



MUST ACT SOON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Ambassador Choate has received instructions from Washington to impress upon the British Government the necessity for immediate action upon the Hay-Panamaote treaty.

Mr. Choate will call upon Lord Lansdowne and tell him the United States expects a decision on the treaty before March 4.

Mr. Choate has been informed unofficially of the disposition of the United States Senate to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and pass the Nicaragua canal bill if the pending treaty is not accepted.

He has received no intimation of any sort from the British Government, as to what its decision will be, but there is good reason for saying that England is inclined to temporize, feeling that by delay and perhaps by alternative suggestions she may obtain some modification of the terms of the treaty itself or some set-off against what she considers her concessions.

Ambassador Choate's instructions from Washington are imperative and he will make Lord Lansdowne realize that whatever he intends to do must be done quickly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—If Secretary Hay has communicated to Ambassador Choate any probable action of the Senate on the Nicaragua matter it is in private letters, for the executive department may not know officially of matters pending in the legislative department.

MISSIONARY DID NOT LOOT

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Board, has received a letter from Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., of Peking, written December 27, before any intimation had reached him of the criticisms which have arisen in the United States concerning the alleged looting and securing excessive indemnities for the Chinese Christians, and funds for himself and for the treasury of the American Board.

His letter shows that no funds have been secured for Chinese Christians who have been injured in person and property.

After a month's very hard work in our department I am glad that I report progress to you. I visited (beginning on the south) Wen-Hai, Pao Ting, Hsien, Pao-Chou, Ping-Ting, Cho-Chou, Liang-Hsian on the coast, and Shun-I. I found the officials in all these places exceedingly friendly and anxious to settle the affairs of the converts, recognizing the right and need of such claim. I have made no use of foreign precedents, and brought no external pressure to bear, relying in all cases upon the justice of our claims. Mr. Conger has supported us in the measures and methods taken, though the military people have not failed to make their criticisms. The survivors in all our country stations have been recouped for all their losses, again reinstated in their villages, with some money in hand and a promise of houses restored next spring. Over and above restoration for the converts, we have gathered in a fund for the support of widows and orphans who have no home and no one to look after them. While our own church is thus fairly well provided for, our poor people in Kalgan and Shan-Si are suffering for the necessities of life. We have sent 200 taels to the Kalgan people, but have heard nothing from Shan-Si. Instead of a famine in Peking, as many predicted this winter, supplies have come to the city in unusual quantities and the city is never better provided for than at present. By means of the army thousands of people found employment who would otherwise remain idle.

The Russian Reprisals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Finance Minister, M. Dewitte, has proved his ability to hit quick and hard. He was evidently prepared for reprisals before Secretary Gage took final action. M. Dewitte sent to the Senate Wednesday for publication an ordinance levying 20 per cent increased duty on the most important American imports into Russia. The ordinance was published today in the Official Messenger and becomes effective March 1.

This action is greatly regretted in American circles and Americans anticipate much harm therefrom. Well-informed Americans do not believe the Supreme Court will sustain the claim that Russia pays a bounty on sugar, directly or indirectly, and regard the action taken as heavy, though not unexpected. It is believed that little harm would have resulted in Russian interests if the action of the court had been awaited.

New Sugar Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Post today says: Chicago capitalists are organizing a \$1,000,000 corporation known as the Central Sugar Company to compete with the American trust in the home supply. Contracts have already been closed for the construction of a beet sugar factory at Shelby, Ind. Ten thousand acres of land have been purchased and beet seedlings are being put in by the railroad. The factory will be ready in time for this year's crop. It will be able to produce 100,000 pounds of sugar daily, supplying from 300 to 400 tons.

The Spanish Orbits.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Liberal today publishes a statement made by Senator Aguado, the Liberal leader, who said that the Liberal Government will do its utmost to stop the crisis and his statement would only cause trouble. The Liberal Government will do its utmost to stop the crisis and his statement would only cause trouble. The Liberal Government will do its utmost to stop the crisis and his statement would only cause trouble.

King Alexander Mad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A cable to the Journal says: King Alexander of Serbia is believed to be suffering from a nervous disorder which he inherited and which has developed slowly into total madness.

CHINESE ROW.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the general under his supervision notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days.

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DE WET IS HARD PRESSED

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from De Aar, dated February 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of General De Wet. The correspondent says: "De Wet's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted."

Other South African dispatches report that several columns are pursuing General De Wet, whose exact whereabouts, however, is not indicated. The Times' correspondent at De Aar confirms the report that De Wet's command is "extremely exhausted" and harassed on all sides.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, telegraphing from Pretoria to the War Office under date of February 18, says:

"De Wet is reported still moving north and now is west of Hopetown. He probably will double back to the southwest. The troops are prepared for this. A train was derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg this morning but the Boers were driven off before they secured much."

A REVOLT IN THE TORY PARTY

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first division of the first Parliament of King Edward VII, which took place yesterday, resulted in cutting down to forty-five the Government's normal majority of the House of Commons.

The interest caused by this unexpected event was heightened by Winston Churchill's first speech at Westminster and Chamberlain's heated defense of his own policy.

The extraordinary slimmness of the majority of this strongest British Government of modern times was the result of Lord Cranborne's refusal to answer questions relating to the Government's foreign policy without previous notice from the questioners.

John Dillon seized the opportunity, and in spite of an unusually large attendance, almost placed the Conservative party in "Queer Street."

The refusal of Lord Cranborne, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to answer questions concerning which notice had not previously been given gave John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the subject.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The members of the Cabinet and leaders of the opposition met at the Foreign Office this afternoon to discuss the civil list. Lord Salisbury being desirous of communicating the Government proposals to Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and other Liberal members.

NATURE'S PROVISION FOR MAN.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation, that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy, or regain lost health, is by using natural remedies and great blood purifiers.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory, is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It secures the blood, cures the disease, the cause of it, slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition.

It is not likely that Mrs. Nation will give a bond, because she declares that she will resume her smashing crusade against the "joint" immediately upon her release. Her friends have been advised that Judge Hazen will order her released only on promise to send her to her home at Medicine Lodge.

WINFIELD, Kan., February 18.—A printed circular signed "Determined Women," warning the Winfield Commercial Club, has been issued. It says that men meet at the club "to drink, gamble and hold liquor carnivals," and class:

DISCOVER HIM.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—One of the three men implicated in the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., has been arrested and is now in the city jail.

When the suspect was brought into the presence of young Cudahy for identification the young man said:

"This is the man who asked me to get into the wagon. There is no doubt about it; he is the man."

The police thus far refuse to divulge the identity of the prisoner, but it is known that he was arrested by two local officers. He has been under surveillance for some time, as it has been known that he has been writing letters concerning the Cudahy case, and this fact brought suspicion upon him.

Edward Cudahy told a representative of the Associated Press that the man under arrest had been identified by his son as the man who accosted him in front of the Cudahy residence and who kept him company in the house to which he was taken on the night of the abduction. Mr. Cudahy said the man had also been identified by the servant who saw the letter thrown onto the Cudahy lawn and by another party whose name he will not now make public.

CONSUL HAY MAKES A RECORD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Consul Hay scored a distinct diplomatic success at Pretoria before leaving there. Lord Kitchener had issued a proclamation at Johannesburg which, while allowing the English and Dutch to buy food from the Government stores, prohibited this privilege to foreigners.

There is no food in shops and it is difficult to obtain food in any direction, so it looked like starvation for the 8,000 foreigners on the Rand. The Consul Corps at Johannesburg exhausted all their resources without avail, and at last dispatched Mr. Gordon, the American Consul agent, to Pretoria to enlist the help of the Consul, Mr. Hay, hearing that Lord Kitchener was about to leave town, went to him immediately without consulting with his colleagues, laid the matter before him and succeeded in getting an order to the Military Governor at Johannesburg to allow not only Americans but all foreigners to obtain food at the Government stores on certificates from their representatives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Consul Adalbert Hay is receiving a warm welcome from friends in London, says the Tribune's correspondent in London. He is modest and reticent and talks like an honest neutral who has done his work with strict impartiality.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. MacLean of East York called the attention of the Government to a St. Petersburg dispatch announcing the imposition of a retaliatory tariff against the United States.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The President has decided to take a determined stand against the expedition which Field Marshal von Waldersee is organizing to clear out the Chinese imperial troops in Chi-li province, in which Peking is situated.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill.

Mrs. Carrie Nation Goes to Jail---More Excitement

TOPEKA, February 18.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is now in the county jail as the result of her trial on a peace warrant entered yesterday morning. Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney in the trial. Judge Hazen placed her under a \$200 bond to keep the peace and ordered her to appear before him at the next term of court.

It is not likely that Mrs. Nation will give a bond, because she declares that she will resume her smashing crusade against the "joint" immediately upon her release. Her friends have been advised that Judge Hazen will order her released only on promise to send her to her home at Medicine Lodge.

WINFIELD, Kan., February 18.—A printed circular signed "Determined Women," warning the Winfield Commercial Club, has been issued. It says that men meet at the club "to drink, gamble and hold liquor carnivals," and class:

"If these things are not stopped the den of vice will be demolished, and you may prosecute your mothers, wives and daughters if you choose."

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AMERICA'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—During the Cabinet meeting today a cablegram from Minister Conger was submitted referring to the proposed military expedition in China, under command of Count von Waldersee.

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CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, resolutions declaring "that the recent ruling on the importation of sugar from Russia will, under existing circumstances and the retaliatory attitude taken by the Russian Government, most seriously affect, if not destroy, the export trade of this country to Russia."

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 19.—A special to the Times from Cumberland, B. C., says: The relief party began taking out bodies from the mines here this morning. At midnight when the shift came up they reported having found the coat of Dan McInnes torn in two, and at 9 a. m. today his remains were found, together with those of a Japanese in the first workings of No. 6, reached from No. 5 mine.

Russia's Sugar Ruling. A measure making the Chinese exclusion law more strict has been introduced in Congress.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 7 COMBINATION DINNER, Breakfast and Tea Sets,

for Six or Twelve Persons; in Blue and White; Green and White and Grey and White. From \$8.00 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 Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants. SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR: The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Puhon Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Beem Pump Co., The Hawaiian Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Honolulu, The Atlas Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

LOOK FOR FIGHT.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a ten days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good. There is a feeling of apprehension in the air. The Castro government becomes more unpopular and hostility to it is talked rather freely and the substantial and solvent people of the community condemn the Government's attitude toward the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. The New York and Bermudez Company, the correspondent is informed, is quietly gathering a strong force of well-armed and well-drilled men at the asphalt lake. These men are under the command of Major Rafferty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, a brave and efficient officer. They will resist all encroachment, whether made by the Government or revolutionary troops. The United States ambassador Scobee has been ordered to the asphalt lake, with orders not to allow the company to be dispossessed prior to the conclusion of the judicial investigation of the case now being made in Washington.

The Venezuelan Government is endeavoring in every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez Company to resort to the tribunals. The refusal of the company to adopt that course is based upon the knowledge that in Venezuela the President or dictator changes the judges in a night and imprisons them if they do not give the judgments they are bidden to give.

The correspondent talked with five diplomats in Caracas. They all asserted that the United States Government should act with great prudence and with a degree of forbearance that almost ceased to be a virtue. They spoke highly of the skill and tact with which Minister Loomis had met a delicate and difficult situation.

