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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2267

DOGS OF WAR ARE AT BAY

The Tientsin News Is Much Less Peaceful.

ENGLAND MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

Deadlock at the Chinese City Which May Break the Peace of World.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A cable to the Herald from Tientsin, dated March 19, 7 p. m., says: Count von Waldersee arrived here from Kiaochau at 4 o'clock. He was met at the station by General Wogack, General Campbell and other general officers. The Field Marshal had long and separate conversations with the Russian and English commanders. He orally reviewed the propositions which had been made by telegraph and which the Russians had declined to entertain. General Wogack declined to discuss the question of ownership until the British had withdrawn from the ground claimed by Russia and occupied by his forces. General Campbell stated that under his instructions he could not withdraw from his position. The deadlock, therefore, continues. Count von Waldersee is visibly depressed at his failure to arrange the question, the seriousness of which he seemed fully to realize. After an hour he returned to Peking.

There has been much fighting during the day between the French and British soldiers, but up to the present there have been no serious results. General Voyron has ordered out the gendarmes, who, together with the Austrians, are now guarding the settlement and preventing the French soldiers from entering.

The British hold their ground. General Campbell has received the approval of the Government in his view of the dispute with the Russian commander here, and is holding his ground under instructions from London.

Count von Waldersee's proposition, which General Wogack declined to entertain, was that the disputed territory be turned over to a neutral guard, the Russians and British simultaneously withdrawing, pending a legal investigation of the questions involved.

The British officers maintain that if, as is rumored, the Russian troops are being hurried to Tientsin from Port Arthur, the British Government will take their arrival as a hostile movement on the part of Russia. Negotiations on the spot are at an end and the pourparlers are now being conducted directly between the two Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A cable to the Herald from Tientsin, dated Wednesday, 11:35 a. m., says: After pulling out of the station yesterday afternoon Count von Waldersee's train was brought to a standstill by a phenomenal storm of dust which had been blowing since Monday. Instead of proceeding to Peking, Count von Waldersee was therefore compelled to return here for the night. He refrains, however, from making any further efforts to adjust the Anglo-Russian conflict.

It now transpires that at the very moment of Count von Waldersee's arrival, General Wogack, acting under instructions from the Russian Imperial Government, made a formal demand upon General Campbell for the withdrawal of the British troops from the disputed territory. He further demanded an apology from the British commander for the alleged trespass of his forces. Up to the present time General Wogack has received no reply, except a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of his demand, which, I am informed, is couched in language which resembles an ultimatum.

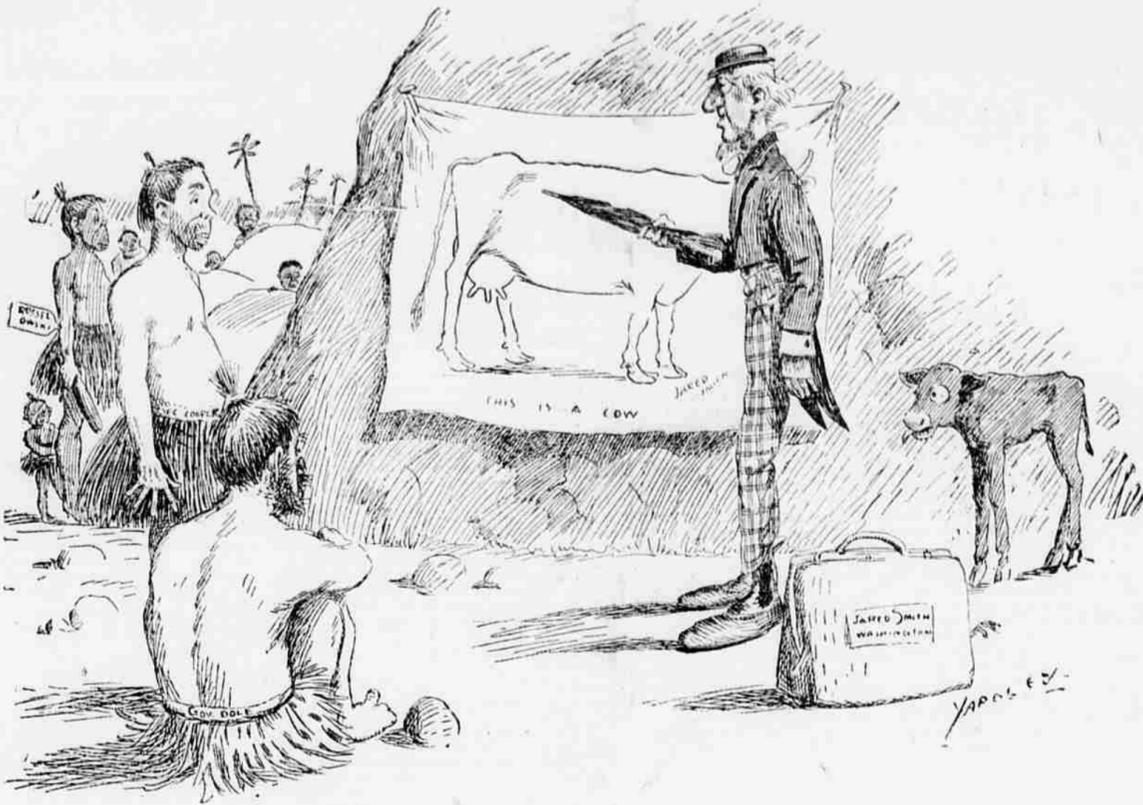
During the night the British, who had no white troops here, brought up 500 bluejackets and marines from Taku by special train. These British forces are now relieving the Bengal Pioneers in guarding the little half-acre patch of territory of which the disputed possession has brought two great empires to the brink of war.

LONDON, March 21.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldersee's arbitration at Tientsin," says the Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw but apologize for removing the Russian flag. General Harrow refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British Government. British re-enforcements are being sent."

"Russia's proceedings in Corea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive and it is believed that she is about to make further demands at Manasapu."

PEKING, March 20.—The British re-enforcements, consisting of ninety marines, which arrived at Tientsin last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards, are explained as due to a fear lest any incident arising out of the Russo-British land question

AS JARED SEES HIMSELF IN HAWAII.



JARED SMITH, (From the Department of Agriculture)—This, my Hawaiian friends, is a Caow.

Q UOTH Jared Smith, "Here is a chance for me that can't be missed; For these benighted Islanders I'll turn philanthropist; Besides 'twill be an easy way to win both name and fame, For they'll surely all adore me when they understand my game. Just think of all those healthy appetites, now gone to waste On cuttlefish and seaweed balls and taro-nut paste; The only meat they ever get is some unlucky pup; They never saw a napkin, nor ever used a cup. Ah, what an opportunity for missionary work. To turn them from the dreadful tastes that deep within them lurk! Think what a rich reward 'twill be to watch the shining face Of some befuddled chieftain of this unenlightened race. When he stands amid his followers to make the mighty boast That he is first of all his race to eat poached eggs on toast. These simple folk of nature's ways with their gesticulations grand Have all the world before them to be given by my hand. A gastronomic would give his all for half the chance they've got. An epicure would envy them their lucky, happy lot. Oh, the guttural sounds of pleasure as, soft and smooth as silk, Goes gurgling down each dusky throat the first sweet draught of milk. And then to see their simple glee, when first I show them how To get their early breakfast from the first imported cow. The untrained passions I'll restrain, their savage natures blirk. When I feed them regularly on the morning mush and milk.

Then pigs—Great Grapes! to think how long the land's been on the hog! The dishes that they've missed these years while they've been eating dog! Ham sandwiches they've never had, in the Sandwich Islands, too! The aftermath of too much pork they've never had to rue. Pork chops and bacon they've never had, nor spare ribs crisp and brown; Nor ham and eggs! I'll simply turn their whole world upside down. Within a month from when I land I'm willing to make bets That every native family 'll be raising pigs for pets. They've never felt the radish's insidious, pungent bite, Celery, carrots, cabbages, to them are out of sight; Asparagus and artichokes, parsnips and parsley too; They've never tasted apple pie; they can't have eaten stew. Potatoes—yes, and think of it! Imagine what it means— They've never dined in the delights of Boston pork and beans. There are onions, too, and turnips—I'll hold a county fair. Where they can gaze on pumpkins and vegetables rare. The poor 'll lead to affluence beyond the reach of harm. By showing them the value of a modern chicken farm. When'er I walk the folks will all flop on each awe-struck face. I'll be a regular deity, their idols 'll replace. The presents they will bring me—the pearls and curios rare— Will promptly make my fortune. Oh, 'll be the real thing there! Beyond a doubt, this is a chance by no means to be missed." Quoth Jared Smith, "For these poor souls I'll turn philanthropist." ALLAN DUNN.

TRANSPORT PAK LING ARRIVES

The United States army transport Pak Ling arrived off port last night a little before 11 o'clock. She is from San Francisco, and brought several days' later news and mail from the Coast.

The Pak Ling sailed from San Francisco on the morning of the 22d instant, and made the run to port in the short time, for a transport, of not quite seven days.

She has aboard over seven hundred cavalry horses belonging to the Fifth Cavalry and the Fifteenth Cavalry aboard the transport Meade. A pleasant trip was experienced all the way down. The vessel is a big one, and comes to this port for the first time.

She was in Chinese waters while the trouble was going on between the powers and the Boers. At 11:10 last night the Young Brothers' gasoline launch left the boat-landing for the transport, which had just arrived off port. Representatives of the Advertiser were aboard the speedy little launch, which arrived alongside the big vessel just as seven bells were being struck forward.

The officers aboard, when presented with the latest copies of the Advertiser, exclaimed, "Well, that's good, here we have the latest American papers."

Exactly at midnight the launch arrived again at the boat landing, having made the round trip, including the time spent alongside of the transport, in forty minutes.

The Pak Ling will probably remain in port at least a week, during which time the horses will be given a spell ashore.

She will come into the harbor the first thing after daylight this morning.

One of the veterinarians on the transport is Dr. J. H. Uri, well known in Honolulu.

NEGROES FOR HAWAII

A Colony of One Hundred Leaves Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—A colony of 100 negroes left Knoxville today for Hawaii under a three-year contract to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. The party was raised by R. H. Maples, an intelligent negro, who goes with the colonists. In raising the party an attempt was made to get whole families, for the reason that the company has had difficulty in keeping American negroes without families on the plantation. The attempt was partially successful.

HEAVY FIGHTING FOR THE BRITONS

LONDON, March 19.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that Botha had declined the peace terms Lord Kitchener had offered.

General Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to General Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace General Kitchener was instructed to offer him, to the earnest consideration of the Government. General Botha added that his Government and its chief officers entirely agreed with this view.

DURBAN, March 20.—Owing to the Klip river being flooded, General Campbell's column has been unable to return to Standerton, from which point it went to bring away the garrison at Verde, which the British evacuated. The column had heavy fighting going and coming from Verde. General Campbell has about 200 sick and wounded. There are many bands of roving Boers in the neighborhood of Standerton.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—A dispatch from Cradock, Cape Colony, says Colonel Goring's force engaged Kritzinger's commando March 15th. The latter lost nine men killed and had seven men wounded. The British loss was one man killed and ten wounded.

EXECUTED BY THE BRITISH.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—A dispatch from De Aar last evening for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners until the end. Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to five years at penal servitude.

BOER STORES DESTROYED.

MAPEKING, Basutoland, March 20.—A force which is sweeping over the southeast portion of the Orange River Colony has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible and destroyed 1,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Chiffart, the French painter, is dead.

