kilby pans to receive the raw syrup, and also Lilly evaporators. Under the old system open clarifiers were used in liming and boiling. The new machinery has a compressed air process and the syrup is continually stirred by an arrangement of automatic blades. A novel and much improved feature of the crystallizing plant is the method of supplying power. The numerous and dangerous belts are all done away with and a neat substitution of clutches serves the purpose, leaving the passageway free from obstruction. The centrifugals are driven by water power derived from two Risdon high-duty pumping engines, the first of the type to be used in the Hawaiian Islands.

The crushing department has a 34x78 eleven-roller mill, all connected and driven by one engine, and the filtering process has been improved according to the latest equipments. Automatic conveyors and machines for drying the sugar before bagging facilitate the shipping of the sugar, and the truck railroad is being completed in the shipping room, to be ready for operation early next week.

Steel has been used in the construction of the building throughout and the building as well as the machinery within it has been constructed entirely by the Risdon Iron Works. A self-supporting stack, 150 feet high from a 30-foot base, the invention of Gillot Hersog of Milwaukee, is the only stack without guide ropes on the Islands. It is brick-lined and is 13 1/2 feet in diameter, being anchored with long bolts. The installing of the new machinery has caused some delay, but the big structure and the mill within it have gone up with astonishing rapidity. The mill site covers 42,000 square feet and the machinery has been so arranged that the plant can be doubled in the same building area without displacing any of the present structures. Mr. Low expects the crushers to be at work next week and is confident that the new mill is capable of turning out from 150 to 200 tons per day.

Mr. Low says there is an unusually good crop of cane, the stalks averaging twenty feet in height, and there being very little "lala" growth. He expects a yield of from 11 to 12 tons to the acre. Large warehouses are being built for the reception of the sugar and are being fitted with conveyors for stacking and conveying.

After Mr. Dillingham and his party had inspected the new mill Mr. Low invited them to board a plantation train and conducted them to the pumping station. There are three new pumping plants, of a capacity of nine, seven and twenty million gallons of water per day.

From Honolulu plantation the excursion party proceeded to the Oahu plantation and mills and thence to the Oahu pumping station, where there are three pumps of a capacity of twenty million gallons of water per day, sending forth a larger stream of water than any other pumping station in operation in the world.

The excursion was resumed and a dainty repast was served to the guests at the luncheon hour in the luxurious observation car of the train, while the panoramic beauties of the picturesque route towards Waiakoa were enjoyed. It was originally intended to extend the excursion to Kahuku, at the terminus of the line, but at Waiakoa the ladies expressed themselves tired with so much sight-seeing and the party sought rest and refreshment at the beautiful seaside resort.

Miss Della Mills, niece of W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific Company, and prominent in San Francisco society, was one of the party, and a number of visiting friends were also among the guests. They expressed themselves

as delighted with the beauties of the island and the splendid entertainment afforded them by their host.

Among the party were Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson, Mr. E. D. Page, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Captain and Mrs. Matson and little daughter, Mr. George Tourny, Miss Della Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Frear, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. W. R. Castle, Mr. J. A. Buck of San Francisco, Mr. R. Sussman, Mr. J. W. Von Berger, Mr. H. K. Heiden, Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Allen, Mr. F. J. Devlin, Mr. A. E. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Edwards, Mr. E. R. Swain of San Francisco, Mr. Stanford Sachs of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mr. Walter Dillingham.

THEY END WORK.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At last night's session of the Independent Charter Commission the City charter was finished and presented to the chairman of the executive committee of the Home Rule party. The document will be presented formally to the Legislature by one of the executive committee, possibly Senator D. Kalauokalani, at the earliest practicable date.

Chairman Testa of the commission, who had a spat with member Quinn at the meeting on Wednesday evening, and who left the hall in a huff, was not present last night and his chair was occupied by L. H. Dee as chairman pro tem. As Secretary Solomon Meheula was busy at the caucus meeting of the Independent executive committee, S. K. Pua was elected as secretary pro tem.

J. T. Erving reported that the revision committee had completed the City charter, which he submitted. R. W. Rowe moved the revised charter be adopted as a whole and sent to the Home Rule executive committee. J. C. Quinn moved that a committee of one be appointed to transfer the charter from the charter commission to the chairman of the Home Rule executive committee, which carried. Chairman Dee appointed Secretary Pua to perform this act of courtesy.

J. C. Quinn then moved that a vote of thanks be extended by the commission to Edgar Cayless and J. T. Erving for the arduous work they had performed both with the City and the County charter, which was adopted unanimously. The secretary will transmit the motion to the two gentlemen in writing. Upon motion of Member Quinn the commission adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

WANT LIGHTS IN WAILUKU

Wailuku, Feb. 19.

Editor Advertiser:—Wanted! This great, inspiring, booming word has so often appeared in the editorial column of the Maui News, and not entirely in vain. The News wanted a few more houses, and they came; a few more stores, and they came; a cold storage, which is coming; a drug store, which is also coming; another hotel, which, by the way, the News did not want so awfully bad, but which nevertheless is also coming. But one thing has struck me as rather singular. The Maui News never wanted either good roads or good light in this booming, up-to-date town.

Still some people think it quite nice to be able to cross a road, even in rainy weather, without having to fight their way through a layer of the stickiest mud three feet high and in Egyptian darkness. Wailuku at night, especially a rainy night, is a disgrace. We are supposed to have a sidewalk commencing at Hoffmann & Vetlesen's corner. This end of it in rainy weather is transformed into a fairly good imitation of the Iao river in miniature. Of course we have some bits of really good road. Now, in regard to the street lights. When a stranger arrives in Wailuku at night the first thing that impresses him most profoundly is the brilliant display of street lights. He has probably read the Maui News and has read the glowing, rhapsodical accounts of the great boom and marvelous improvements made in this town. But what meets his eyes on entering the city by the Waikapu road far exceeds his wildest dreams. He has seen Market street in San Francisco, New York's Broadway, London's Bond street, Berlin's Unter der Linden illuminated, but what are they all compared with this sea of light which now envelopes and blinds him?

An old eighteenth century lamp post at the entrance of the town looms up and casts a flickering light on a radius of half a dozen yards. About half a mile farther on he discovers another lamp post. It must have been forgotten by the lamp lighter. It is asserted with some pretension to truth that the total number of street lights in Wailuku reaches the enormous figure of 14.

At Enos & Co.'s corner there is a lamp with a real light, only there is not enough of it. Still it looks rather encouraging.

We need more lights on our streets, but the few we have, if properly attended to, would be better than none at all.

VETLE A. NETLESEN.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

OBSERVE DAY.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE Territorial troops celebrated Washington's birthday yesterday and the parade of the First Regiment, N. G. H., had in it a spirit of patriotism which showed the true Americanism of the members. Under the eye of their Commander-in-Chief, Governor Dole, the National Guard were at their best and the multitude which gathered upon the parade ground in front of the armory and upon the streets was not in the least disappointed at its appearance.

Prominent members of the Legislature, headed by Dr. N. Russell, president of the Senate, were present with the Governor and his military staff and expressed their pleasure at the excellent discipline displayed.

At 2 o'clock the troops began assembling in the armory and at 2:30 Colonel Jones gave the command for the formation of the review. The troops by companies marched out of the building and formed by battalions, Company F, under Captain Sam Johnson, having the right of the line. During its preliminary evolutions prior to taking up its position in the battalion front, Captain Johnson's company evoked much favorable comment by its soldierly appearance and its movements, which were characteristic of the discipline of regular troops. The same can be said of Nahara Hopp's company of full-blooded Hawaiians, recently organized. The latter took the eye of the independent legislators and justice, too, for the men, almost evenly sized, were under perfect control.

Major Zeigler, senior battalion commander, formed the troops for presentation to Col. Jones. Upon the appearance of Governor Dole, accompanied by his private secretary, A. G. Hawes, Jr., both wearing frock coats and silk hats, and Captains Pratt, Wall and Ashley, the band under Captain Berger struck up a national air. The Governor took up a position under a monkey-pod tree affording sufficient shade for himself and the members of the Legislature, who were as follows: Senators Dr. N. Russell, D. Kalauokalani, J. Brown, D. Kaneha, Kalue, J. Kahllina, Wm. White, J. D. Paris and Representatives J. W. Keliioa, J. K. Paele, Wm. Mossman, Jr., J. Monsarrat, W. B. Nallima, J. Kaauwai, J. Ewaliko, G. K. Kainikanimakele, J. K. Kekaula, J. B. Makana, S. K. Mahoe, Wm. Aylett, A. G. M. Robertson, J. Prendergast, Solomon Kawaihoa, R. Puiki.

The regiment was put through the manual of arms by the Colonel and the band passed in review. Governor Dole then announced that he was ready to award the medals won by those for excellence in target practice. Captain Schaefer read the following names and those present stepped forward: Captain Wilcox, Lieut. Short, Lieut. Wurud, Lieut. Nakuna, Sergeant Kekaulike, J. Kuliko, J. Cole, C. Kanoe, G. S. Kukahi, Jos. Morse, D. Nahoolewa, H. Sherwood, John Wallace, E. T. Winant, Jos. Ferreira, W. D. Speckman, Paul Costa, E. E. Miller, Jos. Mahoney. A number were absent but those present formed in a single line in front of the Governor, who then personally pinned upon the breast of each the bronze star and its tri-color ribbon, making comments upon the record gained by the guardsmen. He said that although the medals might not be greatly appreciated at present, yet as time passed they would prove mementos which he felt sure they would prize above all else.

The Governor then invited the legislators to accompany him in his inspection of the troops and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity. Following this the regiment passed in review before the distinguished party, company front, and then began the march through the principal streets of the city. Headed by the band playing the liveliest marches the regiment passed up Miller street to Berehania, thence to Fort, thence to Merchant, thence to Palace Square, thence through the capitol grounds to the armory and here it was dismissed.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SALES reported on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange on Thursday aggregated considerably over half a million of dollars. The bulk of the transactions were in Oahu Railway bonds and Oahu Railway and Land Company stock, the transactions that were put through in San Francisco by B. F. Dillingham on his recent trip to the States. Among the sales reported were \$35,000 of Oahu Railway bonds, 6 per cent, sold at 103, 500 shares of Oahu stock sold at 119, and \$24,000 of Hilo Railway bonds sold at par, 110. The other transactions of any magnitude were 400 shares of Honolulu at 23 1/2, several blocks of Ewa at 2, and of Waiakoa at 12.

The Stock Exchange held a brief session yesterday morning and adjourned yesterday afternoon in honor of Washington's birthday. No sales were recorded, but it was rumored that another sale of railroad shares was made by one of the brokers to be reported on exchange today. It is said the deal is one of the largest put through on the local boards for many weeks.

The arrival of the Ventura, with a number of Mainland capitalists on board has added considerable impetus to the local stock market. B. F. Dillingham, who has just returned from San Francisco on the Ventura, and being a member of the Stock Exchange, took a large number of the visitors down the Oahu Railway yesterday on a special train and gave them an idea of the magnitude of the sugar industries of Hawaii, and especially of the Island of Oahu.

Ewa Sugar Company shares sold quite freely during the week at 27 1/2, and closed at 28. Hamoa is quoted at 195 asked; Hawaiian Agricultural, 320 asked, no bids. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was offered at 85 yesterday, but there have been no sales in this stock since the transaction at 80 reported last week. A broker who recently arrived from 'Frisco stated to a reporter yesterday that Hawaiian Commercial had sold as low as 78 in 'Frisco, Hawaiian Sugar has advanced to 41 1/2 by reason of the stock selling at 41 in the Bay City. Honolulu is 162 1/2 bid, no sales.

Honolulu was 32 1/2 bid, 34 asked. The last sales in this reported from San Francisco were at 33 1/2. Hilo was 240 asked, Kahuku, 25 bid, 27 1/2 asked. Considerable sales in Kihai assessable were made during the week. There is 95 per cent paid in on a par value of 50. Kipahulu is 119 asked, Koloa 175 asked, Kona Sugar Company shares are offered at 85. McBryde assessable, 8 1/2 asked, 15 paid in, and 12 1/2 asked for the paid up, 12 1/2 bid, Pepeekeo, 190 asked. Pioneer, 120 asked with 116 bid. Waiakoa was active during the fore part of the week with sales at 123, closing yesterday with this price being offered for this stock. Waiakoa, 123 1/2 bid; Waiakoa, 128 asked. The miscellaneous stocks are the same. Oahu Railway is 157 1/2 bid, 162 asked. The bond quotations are about the same, the bonds advancing to 101 1/2 bid, being an advance of 1/4 over the previous week's quotations.

During the week two bank stocks were listed, those of the First National Bank of Hawaii and the First American Savings Bank and Trust Company. The annual meetings of several large companies will be held during the week, among them being Ewa and Waiakoa.

PROF. BLOUIN AND HIS WORK IN HAWAII. From the late Hawaiian papers we learn that Prof. R. E. Blouin, the new director of the sugar experiment station there, has got fairly to work in his new location and is taking up the work in a very earnest and thorough manner, says the Louisiana Sugar Planter. The laboratories of the station have been removed from the downtown office to the experiment station on Makiki street. In fitting up the laboratory at the station no expense has been spared. New buildings have been erected and the whole outfit is thought to be the finest in the sugar world.

In the laboratories Director Blouin is now carrying on a series of investigations covering the analysis of the various soils of the islands, the analysis of fertilizers in common use, and especially to determine the commercial value of those used by the various planters, some of which are found not up to the guaranteed standard.

Investigations are making into the properties of the different varieties of cane and the close inter-relation subsisting in the sugar industry between the soil, the weather and irrigation, the fertilizer used and the variety of cane grown.

Another series of experiments is being conducted in the actual growing of the cane, determining the merits of the different kinds of irrigation, the quantity of fertilizer to be used, stripping or trashing the canes, the nearness or distance apart of the cane rows, and various other details that are found to bear seriously upon the final results.