The diplomatic side of this business is the most important and difficult. The United States after receiving all the official record and facts in the controversy between the Venezuelan government, decided to make a thorough investigation, and sent for a complete set of the laws of Venezuela, some sixteen volumes. Pending the outcome of this investigation, they asked the Venezuelan Government as a matter of courtesy between friendly nations to kindly suspend the operation of the decree dispossessing the New York and Bermudez Company until an investigation could be made. This the Venezuelan Government declined to do. The request was repeated and again refused. It was then made a third time in an emphatic manner by Minister Loomis; in fact, it was put as a sort of vigorous demand the third time, but the result was the same. Then a protest was made and the Government ordered by the Castro Government, though it had ample power and authority to meet any or all of these demands, if it saw fit.

The trouble over the asphalt is only one of a large number of incidents in which the Venezuelan Government has recently been guilty of grave offense to the United States. Three months ago the consular agent of the United States at Barcelona was thrust into prison without cause. The United States Government demanded an apology, but has not yet received it. A year earlier the same consul was arrested and threatened with torture if he did not pay a large sum of money to local military officials. A few months ago a German merchant at Barcelona was tortured by officials there for the purpose of extorting money from him. The German Government sent a cruiser there at once and got satisfaction and kept the vessel four months in Venezuelan waters.

The Italians have had men-of-war in Venezuelan waters most of the time for a year. Last year the American consul at Guayra was attacked and his life threatened. The United States Government has never received satisfactory reparations for any of these.

UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED. H. C. Bullis of Asbury Park, N. J., after having endured imprisonment for more than five months in Maracaibo, Venezuela, has returned home to press a claim for \$50,000 damages through the United States Government against the South American republic.

Mr. Bullis was appointed mechanical and electrical engineer of the Maracaibo Electric Light Company two years ago. In a political uprising he was compelled to climb a telegraph pole and seek protection under an American flag, which he tied to the pole.

The police last August found a quantity of ammunition in the electric plant with which Mr. Bullis was connected and he was arrested, charged, as he supposed, with being in league with the revolutionists. He declared his innocence, but repeated appeals to the American consul were unanswered. The authorities, thinking he had no friends, caused his removal to a military prison, where he was kept three months incommunicado. Mr. Bullis smuggled a letter to the American Minister in Caracas, and twenty-four hours afterward the Venezuelan Government complied with a peremptory demand for his release.

WEALTH AND HUMANITY. Some More of Abram S. Hewitt's Strong Sociological Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—In opening the National Exhibition of Children's Work, which will continue in this city throughout the week, ex-Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, taking as his text, "Give the Child a Chance," said: "Children rest on the conscience of society. Unless provision is made for every child to breathe fresh air, humanity itself is a failure. You who know New York know that the chances of New York children for the last fifteen years have not improved, in spite of all the schools and benevolent institutions that have been established. If it takes every penny of taxation to do it, it should be done. And till it is done, every rich man should feel he is robbing humanity. I have said, and I repeat, that the production of wealth should not go on at the expense of humanity—one class growing rich and the other miserable. I feel rejoiced at the close of my life to see that some of those who traveled the road with me regard the wealth they have collected as a trust fund. They are not waiting for executors."

125,000 Lobsters Escape. BOSTON, Feb. 18.—There will be a shortage of lobsters in the local market for the next six weeks in consequence of the severe gale which swept on the New England Coast yesterday afternoon. Word was received by the New England Lobster Company this afternoon that the large lobster pond of J. A. Baker at Hancher Island,

HOW TO GAIN FLESH COPIES OF BILLS.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens. Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made. A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00 all druggists.

Me. was washed away by the gale and that nearly 100,000 lobsters intended for the Boston market had been liberated. At Rockland, Me., another pond was damaged and 25,000 lobsters went back to the sea. As all these would have been put on the market before April 1 their loss will stiffen the prices greatly.

King Going to Germany. LONDON, Feb. 19.—King Edward will start for Germany on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, Saturday evening. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

Dense London Fog. LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeding all traffic and causing a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear-end collision on the underground railroad, as the result of which half a dozen persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The King and Queen will remain in London until the end of the week, when they will again spend Sunday in the country, either at Windsor or at Sandringham. London has become once more the chief social residence, with the sovereign close at hand, where his Ministers can consult with him this week. Weekly visits are in order for Windsor. The transition means much to tradesmen of the West End, for they perceive in it a promise of potency for a long and prosperous season. The King has settled down to his work and is thoroughly interested in it. Those who know him well assert that the business of state will not be neglected by him, and that it will tend to lengthen rather than to shorten his life. Queen Alexandra was greatly depressed when the reign opened and was not disposed to take part in state functions, but the King has insisted upon making her a prominent figure at Westminster, and has even created a precedent for equality of rank and distinction when the College of Heralds raised objections. The Queen's interest in affairs of state has been stimulated and the King is making full use of her popularity as his strongest resource, and the court, instead of being conducted by the Prince of Wales, will be strongly influenced by the Queen's will and taste. This is the judgment of those in daily contact with the sovereign, and it is a good augury for the new reign.

COFFEE CANNOT BE CULTIVATED HERE

Says A. Sunter Who Claims to Have Attempted it in Olau. Editor Advertiser: A Mr. E. H. Edwards comes along and tells us that we should try and revive the dead coffee industry by systematic pruning and culture, and by co-operation among the coffee-planters. How could we have conducted an enterprise more intelligently than we have this one? We have had the advantage of advice from innumerable experts from Ceylon and elsewhere who have told us that we knew nothing about coffee culture.

We have consulted together in our frequent meetings of the Coffee-Planters' Association, and have followed the most approved methods. We have had the best of machinery put up by the local house of Mackfield and Company, and the coffee has been properly graded and put on the market in the best of condition. We have tried all methods, and intelligently, as I said before, and yet we have failed to make the industry a success, except in a few favored localities. In the district of Olau alone several hundred thousands of dollars were expended between the years 1892 and 1899, and about 6,000 acres were planted in coffee. The most of all of this would have been utterly lost, and the planters, nearly all of them, would have been plunged into bankruptcy if the Olau Sugar Company had not bought us out and established on the ruins of the coffee industry what will be in the near future one of the most magnificent sugar plantations in the world. The writer of this says that the only way to save us from ruin was to try to get the people of Olau interested in sugar, and labored earnestly to that end.

The most of those who opposed the introduction of sugar, to displace coffee, now see that it was a very wise move on our part. Hawaii has essentially a sugar country. Many industries have been tried, and few have been successful except sugar alone. Much could be said on the subject, but it is wise to try to revive an industry which, as long as labor is so expensive, and the price of coffee so low, will certainly fail almost every one who attempts it. ALBERT HUNTER.

ENGLISH ONLY WAS MEANT

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR says the intention of the framers of the Organic Act, in making the clause providing that the proceedings of the Legislature should be in English, was that English should be the only language spoken. In an interview yesterday, Chief Justice Frear, who was a member of the Hawaiian Commission which drew the Act, said: "The Organic Act had the old Constitution of the Republic as a basis. We went over it section by section, adopted here, amended there, and in places incorporated new sections. When the matter of the qualifications of legislators was being considered, a member of the commission offered the section in regard to the use of English, and I much intended to provide for a qualification for members of the Legislature. Already it had been provided as a qualification of voters that they be able to read and write English or Hawaiian. The idea of the commission was that members of the Legislature should be better equipped mentally than the general run of voters and should be able to read and write English understandingly. Providing that proceedings should be in English was a practical enforcement of this idea, or was so intended to be, as I understand it. "It will be remembered that one section of the Organic Act provides that the session of the Legislature should be sixty days in length. In the old Constitution the term was fixed at ninety days. It was reduced by the commission with the idea that as there would be no interpreting in the Houses of the Legislature, the time would be taken up. Had it been the intention of the commission that two languages should be used in the Legislature, I am sure the term would have been left as it was in the Constitution, or at ninety days. "There was little discussion in the commission in regard to the section. It seemed to be readily agreed, without much argument, that the qualifications of legislators should be above that of the ordinary voter. Congress evidently looked at the matter in the same way, for it passed the section without amendment."

Beckley Gets His License. Purser George C. Beckley of Wilder's steamer Kinau is now a licensed master and pilot of ocean steam vessels and now has the right to act in such capacities in the Pacific Ocean, between these islands, aboard steam vessels of 1,500 tons gross and under and pilot from Honolulu to sea and return. It may be news to many that Beckley is a navigator. He has followed the sea for thirty-eight years and brought the steamers Helona and Laha to this port from the Coast

JOURNEYING FAR TO SEE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN

BOARD THE NIPPON MARU, which sailed for the Orient last night, was the William H. Crocker expedition from the Lick Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra on May 17. The expedition is in charge of Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine, who has been connected with the Lick Observatory for the past eight years and whose work on comets and with the Crocker reflector is well known. He observed the eclipse of 1889 in Northern California, and was a member of the Crocker eclipse expedition to Georgia last year. Mr. Perrine is accompanied by Ralph H. Curtis, for the past year student assistant of the observatory at Berkeley and now an assistant on the Lick Observatory staff. Twelve or fifteen assistants are required for the proper manipulation of the instruments. These will be selected from the trained officers in the employ of the Dutch Government in Padang. Their work will be entirely photographic. The expedition will travel by way of Yokohama, Hongkong, Singapore and Batavia, through the Straits of Sunda to the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, landing at Padang, which they expect to reach about April 19. Five weeks of extremely hard work will be required after the camp is located to mount the instruments and make the delicate adjustments so as to be ready for the important six and one-half minutes of eclipse on May 17. Perhaps the most important work will be the systematic search for the so-called planet Vulcan, between Mercury and the sun. The results by the large cameras at the Georgia eclipse lead to a strong hope that more planets will be discovered at Sumatra. The 40-foot camera devised by Professor Schaeberle and used in Chile in 1880, and in India and Georgia, is being taken by the expedition. The plateholder of the camera will be located in a pit twelve feet deep. The two operators manipulating the plates will be inside the camera and will see the image of the corona recording itself on the plate. The lens will be forty feet above the observers. Two spectrographs are included in the instrumental equipment of the expedition. They are to record the coronal spectrum. This is pre-eminently the eclipse for such studies. The Sumatra eclipse is the longest observable eclipse for more than half a century. Others nearly a minute longer have actually occurred in this time, but at sea, where scientific instruments could not be mounted.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated. Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this: Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Where the Porto Ricans Go. On Monday afternoon the steamer Wataleale took forty families of the Porto Ricans, who arrived on the Zealandia, to Makaweli plantation. The Hawaiian took seventy-five families to Lihue. Thirty families are for the Oahu plantation, on this island. Yesterday the Kinau and the Claudine took the rest of the laborers to the other islands. Eight families went to Spreckelsville, twenty families to Paia, eight families to Waialuku, ten single men to Olowalu and thirty-seven families to Kihel. Another death has occurred among the immigrants since their arrival here.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM. From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C. The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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.

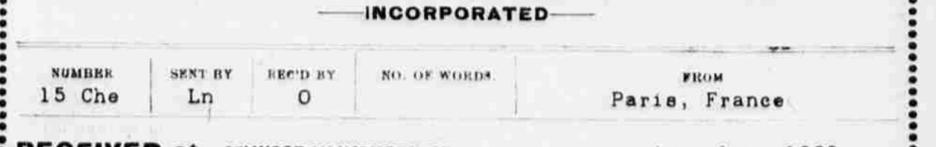
MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1155. CABLE MESSAGE THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. INCORPORATED

Table with columns: NUMBER, SENT BY, REC'D BY, NO. OF WORDS, FROM. Example: 15 Che, Ln, O, Paris, France

RECEIVED at 671 WEST VANIBUREN ST. Aug. 1st, 1900. "Michtstove," Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World. WILTIE F. WOLFE Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd. Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Advertisement for J. Hopp & Co. featuring: The Only One in Stock, Ladies Dressing Mirror, Mahogany Cabinets, Reclining Chair, Rugs, Portiere Divans, Furniture Coverings, Upholstering, and J. Hopp & Co. LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS. King and Bethel Sts.