FOR HAWAII'S DEFENCES

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Among the duties assigned to Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, who will leave here for Manila in a day or two to become inspector general of the Department of the Philippines, is an inspection of the military post at Honolulu. His orders were to stop there long enough to make a thorough examination of Camp McKinley and report to the War Department. This will be the first formal inspection that has been made there since the post was established. A more important action than this, however, is contemplated by his plan to examine Honolulu and the region immediately surrounding with the view of ascertaining what steps may properly and most economically be taken by the Government for defending the city and the Island. His report on this subject will, of course, not be regarded as final, for an engineer officer would have to examine the situation before any conclusive step could be taken to fortify the place. But Colonel Sanger's opinion will be regarded as valuable from the standpoint of an expert in military science. It is probable that within a comparatively short time the War Department will take measures to improve Hawaii as a military base of value in time of war, and Colonel Sanger's visit will be a definite move in this direction.

Stocks and Bonds.

Oceanic Steamship made the lowest score this morning, selling at 45 down to 42. Last month the stock sold at 105. The stoppage of the monthly dividends and the levying of an assessment of \$10 have brought on this great collapse in value.—San Francisco Bulletin, 20th.

A cloud of wrath seems to have descended upon the management of the Oceanic Steamship Company and threatens to break at any moment on the board of directors. When the assessment of \$10 a share was announced a month ago the cloud was no larger than a man's hand, but since then it has assumed tempestuous proportions, and the hammer on California streets has dropped to the storm point in the last few days. Then Oceanic stock was selling at 105, now it is difficult of disposition at 45%.—Chronicle.

A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Tientsin for Taku on March 20. The French, an Italian and a German warship were then outside the bar.

PREPARING TO PAY OUR DEBT

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Gage said today that immediate steps would be taken to liquidate the outstanding debt of the former Hawaiian Government, in accordance with the act of Congress passed late in the recent session. This will call for the expenditure of \$2,500,000, but it will have little effect on the funds in the treasury, as the surplus for the current fiscal year stood today at \$35,423,000. Secretary Gage will exercise his own discretion in regard to the kind and denomination of money to be used in liquidating the debt, the only obligation being to use legal tender for this purpose. The required amount will be sent to Honolulu in cash, a part of the amount probably being in gold coin, of which the treasury has a greater amount now than at any time in its history, and the balance in legal tender paper money. The gold will be sent from the San Francisco mint, if it is found convenient, in order to save express charges across the country.

The whole amount of \$2,500,000 is expected within the next month to be placed on board an army transport bound for Manila and calling at Honolulu, or on a naval vessel.

Peking Will Be Late.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—While the steamer City of Peking was in dry dock Tuesday it was found that a slight crack existed in the hull at the stern, making it necessary to provide a new tail shaft. On this account the steamer, which is scheduled to sail Saturday, may not be able to leave port until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson.

GILROY, March 20.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the noted author, arrived yesterday with her sister and maid and was driven to her summer home near Redwood Forest. Mrs. Stevenson enjoys the retirement of her mountain domain and intends to erect a cottage there in the future. At present the party will occupy a tent.

Latest Sugar Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Sugar, raw, steady to firm; fair refining, 3 1/2; centrifugal, 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; molasses sugar, 2 1/2; refined, steady.

All the coal mines of Illinois may be consolidated.

INDEPENDENT COUNTY BILL

Digest of Home Rule Measure Presented.

LOCAL OPTION ON LIQUOR

Nebraska and Oklahoma Laws Adapted to Hawaii.

Nei.

THE following are the principal features of the report of the Independent Charter Commission in so far as it relates to county government. This report was introduced in the form of a bill March 11, by Representative R. H. Makioka, in the House of Representatives, and is known as House bill No. 48. Yesterday the bill was referred to a special committee of seven, consisting of Representative Makioka, chairman; Messrs. Emmelhuth, Paole and Maboe, Independents, and Aylett and Keiki, Republicans.

Chapter 1. The Territory is divided into five counties, corresponding to the present six Representative districts, except that Oahu, which has two districts, is erected into a single county.

Chapter 2. Each county is made a "body corporate politic," with the usual powers of such corporations, including and acquiring real estate and land sold for taxes, and the disposal of same, and to levy taxes for its own needs. Each county to have a board of three kinds of commissioners with the usual powers of such boards. Each county will have its Surveyor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Attorney, Clerk, Probate Judge, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Assessor and Superintendent of Public Construction.

Chapter 3. County Treasurer—He is to be elected at the general election; is required to give bond to the Territory not less than \$20,000 in counties of 10,000 and over, nor less than \$10,000 in any county. Term of office not specified.

Chapter 4. County Clerk—Elected for two years, required to give bond in the amount to be fixed by the County Commissioners. County Clerk makes up the tax rolls in addition to acting as secretary to the County Commissioners. In case the organization of a new township, he is to notify the Territorial Auditor. He is required to keep an account with the County Treasurer, and change the Treasurer with amount of taxes levied. Territorial county, city, town, village, township, school district, or any other special tax levied for any purpose in his county in such year and the same shall be kept in separate accounts; the amount of any sinking fund or Territorial county, city, town, village, or other indebtedness, which the County Treasurer may be authorized by law to receive from his predecessor in office; tax rolls; additional assessments made after the tax roll is made out, penalty on delinquent taxes ("County taxes are due the first Monday in February"); money received from sale of lands, or taxed amount for Territorial school funds; sale of estrays, from fines, licenses, etc.

Chapter 5. County Auditor—He shall credit the Treasurer with the amount of all county, city, town, village, township, school district, or other tax proceeds paid over; the amount of county orders, issued by the County Board, amounts paid to Territorial township, city or other officers entitled to receive the same; the amount of double or erroneous assessments; and the amount of taxes uncollected on tax roll. The County Clerk shall assess property to which the Township Treasurer may have failed to assess, and collect taxes as if originally properly assessed. County Treasurer is required to notify the Clerk of any such property that he may know of.

Chapter 6. County Officers—Each July each County Clerk is to report to the Territorial Auditor of his county's financial condition for the year. It is required whenever the County Treasurer is changed by any cause whatever and before a new Treasurer takes office, to check over the Treasurer's records, count the money and audit all the accounts of the office. He must report to the Secretary of the Territory annually a list of all county officers, "which list shall contain the genuine signatures of all county officers," certified by the Clerk that the signatures were attached in his presence. Persons appointed to fill vacancies must be reported to the Secretary of the Territory at once. He presides over the Township Trustees, may visit blank assessments for several townships and school districts in the county; furnishes all township officers with all necessary official blanks; he is required to keep his office open from 9 until 4, except Sundays and holidays. No County Clerk or deputy shall act as Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer.

Chapter 7. Register of Deeds—This officer is elected for two years. Is required to file a bond of \$500 in counties of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The County Clerk is ex-officio Register of Deeds; he is to "record all deeds, mortgages, maps, plats, marriage certificates and other instruments of writing." He is to have possession of all titles, towns, villages or additions thereto, certificates, etc., and keep the usual indexes found in such offices.

Chapter 8. County Attorney—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

Chapter 9. County Sheriff—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

Chapter 10. County Probate Judge—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

Chapter 11. County Coroner—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

Chapter 12. County Assessor—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

Chapter 13. County Superintendent of Public Construction—Elected for two years, and required to give bond for \$2,000; must be qualified to practice in a court of record; to be eligible to the office must be a resident in the county; when he is elected he is required to appear in the District Courts on behalf of the Territory as well as the county, and in case of change of venue, he is

(Continued on page 7.)

(Continued on page 4.)

SUBSIDING EMERGENCY

LONDON, March 18, 2:40 p. m.—On the highest official authority the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien-Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad siding in territory claimed by both probably will be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and the Russian troops from the ground in dispute.

THE PREVIOUS SITUATION.

TIENTSIN, March 16, 1:48 p. m.—The situation here could not be more serious. The Chinese are enjoying the spectacle of Russian and British troops drawn in hostile array with the possibility of bloodshed at any minute. Yesterday the English railway authorities put men to work building a siding near the station. The Russians drove them off for trespassing on their new concession. The laborers, who were roughly handled, returned supported by several hundred British troops. The Russians responded by calling out their whole force and preparing for battle. Upon seeing this, the British desisted from their purpose of bringing back the laborers to work by force.

General Campbell, commanding the English, and General Wogack, commander of the Russian forces, had a conference and both sides agreed not to break the peace for twenty-four hours. Information regarding the situation has been cabled to London and St. Petersburg. Intense anxiety as to the outcome of affairs prevails here. The Russians are intrenching themselves in their concession.

NEW YORK, March 17.—We read in the cablegrams nowadays of "the Lion and the Bear" of England and Russia, confronting each other on the railroad "siding" at Tientsin.

The cable must have dropped an "S." The Russians have seized and are holding the main single track of the railroad and its many sidings at Tientsin.

Tientsin is not a terminus, but there are large freight yards, a network of tracks on the road, which, when I was there, extended only twenty-eight miles from Taku to Yangtsun. I have the idea that Russia bases her claim on the railroad on these facts—and if you consider them you will see where England had a claim on the road and where she seems to have relinquished it.

The English force reached Tientsin ahead of the Russians. When the Russians arrived they were better equipped for railroad building than the English and the latter turned the road over to them to repair. And they did repair it in a hurry all the way from Taku, and while the Russians were repairing it they had to defend it against small parties of Boxers, who attacked them every night, for the other allies had gone forward. The Boxers had fortified the line of the road with small forts made of stone, and of the rails they tore up, and they fought to hold every yard of it. The Russians fortified the road, too, and had outposts every three or four miles along it.

If the Russians hold the same position as when I was at Tientsin, they have fine fighting ground should it come to a clash with the British. The Russians were to the north of the railroad station encamped in acres and acres of graveyards. Some of the grave mounds were as high as an ordinary desk; some fifteen or twenty feet high. All would well protect troops in a battle.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE

The Statement of Some One in New York Quicker Than That of Someone in Honolulu.

Supposing you had a bad back; that is one that was weak, lame or caused you hours suffering? Sometimes you had headache, and you would feel worn out, listless and played out generally. In such condition what would you most desire? Relief and cure. So would we all and so can you if you will listen to the advice of your neighbors. You may have tried many things without success; perhaps you read of some one in New York who was cured of a similar affection and tried his remedy; the failure may have made you skeptical. What you want in way of proof is the statement of a citizen of your own town, someone you can inquire of how he found relief. Now, that's just the kind of proof we are going to give you here.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

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

WILLIAMS' LECTURES

NEW YORK, March 18.—Signor Marzani, the inventor of X-ray telegraphy, in an interview last night announced that he had discovered an effective method for the prompt relief of wireless telegraphy. He said that he would not say that it was impossible to flash signals to Mars, but that he would prefer to see it done before attempting to discuss the proposition.



SHRINERS AT MOANALUA

(Photo by Dr. Bonine, Saladin Temple.)

THE MYSTICS MAKE MERRY

THE punch was good, the dancing better, but the hospitality last night of the ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage of the Order of Mystic Shriners of North America at the Moana hotel was the best of all. The reception and the dance which followed the formal function was one of the brilliant social successes of the season and the visiting ladies showed that as entertainers they were equal to all demands.

At 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive at the beach hotel and were received by Mrs. George P. Sinclair, who is at the head of the entertainment committee of the fairer sex. Mrs. Sinclair was a delightful hostess and, although unable to appear in the dancing hall later, fulfilled her part in the reception parlor. She was assisted by most of the ladies of the Pilgrimage, all dressed in superb gowns.

By 8:30 the rotunda of the hotel and the parlors were filled to overflowing with city guests and Shriners and at that time Noble L. E. Wood of Saladin Temple gave the signal to form for the grand march. The gay procession, in which the red fezzos were prominent, filed through the promenade lamps and into the dining room, which had been cleared for the dance. In a burst of music from a native orchestra the parade marched into the hall and later whirled away in an entrancing waltz.