In regard to the varieties of cane, the home-grown Lahaina and rose bamboo have been the varieties chiefly used in recent experiments, but Director Blouin intends to make extensive experiments with new varieties, several of which have been introduced by Dr. Maxwell, but their relative merits are not yet determined.

Vegetable manuring, or green soiling will be carefully experimented with, and the Mauritius bean, which was imported from the Fiji Islands, is being watched by Director Blouin, who is sanguine over it, and thinks it may become one of the most valuable fertilizers yet found. At an early date the director expects to visit the other plantations on the various islands of the group.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The February meeting of this association was held Thursday, February 14, in New Orleans. Dr. W. C. Stubbs delivered a lecture on the Hawaiian Islands, the wonderful sugar-producing regions of the Pacific, and his remarks were accompanied by illustrations projected on a screen by means of a stereopticon. It goes without saying that the capacity of the meeting room was taxed to accommodate those who desired to hear the Doctor's entertaining discourse, and his recent visit to Hawaii on a mission for the Government giving him such an excellent opportunity to investigate the conditions surrounding the production of sugar there that his lecture was without doubt of the very greatest interest and value to all the Louisiana sugar planters.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.



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Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



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HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish. The ever welcome.....

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with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

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A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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HIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

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

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: PER MONTH, FIVE CENTS; PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS; PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$5.00. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. A. W. PARSONS, Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

NEGROES AND LUNAS.

The letter of John C. Leftwich of Montgomery, Alabama, a man of color who visited the Islands some time ago to look into the labor question, contains this paragraph:

I was surprised on reading an editorial in your paper, dated January 15, 1901, stating that it would be well to import Southern white men to act as lunas over my people. If this is the intention of the sugar planters, then I am ready to throw my whole influence against the movement, and will do everything to keep any more colored people from going. The colored people have had enough experience in the south of poor white bosses, without going thousands of miles to be put under the very same condition.

Mr. Leftwich is mistaken about the origin of the proposal, which was an interview with Judge G. B. Robertson of Maui, himself a Southerner and one intelligently concerned for the future of the negro race. The facts upon which Judge Robertson based his conclusions were, as we remember them, as follows:

A certain number of negroes were brought to Maui and put in charge of a man who knew nothing of their peculiarities. They were very poor and needed beds, blankets and food at once. The superintendent sent them to the plantation store, telling them to buy what they needed. The first man asked for a razor and the second for a rocking chair; no one asked for a blanket, but cigars, looking-glasses, hair oil and red neckties were in demand. As soon as the superintendent saw how things were going he stopped the sale and tried the men with a little money; but it all went for razors or ornaments. If the superintendent had been a Southern man, said Judge Robertson, he would have lined the negroes up, dealt out what he knew they would require and taken no back talk. In that way things would have gone along smoothly; as it was, the dissatisfaction of the negroes was as evident as that of their employers.

It is proper to say that in publishing the opinions of Judge Robertson, who is not a planter, the Advertiser did not assume to represent the plantation interests. It did not and does not know what the planters will do for lunas; but it can trust them to take such action as will best conduce to the orderly and efficient management of their estates.

THE VICE OF "CRAPS."

While moral reforms are being discussed, let us not forget the humble but pernicious vice of "craps." To those who are not familiar with the genesis of "craps" but who ought to assist in its exodus, a word of explanation is needed. "Craps" is a dice game played with two dice or "bones," as the gamblers call it, and consists in trying to win through combinations of spots, money being staked in any amount on the result. The game was brought here by negroes on the transports and it at once caught the fancy of idle Hawaiians and white men. Now everybody who gambles at all in a small way plays "craps" and the vogue of the game is so general that the police cannot attempt to cope with it and have time left for other duties.

People who, like morning newspaper men, travel the streets after midnight, often see gangs of boys, many of whom have come there on bicycles, playing "craps" under the electric lights. The game goes on, often all night, in scores of suburban shacks and cottages. The waterfront teems with it. On the score of "craps" husbands have complained of wives and wives of husbands, at the conjugal tribunal of Judge Wilcox. The younger generation is going "crap" mad. In other words, we are rearing an expert race of gamblers—youths who may graduate into poker and be able to simulate "Nick" Weaver or "Billy" Hart.

It is surely a thing worth attending to, as "crap" gambling is a vice which the very young can easily pick up and which is the ruin of them morally and of a great many of them pecuniarily.

It is fortunate in view of the collapse of DeLoach Wilcox's influence at Washington, that Mr. Haywood is there to give Hawaii prompt and intelligent representation. He is in demand by chairmen of Congressional committees and by chiefs of departments whenever they need facts about Hawaii, and his readiness with needed data stamps him as a very useful man. Had he enjoyed the privilege of the floor of the House the embarrassment caused by the Wilcox blunder over the coinage redemption bill might have been avoided. As it is, Mr. Haywood may yet be the means of relieving it.

Mr. Quinn's statement of why the Legislature should give Honolulu a city charter is the most explicit we have seen. It is that the native party might run things here to suit itself. There could be no more forthright declaration than that and we commend it to the Republican and Democratic charter-boomers for all it is worth.

MR. COOPER'S EVICTION.

The fact that President McKinley's appointee for Secretary of the Territory and his representative before the Legislature here has been denied, not only the privilege of the legislative floor, but the standing of a spectator, is bound to give the President and Congress a low opinion of our law-makers. Had the members of the House had their usual prudence they would, if they deemed Mr. Cooper's presence on the floor unjustifiable, have simply escorted him to his limits, leaving him free to sit with the general public. But his expulsion was as complete as that of Adam from the Garden.

There can be but one opinion of such an impolitic act at Washington and it is that the Legislature has something to conceal and does not wish an official report of its proceedings, which it cannot "doctor," to reach the Federal authorities. We hardly need to point out that the move must be futile as well as reckless; for a Legislature can no more hide away by shutting its door behind an evicted observer than can the ostrich by smothering its head in the sand. What that body does will be known at Washington despite the fact that the President's agent has not been permitted to see and hear.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's message, so far as this Legislature is concerned, might as well have been left unwritten. On the first day of the session the two Houses appointed committees to inform the Governor that they were organized and ready to receive his message, but adjourned before the document could reach them. This was last Wednesday. On Saturday the message was read in the Senate but the House paid no attention to it and may not hear the document at all. Judging from the general attitude of the majority, the Legislature will be guided by the behests of the Home Rule caucus rather than by the suggestions of the Executive.

The message will, however, be serviceable to the public for its facts and figures and for the impulses it may give to the kind of sentiment that will insist, later, upon the application to the public affairs of Hawaii of common sense and common honesty. That it will commend Governor Dole anew to President McKinley we do not doubt—for it is the kind of message he would write himself if put in a similar position.

There will be quite general sympathy with the movement to give Charley Peterson a berth as Diamond Head reporter in the employ of the Merchants' Exchange. At present reporting is badly done, as must be the case with a new hand at the lighthouse and as was probably the case with Peterson himself when he began his novitiate. But long experience has given "Diamond Head Charley" a knack which makes his services invaluable to the business community, and if the Government will not employ him again, the merchants ought to do so.

Why Dave Hill lets it be known that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but is "too much engrossed" in his law practice to care anything about a little thing like the Chief Magistracy. No one knows better than Dave that the average political racer who starts in three years ahead of time, usually gets out of the running before he sights the goal. Some time in the summer of 1903 we shall expect the ambitious New Yorker to forget all about the engrossments of the law and put in his besticks to achieve his life ambition.

There is a fine chance for any native leader in this Legislature to put himself in line for some high administrative office, when a vacancy occurs, by fighting hard and sincerely for economy, retrenchment and reform. Nothing would please President McKinley better than to find native Hawaiians who are capable of serving the Territory with wisdom and integrity. Such men, raised to conspicuous posts, would illustrate the virtues of expansion and thus get the favor and confidence of the National Executive. Any Hawaiian who manages to beat the plunder bills would achieve a political future much to be envied.

Gov. Dole has positive views about milk adulteration and his paragraph on that point we commend especially to our readers. How general such adulteration is few people know. There cannot be much milk sold from which more or less cream has not been taken, as the temptation to sell separately at \$1 per quart, a substance that would otherwise go with milk that sells at 12¢ cents a quart, is very strong. Many dealers leave a safe legal percentage of cream but the customers are few who can get more than one skimming while the man who keeps his own Jersey cow can count upon three. "That milk no good," said a new Chinese cook the other day—"all yellow! Why no white milk!" Though he had worked in scores of Honolulu kitchens it was a novelty to him to find milk that was thoroughly infused with cream.

The Governor's advice to go slow in the matter of paying fire claims is reinforced by sound deductions. In the first place the innocent sufferers should be put in a class apart from the guilty sufferers, the latter being those who, by maintaining plague spots, invited the coming of fire. All claims should go before a commission to be adjudicated. As this was the measure recommended by President McKinley it is the only one likely to suit him, especially if the alternative is a grab bag appropriation for everybody.

The Princess Cantacuzine, who was Julia Dent Grant, is living in regal luxury at St. Petersburg. Here is an instance of the "ups" of fortune which turns the memory back to the younger days of the great man who made her brilliant marriage possible. At her age or thereabouts, Ulysses S. Grant had an attic bedroom in the old What Cheer house at San Francisco and was borrowing enough money to get back to the Galena tannery, where he hoped to earn a modest livelihood. It was little he knew of princes and princesses in those days of poverty and chagrin.

Business, as a glance at the expanding advertising columns of this paper will show, is having something of a boom. A great amount of money has lately come here and this has gone to pay debts and increase confidence. The result is the greatest period of prosperity Hawaii has enjoyed since the outbreak of the bubonic plague.

It is satisfactory to learn, from the Governor's message, that he is in correspondence with the Government in regard to the temporary services of an expert forester. Both reforestation and deforestation require practical and scientific measures which it is within the province of the Federal Bureau of Forestry to supply.

It would not be surprising if General Weyler should achieve a dictatorship in Spain. That he wants to, several circumstances attest. Whether the opportunity has come it is too early to say, but with Carlists on the frontier, rioters in the cities and a boy king on the throne, a really strong man might find his chance in Spain to play a greater role than that of General Prim.

Washington's birthday was not observed in quite the old-fashioned way, when a hundred flags were hoisted over the city, salutes were fired and the people turned out to hear patriotic speaking, but the 22nd had appropriate ceremonial nevertheless. People who think there was no Americanism here before annexation are unfamiliar with a very significant chapter of local history.

The Nation crusade is having its logical result. When Mrs. Nation and her friends took the law into their own hands against the saloonkeepers they gave the latter a chance and incentive to follow suit. The result is smash and counter-smash, mob rule and crime. In the end the law will have to suppress the rioters on both sides and take back the administration of justice into its own hands.

The vogue of "David Harum" has been conferred upon the new book "Eben Holden," which is set down in The Bookman as being the most popular work of the month. The Nation speaks highly of it and the personal tributes from distinguished men are surprising in their number and quality. It is not often that a book leaps into such popularity as has this masterpiece of Irving Bacheller.

The Independent thinks that something or other will "strengthen Wilcox's influence at Washington." If that is so the Delegate will probably be sending back for samples of it. No one knows better than he how much a tonic has been needed for that "influence," since the passage to print of his General Bourm letters to Aguinaldo and the exposure of his vast stock of misinformation about Hawaiian business affairs.

From the first the Advertiser has held that the House should and probably would keep Wilcox in his seat. He has done nothing to warrant Congress in leaving Hawaii without a Delegate. In the event of his expulsion the natives would have re-elected him and put him where he was before, so the proposed measures against him meant wasted time for the sake of feeding personal spite. That Wilcox amounts to nothing at Washington does not qualify his right to be there.

The most important foreign news in this paper today is that of the curt and perhaps insulting refusal of the Chinese Court to obey the ultimatum of the powers. It begins to look as if the allied forces would have to begin another movement, with an idea of making the complete conquest of China, or else lose face with the Chinese by modifying their terms. We venture to think that Von Waldersee will go ahead regardless of consequences which, in the end, may be most serious.

Bishop Potter finds it necessary to do the work of the Parkhurst crusade over again and some day a new reformer will arise to repeat the experience of Bishop Potter. Meanwhile the vicious classes in New York ply their trades and the great wheel of human infamy goes on. The fight against brute evils is older than Sodom and Gomorrah, older indeed than history, but the victors over it are never conquerors. If they were, the millennium would have long since dawned.

One of the most encouraging pieces of news we have lately seen is that Hawaiians at Hana are figuring on taking portions of the Hana plantation cane fields to cultivate on shares. If all the husky Hawaiians who are sunning themselves about the country would figure in the same general way, and after figuring, act, the future of the race would be much brighter than it is. With the present demand for labor here, and the trouble with the natives has been that they preferred playing to plodding and were even disposed to share their taro crops with Chinese providing the latter would do the work.

The newspaper opponents of the Governor and his council frequently remark, in the intervals of taking patronage from them, that Washington "is weary of Dole." What they know about Washington sentiment was shown by their noisy assurances a year and less ago that he could not be Governor; and by their statement that General Hartwell, as "Mr. Dole's private agent," was persona non grata at the White House. But Mr. Dole became Governor and has continued to receive marks of the President's consideration; while General Hartwell was thanked by Secretary Hay in a letter the Advertiser published for his useful services in assisting the Administration to a Hawaiian policy. Last fall an attempt was made to get Governor Dole into cross-wise relations with the President over the Hawaiian election returns, but it failed when the evidence of Humphreys and Gear's treachery and that of their friends was presented there.

Former Senator Pierce of North Dakota is dead.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Franso, Cal., wants the Jeffries-Ruhlitz fight. A co-operative city is to be started in Madras. The British steamer Lucerne is ashore on Newfoundland. Kidnapping has been made a capital offence in Illinois.

The St. Louis World's Fair bill will pass this session. Another attempt will be made to push the Hawaiian cable bill.