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: \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

SHOULD PLAGUE BE CURED?

The whole world is beginning to reflect upon the fact that tuberculosis is attacking the proportions of a true plague, and is trying to destroy man.

Not very long ago at the Academy of Sciences in Brussels, Lieutenant General Brialmont of the Belgian army delivered a lecture upon the increase of the world's population.

The statistics show that the population of Europe during the century just past, increased 144 per cent.

But these estimates of the growth of population do not go far enough. The doctors with their serums are giving plagues no chance.

Recited in the presence of the Earl Marshal, himself the chief of the Papal nobility of England, and heard for the first time by the vast majority of English and Irish Catholics and Protestants.

It is an historical circumstance that as lately as 1867 this same oath was imposed upon several high officials of the Crown and that, seventy-five years ago, it was taken by every member of Parliament.

Honolulu will welcome good theatricals and will support them if they are clean. But we are much inclined to think that any company that tries to please the theater-goers of this city with a disreputable French play will miss a fortunate opportunity.

Let us hope that the members of the Legislature, in going to Molokai, will, so far as they can, obey the spirit of the rule which forbids the clean to come in touch with the unclean.

Between von Walderssee, who wants to fight and gain glory and spoils, and diplomats who want to avoid another crisis in China, events in the great Mongol Empire are much confused.

Secretary Cooper's relations with the President of the United States are clearly set forth in the Organic Act. He must transmit to the President one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative session.

It is not so much a question whether the Supreme Court of the United States could or could not "try" the Hawaiian Legislature, as the Independent phrases it, as it is a question whether Congress will see fit to continue a form of suffrage through which Hawaii is compelled to take a Legislature that ordains bad government.

There is a petition backed by a resolution before the lower branch of the Legislature asking that the regulations promulgated by the United States Quarantine officer be abolished by that body, and that certain acts of Congress be repealed.

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS DENIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion from fifty-three residents of the Second precinct of the Fifth representative district which sought to abolish quarantine regulations and to repeal an act of Congress.

Monsarrat asked for the names of those who signed the petition. The clerk read them. The speaker referred the petition to the committee on public health and education.

Speaker Akina announced that he had appointed two assistant clerks.



Editor Kaula Taking Notes.

Hoogs asked if the speaker thought two clerks were enough.

"You made a big howl about the two pages at \$4 a week yesterday," said Hoogs.

Hoogs was ruled out of order. Dickey, rising to a point of order, said they had been out of order for twenty minutes.

The speaker thought otherwise. Aylett, a serious dark man, gained the attention of the House by a big shout. Some thought he was about to deliver an oration but he merely stated that he had been startled at the speaker's announcement of the appointment of two assistant clerks.

Robertson poured oil on the waters by saying that the House would soon have the \$45,000 appropriated for its expenses at its disposal and as the Republican minority had no representation on the spending committee, that fact would account for the appointment of two clerks for whom there was absolutely no need.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock. The members of both houses are being made the target for many letters. The following is a sample of one directed to Boss Emmeluth:

Honolulu Feb 28 1901

Dear friend

There is 2 bills you ought bring Before the house—that is not according to the Constitution that is

The Board of health Should have No authority But See does Citizens keep their houses Clean

And not have every low rascal taking bribes from those Low mean Botches of plunders

2d Then the Magistrates Court Should have full power over Small Debts Say 100 hundred or Say fifty Dollars and no appeal

As you no that the poor Labour or Tradesman cannot wait For the Swinger

I got a verdict last November Twelve months ago lost 14 dollars Got nothing Since Yours

J. HANLON.

GAG LAW IN THE SENATE

AT THE usual hour the Senate convened yesterday morning and the opening work was disposed of in a businesslike manner, quite unusual for that body.

The real work was commenced by Senator Kaula, who desired to have the resolution taken up in regard to the proposed visit to Molokai, but was informed he was out of order.

A communication from the lower House was read as follows: "I have the honor to notify you that the House has appointed the following named gentlemen to act as a joint committee on rules: Representatives Makekani, Robertson, Haahoe, Mahoe and Prendergast."

Senator Carter moved to reconsider the motion which carried on Wednesday to the effect that the consideration of the trip to the leper settlement be deferred until after the rules be adopted. The motion was carried.

President Russel offered a suggestion that the original resolution be amended so that invitations could be extended to citizens to visit with the legislators. Cecil Brown disagreed with the chair and proposed that the question of invitations be left to the judgment of the Board of Health.

The chair appointed the following committee to confer with the committee from the lower House on arrangements and the Board of Health: Senator Baldwin, Kaula and Nakapahu. Senator Carter moved that the chair appoint the committee on health before the departure of the Senate to Molokai. Senator White objected and Carter

respectfully withdrew his motion. "If Senator White opposes I will withdraw my motion, as I do not wish to be an obstructionist here," he said, and the question was dropped out of sight.

The reading of the rules was taken up once more.

Senator Carter introduced a motion which set forth the duties of the committee on food adulteration as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Food Adulteration to examine the reports of the Food Commissioner, receive all complaints and petitions regarding improper foods, compare the laws regarding adulterated foods in this Territory, and compare the same with similar laws in other communities; and in conference with the Food Commissioner recommend such legislation as they believe desirable and beneficial for the protection of the people of this Territory.

The motion was carried. After one or two small amendments were offered, the section of the rules which had caused such trouble on the preceding day was taken up again for discussion.

The rule reads as follows:

LI. No member shall speak more than twice (and not more than ten minutes at each time) on the same question without leave of the Senate.

Senator C. Brown wanted the time extended to thirty minutes. Carter showed that he feared the power of the Independents by stating he had no objection to the ten-minute clause if it was also embodied in the rule that same could not be suspended at any time.

"The opposition we present to this," he said, "is not with the idea of being obstructionists, and I therefore move as an amendment that no suspension of the rules be allowed except with unanimous consent. I want the Independents to consider this well, for I warn them I shall not consent to a suspension."

"You should not have said that," said Brown, in a low tone.

Carter at once tried to retract, but had gone too far to fool the Independents.

Boss White stated that the proposed rule was not one-sided, for it applied equally on one side as the other, but he forgot to mention that his party being in the majority, could do as they please.

Senators Paris and White occupied the floor at the same time and questions and answers flew rapidly back and forth for a few minutes. Paris asked the leader of the Independents if he intended the translation of speeches to be included in this ten minutes. Upon being answered in the affirmative Mr. Paris stated that the members might just as well keep their seats under such circumstances. If the time included the translation there would not be time to say anything.

Brown made an appeal to the Senators, saying: "Give us twenty minutes, give us thirty minutes, give us anything, but do not shut off debate!" Baldwin tried the force of his eloquence upon the imperturbable Senators of the Independent party and during his speech Carter left his chair and endeavored to dissuade White from his course. It was of no use, however, for the boss of the Independents shook his head and was evidently not to be moved in his resolve.

Mr. White thanked Mr. Baldwin for his remarks and made the statement that "it was true he had been afflicted with long windedness at one time but that he had received a dose of medicine and now wished to limit his remarks to a short space."

Mr. Carter said he was one who wanted a dose of the same medicine. Why not then adopt his resolution by which there would be no changing

again of the rules except by unanimous consent?

Mr. White said that the amendment which he had introduced was the proper medicine and Mr. Carter answered that this was a homeopathic dose which he could not take, being an allopath.

White, tired of debate, proposed that the question be put to the vote and settled once for all.

Brown threatened that if the rule was passed he would insist that it be lived up to, and that he would not permit translation if a speaker occupied the full time prescribed.

The chair offered as a suggestion that ten minutes be allowed on a motion, five on an amendment and exclusive of translation.

Carter moved that the ayes and noes be taken and the same was carried. The vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by Senator Carter and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achl. Total 6.

Noes—John T. Brown, J. H. Kaula, Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kahlina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kalue, D. Kalauokalani and Nicholas Russel.

The Independents won. C. Brown moved that the vote be taken on the original motion of Senator White. Roll was called and the vote was as follows:

Ayes—John T. Brown, J. H. Kaula,

"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

Bad Stomach—Headaches and tired feeling, bad condition of stomach, caused me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stopped all faint trouble." Charles Hoover, Glens Falls, N. Y.



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

Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kahlina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kalue, D. Kalauokalani and Nicholas Russel.

Noes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achl. The Independents were victorious again.

"Gag law sustained," said Senator Cecil Brown and the session adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

With a lobby of one, the Senate resumed the work of passing on the rules and several sections were accepted without argument.

After ceding nearly everything to the Home Rulers a section of the rules was amended so that the president of the House be given full power to take any position he desired in the room while putting a motion or instructing the Senate. A vote was taken and the Independents were surprised to find that, tired of always appearing on the losing side, the Republican constituency cast their vote with them.

This did not satisfy "Obstructionist Bill," however, who immediately moved to reconsider, and following his lead the original rule was accepted.

At 3 o'clock, with only fifteen more rules to pass on, Senator White moved for an adjournment and this was vigorously opposed by the Republican Senators, who were anxious to complete the work in hand. White leaned over to his supporters and told them to vote for the motion. When the motion was put it resulted in the customary vote of eight to six in favor of the motion.

ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS

REPRESENTATIVE PUUKI yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives the following, being House Bill 8:

An Act to Amend Section 117 of Chapter 10 of the Civil Laws of 1897, Relating to Attending Schools.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 117 of chapter 10 of the Civil Laws of 1897 be and the same is hereby amended by adding to said section the following words, as follows: "Provided, however, that the parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages, may continue to send such children to either a public or private school until they have attained the full age of 21 years from date of their birth," so that the said section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 117. The attendance of all children between 6 and 15 years of age, both inclusive, at either a public or private school is obligatory; provided, however, that the parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages may continue to send such children to either a public or private school until they have attained the full age of 21 years from date of their birth. And it shall be incumbent upon all parents, guardians and others having the responsibility and care of children of such ages to send them to some such school. Provided that such attendance shall not be compulsory in the following cases, but in no others:

"First—Where there is no school in the school district where such child resides, and the distance to the nearest school exceeds four miles.

"Second—When such child shall be physically or mentally unable to attend school, of which fact the certificate of a duly qualified physician shall be evidence.

"Third—When a competent person is employed as tutor in the family wherein such child resides, and proper instruction is thereby imparted.

"Fourth—Where any child of not less than the age of 15 years shall have passed the required examination of both

primary and grammar school grades, as such requirements shall from time to time exist."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

primary and grammar school grades, as such requirements shall from time to time exist."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

VACCINATE OR PAY \$5 FINE

HONORABLE H. P. introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Kahlina, an Independent of Hawaii, is as follows:

An Act to Repeal Sections 92, 93, and the Second Paragraph of Section 94, Part V, Chapter 15 of the Penal Laws as Compiled in 1897, Relating to Vaccination.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That sections 92 and 93 of part V, chapter 15, of the Penal Laws, as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. That the second paragraph of section 94, part V, chapter 15, of the Penal Laws, as compiled in 1897, and reading as follows, "Every parent or guardian having the charge of any child who shall fail to cause such child to be properly and successfully vaccinated within the age prescribed by statute, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

ABOLISHING QUARANTINE

T. MAHOE introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday the following resolution:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, Greeting:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, vested with all the privileges of voting and residing in the Second Precinct of the Fifth Representative District, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, hereby humbly petition your honorable body as follows, to wit: That no permit be granted for the establishment of quarantine stations throughout the Territory of Hawaii.

That any regulations promulgated by the United States quarantine officer be abolished.