Mrs. Warren presented Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor with a poem and several native curios which were placed in his hands by the lady of Aloha Temple for Mrs. Winsor, who was unable to accompany the caravan. Mrs. Warren made a pretty speech in behalf of the ladies of the party, which was gratefully responded to by the Imperial Potentate. Noble Winsor did not lack for words to express his feelings for the thoughtfulness of the ladies and made a speech which was one of the best of the Shrine's visit. His references to his home life and especially to the arrival of a new potentate just before he departed on this journey were quite apropos and he sat down amid a storm of applause and laughter.

More than 300 people were present. The ballroom was found to be the most perfect in Honolulu, airy and bright, and it received its christening amid flowing bumpers. Most of the visiting Shriners and ladies were present. Among the city guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Judge and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cross, Miss Andrews, Miss Hallie Peary, Miss Haag, Miss Farley, Miss Kate Vida, Bella Vain, Miss Cornwell, Miss Murray, Messrs. B. Griggs, Holl, R. C. A. Peterson, Dr. Grossman, Dr. High, F. E. Thompson, F. M. Brooks, R. Whitley, L. C. Ables and dozens of others.

Among the many Shriners photographed in Honolulu none appear amid more picturesque surroundings than those at the country residence of Hon. S. M. Damon at Moanalua last Saturday during the reception held there. The photograph is reproduced on this page.

Romance of Rio's Wreck.

The hero and heroine of a romance growing out of the wreck of the steamship Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco bay passed through Seattle recently. Miss Gabrielle Le Houron, whose life was saved by Captain Ward himself just before the steamer reached here, and went down, has become Miss Moury, and with her husband is now on the way to Dawson, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The first man to meet the beautiful French girl when the boat brought her from the scene of the wreck was Edward Moury, a rich Klondiker. He fell in love with the shipwrecked girl at first sight. After a short courtship the marriage took place in San Francisco.

A Narrow Escape.

While some muriatic acid was being unloaded from the bark Andrew Welch yesterday afternoon a couple of carboys dropped from a sling and smashed on the rail of the vessel. The contents fell upon the wharf. One of the seamen of the vessel was near the rail on the deck, at the time, and a quantity of the acid was splattered over him. He immediately jumped to the wharf and ran for the edge, pulling his clothes off as he went, and jumping into the water as soon as possible. He stood in the water some little time, and was then assisted ashore. His back was badly burned and his injuries, while not thought to be serious, are very painful.

SERMON ON MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur's sermon at Calvary Baptist Church Sunday was on "Missions." He urged a more generous spirit of giving, both among the rich and the poor, and commented on Andrew Carnegie's big offer to New York city.

"Mr. Carnegie, in the generosity of his gifts," said Dr. MacArthur, "has started America, Europe and the world. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men in his acquisition and distribution of money the world has ever known. He has himself told me it required as much thought and effort to distribute money widely as to acquire it freely. His great gifts will stimulate other millionaires to maintain the pace he has already set. He is making heroic efforts to die poor. His act is a rebuke to many churchmen who profess a larger creed but whose list of good deeds is shorter. His act is also a rebuke to certain dangerous Socialists, whose words seem at times to disturb all our business and social relations. Thousands will rise up to honor the name of this noble Scotch-American."

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

PACIFYING THE PHILIPPINES

ROMBLON, Island of Romblon, March 17.—(By mail from Boac, Island of Marinduque, March 18.)—The question of attaching this island (Marinduque) to Tayabas, discussed by the American Philippine commission since their arrival here, has been decided in the negative. The sentiment of the people was wholly in favor of forming a separate province. A population of 50,000 was represented during the discussions, and the commission has met intelligent delegations from all the towns on the island.

There are three hundred insurgents still in the mountains of Marinduque, but otherwise the inhabitants are anxious for the pacification of the island and to accept American sovereignty. Judge Taft has announced Captain Randolph to be chairman of the various committees of natives formed to organize municipal law in the towns of Marinduque. Judge Taft has promised that the commission will return and organize the province of Marinduque.

Major Smith, commanding the American garrisons on this island, has issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. Those natives who continue to live in the country will be considered insurgents.

A few insurgents have recently been killed or wounded near these towns and their supplies have been destroyed. The inhabitants of this island favor a drastic policy toward the insurgents.

The American Philippine commission will soon prepare a recommendation to President McKinley on the form and character of the civil government to be established in the archipelago. The matter has as yet received only formal consideration. This part will be the capital of the newly formed province, composed of adjacent islands. It is situated at the mouth of a deep valley and has a splendid harbor. The people are thrifty and prosperous and there are no insurgents here.

Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry will be Governor and Captain Albert S. Williams of the same regiment will be Treasurer of the new province.

WRECKED BY CHEMICALS.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—A terrific explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of the National Carbon Works early today partially wrecked the large brick building. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, but was soon extinguished. Two men were caught under the debris. Both were rescued without serious injury. Loss, \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

NEW TAX LAW.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Governor Odell has signed the bill passed by the Legislature imposing a tax of 1 per cent on surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks and 1 per cent on the gross receipts of domestic insurance companies and 1-10 of 1 per cent on foreign fire and marine companies. Fraternal and co-operative insurance companies are exempted from taxation.

BRITISH NAVAL DISCUSSION

NEW YORK, March 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Last week, in the House of Commons, the military members had matters all their own way in discussing the estimates for the British army and in the case of General Colville. This week, however, the country's first line of defense will be the principal topic, and the naval experts will have a chance to air their opinions. Arnold Forster, as secretary of the admiralty, will make a statement explanatory of the navy estimates. His speech might be a very important one, considering the number of men and boys to be voted, a total of 118,625, as compared with 114,880 twelve months ago; and the sum of money required amounts to £30,875,500, showing a net increase of upward of £2,000,000. Mr. Forster is expected to make special reference to the question of Belleville boilers and Holland submarines. Over one million horse power of Belleville boilers has been paid for or ordered by the Government, notwithstanding committee experts did not consider the Belleville had any such advantage over other types of water tube boilers as to lead them to recommend it as the best adapted for the requirements of the British navy. The case against the admiralty authorities is not that they adopted the boiler in its infancy, but that after its adoption, and when other and better types were obtainable, the Belleville was still adhered to.

With regard to the question of Holland submarines there cannot be any reasonable doubt. If the admiralty should be satisfied with promised experiments the country will be committed to an expenditure on the construction of a large number of these boats, especially for operation in the principal colonial harbors, many of which are in need of more adequate naval protection.

TROUBLE AT BUDA-PESTH.

BUDA-PESTH, March 18.—Serious disturbances have occurred here between the University officials and the students, in consequence of orders issued by the Minister of Instruction for the removal of all crosses from the lecture rooms of the University. In spite of this prohibition, when the rooms were opened this morning the professors discovered the students had gained entrance and nailed crosses to the walls. The officials commenced to remove the religious emblems but were hustled and insulted by the students. Some of the latter, however, supported the officials, and violent scenes ensued and the lectures were suspended. The matter will be discussed in Parliament.

THE PORTUGUESE RIOTERS.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Lisbon says the prisoners, numbering about 200, captured recently in the conflicts with the authorities at Oporto and elsewhere, were removed this morning on board two war vessels in order to prevent attempts to rescue them.

NEGROES WANT TO LEAVE SOUTH

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Rev. Simon P. Drew, pastor of St. Stephen's Colored Baptist church in Astoria, has just returned from a trip through the South, made in the interest of his race.

"My investigations in the South," he said last night, "satisfied me that during the next month at least 20,000 colored people hope to leave the South and come North to accept easy positions at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$200 a month. The people do not know the conditions prevailing up here. They have been misled by glittering advertisements, promising big salaries in return for their services, but when they get here what will they find awaiting them? Why, in a city that is cold to the individual without money, and, if he is like these colored people would be, without friends as well, his case would indeed be a forlorn one.

"I must state that I am not opposed to the Southern negro coming North. On the contrary, I believe it would be a good thing for him, that is, if he has money to care for himself and family while establishing himself here. What I mean by this is that he must forget Southern customs and conditions and be thoroughly adapted to the customs and conditions of the North. While this change is taking place he must be able to aid himself from his own private resources. The negro without a fair amount of capital has no business far away from his real home as the North is unless he is capable of maintaining himself independently for at least six months of regular employment. If he has a family he will need private resources to a greater extent."

KING EDWARD'S TITLES.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of informing King Edward that he had no earthly right to use the title of defender of the faith. The argument came up on Mr. Redmond's question as to whether the title would appear on the new coin, and, if so, what particular faith was meant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that so long as the King's titles remained unaltered they would appear on the coins. Then Mr. Redmond protested and was called to order.

VISITING ROYALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—Dowager Empress Alexander of Russia will arrive here tomorrow and will remain until after the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of her father, King Christian IX.

The King and Queen of England were expected to be present at the celebration, but have postponed their visit until later in the year.

King Christian will go to Wiesbaden in April. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her consort are expected here shortly.

Minister Conger has sailed from Shanghai for home.

EARL LI HUNG CHANG IS DYING AND NO ONE IS READY TO TAKE HIS PLACE

Old Chinese Viceroy is Nearing Life's Close.

Peking, March 17.—The health of Li Hung Chang is again a matter of grave consideration to the Ministers of the powers. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner, who visited Earl Li yesterday, says he is a physical wreck and apparently in a state of utter collapse, although mentally as bright as ever. Mr. Rockhill would not be surprised to hear of his death at any moment. The removal of Li Hung Chang by death or any other cause at the present moment would be very unfortunate. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, said today:

"Li Hung Chang is a great diplomat and his influence with the Chinese court is absolutely unique. No other man in China approaches him in this respect. The influence is not temporary, but it is particularly effective at important moments in the history of China like the present."

Senor de Ceballos, Spanish Minister and dozen of the diplomatic corps, said:

"The Chinese court could not appoint a plenipotentiary of the same caliber and having equal influence with the Chinese and the foreigners. Although many of the Ministers of the powers object to his political methods and regard him essentially a reformer, nevertheless they realize that he is the best possible man to represent China in the present emergency."



PROSPECTS OF THE BIG CANAL

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The important information was received here today that Nicaragua had denounced the treaty it made in 1857 with Great Britain for the construction of a trans-Isthmian canal.

The equally important statement was also made that Nicaragua had not denounced the treaty it made for the same purpose in 1857 with the United States. It is believed here that if Nicaragua had not denounced the old British convention, representations would have been made to Nicaragua by this time by Lord Pauncefote. It has been ascertained by the Examiner, however, that Lord Pauncefote has not called to the attention of either Nicaragua or Costa Rica the fact that in Great Britain's recent reply to the United States she maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in force. There was no obligation on the part of Great Britain to convey this information to Nicaragua, but it was expected as a matter of courtesy.

Nicaragua now occupies a very strong position and one of particularly friendly relations to the United States with reference to the Nicaragua canal. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it is true, are in favor of a neutral canal, but not to the extent demanded by Great Britain. Nicaragua has wiped the special British treaty off the books and has now no entanglement whatever, because Nicaragua is not a party to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The fact that Nicaragua has decided to let the treaty of 1857 with the United States stand, is of the greatest significance. While officials are not willing to discuss its real import, it would seem to indicate that Nicaragua is putting herself in a position to deal with the United States and remain untroubled by the English claim that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still alive.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—If the view of the Administration is supported by the next Congress, the President will be given discretionary authority to acquire either the Nicaragua or Panama canal route. Thus has the stock of the Panama Canal risen since the adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Hay had a long conference today with Senator Morgan respecting Isthmian canal matters and the advisability of reopening negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain on the subject. The Secretary is losing no opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of Senators on this subject and the conference today with Senator Morgan is only one of nearly a dozen he has had on the same subject with leading Senators and Representatives since the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

SAW DARK SPOTS

A Victim of Biliousness and Inflammatory Rheumatism Tells How He Became Free From Disease.