Many men are being discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Senator Foraker will support Representative Kahn's Chinese bill.

Actress Edith Talbot, playing at Boston, has been shot by an unknown man. A sugar refinery in opposition to the Sugar Trust is to be built in Delaware. The Virginia Legislature has taken action to throw out the vote of the negro.

Civil service rules are to apply hereafter in the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Marshall S. Pike, the poet, singer and actor, died in Massachusetts last week. Russia has decreed a heavier tariff against certain imports from the United States.

Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard will lecture at Berkeley during the summer session. Senator Teller will try to prevent the consideration of the subsidy bill at this session.

An attempt is to be made by Western managers to break the Eastern vaudeville trust. The Arid Lands Committee in Congress approved the extension of the Carey Act.

All the males of Grafsvonteln, Cape Colony, have been arrested for aiding the Boers. The California and Alhambra Theatres are to be run under a partnership management.

The Springer baby who was kidnapped was found in a lumber camp in Humboldt county. The motor that the Earl car line has been sold to Armour and Company has been confirmed.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family have gone to Windsor. United States Attorney F. L. Coombs of the First District of California has tendered his resignation.

It has been announced that Judge Carroll Cook will wed Mrs. Bessie Grim Herold of San Francisco. Gray retires from the Supreme Court, a son of Oliver Wendell Holmes may succeed him.

The last preparations are being made for the big Eastern steel deal. The capital is said to be \$50,000,000. Professor C. A. Dunway of Stanford University is to be married to Miss Caroline M. Cushing of Oakland.

Moritz Hermann, prestidigitator, is dead at Berlin. He was the nephew and successor of the great Hermann. Two skunk men from Massachusetts and the other from Chicago, are to race across the Atlantic in open boats.

Fifteen masked women broke into a depot saloon at Atchison, Kas., and destroyed a lot of whisky and beer. San Francisco has been charged with a charge of theft against her admirer, who, she says, took away her purse.

On February 15 Chief of Police Wm. S. Devery of New York retired, the recent difficulties having been patched up. Colonel Peter S. Michie, professor of the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point, is dead.

The Jeffries-Ruhlitz fight was called off and the forfeit money paid to the manager. The fight may take place in San Francisco. The fruit-growers of California have demanded a six-day to Chicago and eight days to New York transportation for shipments.

Four carloads of men, women and children have arrived at California as the advance guard of colonists and homeseekers. Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Cronberg to visit his mother, the Empress Frederick, whose condition is fairly satisfactory.

Captain Carter, under sentence in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., for defrauding the Government, has been released. Evidence has come to light that there is an organized band of Chinese smugglers in Portland, Maine, several officials being implicated.

It has been decided by Judge Acheson in the United States Court that United States officers do not require warrants to make arrests. Recently a number of bodies of Chinese were shipped from San Jose labeled "bones," and were directed to China. At San Francisco they were detected.

Two Oakland burglars broke into a restaurant, dined on oysters and wine, robbed the till, and escaped through the front door as the police came in at the back. Wm. Faats, head of one of the leading firms of New York committed suicide by throwing himself between two heavy wagons. He had lost heavily in a wool speculation.

A Dresser, Ind., dispatch says: Mrs. John Jordan, who lived three miles north of Ft. Hoisington, Ind., was found dead, weighed 55 pounds and was the mother of thirteen children.

Admiral Schley's supporters opposed the President's list of officers to be advanced and suggested that Admirals Schley and Sampson be given the rank of Vice Admiral.

Judge William H. Holt, United States District Judge for the district of Porto Rico, has decided that the executive council of Porto Rico is not more subject to injunction than the Senate of the United States.

A panic was caused in Oakland by the imitation ceremonies of the Sentinels of the Universe. Five pistol shots were fired in the riot, the rioter being the candidate, and there was a panic on the street until the police solved the matter.

The news from Singan Fu, the seat of the Chinese court, continues to be bad. It is evident that the Dowager Empress is again listening to her anti-foreign Ministers. A telegram was received from her Thursday, refusing to inflict capital punishment on the officials whose deaths have been demanded, except in the cases of Prince Chwang and the Russian minister.

The news from Peking is not more satisfactory. Following the lead of Russia and France, Austria has seized ground at Tien-Tsin, calling it the Austrian concession. The seizure was made February 12, according to the Germans. No protests have been made so far. Austria has one citizen in China and he lives at Chfoo. It is not said whether he will be forced to move up to Tien-Tsin to occupy the "concession."

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: A big expedition, comprising only Germans, has been ordered out for eight days, leaving only the marine battalions in Peking.

"Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spendthrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. Dyspepsia—My husband doctored a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches. Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER Disappears

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

Maurice Thompson, the novelist, is dead. A Portland, Ore., dispatch of February 15 says: Six hundred homeseekers arrived in Portland from the East yesterday and today over the Oregon Railroad and Navigation line, a portion of them coming via Spokane and the rest via Huntington. The Northern Pacific also brought about 100 in today.

Carlos Solari was the name of two men in San Francisco. One of them had nearly \$2,000 in the Hibernal Bank. The other one died and by mistake the other's money was distributed to his heirs. The living Solari called at the bank for the money and was told that he was dead, and the money gone to his heirs. He will sue the bank if he hears do not refund the money.

One hundred and twelve rifles and 1,500 rounds of ammunition were surrendered at Haganey on February 12, mostly from a supply secreted in the contiguous swamps. The incident is important and indicates a great reaction favoring the American interests in the region of Bulacan, heretofore one of the worst in Luzon. This result has been accomplished exclusively by the long-continued, intelligent and persistent efforts of the officers of the Third United States Infantry.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL

Glanders is reported to have broken out among the horses of Kihel plantation. Superintendent of Public Works McCandless is in receipt of a letter from the plantation veterinarian saying that the disease was supposed to be glanders but he was not positive about it. He requested that the Government send the Territorial veterinarian to Kihel to make an investigation. The matter was considered by the Governor's Council yesterday morning and it was decided that if the plantation will pay all the veterinarian's expenses they can have the benefit of his services.

Mr. McCandless also brought up the old matter of the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company desiring to extend its line through the proposed extension of Queen street to its junction with Waikiki road. The Council took no action in the matter beyond recommending to the promoters of the road that if they can gain the promise of the property owners for the right of way they can do so and go ahead with the proposition. The company has already received the promise of every property holder along the proposed right and the delay in starting the laying of track has been due to not bringing them together and deciding upon what course to pursue. Another meeting of the promoters and the heads of departments was held yesterday afternoon to consider the same matter. This will leave Ala Moana, or the Beach Road, free to be made into a driving boulevard unhampered by the presence of rails.

Mr. Cooper read portions of an appropriation bill now pending in Congress for the naval department in Hawaii and the improvement of Pearl Harbor.

P. Dias of Waipahu, who renewed his application for a light wine and beer license, certified by all the principal residents of the town, the plantation and Hackfeld & Co., was given the license prayed for.

Application from N. C. Akona for a similar license at Hookena was referred to Sheriff Andrews for report.

Application for dealer's license at Lahaina from Matt McCann, refused. C. S. Desky presented a new application for permission to run his car lines over Government land from the base of Pacific Heights to the terminus of the tram car line on Nuuanu street. Referred to the Attorney General for an opinion.

A letter from the Bishop estate relative to a proposed sale of a portion of their land in Palama near the Asylum road, was read.

Roosevelt's Big Bag.

MEEKER, Colo., Feb. 15.—"Buck" Davis, a cowboy, has just come in from the north and he brings the information that Governor Roosevelt and party will reach Meeker tomorrow night. Teddy and John Goff, the guide, have been down the river hunting outside the Coyote basin, and came back to the Keystone ranch Tuesday night with two wagonloads of lions and wildcats. One of the lions will probably measure and weigh more than any yet killed on the trip. It was treed about forty miles west of the Keystone ranch, and killed "Nig," one of Goff's largest bloodhounds. Davis says the roads between here and Coyote basin are in bad shape on account of heavy snow, which fell recently. The Colorado Midland agent at Rifle has been asked to reserve berths for Roosevelt and party on the train going East Sunday night. Roosevelt may decide to stop at Glenwood Springs over Sunday, in which event he expects to be joined by Dr. Webb and P. E. Stewart of Colorado Springs.

Treasure on Sheridan. Two million dollars in gold are aboard the transport Sheridan for Uncle Sam's soldiers in the Orient.

THE SURPRISE WRECKED

THE smart little gasoline schooner Surprise, Captain Nystrom, of the Hawaiian Navigation Company, in a wreck on this reef at Koloa, Island of Kauai.

She was driven on the reef by a heavy southwesterly gale in the evening of Friday last. The two lumbermen who were on board were very unhappy fate was brought here yesterday morning by the steamer James Makee of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

When the schooner Surprise arrived at Koloa last week there was a very heavy wind blowing from the south-west, which gradually developed into a howling gale. The Surprise was loaded with general merchandise and carried a deckload of lumber. She was anchored outside of the little harbor, if it can be called a harbor, near to a very dangerous reef. Before the wind had become a gale the Surprise was engaged in rafting the lumber and sending it ashore. It was seen at the time that the schooner would be better off if she were anchored further out from the reef, but the captain was desirous of getting a couple of rafts of lumber ashore before he shifted the schooner's position. The two lumbermen were alongside the schooner at the time. One of these rafts was sent ashore and then, before the other was sent after it, it was decided to move the Surprise further away from the dangerous reef.

By this time the gale had commenced in all its strength and the little schooner had all she could do to keep from going on the reef then and there. The anchor was hoisted, however, and the Surprise endeavored to struggle against the terrific sea and wind in order to get out to sea, anywhere away from the reef, towards which the storm was fast forcing her.

For two hours, from about about 4 o'clock in the morning until Friday, the 23d instant, until after 6 o'clock, the Surprise struggled against the gale and endeavored to force clear of the reef. In this attempt the schooner was so successful that the captain is said to have been out of order at the time, was no match for the terrible wind, which was blowing as it seldom blows in these latitudes.

Slowly but surely the schooner was driven back to the reef, and by the winds prevailed over the power of the gasoline engine, and steadily the Surprise was forced onto the reef.

When she struck she sunk fast, and the next moment great waves were breaking over the schooner, and those aboard and carrying away much of the loose stuff on deck.

Almost immediately the schooner commenced to take in water, and it was seen that she had punched a great hole in her bottom.

When the captain and crew realized that the Surprise was about to become a wreck they saw that they had better lose no time in taking to the boats. The first man to get into the engine and ten of the Japanese crew lowered away the boat on the leeward side and sprang into it. No sooner had they done so than the boat was blown away from the schooner. The captain did not have time to get alongside of the Surprise in order to take the captain and the four remaining members of the crew aboard. This was found to be impossible, however, and, after vainly attempting to get back to the schooner for an hour or so, the party in the boat made their way to Hanalei, where they arrived early on Saturday morning, drenched to the skin and tired out after their rough experiences in the open boat in the fearful gale.

At Hanalei they found the steamer James Makee and the mate of the Surprise reported the condition of affairs at Koloa to Captain Tullett. Not long afterwards the captain of the James Makee received a telephone message from Captain Nystrom of the Surprise. Captain Nystrom informed Captain Tullett that his mate had deserted the boat and had taken the boat and left the rest of the schooner's people to fare as best they might.

Captain Tullett explained to Captain Nystrom, over the wire, how it was that the mate had come to leave the schooner after a stormy night. He told him that the mate had made great efforts to return to the schooner before he started his boat to Hanalei, but that he had found it impossible to make the attempt.

It seems that after the mate and his party had left the schooner, the chief engineer and the remaining members of the crew had managed, after a great deal of hard work, to get to the weather boat without accident and get ashore at Koloa. When Captain Nystrom left the Surprise she was fast becoming a hopeless wreck. She still had most of her cargo in her hold, and the probabilities were that by the time it has been considerably damaged if it has not been totally lost.

Just before the James Makee sailed from Koloa it was learned over the telephone that the mate of the schooner and the rudder of the Surprise had been washed ashore.

At times the lives of the men aboard the Surprise were in great peril, and Captain Nystrom had not succeeded in lowering the boats for an hour or so, having gone very badly for him and his others still aboard when the mate left with the first boat.

The mate and his men had to take the boat sixteen miles from Koloa to Hanalei to notify the mate of the loss of the schooner and the predicament of the Surprise. It seems that they were unable to make a landing at Koloa.

Afterwards, it is said, the steamer Nihau got a radio message from the Surprise and attempted to pull her off the reef, but was unsuccessful.

A great deal of interest was manifested by waterfronters yesterday in her being washed ashore, and expected as could be imagined. She has nothing of a reputation as a hoodoo and her master is a man who has had wide reputation as a navigator and one who is known to be a careful sailor. The news as it was brought by the James Makee was lacking to a great extent in details, and those who are interested in the Surprise are anxiously awaiting further particulars of the wreck.

The wreck of the Surprise from the Island of Kauai will, in all probability, bring further information in regard to the schooner. None of the crew of the Surprise returned to Honolulu on the James Makee. After the mate and his men in the first boat to leave the Surprise after she went on the reef, reported the affair to Captain Tullett of the James Makee they went back to the scene of the wreck.

The Hawaiian Navigation Company has two vessels in the Inter-Island trade, the Surprise and the Eclipse, both gasoline schooners. If it happens that the Surprise is a total loss, as is supposed to be the case (and it is hard to see how it could be otherwise) the reports are that the Eclipse will be the only vessel in the service. The Hawaiian Navigation Company contemplates soon putting two more vessels, similar to the Surprise and the Eclipse, in the business. The company since it has been so very fortunate, and has built up for itself a prosperous traffic. The loss of the Surprise will prove a serious, though temporary, setback. She is fully insured.