That the laws, words and clauses of chapter 5, section 97, passed on the 27th day of April and approved on the 30th day of April, 1890, by the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, together with chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of 1892, section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, be repealed.

Signed by fifty-three natives and Portuguese.

THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE BILL

THE following is the full text of House Bill 10, introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu:

An Act to Amend Section 30 of Chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892, Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That the second paragraph of section 30 of chapter LVII, of the Session Laws of 1892 be amended so as to read as follows: "The Circuit Court of the First Circuit shall consist of three Judges, who shall be styled First, Second and Third Judges, respectively, of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, either of whom may hold the court."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hawaiian Gazette (ten pages) is ready for the outgoing mails today.

After a severe siege of illness, Frank Brown is about his business again.

"Volcano" Marshall was serenaded at his home on Liliuokalani street Wednesday night by a number of friends, the serenade being in felicitation of the pardon granted Mr. Marshall.

Miss Julia Hunt, formerly a school teacher at Waiwala, and George Macy, formerly with the Mutual Telephone Company, were married Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride in Waikiki, near Makee Island.

H. Z. Austin, of the Honolulu Tobacco Company, and Miss Jessie Livingston, a trained nurse on the Sheridan, were mutually and pleasantly surprised to meet each other yesterday, having been childhood friends many years ago.

Rumors are being freely circulated to the effect that the post canteen at Camp McKinley will soon be ordered closed. Instructions are daily expected from Washington, and in all probability they will be received on the next steamer.

E. W. McConnell, representative of the directors of the Pan-American exhibit at Buffalo, despairs of being able to secure a true exhibit of these islands for the exposition, but will do the best he can under the circumstances and will show Hawaii-Nel from the poetic point of view.

A small blaze occurred yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock in the Elite building in the rooms occupied by the New York Dental Company. An alarm was sent in to the Central fire station, but the blaze was quenched before the arrival of the engines. The fire started from a leak in a feeder pipe leading from a gasoline tank to a small engine for operating the drill machine, and the gasoline became ignited. An explosion followed filling the room with smoke, but doing little damage. One of the dentists was burned slightly about the arms.

STRUVE IS MARRIED.

Captain of Transport Hancock Weds Miss Boruck.

As foretold exclusively in the Times of the 29th, there occurred Wednesday evening the wedding of Captain Harry Struve, the genial captain of the transport Hancock, and Miss Florence Boruck.

The ceremony was solemnized at the Anglo-American Episcopal church in the presence of a few intimate friends. Miss Boruck is the charming daughter of Marquis Boruck, famous in his time as a politician in California and at one time being secretary to ex-Governor Markham.

Captain Struve is well known as one of the most efficient skippers on the Pacific, and it was while in this capacity as captain of Uncle Sam's transport Hancock that he met Miss Boruck. Mr. and Mrs. Struve will be "at home" to their many friends on board his ship.—Maui Times.



Kanho Talked.



Stenographer Avery Hustle.

# HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN BILLS AND SENATE FUSSES OVER PROCEDURE

## Important Measures Are Introduced by the Representatives.

### COMMISSION TO EXAMINE SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS

### Hoogs Seeks To Have All the Electric Wires Save Street Car Companies' Laid Underground.

### ROBERTSON WILL SEEK TO HAVE A THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED TO SIT ON THE BENCH IN COURTS

Bills for Compulsory Vaccination, Amendment of Guardian Laws, Abolition of Dog Tax, Apprehension of Leper Suspects, and Many Others To Be Rushed Before the Legislature.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THINGS went with a rush in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six bills were passed to first reading and ordered printed. They were as follows:

A bill introduced by Representative Gillilan, a Republican of Honolulu, to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon.

A bill introduced by Representative Hoogs, a Republican of Honolulu, to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. The bill prohibits the running of wires on poles through the city except by companies already having the privilege and by street railway companies using electric power.

A bill introduced by Representative Dickey, a Republican of Maui, to appropriate an emergency fund of \$30,000 for repairing damages by the late storm.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of the Territory, under certain conditions.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson relating to the real estate of wards and guardians.

Notice has been given of intentions to introduce bills today as follows:

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to repeal section 861 of the civil code providing for the public advertisement of unpaid taxes.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal section 74 of the Session Laws of '88, relating to segregation of leprosy, and sections 997 and 998, part I, of chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of '97, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Robertson, Rep.—An act to amend section 30 of chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1892.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws of '97, relating to vaccination.

Kumalae, Rep.—An act to prohibit the Board of Health or Health officer from condemning any property for destruction without compensation.

Hoogs, Rep.—An act to prevent the employment of minors in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

Puuiki, Dem.—An act to amend section 117, chapter 10, of the Civil Laws of '97, relating to attending schools.

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to amend section 814 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes.

Robertson gave notice that he would ask the making of a Third Circuit judgeship. He will speak on the measure today.

There had been rumors for days that the grave question of taxation would be wrestled with early in the session and so yesterday when Haahoe, a Democratic-Independent, Hawaiian from Hawaii, announced that he had a bill to introduce on that subject there was a dead calm in the House. Haahoe deliberately and ponderously delivered himself of a speech, and when interpreted into English it proved to refer only to the rather inferior matter of the three-dollar impost on female dogs. Many of the lobby thought themselves cheated of a sensation. It is said that before the session is over there will be legislation attempted as to all the animals of Noah's ark. One is reminded of Senator Charles Shortridge's pronouncement a few weeks ago in the California Legislature.

"I'm tired," said Shortridge, shaking his head in a perfect fury of energy. "I'm tired of wasting my energy trying to regulate everything on top of the earth. We're not sent here to regulate the dogs and the bees and the humming birds and the ants. These things look out for themselves according to their natural bent. The time of statesmen ought to be better employed. Why, look here," and the Senator held up a bill file—"Just look at these bills. There are enough of them to paralyze the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of Lukens and the Senator from the mountain tops."

The dog bill was the leader yesterday of the procession of minor acts which will fill the next 90 days with delight. The Senate, too, affords diversion.

"You have a right to think for yourself, but you were placed in that chair to accept opinions on the different subjects from us," said Senator Carter to President Russel shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning. The remark was the result of a warm argument between the President and the Senator, who were fighting about certain rules which the chair had calmly adopted for the guidance of the Senatorial body without their permission.

The arguments were only in line with the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Senate have been conducted thus far; every little question being magnified until it had assumed the proportions of a mountain, and Senators from each side of the house displaying their powers of oratory, which many times flew wide of the mark.

When the question of going to Molokai with the lower House was presented for their consideration some of the Senators objected; some thought a committee should be appointed for that purpose; others did not want to go at all, while one was honest enough to admit that he wanted to go whether he was on a committee or not. As it now stands it is doubtful if any will go—at least it is doubtful if any will go at the expense of the Government.

Nearly all of the day was spent in child's play concerning the adoption of the rules of procedure. To nearly every rule proposed Senator White, for the Home Rulers, raised some objection, and nothing though it was, it was warmly opposed by the opposite party.

At the end of the eighth session one-third of the rules had been adopted, and just when Carl Brown will be able to present the fifteen or twenty bills he has lying dormant in his desk is a matter of conjecture.



BOSS EMMELUTH.

## HOUSE DOES MUCH WORK

BOSS EMMELUTH missed the prayer at the opening of yesterday's session of the House. For the fourth time the Man with the Upper Hand failed to hear even the amen. The aged chaplain looked sorrowfully at the empty desk of the speaker and put an extra sentence in his plea for the absent one.

The minutes were read in good style. Secretary Mehoula acquires fluency as he gets experience.

Boss Emmeluth entered as the minutes were being translated into Hawaiian. The Home Rule members respectfully came to attention and those on the Waikiki side of the throne room raised their eyes to the massive painting of Kalakaua—once King of Hawaii—in whose shadow sits the ruling mol.

Alas! Emmeluth can never hope to be king, though mayhap his likeness may be hung some day.

Chairman of three principal standing committees—finance, public expenditures and judiciary—Emmeluth holds the whip and the key of the till.

Makekau set the ball of argument spinning for the day by moving to suspend the rules. He nominated J. D. Avery for the position of stenographer of the House, and Avery was elected. Avery has until the past few days been employed in the Federal Court. He is a competent man.

Beckley asked for the appointment of two pages. Aylett said there was not work for any more employes. Aylett is a husky native and thinks the officers of the House should earn their pay by hustling. Hoogs seconded the motion of Beckley but Aylett's words had sunk deep and the jobs of the pages went glimmering. The poor little chaps, who had new suits made and dressed in red cravats waited in the lobby under the wings of their proud fathers, sobbed aloud when the cruel blow was struck.

Beckley, taking advantage of the suspension of the rules, spoke up for a private mail box and a clock for the members.

A few of the members carry watches, the clock idea was hailed with delight and with the receptacle for letters was ordered at once.

The House did not spend much time in argument. Dickey, who is wise in parliamentary usage, tried hard to have some of the rules changed and Robertson, who is the very Solomon of the House on technicalities, had a short center on the rules.

Prendergast sought to introduce a joint resolution from the Senate but was ruled out of order.

Makinal handed in a petition for the extension of School street.

Dickey asked leave to introduce a bill for repairing the damages of the late storm, of which he had given notice on Tuesday. He was given permission and on Robertson's motion the bill was passed to its first reading and went to the printing committee.

Robertson's bill for certain changes in laws, etc., was read and ordered printed.

Gillilan, a Honolulu Republican, introduced a bill for a commission on plague fire losses. It was passed to the first reading and ordered printed.

Kumalae gave notice of a bill to

## PROHIBIT THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM DESTROYING ANY PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

Dickey moved that all bills be printed after being passed to first reading. Makekau seconded this and it was carried.

After this came a number of notices of bills to be introduced today and the reading and passing to print of other bills which will be found below.

### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

- Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.).
- Public Lands—J. P. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makokau (Dem.-Ind.), A. E. Gillilan (Rep.), R. Puuki (Dem.), Nailima (Ind.).
- Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).
- Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kauiwai (Ind.).
- Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalae (Rep.).
- Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Gillilan (Rep.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewald (Ind.).
- Military—J. Ewald (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalae (Rep.), J. Abull (Ind.).
- Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monarrat (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kauiwai (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimakaole (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.).
- Accounts—J. K. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Nailima (Ind.), R. Puuki (Dem.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.), J. Abull (Ind.).
- Rules—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).
- Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kelki (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kauiwai (Ind.), J. K. Hibbo (Ind.).

## HOME RULERS FOR GAG LAW

CHILDISH arguments and long discussions again marked the day in the Senate, and when the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock only one-third of the rules had been acted upon. From present indications all of today will be consumed in discussing the rules of procedure unless the present tactics are changed.

President Russel and Senator Carter opened up the morning session by arguing over the right of the chair to adopt rules of his own until the regular rules had been adopted. Russel claimed that he had a right to adopt any rule that he saw fit, and was plainly told by Carter that he was not in the chair to take any action of his own or to express any opinion, but was there rather to obey the commands of the Senatorial body.

The question of a trip to Molokai in connection with the lower House was

brought up and precipitated a warm debate. Some of the Senators stated that all previous expeditions of this kind had been mere pleasure trips, and it was urged that a special committee be sent instead of the entire House.

Most of the day was spent in arguing over the rules and when the afternoon session closed but little had been accomplished. The hottest argument of the day started by a proposed amendment of Senator White's to one of the rules, in which the freedom of debate was denied the members of the Senate. According to his amendment a Senator could speak but ten minutes at any time on the same question. Carter warmly pronounced this as "gag" law and told how such a rule would be sure to react upon its maker.