A recommendation that is not based upon experience is without value, but in the following interview the reader will at once recognize the force of advice that is the result of personal knowledge.

Mr. Ned Yerkes Hawley is a traveling man whose home is at 1926 W. Boone avenue, Spokane, Wash. He has recently had an experience of more than general interest and in an interview with a representative of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, he said: "In June, 1899, I became bilious and subject to dizzy spells. I had no appetite, my heart seemed to flutter at times and beat irregularly and dark spots seemed to float before my eyes. This continued for about six months. During that time I was troubled with lameness in my back and pains over my kidneys. I was under a physician's care and he told me that my trouble was biliousness and inflammatory rheumatism. I was in bed for over four weeks and did not seem to be getting any better.

"One day I saw an advertisement in which it was stated that a case similar to mine had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured some of the pills and within two weeks the inflammatory rheumatism, which had become very acute and caused me the most intense suffering, was entirely cured.

"You will therefore realize that I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cured me and I am so sure that they will prove equally valuable in other cases that I have recommended them to a great many people.

"NED YERKES HAWLEY.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an infallible specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, vertigo, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in man or female. Sold by all dealers, or sent direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 255 North 3rd St., N. Y. 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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

Subscription Rates: PER MONTH, DOMESTIC, \$1.00; PER MONTH, FOREIGN, \$1.50; PER YEAR, DOMESTIC, \$10.00; PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$15.00. Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

MR. SMITH'S MISSION.

When the Advertiser announced, in its Washington correspondence of a fortnight ago, that Jared Smith was soon to arrive as agent of the Department of Agriculture, it did not realize what a boon Jared was going to be.

Having made up his mind that the people of Hawaii either get their milk from tins or from wild nanny goats, Mr. Smith will teach us the value of dairy cows. Doubtless he will bring along a cow as a sample, or at least a picture of one, with printed instructions about feeding and milking.

It would be quite in order for a committee of tattooed persons who can spare the time from hunting sharks and wild goats, to assemble at the wharf and meet Jared Smith, the man who is coming from Washington to teach us civilized ways.

We regret that Mr. Smith has not been clothed with greater responsibilities. Besides needing to know how to raise vegetables and to differentiate cows from the more familiar octopuses, the people of Hawaii are anxious to be taught the value of clothing and of boarded houses.

Representative Monsarrat made a very sweeping charge in the House of Representatives when he alleged collusion between the judiciary and executive branches of the Government and virtually claimed that the removal of the District Judge of Hamakua was due to the fact that an appointee of the High Sheriff's office could not work in harmony with the magistrate.

The Tientsin war cloud gathered and vanished in a few days. England and Russia are enemies at heart, but neither power wants to fight. Russia is restrained by her poverty; by the knowledge that, in case of war, Japan would occupy Korea and attack her Asiatic possessions, and by the Utopian dreams of the Czar. England, on account of her commerce and the hard knocks which a handful of Boer soldiers gave her military prestige and the fear of a general European war, is also inclined to compromise.

It is not often that the presiding officer of a Legislative body resigns his chair so that he may oppose and displace the leader of his own party on the floor, but the spectacle was presented by the President of the Hawaiian Senate yesterday.

Senator Carter expressed his regrets yesterday in the Senate that appropriations and estimates had not been reported upon by the Senator from Lahaina, who is the chairman of the committee to which the appropriation bill was referred.

Word was received yesterday by Dr. E. Bishop over the wireless telegraph from Dr. Davidson of Lahaina that John A. Moore had died at the residence of E. W. Hayselden.

If Cuba should take up arms against the United States the Teller resolution would naturally cease to govern the attitude of the President and Congress toward the annexation of that island.

Mortimer I. Stevens, late of the Advertiser, has left Honolulu. His exit from the Paradise of the Pacific was not made by the steamer Centennial, as was reported, but is now believed to have been made by means of a tale—The Morning Humphreys.

A bill to relieve all fathers of five children from taxation is one of the supreme efforts of Home Rule state-manship. If it becomes a law the business of farming children out and passing them around among the Hawaiian population would soon enlist the studious attention of promoters. A lively baby, in that event, might see a good deal of society.

President Russelitsky is back on his dais and the buzzard of peace broods over the Home Rule camp. What induced the exiled Moujik to leave the floor to Oily William White is only known to those who possess the secrets of the Home Rule caucus.

The House earned the thanks of the public by refusing to change its action towards the Tramways bill. That iniquitous measure remains on the table whence, presumably, it will find its way to the waste basket.

It would be quite in order for a committee of tattooed persons who can spare the time from hunting sharks and wild goats, to assemble at the wharf and meet Jared Smith, the man who is coming from Washington to teach us civilized ways.

YANKEE GUNS MENACE MOORS

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The State Department is giving renewed attention to the settlement of the claims against the Government of Morocco.

Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of other events, may be determined upon. Instructions to this end today were sent to Mr. Gummere, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the State Department to dispatch a special mission to Morocco City.

The armored cruiser New York, with Admiral Rogers aboard, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar, with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. She will take Mr. Gummere aboard and will convey him to Mazagan, where the Consul General will disembark and go overland to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazagan under his orders until some sort of settlement is reached and Mr. Gummere was today notified to this effect.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The boom in Missouri Pacific is the talk of Wall Street. Since the 1st of January the stock has steadily gone up from 71 till it reached the highest point today, 105.

It is not often that the presiding officer of a Legislative body resigns his chair so that he may oppose and displace the leader of his own party on the floor, but the spectacle was presented by the President of the Hawaiian Senate yesterday.

LISBON, March 18.—King Carl, replying to a committee from Oporto, which waited upon his majesty to demand a separation of religion and the state, said:

"Oporto can count upon me in these serious times. The freedom of religion and the State must be safeguarded by the adoption of prudent measures and application of laws which should control our conduct. I am a Liberal by principles, traditions, education and the teachings of my father. I will recommend this subject to the government, and will follow it with special attention. You can count on the government."

Word was received yesterday by Dr. E. Bishop over the wireless telegraph from Dr. Davidson of Lahaina that John A. Moore had died at the residence of E. W. Hayselden. The deceased was at one time principal of Lahainalua Seminary and an assistant inspector of schools. Mr. Moore was a native of Alabama and served in the Confederate army during the Civil War as a major. He was about seventy years of age. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. E. D. Healy, who is at present in Europe, and Mrs. John S. Bishop of Astoria, Oregon.

DOGS OF WAR ARE AT BAY COURT NEWS OF THE DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

should cause the French troops, whose conduct has given much trouble, to precipitate a collision. The British commanders desire to have enough troops in Tientsin to preserve order in the streets.

General Bailloud left here this morning to inquire into the conduct of the French troops at Tientsin. At today's conference of foreign Ministers general matters only were discussed and no conclusion was arrived at.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Another communication was received today from Special Commissioner Rockhill touching the complications that have resulted at Peking from the efforts of the various powers to reach a uniform basis for their indemnity claims, but there is nothing to indicate that an agreement is any nearer than it was when this subject was first taken up by the Ministers.

LONDON, March 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard mentions a report that the allies, in the event of the failure of Emperor Kwang Hsu to return to Peking, intend to proclaim his brother, Prince Chun, as regent.

YOKOHAMA, March 19.—The impeachment of the Ministry because of its action regarding the taxation bills failed today by a slender majority in the Lower House.

BERLIN, March 20.—In German circles it is asserted that British and Russian guards will occupy the land in controversy at Tientsin, and that a satisfactory adjustment of the matter may be expected. The press does not consider the Tientsin incident vital.

WHAT GERMANY EXPECTS. BERLIN, March 20.—In German circles it is asserted that British and Russian guards will occupy the land in controversy at Tientsin, and that a satisfactory adjustment of the matter may be expected.

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PORTUGAL'S RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. LISBON, March 18.—King Carl, replying to a committee from Oporto, which waited upon his majesty to demand a separation of religion and the state, said:

GRIGOR TO RETIRE. WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is understood on high authority that the President has decided to appoint Mr. P. C. Knox of Pittsburgh to fill the vacancy in his Cabinet that will be caused by the retirement of Attorney General Higgins on April 1st.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING. CHICAGO, March 18.—Henry Alexander and William Coughlan, who came here from San Francisco a few weeks ago, have been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting several hundred bogus silver dollars and a complete counterfeiting outfit was found in their rooms by the authorities.

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The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time. They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is the kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, and for the actions of such non-existent officer, the Board of Health claims it is not responsible.

J. F. Roza, administrator for the estate of T. F. Madeira, yesterday filed an inventory of the property of the deceased. The following items appear in the inventory:

"Two shares in the Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, described in certificate No. 367. Par face value of said two shares, \$200.

"A promissory note for the sum of \$600, dated the 1st day of October, 1900, for the term of one year, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent and described by a mortgage of even date recorded in Liber 213, pages 264-265, in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds.

"A lease of certain premises situated on Kinawa street, Honolulu, containing an area of about 5,000 square feet, with a cottage on the same, from one J. H. Brown, at a rental of \$30 per annum, which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1901; said lease containing the following covenant: 'The party of the second part (the lessee) is hereby entitled to a refusal of a new lease upon such terms and conditions which may be agreed upon at the expiration of this.' Value uncertain, as the lease has nearly expired."

Argument of counsel on the motion to quash the writ of certiorari issued against the Board of Health and the demurrer of defendant in the case of W. S. Noblitt vs. the Board of Health was heard yesterday by the Judge of the First Circuit Court at chambers. Both the motion and the demurrer were overruled and the return of the writ was then introduced.

Motion was made yesterday by the plaintiff in the case of W. F. C. Hanson vs. W. H. Pain, et al., moving that the court set a day for the hearing of the demurrers theretofore filed in the case, and notice was given that at 10 o'clock this morning the motion would be presented.

The Supreme Court yesterday afternoon took up the case of the Rapid Transit Company against the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The case was partly argued and continued until this morning at 10 a. m. This is a case submitted by the Rapid Transit Company and the Hawaiian Tramway Company upon agreed statements of fact.

A joint stipulation was yesterday filed in the Supreme Court by Rose Miner and F. L. Miner, agreeing to submit the question of the reasonableness of the attorneys' fees allowed by the First Circuit Court in the case to the Supreme Court and to abide by the decision of said court in the matter. The stipulation was filed by Hatch & Silman and Cecil Brown and Magoon & Thompson, attorneys for plaintiff and defendant.

Hermann Bechert, a native of Germany, was yesterday admitted to citizenship by the United States District Court.

The cases to come up before the Judge of the First Circuit Court today are as follows: Estate A. Manuel, accounts; Estate Christian Titcomb, accounts; Estate S. Kalakoll, administration; Estate Giraldo J. Rocio, proof of will; Estate John Phillips, ruling on objections to master's report; In re B. P. Bishop Museum Trust, master's reports; Estate B. P. Bishop, master's reports; Estate J. C. Medeiros, petition for allowance to widow; Estate Souza, petition for allowance to widow; Estate J. K. Ka-hoakano, master's report on final account; Guardianship W. A. Hall and Annie Hall, master's report; Guardianship Bill Bray, annual accounts; B. F. Dillingham vs. Wahiawa Sugar Co., motion to set case for hearing; W. F. C. Hanson vs. W. H. Pain, motion to set demurrer.

The Federal Grand Jury will convene in the United States Court room one week from next Monday. Judge Justice's charge to the jury may not be read on that day owing to the fact that there may be several of the jurors not qualified as such.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—Serious riots occurred in St. Petersburg today on the occasion of a solemn mass in the Cathedral of our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogdanoff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpovich. The police fired their revolvers, and it is rumored that five students were killed and eighty others seriously or slightly injured. Wholesale arrests including many women, followed the rioting.