THE HOUSE EJECTS COOPER— THE SENATE HEARS THE MESSAGE

SATURDAY'S session of the Legislature was sensational. Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ejected from the House of Representatives by Sergeant-at-Arms Nakoookoo by the order of the speaker after a motion for Cooper's ejection had been passed. The Secretary of the Territory was denied rights accorded to scores of spectators who occupied seats back of the members' desks. The ousting of Cooper was after hot debate.

In the Senate the Governor's message to the Legislature was read. It was not read in the House. In both the Senate and the House a considerable part of the argument during Saturday was in Hawaiian and was not interpreted into English. Members spoke hastily in Hawaiian and were replied to in the same tongue with no opportunity for interpretation. This morning at 10 o'clock both Houses will resume. The Representatives will probably listen to the message and take up appropriation for the sessions expenses, while the Senate will hear the Governor's estimates.

HOUSE KEEPS ITS THURSDAY PROMISE

Puts Out Secretary Cooper After a Hot Debate by Good Republicans

THE manner of Secretary of the Territory Cooper's ejection from the House of Representatives is best told by a consecutive report of the House's doings Saturday. On Thursday, before the House adjourned, the resolution to eject Cooper had been introduced by Representative Beckley of Maui and had been laid over until Saturday at 10 o'clock. When the House convened, then Representative Kekaula, who had not entered the House before, was sworn in by Justice Galbraith of the Supreme Court. The minutes of Thursday's session were approved.

Speaker Akina announced that the House would take up Beckley's resolution. William Hoogs, a Republican, moved that the rules be suspended to give Beckley opportunity to withdraw his motion and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and "go about it rightly." Monsarrat, a Republican, seconded this motion.

Mahoe, an Independent, said Hoogs' motion was out of order and that Beckley's resolution was not before them. Speaker Akina said the House had no rules but ordinary parliamentary usage. Robertson, a Republican, said the rules of the Legislature of 1898 had been adopted by them. The speaker thought the rules of 1898 had been adopted for the day only. Robertson persisted and Secretary Meheula read from this minutes, "adopted as temporary rules for the House."

Emmeluth moved that copies of these rules be furnished and Beckley, amending that the copies be furnished "forthwith." Sergeant-at-Arms Nakoookoo asked Secretary of the Territory Cooper where they were. The speaker ruled that the Beckley motion was the order of the day and Dickey, a Republican, excepted. Hoogs called for his motion suspending the rules and Robertson asked the speaker for a ruling as to whether the 1898 rules were still in force and the speaker said they were. Hoogs withdrew his motion, "in order to save time," he said.

Speaker Akina, a trifle hurried, said: "I call for the message of the President; no, I mean the message of the Governor of the Republic—I mean Territory."

Makekau read the report of the committee on rules. There was protesting argument about these rules by several members. Mahoe objected to an effort to amend one, saying it was untimely; that it was but a report of the committee on rules and the rules themselves had yet to be passed upon by a committee appointed from the House. Prendergast moved for an adoption of the report. Emmeluth, asking if adoption of the report meant adoption of the rules and being answered in the affirmative, moved to "receive the rules." Dickey amended to "receive and make order of the day for Monday." There was more argument. Dickey withdrew his amendment and the report was adopted. Robertson moved that the rules committee be appointed to act with the Senate committee on rules.

Ewaliko (Ind.) moved that a committee of three be appointed to look carefully into the matter of the Secretary's right to sit on the floor and take notes of the proceedings. At this moment Private Secretary Hawes brought the Governor's message to the speaker, who handed it to Secretary Meheula, who announced that it had been received. Hoogs, going back to his motion, urged the appointment of a committee of three to look into Cooper's right and said that they should not "be too hasty or take snap judgment."

Dickey presented the following resolution, which he proposed as a substitute for Beckley's:

"Whereas, The Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii

makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the privilege be extended to him to have a table and seat at some convenient place on the floor of the House where he may observe and record the same."

Dickey said in presenting this resolution: "I wish to call attention to the fact that our action might be misconstrued in Washington. I don't suppose any member wants to appear in a bad light in Washington. We want our action to redound to our credit—not to our shame. A gratuitous insult to the representative of the Federal Government would not look well to say the least. There may be honest doubts as to the Secretary of the Territory's right to be here. Able jurists here differ. My resolution does not take rights into consideration, but grants a privilege."

Emmeluth moved that the resolution of Beckley pass. Wilcox, a Republican, seconded Dickey's substitute motion. Puukii said that Beckley's motion was before them. Robertson arose and said he wished to explain that a remark made by him on Wednesday on the floor of the House had been misrepresented. He said that he had been accused of threatening the House with the armed forces of the Federal Government and with urging Secretary Cooper to call on them. He said that he had not done that; he had made no threats.

"If," said Robertson, "the members want to prevent Secretary Cooper from making a record of the proceedings independent of the journal kept by our own secretary it is easy to accomplish this result by refusing to appropriate funds for the work, and if you refuse the appropriation you will achieve your desired end in a gentlemanly way. My objection to the resolution was based on its incorrect and illogical reasoning."

Robertson then argued that there could be no absolute separation of the three branches of Government. When Secretary Cooper took a seat in the Legislature he gained no part in the proceedings. Chief Justice Frear and Justice Galbraith had been on the floor of the House to swear in members, and in this way the judiciary branch had mixed with the legislative branch of the Government, as did the executive with the legislative when Secretary Cooper noted their proceedings.

Mahoe said it was now time to consider Beckley's resolution and immediately there began a terrific argument on all sides, the Republicans urging the bad policy of passing the Beckley resolution and the Independents speaking for it. The vote was taken on the resolution by ayes and noes. The following voted for the Beckley resolution: Ahuli (Ind.), Akina (Ind.), Beckley (Ind.), Emmeluth (Ind.), Ewaliko (Ind.), Haheo (Dem-Ind.), Hihio (Ind.), Kaaui (Ind.), Kaulakoa (Ind.), Kaniho (Dem.), Kawaloha (Ind.), Kekaula (Ind.), Koolikoa (Dem-Ind.), Mahoe (Ind.), Makainai (Dem-Ind.), Makekau (Dem-Ind.), Mossman (Ind.), Nallima (Ind.), Puukii (Dem.).

The resolution was opposed by the following, all of them Republicans: W. Aylett, C. H. Dickey, A. F. Gilliland, W. H. Hoogs, J. W. K. Keiki, J. Kumulua, J. Monsarrat, A. G. M. Robertson, S. W. Wilcox.

The clerk announced the vote and Speaker Akina said: "The resolution having been adopted it is now in order for Secretary Cooper to leave."

Secretary Cooper was sitting all the while with his stenographer beside him at a desk to the left of the speaker's rostrum. He now arose and said: "I understand that resolution to be sweeping in its character and to deny my right here at all."

Akina said that was his understanding.

"Then," said Cooper, "I will leave only under escort of the sergeant-at-arms."

There was an awkward pause. Sergeant-at-Arms Nakoookoo gazed vacantly out of the door and the members and the lobby looked at Cooper. Cooper and his stenographer had risen and with their records in their hands, awaited their escort. Finally Nakoookoo went over to them and led them past the spectators into the hallway.

The House breathed again and Emmeluth said: "Mr. Speaker, from what has just transpired I consider it desirable to state the attitude of the supporters of the resolution. We do not deny the right of Mr. Cooper or any other executive officer of this Territory to attend the meetings of this body, but we deny the right of the Secretary of the Territory to a permanent seat in his official capacity."

The House adjourned till today at 10 o'clock.

Secretary Cooper made the following statement as to his presence in the House:

"I do not claim any right or privilege on the floor of the House. I use the term 'floor of the House' in its legal acceptance. In other words, the right and privilege of the members of the House. The mere fact that the members of the House, members of the press and audience are seated upon the same level in the same room does not mean that they all occupy the floor of the House. The Governor assigned the old throne room for the use of the House of Representatives of this Legislature. He authorized the present arrangement of seating of the members of the House, press, audience and the place occupied by myself. What I do claim is the right to be present in some convenient locality in the room occupied by the House of Representatives, where I can perform the duties of my office, one of which is recording the proceedings of the House of Representatives. If my present place is not satisfactory to the House any other place where I may have the necessary conveniences for carrying on my work will be satisfactory to me and I do not believe the House has any right to deprive my presence in the room."

MESSAGE READ BEFORE SENATE

Occupies Nearly all of the Time and Body Transacts Little Business.

PROMPTLY at 10 o'clock the Senate was called to order by President Russell and the members listened to an opening prayer by the chaplain, delivered in the Hawaiian tongue. President Russell evidently thought that it was not necessary to call the roll, so omitted that duty, and so far as the records of the day's meeting are concerned there is nothing to show that any of the members were present.

President Russell had evidently taken advantage of Washington's birthday and read up on parliamentary rules, for he was able to render a decision with a little more assurance than on previous occasions. The House was not alone in its intention to put Secretary Cooper without the doors, for at the opening of the Senate it was discovered that the desk placed in the hall for the use of Cooper's stenographer had been seized by House Stenographer McMahon and Assistant Secretary Coney. The representative of the Secretary of the Territory was forced to take a seat at the press table.

The question of translation from the English language into the Hawaiian and vice versa is very much of a farce in the Senate, as time after time the motions were made in the English language and Interpreter Bush failed to translate, or when he did only gave what he considered the substance of the motion and did not translate literally. On one occasion this drew forth a vigorous protest from Senator White.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Secretary Cayless, occupying twenty minutes, and thirty minutes more were consumed in their translation by Bush. Senators Brown and Carter made some suggestions for the correction of the minutes, which were accepted, and after several attempts were made to put a motion in correct form for their approval, the chair finally ordered that the minutes be approved with the corrections.

It was 11:15 o'clock before any of the business was taken up, and Senator Kalua moved that the minutes of the first day be not included as a part of the proceedings of the session, as the Senate was not organized until the second day, or Thursday. The reading of the letters in the minutes was also objected to, and it was moved that in the future they be omitted.

Senator Brown stated that the motion was out of order owing to the fact that the Organic Act specified that a journal be maintained, and his point was sustained by the chair.

A communication from the lower House was read stating that it was organized and ready for business. Ceell Brown then moved that the communication from the House in regard to the committee to wait upon the Governor be taken from the table and read. The motion was carried and the secretary ordered to read the communication.

On motion of Senator Carter the chair appointed a committee of three to notify the Governor, composed of the following: Senators Ceell Brown, George R. Carter and John T. Brown.

The secretary was also instructed to notify the House of the appointment of the committee and of its personnel. Ceell Brown then moved for a recess until 1 o'clock to give the committee time to confer and report to the Governor.

When the afternoon session was called to order Senator Ceell Brown reported that the committee had waited upon the Governor and that the message would be received by both Houses shortly after 1 o'clock. Even as he spoke Secretary Hawes entered the room and placed the message on the table. The report of the committee was ordered accepted.

Senator White gained the floor and moved that the message from the Governor be delayed until after he had read a resolution which he wished to present to the Senate, but to Ceell Brown's objection and the support of the chair he was forced to yield.

The reading of the message occupied nearly all of the afternoon and when

the secretary wanted to follow the message up by reading a long article on estimates it drew forth a strong protest from the weary Senators, and upon motion of Ceell Brown it was placed upon the table until such time as the committee was able to frame rules for the government of the body. Continuing, he said that he thought it was in order to print the message and estimates in both languages so that each Senator might have a copy of the same.

Senator Baldwin made a motion to that effect but was immediately followed by White, who said that he believed the message should be translated at once.

The question was called for and a vote showed the Senators to be in favor of Baldwin's motion, which had been given precedence over that of White, who had withdrawn his original motion.

Senator Brown moved that the House adjourn so as to give the committee on rules time to work, but Senator White persuaded him to withdraw his motion so that he could read his resolution. A long speech was then made in the most flowery language, and when the substance was sifted out of the resolution it was found that a motion had been made to the effect that the Declaration of Independence be read and spread upon the records.

Senator Carter, evidently fearing the results, jumped to his feet and without waiting for recognition from the chair asked to be excused on the ground that he had a business engagement to fulfill.

Interpreter Bush then translated the motion and was rebuked by Senator White, who claimed that his motion was not correctly interpreted. Several objections to the reading of the Declaration of Independence on account of the time it would take, but White responded by saying that there were probably some in the room who had not read that famous article, and personally he wished to hear it in his new state and that he wished it rung in his ears and spread upon the journal of the House in both languages. After Ceell Brown had amended the motion so that it would only be entered upon the journal in the English language it was carried.

The chair ordered the Declaration read by the Secretary and this was the signal for every lady spectator in the room to beat a hasty retreat.

Secretary Cayless asked permission of the chair to sit as he read, but Senator Kalua stated that if the Declaration was to be read at all it should be done with all due respect to the sentiments contained therein, and therefore thought that the secretary should stand. Cayless rose to his feet at the command "stand up" from the chair and commenced to read.

It was then translated into Hawaiian by Interpreter Bush and immediately after it was finished the meeting adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Governor's Message.

The following is the Governor's message in full:

A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii completed the process of annexation, begun with the Hawaiian acceptance of the joint resolution of Congress for the union of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States of America.

The period between such acceptance, on the 12th day of August, 1898, and the going into effect of the Territorial Act on the 14th day of June, 1900, was one of transition. While the Hawaiian Government had come under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, it still continued to administer some of the prerogatives of an independent power, it collected duties under its own laws on goods imported from other countries and even on those coming from the United States. It preserved its consular relations with other countries, including the United States. It continued its quarantine regulations against the rest of the world.

This quasi independent status gave rise to many questions difficult of solution, and made it necessary in the public interest to maintain a representative at Washington.

The changes made by the Territorial Act in the departments of the local government caused some difficulty in adjusting the civil service in the absence of legislative assistance. Department clerks have had in some cases to follow their duties into other departments.