It was easy to see that the Senators of the Independent ranks were afraid of the eloquence of the Republican Senators, and it was with this idea that the attempt was made to limit the time of debate. With four good speakers on the Republican side and only two on the Home Rulers' side, it was clear that they feared the results of Republican oratory when some important questions should arise.

Nearly all of the Republicans expressed in glowing terms their objections to the rule, and White, fearful that their eloquence would carry the day, jumped into the breach and saved the Independents by moving to adjourn. The question will be resumed this morning.

Exactly on the minute President Russel called the Senate to order yesterday morning and during the prayer by the chaplain, four of the six Republican Senators were absent. Carter and Crabbe made their appearance immediately afterwards, while Baldwin and C. Brown arrived a few moments later.

The part of the minutes relating to the incident between President Russel and Senator Achi was changed upon suggestion from Senator Carter and the exact words uttered by Achi were inserted.

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each party be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the lower House.

Kaine proposed a second amendment so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for prohibiting cameras was so that "no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement."

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that so far the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaupapa is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaupapa replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kaniho and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. Cecil Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was causing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

## FIRE CLAIMS COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVE GILILAN of Honolulu introduced the following—House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This

Territory and by the Commission on January 25, 1901, and in Report Thereon.

WIRES TO GO UNDERGROUND

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint a Commission consisting of three competent and disinterested persons to investigate and report on the condition of the Territory in connection with the transmission of electric light and power...

HOUSE BILL 1

Section 1. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of producing electric light or power, and having a plant in good working order of a capacity sufficient to continuously supply for public use...

Section 1. The undersigned, residents of the Fifth Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to insert an item in the appropriation bill...

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

JONAH KUMALAE, Representative of Honolulu, introduced the following in the House yesterday: He it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii: That the Congress of the United States...

DAMAGES BY LATE STORM

HOUSE BILL 2, introduced by Representative Dickey yesterday, is as follows: An Act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damages caused by the late storm...

BERGER CASE IS DECIDED

The Supreme Court of the Territory has decided the case of Sarah A. Berger vs. Charles W. Booth and Charles S. Deaky, in favor of the defendants. In an opinion written by Justice Perry it is stated that a bill in equity was brought to set aside a deed on the ground that it was obtained by misrepresentation and fraud...

FOR REMOVAL FROM HAWAII

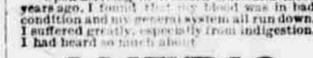
The following is the text of House Bill 3, introduced yesterday by Representative Robertson: An Act to Authorize the Removal of Persons Under Guardianship and the Personal Property of Such Persons Out of This Territory...

BY FOREIGN GUARDIANS

HOUSE BILL 4, introduced by Representative Robertson yesterday, is as follows: An Act to Amend Sections 128, 129, 130, 131, and 132 of the Civil Code Relating to the State of Hawaii...

Nerve Tonic

Builds up the System. Strengthens. The nerve-tonic is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong...



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

ARRANGING FOR THE BIG JUNKET

Chairman Fred W. Beckley and the members of the House Committee on Public Health were present at the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon to receive a reply to the letter of Secretary of the Board of Health...

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Table listing shipping routes and dates for Pacific Mail Steamship Company, including destinations like Rio de Janeiro, Peking, and San Francisco.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING. Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch. Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342. If the use of one of our registers. Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of...

PROCLAIM STORM SEWER A NUISANCE

Firms on Queen Street-Complain Against Existing Conditions. T. H. Davies & Company, Gonsalves & Company, Grinbaum & Company and nearly all the wholesalers on Queen street near its junction with Kaahumanu street registered a healthy complaint with the Board of Health yesterday regarding the unpleasant odors which emanate from the new storm sewer...

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Table listing shipping routes and dates for Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, including destinations like Peking, America Maru, and Nippon Maru.



# THE HOUSE WILL GO TO MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT IN A BODY

## Down Again

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

## We Carry Only the Best.

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

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**  
Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
P. C. Jones ..... Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

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

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

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

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

## AGENTS FOR THE

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

## TESTIMONIALS

Are all right—if they are of the right kind—not from a person 3,000 miles away in some small town.

We have plenty of the right kind for

## Newbro's Herpicide

Mr. H. Z. Austin of the Honolulu Tobacco Co. says that last year while in the States he used four bottles of Newbro's Herpicide for baldness, on the recommendation of a friend who was cured by the same remedy. Now he has a beautiful crop of new hair growing. He recommends it.

PLENTY OTHERS DO.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

PLENTY OTHERS DO.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Fred Meyer, engineer, has returned to this city after a long absence of Nani.

### When Wednesday's Daily

**T**HIRTY Representatives and probably fifteen Senators will spend Saturday at the Molokai leper settlement investigating conditions there with a view to legislation in the interests of the colonists.

The entire House of Representatives will make the journey to Kalaupapa. A resolution to this effect was passed yesterday. The matter has not come before the Senate yet, but in caucus the Independent Senators resolved to join in the investigation with the House. As the Independents now have a majority in the Senate, that body will doubtless go in its entirety.

The Representatives intend to ask the lepers what they want and to give it to them if possible. Without doubt the position of superintendent of the leper settlement, held now by C. B. Reynolds, will be abolished and the lepers given some form of local self-government. Reynolds' days of rule are numbered, say the Home Rulers. He is cordially hated by the lepers and the Representatives say the latter, being voters, are to have their will within the bounds of public safety.

John Emmeluth is authority for this and John is boss. Whoever doubts this statement need only sit in the House one day. Show of speech, a hard student and sure of his help, Emmeluth presses the button whenever there is anything serious on and the garrulous Hawaiians do the rest. John doesn't talk a great deal. Like all fine workers he preserves his strength for the caucus and comes to the session primed with the assurance that he has but to open his snuff box and all the Independent legislators will sneeze.

John has what in the plumbing trade is called a "leadpipe." He knows his metal and moulds it over the fire of acute persuasion while stirring the contents of the kettle with a stick from the tree of the past. He shines in the nightly caucuses, is diligent in the ante-breakfast confabs and at luncheon time hatches up many clever ideas. John is the Croker of the House.

Angry words, heated discussions and little work was the result of the seventh day of the Senate and at the end of yesterday's session the Senate was not one bit further ahead than when they convened in the morning. President Russell is unable to maintain order and his constant appeals to the secretary for advice at last angered some of the Senators to such an extent that they felt called upon to correct him.

An interpreter was appointed on the second day and was given his instructions, but they were of little avail, for despite repeated cautions, Bush continues to translate what he sees fit and forgets to interpret many of the speeches and motions made in Hawaiian, to the discomfiture of the English-speaking Senators.

All through yesterday's session the Independents showed their hand and successfully killed every move made by the opposite party. With their majority they can even afford to lose one vote, for they are sure to win when the deciding vote of the chair is called for, as thus far when a tie has resulted Russell has not failed to support his constituency.

Every evening the Home Rulers meet in some convenient place and thoroughly discuss their work of the morning, and when they enter the Senate chamber they are backed and primed for the work in hand. Senator White has become their leader, either through his own volition or perchance he was invited to accept that position, and right well does he keep his followers in hand. Doing most of the talking himself, he is sure of eight votes in his favor when the question is put.

Knowledge of all this has forced itself upon the Republicans, and it was with the intention of breaking up these meetings, for at least one evening, that Senator Carter attempted to adjourn the Senate yesterday afternoon to meet again in the evening, but, as he might have expected, the motion was lost when put to the vote.

The rules of procedure are not adopted, and as they now stand they are back in the hands of the committee and may be delayed for several days, and meanwhile the Senate is transacting business without any head or rules to go by and is making itself the laughing stock of the public.

## HOUSE HAS A DAY OF WORK

**E**MMELUTH, Beckley and Dickey were late at the opening of the House of Representatives, though Emmeluth came in time to hear the prayer. After the roll call the minutes were read in English and Hawaiian. Robertson made a slight change in the minutes as read. William Mossman stated his intention to introduce a bill to defray the expenses of the present session. He moved that the rules be suspended and Robertson objected, saying that the giving notice of intentions was not the order then. There was the usual argument over rules with much quoting of the procedure regulations and considerable display of ignorance of parties' intentions. Mossman finally withdrew his statement of intentions under pressure from Robertson. Mr. Robertson then gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of

guardian and wards, and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 28 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 54 of the Session Laws of 1893.

"An act to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such person outside this Territory.  
"An act to repeal sections 1374, 1382, 1387, 1388 and 1389 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians."  
Mr. Mossman, under suspension of the rules, read the bill to defray expenses of the Legislature. The bill appropriates \$45,900.

Mossman then restated his intention to bring in a bill to defray the session's expenses, and the rules having been suspended, he read the bill in full, as follows:  
Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$45,900 from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.  
Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Dickey read the title of an act for "defraying the damages by the late storm."  
Beckley read the following:  
Whereas, It has been customary to select a committee to visit the leper settlement in the early part of former legislative sessions; and  
Whereas, It has now become imperatively necessary that such a committee be immediately appointed to visit said settlement and investigate and determine as to the truth of rumors, report and complaint now coming from there as to inadequate and insufficient supply of food and other matters under the control of the Board of Health pertaining to said settlement; and

Whereas, pending receipt of the report of the committee it would be impolitic and improper to have any more person or persons sent there by order of the Board of Health; therefore, be it  
Resolved, That a special committee of nine members of this House be appointed to visit the settlement at an early opportunity and report as to the actual conditions there found, and also recommendations that they may deem necessary; and be it further  
Resolved, That the Board of Health, through its president, be requested to defer sending any person or persons that may properly come under existing laws to said settlement until said special committee shall have reported to this House and action taken thereon.

Speaker Akina asked for a vote on the Molokai resolution. Emmeluth moved that the committee on public health be included in the Molokai committee.  
Gibblian wanted a joint committee of House and Senate and said it would cost no more for all the members to go.  
The speaker said the House must choose its own committees and let the Senate take care of itself. A call for a reading of the resolution was made and Secretary Meheula read it in English.

Gibblian amended the resolution to include all the Representatives.  
Makekau urged that a committee of three only be sent to Molokai, as if nine or all went it would mean a suspension of the Legislature.  
Beckley said his idea in having the committee consist of nine was to have all the Islands represented. He really favored having the entire House go. He said there was need for an investigation. "Under the Organic Act all men are free and equal," said Beckley. "There are 900 persons at the leper settlement on Molokai. They have been granted the right of suffrage. They have the right to justice and true representation. It is only proper that this House of Representatives should see all these people and hear their claims. As a matter of fact the entire House should go. It is the first time the lepers have had a voice in the national legislation. But to save time I favor a committee of nine only, though the whole House is not barred from going also. The matter of public health is one of the most important for our consideration and we should know just how things are at Molokai. Former Legislatures have tried to ameliorate conditions of these unfortunate. The public press has said that the lepers have not been supplied with the proper food. The Board of Health has tried to do its best. But you can understand the condition of the taro crop in Hawaii. But is the food of Hawaiians and these unfortunate need it to sustain strength. If the Board of Health is unable to cope with the question it is our duty to study ways and means to improve those conditions. It will be unnecessary to wait for the consent of the Senate or for the appointment of a joint committee. I understand that there will be a similar resolution introduced in the upper house. We are the representatives of the people and should go ahead."

"It would be proper that no further shipment of lepers be made to Molokai until the settlement is investigated. If the settlement is found proper for residence of lepers, then and then only could more of the unfortunate be sent. If found not fit, things should be changed. We could go next Saturday and only be away one day."  
Gibblian said there was another bill. "As these confined at Molokai have the same rights and privileges as we, if it is a question of what form of government should be instituted there to give the lepers their legal rights," he said.