MARSHALLER, France, March 20.—The situation here is very disquieting owing to the increasingly aggressive attitude of the strikers. During the disorders today the public spread to the townsmen and stores, restaurants and cafes were hurriedly closed. It was feared that the mob which was charged by mounted gendarmes and lancers, would attempt to pillage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- W. A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 758, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.
L. BACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.
A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.
J. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.
'ONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Espanola, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

- Senator Kaluaokalani has a letter from Delegate Wilcox saying that the latter is on his way home.
The Independence Park pavilion has been moved up to the King street line, and will be partitioned off and rented for stores.
Joseph M. Lopez has filed suit for divorce against his wife, Evalina, in the Superior Court. The wife is said to be in San Francisco at the present time.
Ex-Judge Gardner K. Wilder, of Hilo, has decided to change for the practice of law in Honolulu. He will be by the offices of the late William A. Henshall, on Kaahumanu street.
Manuel Rapoza, a Portuguese, was tarred and feathered at Honokaa early this week by a number of indignant citizens. The trouble was caused by a serious offense against the moral code.
General Wade, who is now aboard the transport Meno, en route for Manila, will not be retired from the army on April 14, 1907. General Ludlow will be retired November 27 in the same year.
The schooner J. H. Bruce, from Newcastle for Kaaunapali, was spoken by the steamer Claudine on Sunday. She was anchored off Moloaka light. The captain of the Bruce had been unable to find Kaaunapali. Captain Parker directed him.
There are indications of a coming great carnival of Elks in this city. The national lodge has more than received the local division with open arms, and intends sending a large delegation to these islands to properly install it. National officers are now in San Francisco, and will be here about the middle of next month. They will be royally received.
The Oahu Railway and Land Company has issued a handsome lithographed order of the customary railroad type. The fore-and-aft cover has a picture of the Oahu track passing over the barking sands of Makua. Inside are time tables and descriptive matter illustrated with characteristic island scenes. The folder is a souvenir, as well as a convenience.
Charles Thorns, a driver for the Maui Stables, Wailuku, was seriously hurt while attempting to jump on the platform of a moving car on the Kahului Railroad. He was dragged for nearly sixty feet before the engine was stopped. His left leg below the knee was torn and mangled, but his bones were not broken. He was taken to Mahulani Hospital and treated by Dr. Weddick.
Five sugar vessels arrived at San Francisco from these islands on the 17th instant. The quickest trip was made by the ship Falls of Clyde, which went from Hilo, in seven days. The Barkentine Benicia and the schooner Helene arrived from Honolulu, eighteen days from port to port. The brig Lurline was nineteen days from Kahului, and the schooner Emma (Cauldwell) was twenty-three days from Mahukona.

The Leprous Candy Maker.

If there is any business especially suitable to the leper it is that of manufacturing candy. It is light work indoors and does not involve enough exertion to increase the victim's sufferings. Moreover it gives the leper considerable mental pleasure to contemplate the amount of joy he is imparting to the human race in the mixing of sweets. The candy business is a very pleasant trade for the leper, the Crier repeats, so why should the Board of Health hop onto poor Nicholas Cachalas, the leprous Greek, and take his trade away from him? Hasn't a leper a right to make candy if he wants to? What a brutal act, for the Board of Health to bulldoze a sick man out of his job! This is a free America, the Crier believes, and all men (lepers included) are born free and equal—so what is there to prevent William Jennings Bryan and Carrie Nation engrafting the protection of leprous candy-makers into their Democratic platform for 1904?—News-Letter.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Ernest A. Bigelow, attorney for Gustav A. Jahn & Co., has filed an appeal with the Board of United States General Appraisers against the levying of a countervailing duty on sugars imported from Russia. The firm filing the appeal on protest is one of the importers of sugar arriving on the ship Darlington about three weeks ago. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Secretary of the Treasury the board will hear the different arguments and render a decision at the earliest possible moment.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—Serious riots occurred in St. Petersburg today on the occasion of a solemn mass in the Cathedral of our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogdanoff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpovich. The police fired their revolvers, and it is rumored that five students were killed and eighty others seriously or slightly injured. Wholesale arrests including many women, followed the rioting.

MARSHALLER, France, March 20.—The situation here is very disquieting owing to the increasingly aggressive attitude of the strikers. During the disorders today the public spread to the townsmen and stores, restaurants and cafes were hurriedly closed. It was feared that the mob which was charged by mounted gendarmes and lancers, would attempt to pillage.

IMPORTANT DAY IN LEGISLATURE

Is Dr. "Russel" An American Citizen?

QUESTION UP IN SENATE

The Limekiln Club Adopts a Rule to Gag Debate and Stop Criticism.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WAR has been declared between the two political factions of the Territorial Senate and the result is as uncertain as is that of the conflict between Americans and Filipinos. Here we have the advantage, however, of being able to call time, and thirty-one days more of legislative deliberations will finish the local duello and the Governor will tell the lawmakers to go to their homes.

Senator White succeeded in amending rule 77, as predicted in our issue of yesterday, and now he can order his son-in-law, the sergeant-at-arms, to chuck out any Senator who might displease the great majority which meekly follows the ring of White's bell and says kookia to Kalua's bah!

The Republicans retaliated by disputing the right of Dr. Russel to be in the chair or in the Senate at all, because, it is claimed, he is not an American citizen. A very heated debate ensued and the Doctor left the chair three times, but was ordered back by Kalaupokalani and White, until finally he got his dunder up and insisted on Vice President Kalua taking the chair, while the political medicine man took Kalua's seat. Then White arose and ordered his flock to table the resolution relating to the citizenship of the president of the Senate. It carried, of course. Russel returned to the chair which Kalua reluctantly left and to this hour it is unknown whether Russel is an American or not. He is most likely "nitsky," or he would have volunteered a statement.

The actual business of the Senate during the forenoon amounted to very little.

The clerk read communication from the House transmitting House Bill 17, entitled, "An Act relating to practice in criminal cases, and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter XL of the Session Laws of 1876," which passed third reading in the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1901.

J. Brown introduced a resolution to the effect that appropriations amounting to \$254,017 be set aside for roads and streets in the district of South Hilo. On motion of J. Brown the measure was referred to the public works committee.

J. Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"1. An Act to provide for the filing, foreclosing limitation and priority of chattel mortgages.

"2. An Act providing for the printing and circulation of biennial reports of Territorial offices.

"3. An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an Act entitled, "An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department," approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892.

"4. An Act to amend sections 54 and 55 of "An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department," approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892."

Under suspension of rules these bills were read the first time by title and referred to the printing committee.

Then came Carter's resolution which made Nicholas R. (his real name is here, but is hard to set, even by a linotype machine) feel uncomfortable. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, it has been stated and upon information and belief it is alleged that N. Russel, who has been elected president of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, and was elected as a Senator from the First Senatorial District of this Territory is not now nor was he at the time of such election, an American citizen, and as a Senator, a citizen of the United States of America.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the committee on elections be and it is hereby instructed to make inquiries as to the truth of such information, and to report back to this Senate, with all reasonable speed, all matters and evidence pertaining to such information.

G. R. CARTER, Senator Third District.

The House met promptly at 9, and Speaker Akina being sick, Vice Speaker Beckley took the chair. He proved himself a good steerer of legislation.

Wilcox came in promptly with a polite request for \$50,000 for Kaula roads and bridges and later Kekaula asked for \$19,000 for wharves and roads for Kau and Kona.

Kumale's bill to educate youths abroad was sent to a special committee consisting of Mossman, Aylett and Makekua, over the protest of the committee on an education that it was class legislation.

The House bill for the famous "\$45,000 for session expenses" was reported duly delivered to the Governor at 10 yesterday morning.

The Hoogs employment of minors in saloons bill was amended to permit the employment of boys in hotels but not in their barrooms and by reducing the penalty of revocation of license to the second instead of the first offense.

Kanthe's leprosy act was finally killed, as had been recommended by the committee on public health.

Honolulu's bill to compel the completion of all street widening already ordered before June, 1891, was amended as recommended by the public health committee, extending the time to 1902 and placing on the calendar a third reading order.

The House bill which sets all of the terms of the Civil Laws, relating

to gambling, was the cause of a warm debate. The bill had been referred to the miscellaneous committee, of which Mahoe is chairman, and they recommended its passage. The report was rejected by the following vote:

For the bill—Ahuili, Ewaiko, Hihio, Kanaui, Kautimaka, Kaniho, Keiki, Mahoe, Makekua, Mossman, Nalima, Prendergast, 19.

Against it—Aylett, Dickey, Emmeluth, Gillilan, Kawahoa, Kaeala, Kumata, Makini, Monsarrat, Paele, Puuki, Robertson, Wilcox, 13.

Absent—Akina, Haheo, Hoogs, Kellison, 4.

On motion of Mr. Makekua, the bill was postponed to come up with his bill on the same subject.

The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon Haheo's bill making the dog tax the same for both sexes passed second reading. Dickey appealed from a ruling of the Chair but was voted down. However, the day for third reading of the bill was not set.

Senator Cecil Brown's forest road Act, Senator White's reprobate bill, and Senator J. Brown's bill abolishing capital punishment all passed first reading. Senate bill 28 was reported to the House but went over until today.

A communication was received from H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, reading:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Secretary, Honolulu, H. I., March 26, 1901.

Sir: Section 59 of an Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1899, provides among other duties of the Secretary of the Territory that "he shall within thirty days after the end of each session of the Legislature transmit to the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States one copy each of the laws and journals of such session."

In order that I may comply with this section of the law, I respectfully request that the Journal of the House of Representatives from the beginning of the present session to the present date, duly certified, be submitted to me as soon as possible and that thereafter the Journal of each day's session, duly certified, be filed in my office as soon as the official copy can be prepared; and also that sufficient making the necessary copies of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY E. COOPER, Secretary of the Territory.

HON. J. A. AKINA, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Placed on the order of the day for today.

The following communication came in from the Attorney General:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., March 25, 1901.

HON. J. A. AKINA, Speaker House of Representatives, Capitol Building.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of House Resolution No. 29, passed yesterday, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to furnish this House with all correspondence between the following persons: A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, and C. A. Andrews, Sheriff of Hawaii; A. M. Brown and H. S. Overend; L. A. Andrews and H. S. Overend; L. A. Andrews and the Lyman, dated from August 1, 1899 and February 1, 1901.

In reply I have to state that no correspondence between the officials named is in my possession.

I further beg to state that no correspondence between them in regard to their personal affairs, if any there is, was ever in my possession, and that the head of the department in which they are members, or by the Legislature, or any other authority in this Territory or in the United States, unless such correspondence may become material in a judicial inquiry.

I beg further to state that correspondence between the Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff largely relates to offenses, the perpetrators whereof may not yet have been brought to justice, and that in many cases, to make public such correspondence, would, in a measure, defeat the chief object for which the Attorney General's department is established, the protection of society from criminals.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

E. P. DOLE, Attorney General.

That cleaned up the calendar, but Ewaiko's two bills relating to dog taxes came in from the printer and were promptly sent to the Finance Committee.

After listening to an unimportant report from the Judiciary Committee, the House adjourned.

STEAM TO FIGHT FROST

Novel Invention to be Tried in State of California.

SAN JOSE, March 16.—Fruit growers of Santa Clara Valley are watching with interest a frost-fighting plant that has been erected on the place of P. G. Deane near Morgan Hill, south of San Jose. A frost severe enough to test the invention is awaited, and many who have inspected it believe the problem of solving the apricot crop in frost-stricken localities has been solved. Should it prove successful, other orchardists will adopt the idea next season.