The powers and duties of the new office

of Superintendent of Public Works correspond substantially with those of the Minister of the Interior under the Republic, with the exception of certain specified matters relating to licenses, corporations, partnerships, business enterprises of married women, and registry of conveyances, which were transferred to the Treasurer, matters relating to prisons, notaries and escheat of lands, which were transferred to the Attorney General, and those relating to the preparation of laws and proceedings of the Legislature, and the duty of promulgating executive proclamations, which were transferred to the Secretary of the Territory.

The duties and authority of the old Commissioners of Public Lands and Agent of Public Lands have been combined in one person, the Commissioner of Public Lands.

EVENING UP SALARIES.

At the present time under the appropriations made in the legislative session of 1898, the pay of the heads of departments is very uneven. While the Attorney General, the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public Works receive each six thousand dollars a year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction receives nothing—the corresponding position having been formerly held ex-officio by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received his salary as such Minister. The annual salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands is three thousand dollars, that of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry is two thousand one hundred dollars, that of the Surveyor is three thousand dollars, while the president of the Board of Health receives nothing.

As will be seen in the estimates, I have placed the four leading executive officers in a class by themselves with an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars each; such reduction of pay being consonant with the rates established for such Territorial officers as are paid by the Federal Government.

The Commissioner of Public Lands, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry and the president of the Board of Health are placed in another class with salaries corresponding to that of the Auditor. It is a question in my mind whether the president of the Board of Health should not receive four thousand five hundred dollars.

HEALTH BOARD PRESIDENT.

The reasons for these changes are as follows: The Commissioner of Public Lands has now the whole work and responsibility formerly divided among the Commissioners of Public Lands and the Agent of Public Lands under the Republic. In regard to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry it is desired to develop the scope of his department to include, far beyond the field of the old Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, in which case the present pay is clearly inadequate. Both of these officers are recommended by the Federal authorities who are working for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in Hawaii, for appointment as Commissioners in the management of such station.

The president of the Board of Health is an officer having at times great and most critical responsibilities in relation to the protection of the public health. It is obvious that no one would be able to perform the duties of this position as thoroughly without pay as if his time and efforts were reasonably compensated.

I recommend that the beginning of the first biennial period of the Territory be set for the first day of July, 1901, and that appropriations be made accordingly. My reasons for this are: First, the financial year of the Government of the United States begins on the first day of July of each year, under which rule our former practice of beginning the financial period on the first day of January, would, if continued, be extremely inconvenient and unsuitable for several reasons, particularly in the matter of statistics, and official reports to the Federal Government; second, it would for obvious reasons be an improvement in our system to have our financial period follow the biennial appropriations instead of beginning several months before their passage, as heretofore.

LOSS OF REVENUES.

Such an arrangement was evidently contemplated by Congress in enacting section 53 of the Territorial Act, as appears by the words which refer to the regular sessions of the Legislature as preceding the biennial periods for which they make appropriations.

The loss of the tariff and postal revenues incident to annexation, has been a serious drawback to our financial condition. In the period of 1898 and 1899 the revenue from these sources was \$2,393,167.87 and the expenses \$331,270.22.

This reduction of revenues makes it necessary that a considerable sum of money should be borrowed for public improvements.

The reports on the financial requirements for the coming period contain statements of estimates of the Government income for 1901 both by the Treasurer and the Auditor—the total estimate of the former being \$3,314,999 and that of the latter \$2,175,539. These estimates assure the Government sufficient funds for the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of the Territory, excepting in the matter of public improvements, unless some unforeseen public misfortune should occur calling for large expenditures.

As the authority of the Territory to incur indebtedness is limited and finally subject to the approval of the President it is desirable that the Legislature should study the question of increasing the current revenues by methods which will distribute the burden of taxation as fairly as possible and gradually reduce the necessity of borrowing money for public improvements.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The present public debt, not including deposits in the Postal Savings Bank of the Republic of Hawaii, which have been assumed and paid by the United States, is \$1,186,469. The United States have still to pay \$3,235,429.69, leaving a public debt of the Territory \$2,049,969.31.

The provision of the Territorial Act, section 55, relating to loans—limits the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred in any one year by the Territory to 1 per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property of the Territory as shown by the last general assessment. The assessment for the year 1900 showed a total valuation of \$7,481,584; consequently the indebtedness that may be incurred in the first year of the next biennial period is \$74,815.84, and the same amount or more for the second year. The total loan suggested in the estimates is \$1,045,500, one-half of which may be incurred in each year of the coming period.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the sum of \$799,000 has been advanced to loan accounts from current funds since the legislative session of 1898. The estimates provide for the return

of this amount to the current account and its appropriation as current funds. (Although this course is not absolutely necessary, yet it is very desirable that it should be followed, for this reason, a very large part of the revenues are received from taxes on property during the latter part of October, the first two weeks of November. With our present surplus and the monthly revenues from other sources the Government will be out of funds, as shown by the Treasurer, several months before property taxes are collected, unless the return to the current account of loan advances as above suggested, be adopted.)

RECOMMENDS LOAN ACT.

I recommend the passage of a loan act for a larger amount than at present required, under which the Legislature at each session may appropriate funds as may be required, thus obviating the necessity of passing a new loan bill at each session. Such a course was adopted by the Legislature of 1896 and has been satisfactory.

In connection with efforts for the suppression of the bubonic plague, which was epidemic in Honolulu during the winter of 1899 and 1900, a number of buildings and other property were destroyed by the Board of Health, and a larger number of buildings and a greater amount of other property were destroyed by the great fire of January 20th, 1900, which was the accidental result of a fire started by the Board of Health as a measure for the suppression of the plague. By this disaster a large number of people were rendered homeless and suffered serious loss of property.

In response to a suggestion of the Executive Council, the following telegram was received from the Secretary of State: "The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with the Hawaiian law." Such a court was appointed on the second day of April, 1900, and principles and rules established for its government. The court began operations at once, but the Council of State, upon being called together, failed to appropriate funds for the expenses of such court on account of a disagreement of the Council with the principles and rules for the government of the court adopted by the Executive Council. The court thereupon ceased operations.

The matter is now referred to the Legislature of the Territory.

SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS.

Although, as a rule, sovereign States are not, and the Republic of Hawaii by its own laws was not legally bound to recognize in damage claims arising from such causes; and there is nothing in the brief message from the Federal Government, which makes it clear that the President intended to authorize a departure from the usual rule and Hawaiian law, my view of policy in this matter is as follows: The bubonic plague with the resulting deaths, the losses by fire and the danger which for months menaced the whole island population was a national misfortune, which should as far as possible be borne approximately by the whole community. Consistently with this view the taxpayers should assume a reasonable proportion of the losses of the sufferers. It is this calamity, but no logical theory requires them to assume the whole of such losses, as the sufferers are equally called upon to bear their share also. What that proportion should be is difficult to say; it can only be decided arbitrarily.

The fact, however, that many householders and proprietors of premises that became infected, by their own culpable neglect of cleanliness in their surroundings not only invited infection but gave plague germs a foothold from which it was most difficult to dislodge them, is a circumstance that should greatly reduce awards of damages to such persons. It is not, indeed, cause their claims to be refused altogether.

The matter of awarding damages is one of such difficulty and delicacy that provision should be made for the establishment of a court or commission composed of persons of integrity and conservative judgment for this work.

REASONABLE RELIEF RIGHT.

The project of recognizing these claims in damages being one of Government bounty rather than of legal requirement, the Legislature is not called upon to impede the claims of the country in its treatment of the subject, but simply to extend reasonable and approximate relief to the innocent sufferers in this great disaster.

Although the estimates cover an aggregate amount near to the limit of prospective revenues, a large part of the item for interest on Government indebtedness will probably not be required, as the Federal Government may be expected to carry out the provision of the joint resolution of annexation assuming the payment of interest on four million dollars of the indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii. This reduction of that item will amount to \$347,726.56. For the same reason the interest paid by the Territorial Government since the 14th day of June, 1900, on this account, may be expected to be refunded by the Federal Government. This amounts to \$106,069.44. There will therefore be a saving in the estimates of \$453,796.00, which will be available toward the settlement of fire claims.

Since the cessation of the bubonic plague the health of the community has with the exception of one or two localities been generally good.

With regard to the unfortunate class, confined for the public safety in the settlements of Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, it is a satisfaction to be able to report that their condition as to their surroundings and the comforts of life is improving from year to year. It is probable that more can be done to alleviate the hardships of their situation, the Legislature providing for appeals from the decisions of the District Magistrate whose jurisdiction includes the settlement, would doubtless add to the content of that community. Such appeals, except upon points of law, should be heard in the settlement. Any other arrangement would seem to be impracticable under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will during this session send a committee of its members to visit the settlement and report on its condition.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

While the sanitary state of Honolulu has been growing worse for several years, owing mainly to the entire absence of a system of sewerage, and the rapid increase of population, and to some extent to the unhealthy character of that portion of the drinking water which is supplied from the Inaiau reservoirs, the prospects for an immediate improvement are most encouraging. A system of sewerage covering a large portion of the City has been recently completed at



Secretary Cooper Who Was Ousted from the House.

a cost of \$100,000, and is already partly in use. Bathrooms necessary for its completion and occupation are before you. I recommend this vital matter to your faithful consideration.

Estimates submitted for the construction of a water plant, for the filtration of all the water supplied to the mains from Nuuanu valley. It is the experience of all cities that have required the filtration of their drinking water, that the most effective way of getting rid of this menacing material was to destroy it. The machinery of a crematory for this purpose has been purchased and the building is under construction.

I would call your attention to the important work accomplished by the Board of Health through the Food Commissioner. I desire this service to be made vital to the public health. Invalids and children are especially susceptible to food adulterations.

I fully approve the recommendation of the president of the Board of Health that an appropriation be made for the salary of a purchasing agent for the Board. In all probability a competent man in such a position would save many times his salary.

The necessity of a hospital for incurables has long been apparent. Such a hospital is now being constructed at the Queen's Hospital. The matter became so urgent during last year that several public-spirited ladies and gentlemen went to work and organized such a hospital and have conducted it with the assistance of funds contributed by the community.

NEEDS OF SCHOOLS. You will find by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the public schools are in a prosperous condition. For some years there has been a rapid increase of pupils beyond the capacity of the school houses of the country.

It is proposed to put up a large building of fire-proof materials of sufficient size to accommodate seven hundred pupils. The historic fame of this school justifies the proposition of giving the new building such an architectural character as will make it a worthy monument to the famous Alis who were its first pupils.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PLAN. The boys in the Reformatory School are taught, outside of book learning, carpentry, harnessmaking, tinwork and sewing only. There is little opportunity for teaching them agriculture.

AGRICULTURE HERE. The Executive is in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry of the Federal Government in regard to the temporary services of an expert forester to examine the forests of the Territory, and to advise the Government on questions pertaining to their preservation.

of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the Department be relieved of the work of furnishing school books to school children. I have grave doubts of the advantage of such a change. The question to be considered is how pupils, particularly those in out-of-the-way districts, would be affected if, rather than the convenience of the clerical force of the Department, the suggestion of this report favoring the establishment of school libraries is adopted, and should have legislative assistance. With a moderate appropriation for this purpose at each session, such libraries would grow steadily and soon become in each district a most favorable influence toward taste in reading, a knowledge of the English language, and growth in personal character.

COUNTIES AND CITIES. Congress has conferred on the Legislature authority to create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory and to provide for the government thereof.

This is an enterprise requiring for its success a high degree of patriotism and skillful intelligence. Careful study of local conditions and the experience of other communities in the creation and administration of municipal corporations are necessary to safeguard the country against costly mistakes.

ELECTIONS AND POSTOFFICE. The Territorial Act requires the Legislature at its first regular session after

be required to pay his expenses and a reasonable salary. An item has been placed in the estimates for this purpose. The plan of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to establish an agricultural experiment station here is one of great importance to the Territory. Such a station conducted by trained men will be of inestimable value to our agricultural population in testing the capabilities of various plants producing food, fiber and other valuable products in our climate and soil; and in introducing scientific methods of cultivation.

MATTER OF TAXATION. I have recommended an increase in the appropriation for Kapiolani Park. This pleasure ground has become essential to the Honolulu community. Much has been done with small appropriations for carrying it on in past years, but there is much more that is necessary to be done.

THE PAST YEAR. During the past year the Hawaiian community has twice been called upon to mourn the death of members of the last royal line of the monarchy.

State obsequies were tendered to the remains of both of these esteemed Alis, and the mourning for them by all classes and nationalities was general and sincere.

Public feeling was deeply aroused by the death of Princess Kaiulani. Her beauty and charm, the romantic incidents of her short life in connection with her brilliant political prospects as heiress presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, and her frustration by no fault of her own, her brave acceptance of the new and difficult situation, and the tact and sincerity she displayed in her changed relations with the Government and the people, had won for her a widespread interest and the respect and regard of the community.

In inaugurating local legislation for Hawaii in its new political department, you hold a most conspicuous position before present and future generations, and one probably of unusual influence.

The past with its records of success and failure cannot be changed. You may go to it for lessons, but your work is for the future. You can hardly fall in your legislative procedure to make important precedents. It is in your power to create useful or injurious ones. When the people of the future years shall talk about the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the first Hawaiian Legislature of the twentieth century, their verdict of your work will be such as you now lay the foundations for.

Executive Chamber, February 20, 1902.

From attachment, requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo and perhaps other towns to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary conditions of the ground and sanitary character of the plans, provision for the removal of sewage to the sea, amending the law to require planit to prove delivery and good faith, restricting the sale and use of opium, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, protecting the Territory from the immigration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and carrying out the recommendations of the Attorney General in regard to the status and punishment of offenders, and the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in criminal proceedings, the custody of kerosene and gunpowder, and chapter 56 of the Penal Laws.

I also recommend legislation for the protection and increase of Hawaiian food fish.

I shall submit in a few days a brief list of supplementary estimates. Reports making recommendations for appropriations from the different Departments and bureaus, together with the annual reports of Departments, have been prepared and will be submitted for your assistance. I commend them to your careful study as giving a comprehensive statement of the conduct of all executive and judicial matters.