"I am satisfied to stand in the minority," he said.  
There are important questions to be supplied by you in the House. If this subject should come before the government by established

in communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experiments be made in one or two localities before going further?  
"We find in this message that not only in this Legislature but from the Governor down we must be bathed in spirit of Constitution.  
"In yielding our sympathy to the lepers we must not forget the rights of the majority—the clean people."  
Gibblian said the reason why he urged the whole House go to Molokai was that as he had had a large experience in transporting the lepers he knew it would take them all to investigate. They would have to divide into committees and inspect different parts of the settlement. Three or nine could not do the work thoroughly.

Gibblian amended the resolution to include the whole House and it was vehemently seconded.  
Aylett spoke for a committee of nine members only.  
The resolution was carried with the amendment and a committee of three was appointed to arrange for the trip of the entire House. Emmeluth suggested the committee of three confer with the Senate committee.  
Emmeluth said he would like to know if the press of Honolulu would be permitted to accompany the House to Molokai. Mossman moved that no photographic apparatus be allowed to be taken on the trip. This was carried.

Beckley moved that the courtesy of the House be extended to the press and one representative from each paper be permitted to go. This was carried.  
Kanoho wanted the names of the reporters who would accompany them given to the House, but he was ruled out of order.  
On Robertson's motion Saturday was declared a holiday and on Hoops' motion the House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

## THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the House reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Mossman moved that all members and visitors to Molokai be prohibited from taking any sketches whatever at the leper settlement. The motion was carried unanimously.  
Mahoe asked that the rules be taken up. He moved for a reconsideration of the report of the committee on rules. Robertson said Mahoe's motion was out of order. A quarter of an hour of bickering followed, during which Robertson said Mahoe did not know the first thing about parliamentary usage; which was not quite true.  
The speaker ruled that Mahoe's motion was out of order.

Emmeluth asked to withdraw his notice of a motion made Monday evening reducing standing committees from five to three. He wanted the committees to consist of five members as under the existing rules, and having given notice of his intention to ask the changing of the rule, he now desired to let it be unchanged.  
Dickey noted that no finance committee had been appointed by the speaker.  
The next half hour was consumed in fussing over a not-important rule of procedure.  
Dickey asked for a suspension of rules, which is as follows:  
"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."  
Nallima seconded the motion but it was not carried.  
Ewaliko moved the adoption of all the rules.  
Dickey pointed out that the rules had been adopted several days ago.  
Ewaliko looked wise.  
Robertson gave notice that he would move to amend rule 85 to conform with rule 86.  
A half hour more was pleasantly passed in argument over rules and parts of rules, much delight being found by many members in slumbering while a few talked.

Speaker Akina appointed the following standing committees:  
Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoops (Rep.), J. K. Keakaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), K. Kaunani (Ind.).  
Public Lands—J. P. Makainai (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. P. Gibblian (Rep.), R. Pouki (Ind.), Nallima (Ind.).  
Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paole (Ind.), J. W. Kelihoa (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).  
Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoops (Rep.), J. K. Keakaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaunani (Ind.).  
Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), E. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumale (Rep.).  
Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Gibblian (Rep.), H. M. Kanoho (Dem.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewaliko (Ind.).  
Military—J. Ewaliko (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumale (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).  
Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Mossman (Ind.-Rep.), J. K. Kaunani (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimokole (Ind.), H. M. Kanoho (Dem.).  
Accounts—J. K. Makainai (Dem.-Ind.), W. H. Nallima (Ind.), R. Pouki (Dem.), J. K. Hilo (Ind.).  
Rules—H. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. H. Haahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), F. Kaulimokole (Ind.).  
Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Keli (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaunani (Ind.), J. K. Hilo (Ind.).

Speaker Akina had the House that it was impossible to furnish the members with the books required by the Robertson resolution of Monday.  
The House adjourned until today at 10 o'clock.

The discussion between Senator Achi and the President of the Senate was the only incident of interest connected with the Senate yesterday, and though severely censured by the chair, there are many who think that Senator Achi was right.  
Shortly after the morning session was called to order, Achi asked permission to introduce a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers, and made a rousing speech in support of his motion. He was interrupted by Senator White, who rose to a point of order but failed to state it, and Achi appealed to the chair. As has been customary all through the Senate proceedings, Russell sought advice from the secretary, and this was objected to by the Senator, who could not see what right Cayless had to interfere. Waxing warm, the angry Senator declared that Cayless should be "kicked out," and as the president jumped to his feet every one was at attention. It is the first time that there has been any angry words in the Senate chamber and all wondered what action Russell would take.  
"I call you to order," he said; "sit down!"  
Achi obeyed the mandate of the chair but could not resist attempting to speak again and once more received his instructions to sit down and remain seated until given permission to rise.

All through the sessions of both the morning and afternoon it was evident that the Independents had something up their sleeve, and every effort on the part of the Republicans to transact business met with debate, and invariably when the question was put the Independents carried the day by sheer force of numbers.  
Senator Carter made a futile attempt to block the game of the Home Rulers by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and thus prevent the usual caucus held by them, but again this was frustrated by the majority. It was evident from their subsequent action that they did not oppose the motion to adjourn from any desire to work, as they immediately took advantage of another motion for adjournment until this morning.

So long as the Senate continues to do business without rules, just so long will the Independents have full sway, and so thoroughly are they banded together under the leadership of Senator White that they have in addition the advantage of organized power.  
Another point of disadvantage for the Republican side of the house is the fact that Interpreter Bush is very careful to interpret every speech and motion uttered in the English language, but is equally negligent in translating speeches and motions expressed in Hawaiian.  
Three Senators, Carter, Baldwin and C. Brown, failed to answer "here" when the roll was called in the Senate yesterday morning, but put in their appearance shortly after. The minutes were read and approved upon a motion from Senator Kaue after a ruling from the chair to the effect that it was not necessary to make a separate motion each time any speech was desired interpreted, was spread upon the journal.

Senator White moved to the previous question in order to prevent a lengthy discussion which Senator Carter endeavored to precipitate concerning his understanding of a ruling made by Russell.  
Senator Achi asked to be permitted to introduce a bill in regard to fire claims and upon being put to a vote the Independents stood solid, casting eight votes against the presentation of any bill. Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, stating that it was evident that the Independent members were not desirous of transacting any business, but the motion was lost.  
Achi asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution in regard to the use of the Hawaiian language in the Legislature relating to section 44 of the Organic Act.

The chair attempted to rule Achi out of order and raised a vigorous protest from the Republican ranks. He was permitted to continue and translated his own speech.  
Kaue thought it impossible for the house to entertain the resolution, saying that under the rule no resolution could be presented to the house at this time and citing rule No. 23.  
Carter claimed there were no rules adopted and therefore the speaker was not out of order.  
Kaue explained it was a section of the United States Constitution he referred to and not the rules.  
Carter asked that the question be put: "Does the house object to Senator Achi presenting bill or not?"  
Kaue argued that such a proceeding was against the Organic Law, section 44, according to his opinion all transactions of the Senate thus far were illegal.

Baldwin was emphatic in his statement that the rules must be passed on, as the house could not proceed further without them. He urged Achi to withdraw his motion, and with a significance understood by all in the house turned to Senator White, the leader of the Independent party, and asked him if they were ready to proceed with the rules.  
Kaue again resumed his argument, but was interrupted by Achi, who rose to a point of order, asking the chair if a member was permitted to speak more than twice on the subject before action was taken. He was informed by the chair that there were no rules, and to Carter's question, "Can a member speak ten times?" replied, "Yes, a thousand times," and glanced slyly at the Independent Senators.

Achi commanded the attention of the chair, and for the first time former was shown in the Senate. He claimed that it was costing the people \$50 a day to support the Senate and so far nothing had been accomplished. "The Independents are obstructing the work and they should be abandoned," he said, and the Republicans have done all they can do to advance the business.  
The moment I present something

tantamount so that we can proceed, then does the opposite side stand together and prevent any action. They are banded together to prevent us from accomplishing any honest work and having the majority have us at their mercy.  
"I have already contended before this house that it was important to present a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers."  
Achi was here interrupted by Kaue, who raised a point of order but failed to state it.  
Achi asked the chair to permit him to continue. Russell was at a loss what to do and sought advice from the secretary. Achi objected to interference of the clerk and claimed if it continued that Cayless should be "kicked out."  
"Cayless," he said, "is continually offering advice to the president and I object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."  
"Mr. Achi," interrupted the chair, "I call you to order. You are using language more adapted to the street than the Senate chamber." Turning to the stenographer he asked him to read Mr. Achi's statement from his notes. This was done.

Senator White jumped to his feet and was recognized by the chair, who was evidently glad of an opportunity to end an argument which might result in depriving him of his chief aid and adviser.  
The vote for presenting the resolution of Achi was called for and again the Independents remained solid and defeated the motion.  
C. Brown moved to proceed with rules and the motion carried. He suggested that owing to the unanimous agreement of the rules committee rules 1 to 15, inclusive, be acted upon at the same time, but an amendment was proposed that they be taken up singly, and same was carried.

The balance of the morning session was spent in discussing the first six rules and the Senate adjourned until afternoon.  
**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
The reading of the rules was again resumed when the Senate convened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
It was proposed as an amendment to rule No. 11 to give the president of the Senate the right to vote on all questions, but this was bitterly opposed by the Republican Senators C. Brown and Carter, who argued that such a procedure would be without precedence.  
The fight was taken up by several Senators of the Independent party who, even though one of their party had been honored with the position of president, did not think he should be deprived of his vote. Able to carry everything their way whenever occasion necessitated, the Independents wished to make assurance doubly sure by securing one more vote to their overwhelming majority.

The rule causing the trouble reads as follows:  
"To decide all questions wherein the vote taken shall result in a tie, but otherwise he shall not vote except on matters where the decision is reached by ballot."  
C. Brown moved to amend the motion by adding to the end of section No. 11 the following words: "Or upon the final passage of a bill." Carter rose to second the motion, which after more argument on both sides was placed before the Senate and carried.  
Cecil Brown attempted to put a stop to the useless discussion ensuing after the reading of each section of the rules by declaring that such work would occupy the attention of the Senate until the end of the month and ended a spirited speech by saying, "It is all bosh and must be stopped."  
Evidently fearful that his protegee, the assistant secretary, would be overlooked in the duties prescribed for the officers of the Senate, and therefore would have but little claim to a salary, Senator White desired that some of the duties properly belonging to the secretary be apportioned to Coney. This was warmly contested by C. Brown and Baldwin, who were of the opinion that the assistant secretary should work under the secretary and assist him in his work when necessary.

C. Brown as chairman of the committee thought that the only reason why every rule was being opposed by the Independents was because Senator White had carried the rules to a caucus of his party and they were not satisfied. He then suggested that a new committee be appointed to draft rules and stated that he did not wish to be a member of the new committee.  
Carter moved that the rules be referred back to the committee, and upon a second from Achi the vote was taken and as usual was lost by the vote standing Independents 8, and Republicans 6.  
Disgusted with the proceedings, Senator Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn until 7:30 p. m., and when the question was put the vote resulted in a tie. President Russell exercised his right to vote and as usual sided with the Independent ranks, thus defeating the motion.  
Carter then moved to adjourn and the motion was carried by a vote of eight to six.  
The Senate will convene again this morning at 10 o'clock and it is probable that the rules will again be taken up. If the business is expedited the estimates and appropriations will probably be considered also.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE  
George W. Wall of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I can gratefully state that I have not returned to the doctor since I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by H. C. South & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaiian Territory."