Mr. Deane's outfit consists of 400 wire loops that are supported by wire rods about two feet from the ground. These are distributed throughout the orchard. Each fire basket is surrounded by a pan, containing water, which will generate steam. Coal is the fuel used. This is ignited by means of pine sticks soaked in resin.

The pans serve the double purpose of creating steam and causing the heat from the fire to spread out instead of going directly skyward. A thermometer with an electric attachment will sound an alarm when the mercury sinks below 32 degrees. The alarm bell is located in the house and connected by wire to the thermometer in the orchard.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM

From the Vinicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vinicator 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 affected and reading distant benefit and entire recovery in a very short time. Second, with rheumatism in the right leg, almost paralyzing him with severe pain, which was cured in a few days by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and entire relief in a very short time.

THE DAY IN LOWER HOUSE

Several Sensational Measures are Considered by the Home Rulers.

The House put in another good day's work yesterday and when the speaker's gavel fell at 4 o'clock one House bill and three Senate bills had passed first reading; four House bills and Senator Crabbe's G. A. R. button-fraud bill had passed second reading; Hoogs' bill to prevent the employment of minors in saloons had undergone the preliminary stages of amendment on third reading and will come up for final passage today with the Crabbe bill. The Attorney General had sent back Monsarrat's resolution relating to the removal of a district judge at Hamakua last winter, and Secretary Cooper sent in a request signed "Your Obedient Servant," asking for the House Journal.

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NEWS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES

SOIL OF ARGENTINE

CHICAGO, March 16.—R. F. Snow, crop expert of the Orange-Judd Farmer, returned Chicago today after a six-months' trip through the Argentine republic, where he went to investigate the crop conditions prevailing in that country. According to Mr. Snow, conditions of soil and climate in the South American republic make possible the production of meat and raising of grain superior to any output the United States enjoys.

"In the raising of wheat," said Mr. Snow today, "conditions gradually are becoming almost identical with those of this country. At present wheat is grown in Argentina over an extent of country covering as many conditions of soil and climate as exist here. The wheat district now extends fully 1,500 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west. This furnishes such a variety of soil and climate that there is never a complete crop failure or a perfect crop in all places, a condition which insures more uniformity in the production of the country."

JESUITS EXCITE LISBON

MADRID, March 17.—Advices received here today from Lisbon dealing with the anti-Jesuit demonstrations in the Portuguese capital and in other parts of the country, say:

"The Jesuits here urged a very wealthy young lady named Braga to leave her home and persuaded her to take the veil. Much excitement has been caused by a revelation of the facts of the case.

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PERU WITHDRAWS MINISTER

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Some apprehension is felt in official quarters over the reported action of Peru in withdrawing its Minister from the Chilean capital. Although the withdrawal has not been communicated officially to this Government, yet it is accepted as a fact, since it is in line with what was expected to follow the action of the Chilean Congress in rejecting the plan of arbitration of the remaining differences between the two countries on the Andes question.

The Chilean Minister was withdrawn some time ago from Peru, so that the recall of the Peruvian Minister from Chile leaves each country without a diplomatic representative in the other. Whether this will amount to a complete severance of diplomatic relations has not been made clear by the meager advices at hand, but in any event it is looked on as a further evidence of the growing seriousness of the issues involved.

RUSSIA COOL TO GERMAN

BERLIN, March 18.—Parliamentary circles relate that General von Werder, who was recently sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg, this time met with a cool reception at the Russian capital, and that the private mission with which Emperor William entrusted him, and which was intended to explain away a misunderstanding that had arisen lately, practically failed. It is understood that Count Lambsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, also keenly questioned General von Werder regarding the German agitation in favor of the annexation of Austria's German-speaking provinces.

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"I say to the colored men, defend your race. If the law are not sufficient, God of nature has placed in your hearts the conscious right to protect yourselves, and while I sit on the bench if white juries cannot reach white offenders, black men shall not be punished by me if they defend themselves."

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Seven have died in the last week and many are sick with the disease, which is spreading rapidly. The white settlers are alarmed, and Smead has telegraphed the reservation doctor to hurry to the relief of the Indians. They do not know just what is the trouble and mingle with the dead and with each other freely. In this way the disease spreads rapidly.

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LONDON, March 18.—The new Irish Guards Regiment, stationed at Chelsea, was graciously surprised yesterday on returning from church to find that a soldierly had arrived at the barracks from Marlborough House with boxes of shamrock from Queen Alexandra and a note in her own handwriting, requesting the Colonel of the regiment to distribute the soldiers in the most appropriate manner.

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NEW MAHDIIST DOCTRINE

LONDON, March 16.—Advices received here from Mengo, Uganda, say there is considerable excitement in that part of Africa owing to the action of the Mohammedan Mahdi, who has proclaimed himself there as the leader of a new doctrine. The new prophet's name is Mutulidi Uganda. He is middle-aged, wears a long beard and is of impressive person. He was the principal Islam teacher of the former Uganda Mohammedan King, who was widely known as an Islamite. The new prophet recently spent ten days in solitude in a forest, and declares he was visited by an angel who charged him with a mission. The prophet's new doctrine is mainly in Mohammedan lines, but Mutulidi's followers are allowed three views in place of those previously permitted.

ALASKAN INDIANS STARVING

SEATTLE, Wash., March 16.—That the Alaskan Indians as a race of reds are destined to early extinction is the belief of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, and there is perhaps no better living authority on the native tribes of the North. Jarvis is in Seattle on his way to Alaska.

"It is no exaggeration to say that 25 per cent of the natives in the Nome and other sections of Alaska invaded by the whites last year died of disease and starvation," Lieut. Jarvis remarked. "Of course, with such a death rate, and I see no hopes for a much better condition of affairs to obtain in the future, the Alaskan Indians will soon become practically extinct. The history of all inferior races is that they die out on the advance of the white man. More contact with him is fatal to them."

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The principal difficulty is to raise the money and to organize the exhibition. It is reported that King Edward already has been assured a guarantee fund of \$10,000,000 by a club of his millionaire friends.

QUEEN SENDS SHAMROCKS

LONDON, March 18.—The new Irish Guards Regiment, stationed at Chelsea, was graciously surprised yesterday on returning from church to find that a soldierly had arrived at the barracks from Marlborough House with boxes of shamrock from Queen Alexandra and a note in her own handwriting, requesting the Colonel of the regiment to distribute the soldiers in the most appropriate manner.

IRLAND OF ARGENTINE

IRLAND OF ARGENTINE, March 16.—The Irish of Argentine, Northern Pacific, with their cattle, sheep, horses, etc., are being driven to the United States by the United States Government, from the United States to the Argentine Republic, from the United States to the Argentine Republic, from the United States to the Argentine Republic.



HAWAIIAN Souvenir! Spoons... STERLING SILVER. SOMETHING NEW. SPECIAL PRICE \$1.90 EACH

Sale for One Week Only, ending Monday Night, April 1st.

W.W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED. Importers of... CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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, 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 Physicians who suffer 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¢ each, and in cases containing six bottles. The quantity is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By A. L. CLARKE, M.D., and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wholesale importations and substitutes are sometimes obtained 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 is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS. AGENTS FOR: The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kona Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Condensate, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

WILL BOERS SURRENDER?

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Standerton says that the Boers are massing at a station on the Delagoa line and that the leaders are conferring daily at each station and at Pietersburg. Nothing has transpired except that the fate of the Boers who have surrendered is one of the subjects of discussion. The leaders are in communication on the subject of a general surrender with the Boer committee at Amsterdam. It is understood that the manufacture of ammunition is proceeding vigorously.

A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg in Northern Transvaal to discuss the advisability of a continuation of the war. DEATH IN STORE FOR DEWET. Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of General De Wet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leaders are not known in Pietersburg, but if the War Office is consulted the officials there would rather see DeWet killed in action than taken alive. One of the officials responsible for the direction of the affairs of the army said: "I cannot see how Kitchener can possibly accept DeWet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murders of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death, and if such a verdict was carried out there would be a horrible howl on the continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore, we can only hope that DeWet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

TROOPS SAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA. Nearly 3,000 troops sailed from Southampton today for South Africa.

A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus of Lydenburg has been brought in, with his family, by Colonel Parke's column.

A Rome special says: General Ponza di San Martino, Minister of War, replying to a question today, said there was no foundation for the statement that England had recruited men for the Transvaal in Italy. He added that the Italian workers who had embarked at Antwerp sailed for Halifax.

From The Hague comes a special stating that Henri Rochefort is organizing a big lottery throughout Europe in aid of the Boers.

A Lidton (Cape Colony) special says: The Boers passed through here yesterday morning. They looted the stores, seized forage and burned what wheat they could not carry off.

PRETORIA, March 17.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful. The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—General DeWet's commando has been broken up at Senekal, Orange River Colony.

A BRITISH LABOR PLAN.

LONDON, March 16.—John Burns, M. P., Thomas Burt, M. P., and other labor leaders are conferring in regard to the feasibility of the proposed federation of the employers' and employees' unions, to be known as the National Federation of Masters' Associations and Trade Unions, the object being to educate the minds of the employers and employees concerning the grave responsibilities which rest with them in respect to the expansion of British trade, to devise means to meet foreign competition, to send joint deputations of capital and labor abroad to inquire into the condition of other countries and to provide a federation where employers and employees may meet on the same plane.

John Locke, late Conservative candidate for Davenport, who is the leader in the movement, has opened headquarters in London and is receiving support from such widely differing men as the Duke of Northumberland, Robert Pease, president of the National Liberal Association, and others.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long has received from the board of which Rear Admiral Evans is president a very flattering report on the performance of the battleship Alabama during her final trial last week in Florida Bay. Her mean draught was twenty-five feet three inches. The machinery worked satisfactorily, with the exception of the horsepower cylinder stuffing boxes, which leaked. The boiler room food heater was shut off on account of the leaks.

During the tests of the guns there was considerable trouble with the primers. All the guns, with the exception of four six-pound rapid-fire Vickers were tried. There were two rounds from each of common shell, with full charges of smokeless powder, one round at the extreme elevation, and one round at the level of extreme depression. The board recommends several changes and repairs, but, generally, everything is highly satisfactory.

ENGLISH LITERARY CRITICISM.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A cable to the Evening Post from London says: Professor Charlton Collins has set the literary world ablaze by a vigorous onslaught in his book "English Literary Criticism" upon what may be called criticism by advertisement. He says English literary criticism is rotten. Men who write bad books are, as a rule, men who criticize bad books, and not half a dozen reviews or newspaper articles left which these critics are not able to criticize. Moreover, literary business is conducted in the power of the publisher, since whose advertisements alone pay for the book.

CAUTIONED AGAINST FURY.

STAMPA, March 17.—A cable to the Evening Post from London says: The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company has issued a warning against the use of force in the collection of debts. It says that the company will not be responsible for any damage done by its agents or employees in the collection of debts.

of Tachou, near Chekiang. The cruiser opened fire with machine guns as soon as she got within range of the pirates' junk, and bore down so swiftly that only eleven out of the forty were left alive when the cruiser towed the junk into Ningpo, where the live pirates were delivered to the Governor for punishment.

The Governor of Ningpo gave the officers and crew of the cruiser a handsome present of cattle and fresh vegetables. Six of the pirates were executed the next day, and the others were to be beheaded later.

MEAT CONSUMPTION LESSENER.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The German meat inspection law, absolutely prohibiting the importation of American corned beef, sausages, etc., which went into effect some time ago, has made no friends, according to a report received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Dresden, at Bremen. The law has been the object of very severe criticism in Germany, according to the Consul, and one of the most pointed arguments against it has been that it defeats its avowed purpose of promoting public health, because the resultant high price of meat lessens its consumption, while the health of the German nation demands an increase. The fact that the meat inspection law has put the prices up is well established, according to Consul Dietrich, and especially among the laboring classes is the loss of American corned beef at a low figure most strongly felt.