WELCOMED HIM HOME. Many Attend St. Andrew's Cathedral to Hear Rev Mackintosh.

There was a very large attendance at the Sunday morning service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday to welcome home the popular minister, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who has been abroad the past six months.

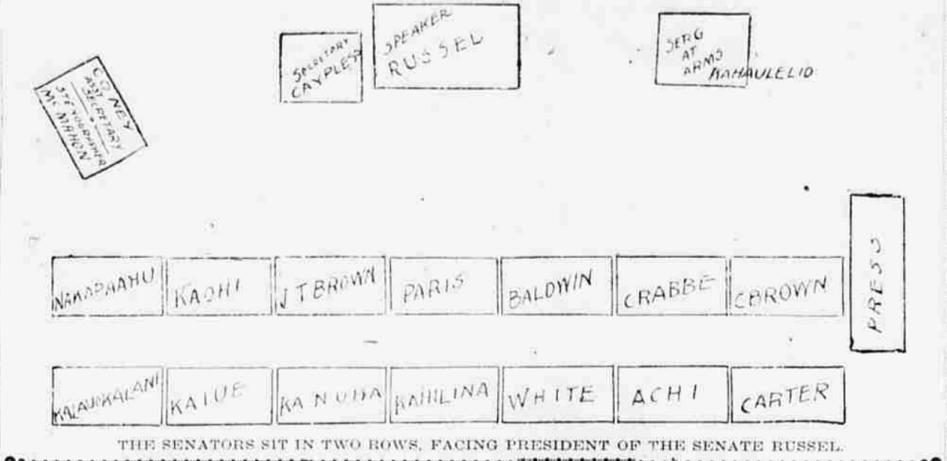
Mr. Mackintosh intoned the service and also preached the sermon. After giving out his text, he thanked the congregation for the kindly welcome given him and his family since their return home. There had been some changes during his absence. Announcement was made that the special Lenten services would be at 5:30 p. m. Wednesdays and 7:30 p. m. Fridays.

MARRIED. HILL-FURMAN-At the home of Rev. A. E. Cory, on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. B. Hill of Honolulu and Mrs. Ackerman Furman of California.

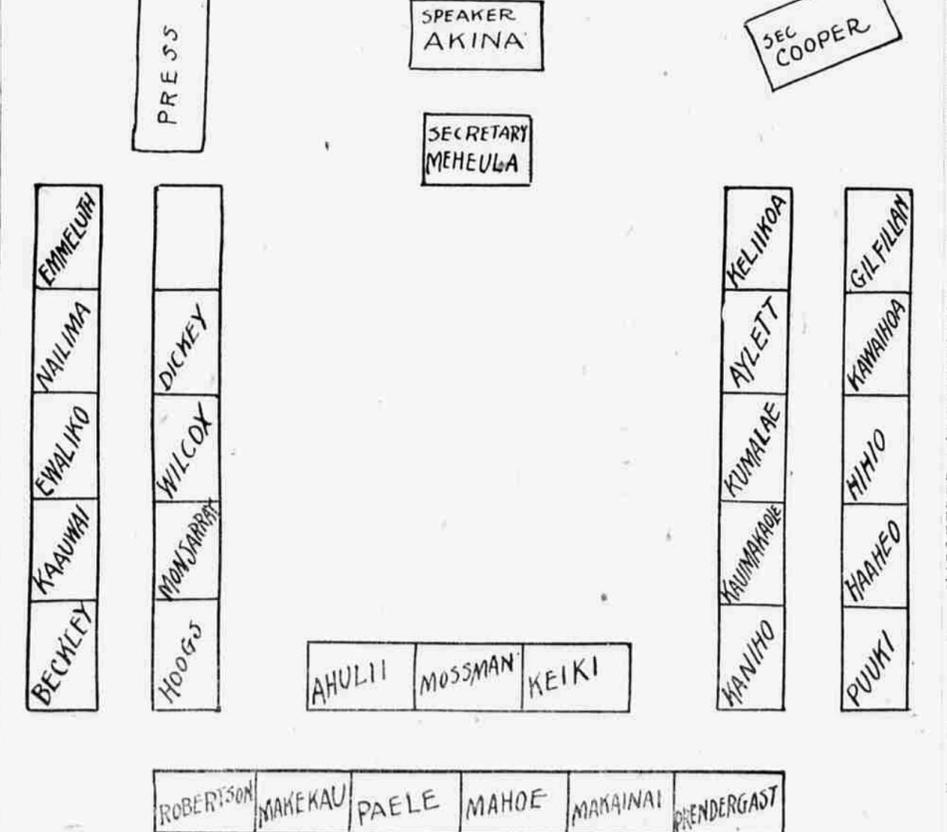
DIED. McLENDON-At Wailuku, Maui, February 17, 1902, John McLendon of Alameda, California, aged 30 years. Healsburg (Cal) papers please copy.

RUSSELL-In Honolulu, February 24, at 10 o'clock in the 35th year of his age, P. J. Russell, a native of New South Wales.

The steamer Nouau went to Kaula on Saturday afternoon on a special trip with Colonel Spalding.



THE SENATORS SIT IN TWO ROWS, FACING PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE RUSSEL.



HOW THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ARE SEATED. IT WILL BE NOTICED THAT THE DESK NEXT TO DICKEY'S IS VACANT IN THE PLAN. KEKAULA SITS THERE NOW BUT WHEN THE ARTIST DREW THE PLAN HAD NOT BEEN SWORN IN.

ments be made in one or two localities before going further? What will be the approximate burden of the aggregate taxation of the city or county and the Territory on the taxpayer? How will the small proprietor be affected by such combined taxation, and by the probable greater stringency of municipal regulations?

Probably the most satisfactory method of conferring such privileges is by means of a general statute, stating the conditions precedent to the establishment of such corporations, and the principles and limitations to be recognized in their organization, under which any community within the conditions may proceed to acquire corporate existence whenever it shall so desire.

Should the Legislature find itself unable, at this session, to agree upon satisfactory legislation in this matter, it would doubtless facilitate the progress of the work in the future, if it should make provision for the appointment and adequate pay of a commission of several persons to prepare a general scheme for both county and city government, and report to the next regular session of the Legislature.

The Executive is in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry of the Federal Government in regard to the temporary services of an expert forester to examine the forests of the Territory, and to advise the Government on questions pertaining to their preservation.

The Bureau favors sending one of its own skilled foresters as soon as one can be spared. The Territory will, however,

the census enumeration shall be ascertained, to re-apportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts on the basis of the population of citizens of the Territory in each of said districts. The executive is in correspondence with the Director of the Census in the matter of such information and is assured that it will be furnished as soon as it is ascertained. Upon the receipt of such information by the Executive it will be promptly sent to the Legislature.

Previous to the going into effect of the Territorial Act, the Postoffice Inspector in Charge at Honolulu directed the country postmasters of these islands to forward the Hawaiian postage stamps in their possession on the 14th day of June, to the Postoffice Department in Washington, which direction was generally followed. These stamps in every case were owned by such postmasters, it having been the practice in the Postal Bureau under the Republic of Hawaii, to require the postmasters outside of Honolulu to purchase the stamps required by them for the business of their respective postoffices, and to sell them to customers on their own account.

Under the appropriation of the Council of State for the expenses of a Hawaiian

quire skill and money for its arrangement in conformity with the surrounding grounds. A greater attention to landscape effects than heretofore is desirable. This means more skill at a greater cost.

The report of the Commissioners shows forcibly the need of an increased outlay for watering facilities among other things.

The Legislature of 1898 made provision for the appointment of a Commission of three persons to investigate the subject of taxation and report at the succeeding session. Mr. William R. Castle of Honolulu, Mr. Henry P. Baldwin of Maui and Mr. Alexander G. N. Robertson of Honolulu were appointed on this Commission. Considerable preliminary work was done, but the failure of a regular session in 1900, together with the long-continued uncertainty as to the time when a Legislature would sit, led to a cessation of the work of the Commission. Just before the election of last November, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Robertson, who had decided to become candidates for election to the Legislature, resigned from the Commission.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED. I recommend legislation providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the Territory in other parts of the world, amending the laws relating to the Board of Health to allow the president of the Board to receive a salary, amending the statute of vagrancy to include as vagrants all persons conducting an illicit business, creating fire limits in the town of Hilo and extending the fire limits of Honolulu, providing for merchandise licenses, repealing statute reserving belts of trees along new forest roads, amending the military law and creating the office of Adjutant General, enlarging the list of articles exempt

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Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Forty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's name, was deliberately stolen, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 15, 1881.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and WITHOUT WEAKENING the nervous system when exhausted. It is Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. The name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, is on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

Collector Stackable, Deputy Collector, Stratford, and Captain Macauley sailed for Waimea on Saturday afternoon on the steamer W. G. Hall to libel three schooners, which are said to have disregarded the rules of the customs department and whose actions at Kaula ports have been somewhat mysterious.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	FEB 25	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 8
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 5
GAELIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 16	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 17
CHINA	APRIL 24	RIPO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
RIPO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 25	GAELIC	MAY 28

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
H. Hackfed & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

INDEPENDENTS AT LOGGERHEADS; LEGISLATURE DOES BUT LITTLE INCREASE STOCK.

Discussion of Rules.

A ZERO might well be the sign for what the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii accomplished yesterday. In the House there was much talk over the rules; in the Senate all day was taken up by the reading of the regulations for that body.

But while the Senate was dull, there was some hot shot flying in the throne room, and a not uninteresting debate if one looked below the surface. The minutes of Saturday's session, in which Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ousted, stated that he was put off the floor of the House as called for by the resolution introduced by Representative Dickey. The minutes of Secretary Meheula, while not correctly kept and very meager, yet evince the intent of the House to bar Cooper only in his official position and show no sign of falsification. The members of the House say that it was intended only to eject Cooper from the floor and not to refuse him the same rights as ordinary citizens.

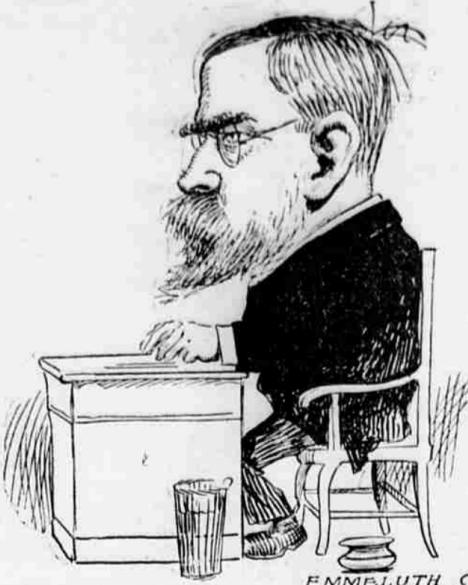
Cooper said yesterday that he understood that he was barred from the House altogether. He said that he had since his election asked the secretaries of the House and Senate for their daily journals and had been refused. He believes that the Legislature has refused to permit him to do what he is specifically ordered to do by the Organic Act. He will seek redress at Washington at once.

An interesting by-play in the House was the unmistakable break between factions of the Independent party. The party that gave Wilcox such a great victory and elected such an overwhelming majority to the Legislature is divided amongst itself and in a fair way to be rent asunder by the fight for spoils. Makekau, a Hilo Home Ruler, threw down the gauntlet to the Honolulu Independents in plain words. When John Emmeluth invoked the spirit of party fealty, Makekau said he had his own Home Rule party on Hawaii, and that his crowd might determine not to play in the yard of Emmeluth's crowd. Makekau thought it quite possible his section of the party might oppose measures urged by the Honolulu Independents. While the break was smoothed over and discussion of it smothered, one might detect easily the tear in the garment of unity and imagine the future when bills involving expenditures for Hilo and Honolulu crash.

Makekau also hinted broadly at attempted coercion or purchase of members. Several of the Independents said last night that Makekau referred to the coming dispensary bill and that the cloven hoof of the liquor power was in sight. The House passed a resolution which prevents balloting on measures. All votes will be by raising of hands, by rising or by yeas and noes. There will be no secret voting. Every member will have to avow his stand on every question. This was accomplished by the energy of Emmeluth, who persisted until he had forced it through. It was opposed by some of the Home Rulers and by Republicans who held out for the right to a secret vote as preventing intimidation.



HE WAS THERE ALSO



EMMELUTH CAME IN AFTER THE PRAYER



WISE INTERPRETS THE MINUTES



SERGEANT AT ARMS NAKOOKO IS A NATURAL BURN REACHER

HOUSE ARGUES OVER RULES

When the House began its session yesterday there was a lobby of but one. Only Judge Wilder heard the impressive prayer of the chaplain besides the Representatives and the reporters. The prayer is always in Hawaiian and the white members whose knowledge of the native tongue is limited or nil wonder if they are included in the orisons of the Rev. Mr. Kamoku. John Emmeluth has missed the prayer three times and there is a rumor that he lingers in the corridors to hear the amen before he enters. He missed the roll call and the reading of the minutes as well as the prayer. On the contrary William Hoogs is a model of promptness for his haole-hating fellow white.

After the minutes had been read in English by Secretary of the House Meheula, Interpreter Wise read them in Hawaiian.

Speaker Akina called for the message of the Governor and for an hour it was droned out by the secretary in the original English. The message had been received Saturday but was sidetracked for the argument leading to the ousting of Cooper.

During the reading most of the country Representatives wrote letters home while others read the newspapers. The lobby filled up in the meantime but although every chair was occupied when Secretary Meheula had finished, there were but half a dozen whites in the hall. Reading in Hawaiian was postponed until the message is printed in native. The House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Representative Gillilan presented the following:

I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning the injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the confiscation in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon."

Robertson moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to furnish each member with one copy of the Civil Laws of 1897, Penal Laws of 1897 and the Session Laws of 1898.

The resolution was adopted. Speaker Akina named the standing committee.