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

France is reported at Cape Town. South Africa steadily reduced, quiet. Ethelbert Nevin, musician and composer, is dead. The big tree measure is still held back in Congress. A temperance crusade has been started in San Jose. Colonel Theo. Roosevelt has returned to civilization. J. P. Morgan has gone into the London commercial field. The San Jose scale is destroying peach orchards in Ohio. A negro is to become principal of a new York school. Three cases of smallpox are reported from Fresno, Cal. The health of Queen Sophia of Sweden is much improved. The plan to extend land laws has been vigorously opposed. Sir Francis Cook, the merchant prince of England, is dead. It is said that another Chinese railway is contemplated. The Cincinnati street railway systems may be consolidated. The tone of speculation in New York is very much confused. A big strike is threatened among the mechanics of Pittsburgh. W. K. Vanderbilt and party are cruising in the Mediterranean. The late census of Italy's population shows a figure of 35,000,000. Episcopal Bishop Spalding of Colorado is suffering from paralysis. The "Bachelors' Club" of Seattle has adopted the motto "NIT." The Colony government objects to receiving recruits in Australia. A Tucson mining magazine recently blew up and killed seven men. Francis H. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is very sick. Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, is to visit California. Congress was in a deadlock over the war revenue bill on February 15. Germany is still warring with the Kaiser for his pro-British actions. It is said that England, Germany and Portugal are in secret agreement. It is said that the volunteer troops will all be mustered out by June 15. Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, had his private papers stolen. Mrs. Nation and her sisters were treated to a fire-hose bath at Beloit, Kas. Professor Weinzler of New Mexico thinks he has a cure for consumption. The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been broken off. It is said that the Burlington railroad is seeking an outlet for Pacific traffic. A number of incendiaries are setting fires to hotels in Chicago and New York. Nantucket Island was ice-bound and cut off from meat supplies for ten days. On February 18 it was reported that all Europe was in the grip of a blizzard. Mayor Van Wyck of New York has disapproved of the New York police bill. A colony of sixteen Mormons with fifty-eight wives were found in Paris recently. Two engines crashed together near San Bernardino last week. Two lives were lost. Wu Ting Fang spoke at Cleveland, O., February 19 on Washington and Confucius. A company has been incorporated in Utah to construct the Salt Lake railway. The President has decided to call an extra session of Congress at an early date. It has been decided to open the gates of the Pan-American Exposition on Sundays. The co-eds of Berkeley are to give a play for the benefit of their athletic clubs. The colonist rate has brought a continuous stream of people into San Francisco. A committee from the Chicago Commercial Club are to tour the Western States. A New Orleans negro who murdered an entire family, was lynched February 17. A cable states that an American consul, Alex. Wood, in Germany, has gone insane. The German consul denies the story of his having quarrelled with Sir Alfred Milner. Ninety-one thousand dollars was paid for a piece of property in San Mateo county. Senator Hanna entertained President and Mrs. McKinley at dinner February 16. Mrs. Nancy Bray of Los Angeles recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday. The inheritance tax shows the Huntington estate to be worth about \$30,000,000. The deposits of the associated New York banks, February 15, exceeded \$1,000,000,000. There was a great rush of business during the last week before Congress adjourned. Eight boxers were decapitated at Shanghai after trial by Viceroy Chang Chi Tung. The new Italian Ministry will continue negotiations to secure the extradition of anarchists. American Labor Union literature, printed in Spanish, is being distributed in Porto Rico. Several new warships are to be launched soon for the service of the British navy. An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn down a new block in Whittier, Cal. Little James Monahan of Waterbury, Mass., sought warmth in a water barrel and froze to death. The Maya Indians were defeated in another engagement by the Federal troops February 17. The California Distillery Company is to undergo an investigation at the hands of the Government. At last reports the Empress Dowager was weakening to the demands of the net of the Powers. A recent wholesale arrest of the violators of the Sunday closing law, was made in Los Angeles. C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, is the man who effected the recent big steel deal. A bomb hit on the battleship Kearsarge exploded while being used at target practice off Key West. Captain Cyril King, assistant United States Quartermaster, has been discharged from the Army. After losing some money at cards a Seattle man cut the throat of the man who won with a pocketknife. It is said that General Kitchener's forces are close on the trail of the retreating Boers under De Wet. W. L. Hill, formerly one of the foremost lawyers of California, died recently in Agnew's Insane Asylum. President Gompers reports a demand by colleges and universities for lectures by representative trade-unionists. The Weather Bureau service bill has passed and the cable will be laid to the South Islands from San Francisco. A statue of Robert Louis Stevenson is among the American works of art selected for the Buffalo Exposition. A genuine Raphael painting, for which William H. Vanderbilt offered \$50,000, is to be sold at auction in Seattle. A new church society has been formed in Chicago for silent devotional worship, to be open all day and through the evening with no other sound than the low tones of the organ to break the silence.

The post office has been closed at Savannah, Ga. William Troup, an aged pioneer of Woodland, is dead. It is said that the Alaskan winter is the severest in years. The Alaskan gold fields and copper are still playing in San Francisco. It is said that the German trade is still on the down grade. Edward Baird Mastick, a prominent attorney of Oakland, is dead. The Pennsylvania silk mills are at a standstill because of a strike. W. P. Sullivan, chief of San Francisco police, is ill with diphtheria. There is a heavy honey harvest in San Diego county, Cal., this year. Heavy crops of fine of 120 miles is in successful operation at Vallejo. The teamsters of San Francisco were on the verge of a strike at last reports. The electric car system between Bakerfield and Kern City, Cal., is now running. Austrian jam and fruit pulp are becoming a large feature of England's imports. San Joaquin county, Cal., is making a strong fight for the proposed State dairy school. Memorial services were held in memory of Francis Willard throughout the States. The pulpit has attacked the San Francisco officials, who permit slavery in the Chinese quarter. A bill against Chinese and Japanese slavery will be introduced in the California Legislature. Two different measures are before the California Legislature to stop the traffic in Chinese girls. Rev. G. W. Stone of the Unitarian Church will work in the interests of his church on the Coast. A favorable report has been made on the Chinese basin lease by the committee from the Legislature. A quarter of a million dollars has been apportioned by the California Legislature to the State University. A draw of twenty rounds was fought between Bobby Dobbs and Peter Jackson at Memphis February 15. Heavy fighting has been made by the United States' Senate in the harbor bill at last reports from the Coast. The four buffalo bulls in the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco engaged in a fierce fight and one was killed. A domestic soldier, trying to escape the police, slid down a rope from the 11-story building in San Francisco. The Louisville Sullivan-Kearns fight of February 18 lasted twenty rounds and resulted in a victory for Sullivan. Mrs. C. Milvin, an aged tourist from Illinois, was run down by an electric car in Los Angeles and killed. A disagreement on the endowment question threatens to disrupt the Order of B'Nai B'Rith in San Francisco. Aged King Christian of Denmark, while talking with his son, was run down by a bicyclist and bruised severely. A Mendocino county forest of 500 acres is to be presented to the State of California by Henry Crowell, the capitalist. While driving to the Capitol at Sacramento last week Governor Gage's team ran away, but no serious damage resulted. It is thought that the illness of John McCutcheon, artist and newspaper man through the Philippine war, will result fatally. A large reception was given by the students and faculty of the University of California to President Wheeler February 16. It is said that Minister De Witt's position in the Russian tariff war is in the nature of an experiment and not well supported. Robenau, the Berlin electrical expert, declares that it will be possible in a few years to circle the globe in twenty-two days. The old Pioneer Hall, on Montgomery street, San Francisco, was badly damaged by fire and the janitor perished in the flames. Two hundred Filipino insurgents were driven into the mountains by a detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant Low on February 15. A section in the arid lands bill has been discovered, the effect of which would be to require changes in the law in many States. Governor Ross now concedes the rights of the Canadian Pacific to participate in New York immigration business on an equitable basis. Measures have been introduced in Congress to revive the grade of Vice Admirals Schley and Sampson. A battle between the clerical element and the populace is being waged in Rome over some nude statues surrounding a public fountain. Whitlaw Reid may be named as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States for the coronation of Edward VII, which may take place in June. An amendment has been made to the subsidy bill excluding from subsidy all anti-liner and vessels carrying petroleum in cases and barrels. A cable from Glasgow states that two-thirds of the outer plating on the Shamrock has been placed and the yacht is rapidly nearing completion. An amendment is on foot to repeal the anti-liner law of Santa Monica, Cal., two-thirds of the voters having signed a petition for the purpose. Pugilist Ruhlin was arrested for a friendly boxing match with his sparring partner in a music hall in Chicago. He was released on \$500 bonds. A rare volume, "The Rights of Women and Children," printed in the sixteenth century, has been found in the Columbia University library. Pension Commissioner Evans will not be reappointed April 1, and it is said that he will be succeeded by Captain Archibald Lybrand of Ohio. A Vancouver man of small stature, while being held over a red-hot stove as a practical joke, drew out his knife and stabbed his tormentor fatally. Governor Roosevelt is much annoyed by the stories of his hunting expedition and denies them, although he says he killed twelve mountain lions. A Philadelphia man, who left his wife and married his niece, is under arrest for bigamy, though he says he has a decree of divorce from his first wife. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to the international exhibition of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase in 1903 has passed the House. The Enderton bill, appropriating \$100,000 as an emergency health fund for the use of the Governor and California State Board of Health, was passed. Commander Benj. F. Tilley, at Tutuila, Samoa, whose term has expired, will visit the Coast, but it is expected that he will be reappointed by the Navy Department. Walter G. Furnald, who is well known to the San Francisco police as a swindler, has been heard of at Chicago, where he swindled a wealthy real estate man out of \$5,000. The big tree bill passed the Senate, but opposition is expected in the House and Governor Gage has been asked to accept the State's responsibility to support the grove. Catherine Davis, a California trained nurse, shot a Kansas City young druggist last week. She said she meant to kill herself but accidentally discharged the pistol and shot him. An old man who had killed a man in Michigan twenty-five years before, recently shot a young girl and gave himself to the San Francisco authorities, who telegraphed to the Michigan authorities. A reply was received directing that the murderer be released as the supervisors would not stand the expense of transportation.