SUES FOR A WHOLE TOWN.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Suit to quiet title to nearly the entire business portion of San Pedro has been commenced by Susana Ruiz de Sepulveda. The land in question is part of the old Palos Verdes Rancho, which originally included 21,000 acres. In 1829 the father of Mrs. Sepulveda's husband, Juan Sepulveda, obtained the rancho under a Mexican grant. It was deeded to Juan Sepulveda in 1838, and he in turn in 1856 deeded the property to his wife, the plaintiff in the present action. Mrs. Sepulveda claims the land not only belongs to her by right of her deed, but also has a United States patent, given on June 22, 1880, and dating back to the Mexican grant. The defendants claim occupancy and tax titles. Juan Sepulveda has been dead two years and his estate is in probate in the Los Angeles courts. The assessed value of the disputed property is \$100,000.

NETGEGS GALORE.

SEATTLE, March 17.—Reports of rich discoveries of gold made since winter began in the Nome district were received here today in a letter from W. A. Abernethy, an experienced Alaskan miner, to Charles Sinclair, his partner, who has spent the winter here. Abernethy, writing under date of December 10, states that a few days previously a miner arrived at Nome with over fifty pounds of dust and nuggets taken from a creek in the Arctic district about sixty miles north of Cape York. John Dunsmuir, another prospector from the same camp, brought in five pounds of large nuggets and a considerable quantity of dust.

The largest nugget weighed from five to ten ounces each and the smallest was half an ounce. The two men refused up to the time Abernethy wrote to divulge the name of the creek or its exact location.

AMERICAN CONSUL IMPRISONED.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 17, via Haytian cable.—News has reached here that the United States Consul Agent at Barcelona, Venezuela, Ignacio H. Balz, has been arrested by Venezuelan officers and imprisoned without adequate cause. This is the second time he has been treated in this fashion within the last five months, and he will resign unless protected by the Washington Government. It appears that several sums of money have been forced from him by Venezuelan officials under threat of imprisonment.

The protests of Mr. Balz to Washington seem to have met no response thus far. Three months ago Mr. Loomis, the United States Minister at Caracas, made a demand upon the Venezuelan Government for an apology for the first outrage, but his communication was quite ignored.

PROTEST AGAINST VICE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—In response to a summons from a committee of over a hundred women, representing some fifty societies, a mass meeting was held this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and was called to order by Mrs. Ella A. Boelle. Mrs. Charles R. Lowell presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. R. Heber Newton, John S. Crosby and Jacob A. Rys.

Resolutions were adopted which protest against the "illegal licensing of vice by official blackmail; against the imposition of fines for the punishment of vicious conduct," and calling upon the authorities to suppress vice in the city for the sake of the young people who are growing up surrounded by it.

AGAINST AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There is a strong movement afoot in Austria against the importation of American products, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from United States Consul Hossfeld, at Trieste. The expiration of the tariff treaties of Austria-Hungary in 1902 will necessitate a general revision of the customs laws of the country, and Consul Hossfeld says there is certainly every indication that the new tariff laws will be framed with a special view to prohibiting the importation of American products. A majority of Austrian economists have no fear of Austrian retaliation, states the Consul, because Austria buys from the United States more than she sells to her.

In conclusion, the Consul says that public opinion certainly appears to be with the prohibitionists, who are a well organized and active body.

DEREGULATED ESCAPERS.

WICHITA, Kans., March 16.—A dispatch received here states that Ed Temple, the desperado, has escaped from the Grand county, Oklahoma, jail, and before leaving the building destroyed and robbed the guards and took everything of value, including the keys of the cell. He was in jail for violating the Black and White laws while they were enforcing his parole and looking for him in a nearby town where he was thought to be hiding.

LONG SURVIVED SHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—A cable to the Evening Post from London says: The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company has issued a warning against the use of force in the collection of debts. It says that the company will not be responsible for any damage done by its agents or employees in the collection of debts.

GEN. WM. LUDLOW ON THE TRANSPORT MEADE



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM LUDLOW, accompanied by his wife and Lieutenant Halstead Dorsey, arrived here on the United States army transport Meade yesterday afternoon, en route to the Philippines. General Ludlow, who has lately been stationed at Washington as a member of the board appointed to consider regulations pertaining to the establishment of a war college for the army, received orders six weeks ago to proceed to the Philippines. With General Wade, who is also on the Meade, he will report to General MacArthur upon his arrival. The detail of Generals Wade and Ludlow to duty in the Philippines will enable the department to relieve two general officers on duty there and give them assignments in the United States.

General Ludlow has a distinguished military record. He entered the Military Academy in 1860 and was commissioned a lieutenant of engineers in 1864

and rendered valiant service during the remainder of the Civil War. He was made a Captain in 1867, Major in 1882 and Lieutenant Colonel in August, 1895. His subsequent rapid advancement was occasioned by the war with Spain, in which he played an important part. He was in command of a division in the Santiago campaign and upon the evacuation of Cuba became Military Governor of Havana. In the latter position he had to assume much of the labor and responsibility attached to the rehabilitation of the Cuban capital.

While nominally subordinate to the division commander, General Brooke, he was charged with the exercise of all civil functions in Havana under the direct authority of the President.

Ludlow was for two years military attaché of the American Legation at London, and later, on leave of absence, he supervised the building of the new water works for the city of Philadelphia.

As a record for time by Alexander Wetmore, who contested the international race in Paris. The trip was planned by the Plain Dealer.

Two years ago Winter made the first long distance automobile tour in this country, when for the Plain Dealer he made a run from Cleveland to New York City, a distance of 267 miles, in forty-seven hours and thirty-four minutes, including a mishap on the way, causing a serious delay. The big trip just projected will begin about the 1st of May, and military documents will be carried by Winter from the department in New Francisco to the department in New York.

JEALOUS OF HER DOG.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mrs. Fanny Surdan Steele, a society woman of New York and Chicago, reputed to be worth \$2,000,000 in her own name, tonight explained why she was not at the deathbed of her second husband, Dr. Edward Bradley, who died in this city on Friday last. She says that she had the marriage quietly annulled on February 5th. Her aged husband, she declared, was the victim of the morphine and cocaine habits, and made her life miserable by his jealousy of her pet dog, Bradley, she declares, was penniless. She married him in Chicago last April. He took her to the Waldorf-Astoria, then to the Holland, and lived sumptuously. Her husband was wealthy, and she was surprised when the 146 hotel bills were presented to her for payment.

ARMY NURSE SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Root has appointed Mrs. Ida Hopkins Kinney of New York superintendent of the female nurse corps under the army reorganization act. Mrs. Kinney is a widow and graduated in 1892 from the training school for nurses connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. She has been superintendent of the nurses in the Long Island Hospital at Boston and has been connected with hospitals in St. Paul, San Francisco and New Mexico. She was selected to be superintendent of the hospital that was proposed to be established at Nagasaki during the Chinese troubles.

Since the resignation of Dr. Anita Newcomb McCreo some months ago Mrs. Kinney has been in charge of the army nurse corps in the War Department.

MURDERED BY A MOB.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—A negro woman named Balle Crutchfield, living near Rome, Smith County, was murdered last night by a mob that visited her home about midnight. She was taken from her cabin and carried to the bridge over Round Lick Creek. Her hands having been tied behind her, she was shot through the head and her lifeless body was thrown into the creek. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that her death was caused by unknown parties. She was suspected of having a pocket book of \$100, which had been lost.

CAVALRY SQUADRON RECRUITED.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reported to the War Department today that the first squadron of the Fourth Cavalry has been recruited to its maximum strength of 400 men, and that Troop E of the second squadron of that regiment is nearly full. Major J. N. Robinson of the First Cavalry is in command of the newly recruited troops.

SEAFARER'S WIFE IMPROVED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The Democratic Club here today adopted a resolution to send a letter to the United States Government asking that the United States flag be flown on the ship of the Seafarer's wife.

Impure Blood Down Again

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy. Impure blood takes the very life right out of one. You just drag around as your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you. Mr. C. Maudon-Cresdee, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I feel better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and you feel depressed, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure all liver troubles.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

BURIAL OF HARRISON

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—In the center of a hollow-square composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were this afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards, behind ropes guarded zealously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitudes who knew him not as well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earth, but who honored him and admired him fully as much.

It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. There was no exception anywhere to the expressions that the nation had lost one of its ablest men, and the greatest man of his generation in his own state. The services at the church and grave were simple in the extreme, all in most excellent taste and like the proceedings yesterday, there was an utter absence of friction in everything that was done. All was well ordered and well performed.

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 Colic, 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. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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.

Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold. We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS each you right. ELGINS reach you right. Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342. Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, All-India Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, William of Madrasburg General Insurance Company, Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, and others.

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.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii. CAPITAL \$400,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

A NOTHER LOT of Flower AND Vegetable Seeds

Just Arrived. It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, 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. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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SOIL AND PRODUCTS

"Irrigation in Hawaii" is the subject of a bulletin prepared by Walter Maxwell, director and chief chemist of the Hawaiian experiment station, and issued by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Maxwell discusses the climate, soil and other conditions affecting irrigation in Hawaii, and gives the results of experiments carried on by him for a number of years. He brings out some of the most interesting phases of irrigation problems in that Territory, and lays a basis for further investigations of this subject there.

"The precipitation of atmospheric moisture," writes Mr. Maxwell, "is very uneven and irregular over the surface of the earth. There are zones that are marked by annual deluges, and there are vast areas upon which rain rarely falls. These rainless areas are not confined to conditions peculiar to specific latitudes, but are found in the tropical regions of India and Africa, over the wide plateaus of North America and in other localities having widely varying climatic conditions."

"The regions of small rainfall are very generally distinguished by lands of great natural fertility. This is due largely, on the one hand, to the absence of great rains that leach out the elements that feed plants, and, on the other, to the relative absence of crops, which results from lack of rain. Among the most productive tracts upon the earth today are regions that receive natural rainfall, but which have been rendered productive by irrigation. These tracts include the Punjab and other vast districts of India, the great basin of the Nile in Africa, and large semi-arid areas that have more recently been brought under cultivation in the middle and western United States."

LACK OF RAINFALL.

"The failure of the natural rainfall to produce crops may be due to the insufficiency of the total precipitation, as in India, Africa and other lands, where it does not aggregate ten inches per year; or it may be due to the seasonal distribution, as in other parts of India and Africa, in northern Queensland and some of the Pacific Islands, where a heavy and almost the whole precipitation takes place within two or three months."

"In some localities in northern Queensland the annual rainfall reaches and exceeds 100 inches, yet the sugar cane crop has to linger through an annual arid period which greatly reduces the yield, while upon the fertile lands of the west, which despite the winter rains, many of the most fertile lands would be useless without the prevailing practice of irrigation. Irrigation, consequently, is playing an increasingly important part in modern intensive agriculture."

"The history of irrigation covers methods of applying water to crops, including the crucial efforts of the peasant and the great systems executed by governments or corporations, such as are in operation in India, the United States and in the valley of the Nile. Certain of these systems are vast, and have been instituted under the pressure of meeting great emergencies. Today India is using irrigation upon a stupendous scale in grappling with the calamity of famine."

"Economic irrigation requires the consideration of physical laws which were unknown to the authors of primitive methods, and which have been generally ascertained by the modern systems of irrigation already mentioned."

APPLICATION OF WATER TO CROPS.