Robertson, a Republican, interrupted the translation into Hawaiian of the names of the standing committee by saying that he found in the rules that the standing committees were to consist of five members each.

John Emmeluth said experience had taught him that large committees were unwieldy and he would prefer to see the rules changed to having committees consist of not over three members.

The speaker supported Robertson's objection to the size of the committees.

Emmeluth moved the House return to the order of the day, which motion was carried. He then moved for a change in rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure making the committees consist of three members instead of five.

Robertson tripped up the doughty Emmeluth by informing the House that a day's notice was necessary to change any rule. Emmeluth accepted Robertson's information and gave the required day's notice. He pointed out the corrections in the rules he intended to make. He also asked for a committee on miscellaneous matters.

Beckley gave notice of his intention to move the amendment of rule 50 on the "previous question," which calls for a three-fifths majority to carry a motion for the previous question, to allow its carriage by a simple majority.

Rule 88 was by Dickey's motion suspended. It reads: "No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

Mahoe moved the rules be taken up section by section. Makekau said they could not do this, as the report of the rules committee had been adopted.

John Emmeluth submitted under the suspension of rule 88 a motion that a "miscellaneous committee" be appointed. Dickey seconded the motion and it was carried.

Emmeluth then tried to reduce the membership of standing committees from five to three. Dickey opposed this on the ground that it would pile up the

work on three members. He said the standing committees in all Legislatures in the United States consisted of five members.

Makekau said that as they had adopted the rules they could not change them without a day's notice. He was chairman of committee on rules and if they wished to change rules they must reconsider the committee's report.

Emmeluth sought to withdraw his motion but Dickey, its seconder, refused, saying that by suspending rule 88 they had given themselves right to amend the rules. Emmeluth explained that he merely wanted to withdraw his resolution so as to make other changes, and with Dickey's consent it was permitted.

Emmeluth moved that all voting except for the officers of the House be open and not by ballot. He said he believed in no secrecy and the fullest publicity. Makekau said the members should keep their right to vote secretly and thus maintain their independent action. He believed that in important questions they should vote secretly. He wanted to lay the foundation for secrecy there and then.

Emmeluth said that the words of the member from Hilo, Makekau, showed that he had been intimidated by the statement of Robertson a day ago. They should not be afraid to vote openly for the right. They had taken party pledges and the only way by which their constituents could know they had kept their pledges was by their open vote on the questions arising.

Beckley said the remark had been made that members were intimidated; that they were voting dishonestly. He believed they should vote openly and not lay themselves open to censure. He wanted Emmeluth's amendment passed.

Emmeluth applauded Beckley—the first sign of life in the House. Robertson said he had not understood Makekau to defend any wrong practice but he thought the others, who urged no secrecy, wanted to rid themselves of the charge that everything done by the Independent legislators was cut and dried. He had heard such rumors on the street, he said. Robertson was against secret balloting.

Emmeluth said he wanted to declare his stand. He had been elected on the platform of the Home Rule party. He would vote for every measure which

in caucus had been endorsed. He considered every member who was a Home Ruler to be bound by the party's principles and declarations.

Prendergast said he was for no secrecy.

Makekau explained that he had been misunderstood. He did not intend that all resolutions should be voted on by ballot but he was ahead—there was a time coming when members would be forced to vote against their consciences. He was a Home Ruler but he knew the Home Rulers were disagreeing among themselves. "There will be questions raised," he said, "by Home Rulers in Honolulu opposed to Home Rulers in Hilo, from which place I come. Already the Oahu Independents are trying to break agreements with us on Hawaii. I will stay by my constituents and not by the Honolulu Home Rulers. I believe in a broad system and that we should have a secret ballot when we want it. God alone should judge our actions. God has not our agreements with our constituents. I will never be a coward on any question, but you will be cowards."

Fenliko called for a vote on the question, Aylott opposed the amendment and was for secrecy. The vote was taken on the amendment and it was carried, which means there will be no secret balloting in the House.

Robertson moved to strike out rules 86 and 87, which are as follows, and they were obliterated:

86. "Whenever communications are received from the Governor or any member shall desire to make known any matter to the House which he deems shall be confidential and private, and shall communicate the same, the speaker shall decide whether the hall of the House should be cleared. If he so decides, the sergeant-at-arms shall clear the House of all persons but the House and its officers."

87. "The House may decide whether the matter communicated shall be kept secret."

"The members and officers shall keep the secrets of the House."

Emmeluth again moved that rule 50 which reads as follows, "The object of the motion for the previous question is to cut off debate. It shall always be in order. It shall require a three-fifths majority to carry it. Whenever the motion shall be carried the author of

Are Against Secrecy.

the resolution, or introducer of the bill, being the main subject under discussion, shall be permitted to close the debate, after which the main question, subject to the order named in rule 47, shall be put; provided, that said author may delegate to another such right to close," be changed so as to strike out the words "three-fifths."

Dickey said this would be gag law. Robertson said it was an attempt to shut out the minority entirely. He said that Emmeluth had long been a champion of minorities but now that he was on the majority side of a Legislature, he sought to give the minority no show.

On a vote by yeas and noes the motion to strike out the words "three-fifths" was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ahlitt, Beckley, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Hanaboo, Kaaual, Kaulimalele, Kanlio, Makinani, Mossman, Nalima, Paele, Prendergast.

Noes—Aylott, Dickey, Gillilan, Hihio, Kawahoa, Kelki, Kekaula, Kumalae, Mahoe, Makekau, Monsarrat, Pauki, Robertson and Wilcox.

Ayes, 13; noes, 14. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

SENATE DOES LITTLE WORK

Senators Aehl and Baldwin failed to respond to their names yesterday morning when the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, but came in soon afterwards. The minutes were read and Senator Kalauokalani moved that they be accepted, which was carried.

Kauiue moved that the clerk be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the Governor's message and the action of the Senate thereon.

The report of the committee of rules was heard through its chairman, Senator White. The committee was unanimous in the framing of the rules presented. The use of the stenographer was omitted, as it was not deemed necessary. Fourteen standing committees are provided for in the rules, requiring the fifteen members to fill forty-two positions, and if any member is appointed on more than three committees, that he can refuse to act. Senator Baldwin moved that the report be accepted.

The chairman did not agree with the majority of the committee in providing "that a bill, resolution or other matter laid upon the table shall be taken up by the Senate of a majority vote instead of two-thirds," nor the provision "that the previous question shall be carried by the majority instead of three-fifths of the members." This gives the Independents full power in the Senate.

Kalauokalani gained the floor and made a motion in the Hawaiian tongue, which was not translated.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the fact that when speeches were made in the Hawaiian tongue no opportunity was given the interpreter to translate.

White spoke of the omission in the report of the committee concerning duties of the assistant secretary, which was declared out of order.

Baldwin urged that the rules be taken up at once, as the Senate was and had been acting under miscellaneous rules.

Kalauokalani moved to permit the report to wait over until the afternoon session.

Baldwin could not see the object in this and objected to the motion being put but lost, the motion being carried.

Cecl Brown then moved that the house take a recess to 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Kalauokalani moved that the report of the committee on rules be read. The secretary was so ordered. The president and vice president shall receive no pay for their services under the rules laid down, while all other officers shall be paid according to the appropriations made by the Senate.

Senator Cecl Brown moved that rules 1 to 21, inclusive, be passed, stating his object was to place these rules before the House for debate.

Senator Kanuha wanted the rules translated for the benefit of the Hawaiians.

Senator Brown withdrew his motion in order to permit the translation.

Senator Baldwin objected to the motion of Kanuha on the ground that it was unnecessary, as the interpreter was there for that special purpose.

The rules were ordered read in Hawaiian, the reading occupying the best part of the afternoon.

Immediately after the reading of the rules Senator White moved to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Location of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A cablegram from Admiral Kempff to the Navy Department announces the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippines, Cebu, Zamboanga, and Cebu, Cebu, Alava and Concord at Cebu; Cavallero, operating at Leyte; Pamanga, operating at Cebu; San Juan de Austria, on south coast of Luzon; Isla de Cuba, at Zamboanga. The Lancaster has arrived at Cebu on her way to St. Lucia from La Guayra. The Paragon has sailed from San Diego for San Francisco. The Buffalo has left Colombo for Singapore. The Mayflower has arrived at San Juan.

The schooner Helene sails this morning at 7 o'clock for the Oahu wharf for San Francisco with a load of sugar.

Stockholders of the Oahu Railway and Land Company received additional shares yesterday by the increase of the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, the additional \$1,000,000 to be distributed pro rata among the holders of stock. The action was taken during the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new issue of stock will take place on March 1, the distribution to be one new share of double value for one old share. B. F. Dillingham, general manager of the road, and the one who has made the road one of the most successful business ventures on the island of Oahu, presented the resolution for the increasing of the stock and distributing it as a \$2,000,000 dividend among the lucky holders of stock. The resolution was to the effect that the road was earning money to such an extent that the business had increased 25 per cent and the road had a clear value of \$4,000,000 over all indebtedness. On his recent trip to the Coast, Mr. Dillingham said he had consulted with Charles R. Bishop, Mr. Crocker of the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, and many other financiers of the Bay City, who had advised making the increase. The increased value of the shares would make it a 6 or 7 per cent dividend-paying investment, which gave it a better collateral security than at from 12 to 15 per cent.

When put to a vote the resolution was passed unanimously. The amount of stock represented at the meeting was about five-eighths of the entire number of shares in the company.

Superintendent Dennison of the road was complimented by Mr. Dillingham for the efficient manner in which he had handled the company's business and in the building of the railroad wharves which have materially changed the appearance of the harbor and given it much needed wharfage. In his opinion, Mr. Dennison had saved thousands of dollars for the company, and he was entitled to recognition from the company. Mr. Dillingham moved that the stockholders appropriate the sum of \$250 as an honorarium, which was done by unanimous vote.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, S. C. Allen; first vice president, J. B. Atherton; second vice president, W. F. Aylott; secretary, A. Van Valkenburg; treasurer, M. P. Robinson; auditor, W. C. Ashley; additional directors, W. M. Graham, W. F. Dillingham, E. E. Paxton, H. M. von Holt.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. N. Kepolai is in town. There was a meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Society last evening.

A reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Punahou last evening.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan are Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul General at Singapore, and his son and daughter.

Mounted Patrolmen Trieste and Maitland reported for duty yesterday, having returned from a month's vacation. Trieste has been visiting friends in Hilo.

Monroe Walton, son of Manager Walton of Pahala Plantation, is reported to be quite ill. He had been in a critical condition prior to the departure of the Mauna Loa.

Wall, school Company claim that the advance sale of seats for the Florence Roberts Company is unprecedented in this city. There was a rush for reserved seats all of yesterday, and opening night will not miss a crowded house.

George M. Tolpi, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, returned from Manila on the Kinua Saturday afternoon. Mr. Tolpi was delayed in his investigation of the water supply for the plantations by the bad weather. He will probably go to Kauai this afternoon on the W. G. Hall.

R. Van Allen, late first sergeant of Company L, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, stationed here two years ago, has obtained a year's leave of absence from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is going to Manila on the transport ship David Lusk after the railroad interests of the Government in the Philippines.

H. Birkmyre has purchased a third interest in the firm of David Lawrence & Co., the popular cigar dealers of Honolulu. The firm now consists of the following persons: David Lawrence, H. T. Hayselden and H. Birkmyre. It is reported that they will in the near future open a large tobacco house in the wholesale district.

The new pipe organ for the Hall Native Church, Hilo, is on board the bark St. Katherine, which leaves for San Francisco on the 28th instant for Hilo. It ought to be along in the course of a few days. The new instrument which has been built by the Bergstrom Organ Company, should be ready for use soon after the middle of next month.

Mr. Carl Wolters, a Hawaiian sugar planter, was in the city during the past week, having just returned from a visit to Cuba, the sugar industry of which he, as a practical sugar planter, was much interested in investigating. Mr. Wolters is deeply interested in all matters connected with the development and advancement of sugar manufacturing in Hawaii.—Louisiana Planter.

A party of financiers of San Francisco will leave on Friday for the steamer Mauna Loa for Honolulu in charge of B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston. The party will consist of the manager and directors of the German Bank of San Francisco, John Buck and others, who came to Honolulu on the Ventura, and who were personally conducted over the line of the Oahu Railway Company last week by Mr. Dillingham. The Mauna Loa has been chartered after it leaves Honolulu for the exclusive use of the Oahu and Puna plantations as well as the line of the new Hilo railroad.

After March 1 the United States District Court of Hawaii will have a new equity clerk in Fred J. Hardy of San Francisco, who, according to Mr. Hardy's home paper, is to receive \$150 per month for the job. Mr. Hardy has been secretary of the Ukiah State Hospital, and has resigned to accept the position in Judge Pate's court. He is described as a lucky politician, and future biographers will have an opportunity to label him "From freight steamer to Deputy Clerk of the United States Court," as fifteen years ago he drove a freight team between Sapa and Round Valley. Mr. Hardy's home paper goes so far as to say that "the may, in all probability, hold the position in Honolulu for life."

FUND TOO SMALL.

THE report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii for the year ending December 31, 1900, contains much matter that is of interest to the general public.

Meetings of the teachers in some central school have been held, and by this means the interest of the teachers has been aroused and a uniformity of work has been kept up.

Table with 2 columns: District, School Expenses. Lists districts like Oahu, Honolulu, Ewa and Waialae, etc., with corresponding expense amounts.

Holders of Normal School diplomas will begin at a salary of \$50.00 per month, and will receive the maximum salary in twelve years.

Table with 2 columns: District, School Expenses. Lists districts like Honolulu, Ewa and Waialae, etc., with corresponding expense amounts.

From this table it will be seen that no island is able to pay entirely out of the school tax for the school system.