The San Francisco teamsters are on a strike. An international waterway at Bakerfield was filled in at night by citizens to prevent an international interference. Jim Fain, the Arizona murderer, is being held by the relatives of Mrs. Alexander the woman he shot. There was frantic competition among the English society women for securing tickets for the opening of Parliament. The Atlanta silk mills are being sidetracked in the Senate, and the oleomargarine measure has almost unanimous favor. Dr. Howard of Stanford thinks that Professor Ross will be accepted by the Nebraska University, and that the opposition was inspired by political motives. The American Protective Tariff League has awarded the preference of all foreign and domestic champagne and vintage to the Brotherhood Wine Company. An Illinois Legislative committee will investigate the Zion City Bank of Chicago, conducted by John Alexander Dowie, the alleged faith-healer. Marvin Ford of San Francisco rendered desperate by losses at the races, struck down a Chinese messenger and took from him a bag containing \$215. The religious marriage of Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, to Mlle. Germaine Brice was performed at Paris February 16. The young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has passed his examination for rank of military ensign. His work was qualified as "good" by the examiners. Four American art students were arrested in the streets of Paris while parading in palanquins carried by hired hoodlums, at midnight. They were released. Henry W. Nutt, a Grand Army of the Republic veteran of San Francisco, arrived at a Los Angeles Soldiers' Home for a visit to a brother there just in time to meet a funeral procession coming out. It was the funeral of his brother. Varsalia Garcia, a prominent resident of Phoenix, Ariz., shot and killed his father-in-law, Spriano Moreno, 70 years of age because the old man would not consent to the marriage of his young daughter and the brother of Garcia. The wedding will take place at once—all objections being removed. SHE CARRIES IT WITH HER. When Mrs. Mary Wren is about to start on a trip to Sydney she always packs in her bag a bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup. Of course, she is careful to put it where it is not likely to get broken, as she does not want to waste the medicine, neither does she want to spoil her things. So far, I am glad to say, she has carried her precious bottle without an accident. And when she gets home to Acacia Cottage, Bridge street, Muswellbrook, New South Wales, she has always reason to be thankful that she took the Syrup with her. For, you must know, that on the 20th day of Sept., 1899, Mrs. Wren was 75 years old and fifty of them she has spent in the town of Muswellbrook. She has had fifteen children, ten of whom are still living; certainly a record of which she has a right to be proud. Now, to make this little tale run straight, and to keep the kinks out of it, we shall have to hark back to the place where it properly starts. Better still, perhaps, to let the good old lady tell it herself, as she does in a letter dated 21st of September (next day after her birthday), 1899. "Most of my life," she goes on, "I suffered from indigestion and wind on the stomach. I have often been up half the night trying to relieve the terrible pains caused by the wind. "I spent a lot of money on the essence of ginger and other things, but they all failed miserably. The essence of ginger would warm me for a few minutes, and then the pains would be on again; just as a barking dog begins again after you have hit him with something. That's the way it was with me. "About five years ago I had a very bad time with influenza, and when I was slowly getting over that the indigestion came on worse than ever. We couldn't do anything for it, or with it; no more could the doctors. "Then an old friend happened in and she said: 'Why don't you take Mother Siegel's Syrup?' I told her I didn't believe in any of the advertised medicines. She went on imploring and entreating, and I said she might as well save her breath, for she couldn't move me an inch out of my own opinions. "What does that woman do but go and buy a bottle without my knowledge and fetch it to me? Then I gave in and began trying it. That very bottle helped, and, after taking a few bottles more I was as well as anybody wants to be. "Since using Mother Siegel's Syrup I have got rid of all my pains and aches, and to make sure of keeping them away I carry a bottle with me wherever I go."—Mary Wren. Mr. William John Davison, Saddle and Harness Maker, of Muswellbrook, writes that he has known Mrs. Wren for thirty years and the public may put full faith in every word she says. SACRIFICING HER FATHER. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Hessie Slater, aged 15 years, shot and probably fatally injured her father to save her mother from death at his hands. The little girl was taken to the police station, and, after an inquiry, was let go. Slater came home in the evening, threw his wife on a bed and proceeded to choke her. The little girl secured a revolver and fired a bullet into her father's back, inflicting a dangerous wound. WIRELESS MESSAGE FOR MUTTON. Two hundred sheep, save one, were brought to Honolulu yesterday by the schooner Golden Gate from Lanai for the Metropolitan Meat Company. These sheep were ordered last week by wireless telegraphy. Manager Waller sent a message of Tuesday last to Aika Dowsett, Lanai, telling him to send an immediate shipment of sheep by the schooner Golden Gate. The order was received without any trouble and was filled, the sheep arriving in good shape on the schooner. A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN. "I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory. HIVE ARE A TERRIBLE TORMENT TO THE LITTLE FOLK, AND TO SOME OLDER ONES. Benson's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At all chemists' & druggists.

BEAUTIFULSKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MULES AND HORSES. HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery. New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty. Hay AND Grain. Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches. Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited. Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

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! E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers. ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SAITS, ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by any agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE. Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000. British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents. German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN. The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reinsurance 107,650,000. North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 5,590,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000. Total reinsurance 30,590,000.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Famous Tourist Route of the World. 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. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World. For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-American Steamship S. S. Line. Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S 41 PHOSPHORUS Warranted to cure Grasshopper Plague in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON. Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, February 28.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Green, from Maui.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Tuesday, February 28.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Green, for the Orient.

PASSENGERS.
Departed.
For Hilo and way ports, per steamer Kinohiki.

TO SAIL TODAY.
T. K. K. America Maru, Going, for San Francisco.

DUE TOMORROW.
O. S. S. Mariposa, from San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL FOR 'FRISCO.
Wednesday, March 6, per O. S. S. Mariposa.

NEXT MAIL FROM 'FRISCO.
Tomorrow, per O. S. S. Mariposa.

NEXT MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.
Tuesday, March 12, per O. S. S. Sierra.

NEXT MAIL FROM AUSTRALIA.
Tuesday, March 12, per O. S. S. Sonoma.

NEXT MAIL FROM ORIENT.
Friday, March 8, per P. M. S. City of Peking.

NEXT MAIL FOR ORIENT.
Wednesday, March 6, per P. M. S. Rio de Janeiro.

Notice to Shippers.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office.

Launch in Trouble.
During the absence of the "United States tug Eleu," Youngs gasoline launch.

Count von Waldsee has promised Yui Shik that he will not send troops into Shanghai.

Multiple foreign soldiers are still being conspicuously picked off at Tien-Tsin.

ORIENTAL PRICE OF A MODERN MIRACLE; Whitney & Marsh, Ltd. DRY GOODS

Tragic Suicide of Distinguished Official.

CURIOUS THIEVING AT NAGASAKI

Skating at Kobe--Earthquake Shakes the Town--Notes of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—Sir E. S. Symes, K.C.I.E., has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

PERSONALITY.
The late Sir Edward Symes was the most likeable of men, though his extremely subtle, impressive and almost melancholy personality did not lend itself to any general intimacy with him.

SKATING AT KOBE.

Kobe has some skating. According to the Chronicle the ice on the ponds at Rokkoan is about three inches thick and bears well.

YUAN SHI-KAT'S GOOD WORK.

By order of the governor of Shanghai a large poster has been put up at the contents of which are as follows:
1. Pastors and priests are invited to return to their various stations.

SERIOUS FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

At 3:15 a. m. on the 6th an outbreak of fire was reported at Nos. 33 and 44 Fokien Road, Shanghai.

GENERAL NOTES.

The harbor of Otaru is reported to be blocked with floating ice and navigation suspended.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE GENRUS.

The Albany Journal makes an appeal to the barbers of that city to patronize the florist, cardmaker and jeweler and to "shine up" to the sweet girls of the city.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—It is reported from Sian that while there is just enough grain and edibles in that city to provide food for the inhabitants with the walls, people in the country have been compelled to buy human flesh in the villages and hamlets at the rate of 32 cash per cattie.

FATE OF CAPTAIN WATTS JONES.

A northern correspondent writes to the Hongkong Press: "It is reported from fairly reliable sources that documents have been found in Peking proving that the assassins of the Legation during the recent siege had instructions not to kill the inmates, but to take as many as possible alive."

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED IN CHINA.

Telegraphic information reached the firm of Messrs. Carowitz & Co. that Mr. Buckhardt and Mr. Spainker, who accompanied by Mr. Huygen, had left the Shamen in Canton in their launch for a shooting expedition up the west coast of the island.

WHOLESALE THEFTS OF COAL.

Since September last large quantities of Cardiff coal have been secretly sold in certain quarters of Nagasaki at exceptionally low prices.

WATER RESOURCES.

Bountiful Rains Have Shown Hitherto Undeveloped Basins.

The bountiful rains of this month have long been needed to fill the mountains, plains and subterranean reservoirs of these islands, says the Planners' Monthly.

Three Ships from the South.

Yesterday three vessels arrived in this port from Newcastle, New South Wales, with coal. They were the Norwegian bark Fantasi, Captain Anderson, seventy-eight days out.

CASE OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CURED NEAR CHICAGO

Victim Lost the Sight of One Eye and Was Unable to Walk—Vision Restored and the Use of Limbs Regained. A Sworn Statement.

Many will remember the excitement that attended the first cure of a case of genuine locomotor ataxia, which occurred at Hamilton, Ont., some years ago.

"Early in 1898 I began to experience a weird and peculiar feeling in my legs which became tired after very slight exertion. I continued at my work in the machine shop until July 2, 1898, when I suffered from a fall, and after that time grew rapidly worse.

"Last December an account appeared in the Glasgow Weekly Mail, a Scotch newspaper, of a cure in a case similar to mine, which was effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I firmly believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and enabled me to again earn my livelihood, and I can recommend them to any one suffering with locomotor ataxia or any other severe nervous disorder, even if pronounced incurable, as was the case in my case.

ADAM DAVISON.
Police Magistrate.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

REGISTRY OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

A native of China who was a citizen of Hawaii April 12, 1890, and who has not since lost the rights of citizenship then obtained, may take oath as owner of a vessel of the United States under sections 413 and 412, Revised Statutes.

GENERAL PARDON.

I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, moved by just causes made known to me, do hereby, in accordance with the power invested, grant unto

WM. H. MARSHALL, who was convicted in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, May term, 1900, of the offense of publishing a libel in the first degree, and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor and to pay the costs of the prosecution, amounting to thirty-four and fifty-four one hundredths (34.54) dollars, a full and free pardon.

WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HERETO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII TO BE AFFIXED AT THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING IN HONOLULU, THIS 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD B. DOLE.
By the Secretary, Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory.

REGISTRY OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

A native of China who was a citizen of Hawaii April 12, 1890, and who has not since lost the rights of citizenship then obtained, may take oath as owner of a vessel of the United States under sections 413 and 412, Revised Statutes.

This office is in receipt of your letter dated December 6, 1900, addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, and transmitting for the department's consideration an application by L. Apana, a native of the Chinese Empire, for an official number for the schooner Kawalana.

You express the opinion that Mr. Apana, being a Chinese citizen of the Republic of Hawaii, is not a citizen of the United States entitled to receive marine documents for the vessel. The question as to citizenship in such cases was submitted to the Attorney General, who, under date of the 16th instant, advises this department generally, as well as in respect to the pending application, that any Chinese person who was in fact a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii under its constitution and laws on August 12, 1898, and who has not since that date voluntarily abandoned his citizenship or legally been deprived thereof, is a citizen of the United States.

A record of naturalization submitted shows that L. Apana, of Canton, China, was declared formally on the 6th day of July, 1890, to be a citizen of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the certificate on record being signed by C. N. Spencer, minister of the interior, and being under seal. Certificate of Hawaiian registry, No. 24, also submitted, states that the schooner was registered December 18, 1898, by the Hawaiian Government, as a vessel of Hawaii.

1045 FORT ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

In order to make this department an attractive and important feature of our business we have adopted a very liberal policy in the management of it, and propose to pay the freight on all orders of \$5 or more, when cash accompanies the order.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd

MARSHALL BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.
The attention of officers of corporations is called to section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the annual returns of corporations, and also to the notice published from this office, under date of December 5, 1900, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31, 1901, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention and file the annual statement required at this office.

Honolulu Iron Works Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

CORPORATION NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Alexander & Baldwin, Limited, held at the office of the Company at Honolulu, February 23d, 1901, the following named officers were elected:

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

March 15th, 1900.
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, -OR- C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukui Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

vessel carried a Hawaiian register in force on the 12th day of August, 1898, that at the time she was "owned bona fide by a citizen of Hawaii, and continued to be so owned" until her purchase by Apana, to whom she was sold May 29, 1900. Apana, therefore, if a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, and if he has not since lost the rights of citizenship he obtained, may be considered as entitled to take oath that he is a citizen of the United States, under sections 413 and 412 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to receive marine documents for the vessel accordingly.

Official number will be granted by this office in another communication, to be used if no objection to the vessel's registry in accordance with these instructions shall appear.

The papers show that the schooner was built at San Francisco, Cal., in 1883. Respectfully, E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner, Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Zealandia sailed for San Francisco direct last night. The plan of sending her to Hilo was changed yesterday morning, as it was found that she could not get any sugar there. She took no cabin passengers. The America Maru will beat the Zealandia to the Coast.

Miguel Lujan has been appointed freight clerk on the steamer Maui.