Dr. Rodgers, Secretary of the Department, has prepared the following statement of the expenditures of the Department during the past year and the figures are fully explained in the following letter:

Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 3, 1901. Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Table with 2 columns: Title, Amount. Lists items like Salary Inspector General, Traveling expenses Inspector General, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Title, Amount. Lists items like Salary of schools, Report of schools, Salaries school agents, etc.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES AND TEACHERS' COTTAGES.

Statement From the Books of the Audit Office at the Close of Business, December 31, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Title, Amount. Lists items like Industrial and Reform School, Industrial and Manual Training, etc.

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HEAVY RAINS IN KOHALA DISTRICT.

KOHALA, Hawaii, Feb. 21. — The forces of nature in Kohala, apparently tired of monotony, have of late been indulging in a maniacal frolic of a spasmodic nature.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE PALI ROAD.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a distressing runaway accident occurred on the Nuuanu valley road near Mark Robinson's place.

REYNOLDS' Down Again ACTS.

Some weeks ago the Advertiser published a report of the settlement on Molokai for his negligence in allowing contact between lepers and clean persons.

LAHAINA SUFFERS FROM LATE KONA.

LAHAINA, Feb. 22.—The Chinamen in this town celebrated their New Year's festival with enthusiasm, quite as much so in proportion as the Chinese in Honolulu.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO. FORT STREET, HONOLULU. Dinner, breakfast and tea sets for twelve persons from \$6 to \$15 at 10-nominal special sale this week.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The fight has reached its height. The heavy guns which Don Cassar Celso Moreno served for Attorney Geo. D. Gear were turned loose Friday of last week when the letters written by the Delegate to Moreno were filed with the elections committee of the House. In addition the statement of Attorney Gear was sent in, the letters being only used as exhibits in the case.

Whatever may be said as to the advisability of the action which is being taken by Attorney Gear and those whom he represents, there can be no question of the effectiveness of the means he is employing to carry on the war. Before the formal filing of the papers in the case the letters from Wilcox were shown to many Senators and members of the House, and that they created a sensation is putting it mildly. There is a feeling that the sentiments which were expressed by the Delegate were of a most revolutionary character; that there could be no ground for a Hawaiian to propose to set into action against the United States and that the adjectives were used in an indefensible manner.

The result is a question. Should a resolution declaring the seat of Wilcox vacant be introduced and sent to the elections committee, there will be a full discussion, Wilcox will be allowed to make to the full committee the statement which he made privately to Taylor, as to the conditions which led him to make the offers of service, and these will be weighed fully before any action is taken. There is much surprise displayed by some members of Congress that these matters were not officially brought to the attention of Congress at an earlier time. Had this been done, had there been any intimation given that such charges were at hand, it would have been but the work of a moment to have a motion made that the Delegate should stand aside, and then the result would have been that the whole question could have been discussed without the complication of the seating of the Delegate. This undoubtedly will have some bearing on the final action. The seating of a member will make more trouble than the keeping out of a man who is not wanted.

At this time any action will have the result of introducing some hot speeches from anti-administration members, who will find texts in the utterances of Wilcox to attack the course of this Government in the Philippines and will applaud the sentiments uttered then. In my opinion, should there develop nothing more, Congress will hold that as there was no actual American status in the Islands when the letters were written, the Congress shall not take any account of them at this time.

Whatever may be the result, it may be said now that the usefulness of the Delegate has been seriously impaired, if not destroyed. Wilcox had been making some friends and was being well received at departments and before committees. It is not going too far to say that he will have some trouble in re-establishing himself, should the discussion of the letters go on. In this at least the campaign will be effective.

The letters filed read as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 31, 1899.
Dr. Joseph Lossaia, Captain Marti Burgos and Senor J. Luna.
Gentlemen: This is to introduce to you a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause. * * * What I read in the newspapers that your cause seems to be hopeful, that the United States would soon recognize the independence of your country.

Mr. — will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines. He had always given his useful services in the cause of the weaker race against the aggressive intruders.

One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion. You have a population of 12,000,000, and already a disciplined army of 30,000 well equipped with modern arms.

I am already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimated cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's delivery little chances left to the invaded army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my services for your country, and I am ready to obey order to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1899.

* * * I am thinking to go to the Philippines and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees—the Carpetbag Politician Otis. * * * The Americans are too hogrish in their undertaking, and they will always make blunders. Their first blunder is in robbing the independence of Hawaii; second this war of conquest of Porto Rico and Cuba, and now the last the bear outrageous on the Philippines.

It is my duty to fight against them and support the independence of the Philippines. We may not win right away, but in the long run we will surely win. At present the American have destroyed all their friendship by being treacherous, and they blame nobody but themselves.

In fighting and destroy United States influence in the Far East, I would have glory, honor and my work would be appreciated by the Philippines, by Chinese and Japanese and Arabs. It is my great folly to lose all these chances.

Yours most faithfully and ever firm friend,
ROBERT W. WILCOX.

There is still another letter which was not put in but will come later. This letter is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 21, 1899.

Have you called on the Filipino delegates who held their meeting at Manila in another treacherous work of the American carpetbag politicians. General Aguinaldo and his colleagues are men of high character; they only have one aim in their hearts, to obtain the independence of their beloved country. In fact delegates after delegates are still on the way to Washington to ask United States people

NOTABLE GUESTS.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Should the wish of Secretary of the Navy Long be respected, Hawaii will have a visit during May or June from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. An official invitation has been sent to that committee to attend the ceremonies incident to the launching of the battleship Ohio at the Union Iron Works yards May 18. The Senate committee has had a like invitation, and there is every reason to believe that San Francisco may have on that occasion a quorum of the committee of both bodies.

Secretary Long, with the interest of the proposed Naval Stations at Pearl Harbor and Guam in view, has formally tendered to the members of the House committee the use of a naval vessel if a sufficient number of members of the committee will make the trip to Hawaii and Guam. That his offer will be accepted there seems no question, as a caucus of the committee leads to the belief that not less than ten members of the committee may accept the proffered courtesy of the Secretary.

It is probable that Chairman Foss, A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, H. C. Londonslager of New Jersey, Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, J. E. Watson of Indiana, Victor H. Metcalf of California, Joseph Meyer of Louisiana, John F. Bixey of Virginia, W. D. Vandiver of Missouri and Chas. W. Wheeler of Kentucky will make up the party which will go to San Francisco, and almost every man in this list has signified his wish to visit Honolulu.

The anxiety of Secretary Long lies in the fact that he wishes to have all the information possible placed before his department, and especially, too, before the committee which frames the appropriation bills for the department. It was a disappointment to the Secretary that the committee would not give the department the half-million desired for making an establishment at Pearl Harbor this year. It is the plan of the department to push the equipment of the Hawaiian Station whenever possible, and an early start was the thing that was most earnestly desired.

In case the trip is made, it will not end until Tutuila, Guam, Subig Bay and Manila have been visited and inspected, and with a run to Chinese ports the summer will be rounded out. The preparations have not gone so far as to include the selection of a ship for the purpose of transporting the visitors, and the idea can be given of what vessel may be chosen. One of the best cruises will be sent from Manila and refitted at San Francisco should the excursion go through.

E. M. B.

While all the evidence in the case is now in, there will be nothing done in the premises until the House has had its attention officially called to the matter by some member rising and calling the subject directly before that body by the presentation of a resolution declaring the seat of the Delegate vacant. It is by this method of procedure only that the committee on elections can have any cognizance of the matter. Unlike a contest against a member, such a protest as has been submitted can be handled only from the floor first. In view of this condition there seems more than a little doubt of the matter reaching any conclusion at this session. There remains such a short time in which action may be taken that perhaps for the fear of raising a debate in which there will be brought to the front plenty of argument against the general course of affairs in the Philippines that no initiative will be taken.

Wilcox has disappointed some of those who have been watching his course in the hope that he might develop tendencies and qualities which would indicate that he would make a good legislator. Perhaps it is making too hasty judgment to say that he has not caught onto the methods. It takes time for anyone to do this, but there have been occasions when a word from him would have been productive of good, and it was not spoken.

One of these occasions came Saturday, when Chairman Knox of the Treasury committee tried to call up and have passed the bills which would provide means for the taking up of the Hawaiian currency and to provide for sub-ports of entry. There were objections at once and the bill went over. There was need at that time of an explanation from Hawaii and the Delegate was not on his feet. This matter of the currency has been discussed frequently of late and the result has been to awaken much interest. There is some difference of opinion in the matter as the case is at first presented, but there seems no reason to doubt but before adjournment there will be a clearing of the atmosphere. Secretary of the Treasury Gage feels that the passage of the bill at this time would lead to a contradiction of the circulating medium to such an extent that it would make much trouble for the business interests. The recommendation in his report which contemplates the depositing of the custom revenues in the national depository rather than the continued shipment of the coin out of the Islands probably will pass, and should this be done the sending away of the Hawaiian silver might make some difference, but as it now stands the bill, which is yet before the House and which will be sent into the Senate very soon by Senator Foraker of the committee on Pacific Islands, would only make the change which would permit the sending to San Francisco of Hawaiian silver instead of American coinage. There is every reason to believe that the bill will go through at a later time.

E. M. B.

A COMMON ERROR.

Think We Have Telegraphic Communication With Coast.

It is believed on the Mainland that the Hawaiian Islands are connected by cable and that telegraphic communication is accelerated now by the establishment of the wireless telegraph. The American Electrician has fallen into the error, as shown by the following taken from the February issue: "According to a press dispatch, three wireless telegraph stations have been established in the Hawaiian Islands; one at Honolulu, one at Hilo, and one on the island of Lanai. There is a cable connection between the islands of Lanai and Maui, and the establishment of the wireless telegraph system completes means of communication between all the islands of the group except Kauai. It is said that several rigid tests have demonstrated the entire practicability of the system."

"Manager Walter of the Metropolitan Meat Company is authority for the statement that he has demonstrated the practicability of the wireless system by the following telegram which he sent to Aika Downs at Lanai, last Tuesday: 'Please ship by the Golden Gate 200 sheep; never mind about the cattle; need sheep badly.'"

"Mr. Waller states that on Saturday Captain Bennett of the Lehua says when he stopped at Lanai during the week he was informed that the message had been received."

T. R. Paik of Milwaukee, manager of the Pabst Brewing Company of that place, and wife are reported at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Paik are on a round-the-world trip and will leave on the Nippon Maru for Japan and China on Tuesday.

NOTABLE GUESTS.

(Special Correspondence.)

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E. M. B.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

A board of officers to consist of Major Blair E. Taylor, surgeon, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Daniel W. Ketcham, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Gwynn H. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1, 1901, for the examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

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



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

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, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS LIPS, Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. PUTNER COOP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

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Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

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Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

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

INSURANCE.

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(Limited.)
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Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, 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 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

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.

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In Connection With the Canadian-American 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
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For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian Pacific Railway, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

CLARK'S PATENT PILLS are warranted Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 1s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Friday, February 23. Am. M. C. P. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Saturday, February 24. W. stmr. K. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Sunday, February 25. W. stmr. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Monday, February 26. U. S. A. T. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Tuesday, February 27. L. I. stmr. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Wednesday, February 28. L. I. stmr. ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Thursday, February 29. HANA, Maui, Feb. 23-...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Friday, February 30. From Hanalei, ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Saturday, March 1. From Hanalei, ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Sunday, March 2. From Hanalei, ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Monday, March 3. From Hanalei, ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Tuesday, March 4. From Hanalei, ...

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Wednesday, March 5. From Hanalei, ...

SUBMITS LIST.

GAVIENOR DOLLER yesterday presented to the House of Representatives his estimates for the succeeding biennial period.

The Attorney General asks for \$40,000 to be added among the Department of Public Works.

The Treasurer modestly requests \$10,000 to pay the regular of public accounts, license inspectors and clerks.

For the carrying on of public instruction in all the public schools of the Islands, the Superintendent asks for \$225,000.

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BACK TO WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd. DRY GOODS

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. 104 1/2 FORT ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd. MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, BOX 171. HONOLULU, H. I.

Honolulu Iron Works Company. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company, held on the 21st instant...

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line. Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about March 15th, 1900.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS. Victoria, B. C. PATRON AND VISITOR, The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

How to Save Fuel. THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER-A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnaces...

LADIES' FAST BLACK LISLE HOSE, 50c a pair. Plain, Lace and Dropstitched.

We are SOLE AGENTS for the Royal Worcester Corsets. All the leading numbers in socks.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. FORT STREET.

CANADA AND TUBERCULOSIS

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.-One of the most important conventions in the history of Canada has been held here at the call of the Governor General to discuss measures for the prevention of tuberculosis.

The Governor General said he had called the convention to devise means for combating the ravages of the common enemy, he was told that ten years ago the annual deaths from consumption in Ontario were 2,400.

Addresses were delivered by many delegates and some old prevailing theories regarding consumption were shattered. Senator Hingston, one of the foremost physicians in Canada, declared that tuberculosis is not a hereditary germ.

At last night's meeting a Dominion association for the prevention of tuberculosis was formed with Lord Minto as honorary president and Sir James Grant as president.

RELIQS OF CONQUISTADORS. Skeletons Four Hundred Years Old Found in Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15.-A dispatch from Alpine, Tex., says that while prospecting for quicksilver in the Chisos mountains, near the Rio Grande...

WILCOX KEEPS HIS SEAT. Gear is Beaten at Every Turn of the Fight. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today scored a distinct triumph in securing a unanimous vote of House Committee on Elections No. 1, confirming his right to a seat in the House.

PROF. ROSS IN TROUBLE. His Appointment in Nebraska University is Held Up. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.-The regents of the Nebraska University adjourned their monthly session today after a two days' deadlock on the question of confirming the appointment of Dr. Edward A. Ross as a lecturer at the university.

RODGERS - At Maternity Home, February 25, 1900, to the wife of Henry Rodgers, a son.

DIED. HOLLANDER - In the City of Honolulu, on the 25th inst., at 10:30 a.m., of cholera, Mrs. H. T. Holland.