"In discussing some of the physical laws which underlie the application of water to crops and the evaporation of moisture from water and soil surfaces," Mr. Maxwell says:

"The movement of moisture is constantly going on. The simplest evidence of this movement is seen in rainfall and in the evaporation from water and soil surfaces."

"The factors that have been given the greatest prominence as exercising a controlling action upon evaporation from soil and from the surface of water are the temperature and the relative humidity of the air. This view is amply sustained if the examination be confined to the action of these factors during the extreme seasons of the year. There is no question concerning the greater evaporation of moisture from soils and waters during the months of summer, when temperatures are high, and the amount of atmospheric moisture is relatively small as compared with the behavior of these factors in the cold season. This is demonstrated in many localities by the excess of water that accumulates within and upon the soil in winter, and the droughts that obtain in the summer. There are localities, and regions, however, where it is so fortunate as to have the greatest rainfall during the season of greatest evaporation, and consequently of greatest plant growth. Settling aside the differences concurrent with the seasons and confining observations to the relative actions of the several factors during the months of summer, it is then found that the temperature of the air and the amount of moisture that it contains are not the most dominant factors in the control of evaporation. As already said, they are factors, but their combined effects do not compare with the effects of wind. Not only is the factor of wind, but also the velocity of the wind, and the direction of the wind, are factors of leading importance."

THE HAWAIIAN STATION.

"In presenting a variation of his experiments on the Hawaiian station, Mr. Maxwell says:

"The Hawaiian experiment station is located in the suburbs of Honolulu and comprises five acres of land. In laying out the area into divisions and plots, special provisions were made for the use of irrigation water. The water supply is from the city municipality, and it is laid on by iron pipes with very numerous faucet discharges. The distribution is made by means of rubber hose, thus controlling the delivery at any place or time."

"The topography of the field is favorable for irrigation, its surface being relatively level. The soil is a basaltic lava. There is a depth of fifteen inches of tillable earth resting upon a porous subsoil, an understratum which is composed of chips of lava stone, scoria, and bits of sand. The total mass of soil is thus relatively small, one acre to the depth of fifteen inches weighing 4,363,325 pounds. Irrigation increased the yield of cane per acre from 57,131 pounds in 1897-98, to 122,449 pounds in 1898-99."

"In the Hawaiian Islands sugar cane is irrigated exclusively by means of ditches and furrows. In laying out a field to be planted in sugar cane the first step is to make a survey of the area and to determine its contour. The notes of the survey will show the direction in which the cane furrows shall be constructed and also show where the laterals which feed the furrows should be located."

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

"The bulletin contains an account of a series of evaporation experiments. Under the heading 'Transpiration of Moisture by Vegetation' the bulletin recites:

"The volume of water evaporated from the soil and the volume transmitted by the plant during its growth are the normal factors in determining the total water required in the production of a crop, and therefore the quantity of water to be supplied by irrigation."

"Water enters very largely into the structure of all living organisms. It is not only the agent which makes possible the mobility of other constituents of the plant, causing them to move from one location to another, but it enters in large proportion into the structure of the organism itself. Consequently plants and trees at all times hold a great volume of water, the supply of which is constantly replenished by the water taken up by the roots and is constantly decaying by the moisture given off into the air through the leaves. It is these quantities that we require to keep something definite about."

"Experiments with the sugar cane in determining these quantities have been carried on by the writer at the Hawaiian experiment station. It is concluded that the amount of water that is lost in transpiration is the most important factor in determining the quantity of water to be supplied by irrigation."

stages of its growth, and to come at a rational mode of irrigation. The experiment was carried out as follows: Two tubs were used, having perforated bottoms, over which pieces of linen were laid to prevent the soil from going through or filling up the perforations. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of similar soil were put into each tub. The tubs were then set into galvanized iron pans containing water. The water was kept up to a certain level, which level was slightly above the point of contact between the soil in the tubs and the water in the pans. The pans were carefully covered with moisture-proof oil-cloth to prevent any escape of water excepting through the tubs. The volume of water taken up by the soil in the tubs and given off was daily measured and recorded, and an equal volume restored to the pans. The volume of water that the soil could absorb and contain—that is, the measure of its absorptive power—was 48.2 per cent of its own weight. In tub No. 2 three pieces of sugar cane were planted when the experiment was begun, and nothing in tub No. 1, after which the water given off by each tub was daily recorded for the following six weeks. During the first twenty-six days the two tubs gave off like volumes of water, each one evaporating during that period 14.25 grams, or thirty-one pounds. After the twenty-sixth day tub No. 2, in which the cane was planted, began to give off more than tub No. 1, continuing until the end of the experiment."

"The weight of the cane grown in tub No. 2 by the consumption of 79,310 grams of water was 568.9 grams of water-free material, consisting of roots, 31.8 grams; stems, 53.9 grams; leaves, 482.2 grams. These figures show that in order to form one pound of water-free substance the cane organism transpired 115.3 pounds of water."

SALTS IN SOIL.

Mr. Maxwell discusses at some length the matter of salts in Hawaiian soils and waters, saying:

"The waters of the Hawaiian Islands are of excellent quality, provided they do not come in contact with the sea in flow or with soils having high contents of salts, due to the overflow of the sea at some earlier period. In some localities, however, contamination by sea water has come so far that the water is destructive to vegetable life. In most instances the deleterious agent is common salt; in others there is a mixture of are most injurious to plant life, and, in common salt with bitter salts, or chlorides of magnesium and lime. The latter lowlands, lying almost level with the sea, where there are no means of getting rid of surface waters, which later are almost invariably suitable for irrigation. Ground waters, on account of the considerable proportions of certain highly desirable elements they contain, may be very valuable for application to crops. On the other hand, because of the large amount of soluble salts, which later are held in solution, they may be quite unfit for irrigation. Numerous instances of the unfitness of some waters for plant use are furnished by other countries, and special examples have been given by the writer upon the Hawaiian Islands."

"Soils containing over 0.15 per cent of salt, and a liberal allowance of some vital element, such as nitrogen, are present to force on the growth, the sugar cane is liable to suffer."

RICE AND SUGAR CANE.

"The chief crops," writes Mr. Maxwell, "that are grown by the aid of artificial irrigation in Hawaii are rice and sugar cane. The lands used for rice are the lowest flats found at the outlets of valleys and close to the sea. Irrigation is practiced upon all these lands, but no means of determining the volume used per acre have been adopted, and data are not at hand bearing on the question."

"Sugar production is relatively speaking, a recent matter so far as the present volume of production is concerned. So late even as 1880 the output is recorded as being 3,000 tons, while the production last year (1899) was 282,897 tons. The increase in the production of the Hawaiian sugar crop is shown by the following statement: Sugar grown by natural rainfall, 116,323 tons; sugar grown by irrigation, 166,425 tons."

"The area to which water is artificially applied is yearly increasing, and in two years more than two-thirds of the rice which is also vastly increasing, will be grown by aid of irrigation."

"The richest lands upon the islands are those lying toward and a little above sea level. In most of the districts, however, the rainfall over the low-lying lands, and especially upon the leeward side, is utterly insufficient to produce the sugar crop. That the practice of irrigation was adopted these lowlands were useless, but now they are, beyond comparison, the richest and most productive."

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Chapter 12. Compact communities of over 2500 people, as shown by the last census, and residing on land platted in lots and blocks, shall upon taking effect of this Act become a municipal corporation. Committees of the first class and are to be governed as herein provided. They are invested with the usual corporate powers, but the purchase or sale of real estate exceeding \$100 in value is to be put to a popular vote. They are to organize such cities from the majority of the legal voters must petition the County Commissioners, whereupon a special election will be called for the election of Mayor, City Clerk, Police Judge, City Treasurer, City Attorney and Assessor and eight Councilmen. The salary of each election shall be open from 5 to 6.

The Mayor presides, with the consent of Council, a City Marshal, Street Commissioner, and may appoint an Assistant Marshal, City Engineer, City Physician and such other officers as may be necessary, to be held until the next election. The Mayor is to hold office for two years, and may be re-elected. The City Clerk, Police Judge, City Treasurer, City Attorney, City Assessor and eight Councilmen, shall hold office for one year, and may be re-elected.

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INDEPENDENT COUNTY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

required to attend at the new place of trial. He is required to advise without charge all officers of his county upon all official matters. His salary is to be fixed by the County Board and shall not exceed \$2,000 in the largest counties; nor \$1,500 in the smallest.

If the District Court shall be without a County Attorney or he be absent, the Court will appoint one pro tem. He is required to attend on the Grand Jury and perform the functions in his county now performed by the Attorney General in Honolulu.

Chapter 7. County Surveyor—He is to be selected for two years, and shall receive a salary of not less than \$10 a day and expenses while in the field; he is required to make surveys ordered by the Court or County Commissioners, and for private individuals, and the fees for such services, as well as the fees, as charged by all other county officers, are minutely set forth at the end of the bill.

Chapter 8. Sheriff—He is elected for two years, and is required to give a bond of about \$2,000; amount to be fixed by the County Commissioners. Coroner is to be Deputy Sheriff, in case of vacancy until a new Sheriff is appointed; he is required to attend on the Superior Court of the county, have charge of the county jail, etc.; he is authorized to command the aid of as many male inhabitants of his county as he may think necessary to the execution of his duties. The Sheriff and his deputy are prohibited from recommending attorneys or acting as attorney or counsel in any court. For any violation of this article, he is to be removed from office. The Sheriff shall keep posted in each cell of the jail a list of the attorneys practicing in this county. If he asks or receives any greater fees than those allowed by law, he is liable to be fined as high as \$2,000.

Chapter 9. Coroner—He is elected for two years, and required to give bond for the sum of \$5,000. If anybody has reason to believe that the Sheriff is prejudiced, on filing affidavit with the Clerk of the Court, the Coroner will be required to perform the Sheriff's duties in that case. He is required to hold inquests on the bodies of persons, "supposed to have died by unlawful means, the cause of whose death is unknown." He has the customary functions now performed by a Sheriff or the High Sheriff when acting as Coroner.

Chapter 10. Probate Judge—Elected for two years, he is to have jurisdiction in his court, is a court of record and has a seal and the Judge is ex-officio his own clerk. The court is always open, by monthly terms, as provided for.

Chapter 11. County Commissioners—The three County Commissioners to be elected for two years from three separate districts, one each, as near as possible of equal population. After the first board is elected, the County Commissioners are to make the precinct divisions. "No person holding any State, county, township or city office, any employe, officer, or stockholder in any railroad in this Territory, or any person who shall be eligible to the office of County Commissioner," Each Commissioner is required to give bond in the sum from \$1,000 to \$5,000, amount to be fixed by the Probate Judge. They meet on the last two days of every month, and may continue each session fifteen days in counties of 2,500 or more population, one week in counties of over 1,000 five days in counties of over 250 and three days in smaller counties; determined by the vote cast at the last general election. Special meetings can be called on five days' notice, posted in three places in each precinct, and one newspaper in both English and Hawaiian. The Board elects its own chairman.

They are to approve accounts, draw any or part of an account, keep a special book of entry for roads and bridges, have power to buy and dispose of county property, except the proposed sale of land, which is to be put to a vote of the people. They have authority to open or vacate highways, bridges, etc., establish election precincts, in each municipal township, and equalize assessments, furnish necessary blanks, books, etc., for the various county officers; also fire-proof safe, if they deem it advisable. To set off, organize and change boundaries of counties, and name the same; authorize the making of county maps from the surveyor General's notes, and where incomplete to make new maps of their own, showing all local political divisions; to submit questions of expenditures in excess of 5 per cent of the county fund, or of any other debt may not exceed the amount shown by the previous year's assessment; submit any question increasing the tax rate to a popular vote. Tax rate shall in no case exceed 1 per cent on the assessed value of the property for any purpose.

County Commissioners are required to provide for a court of record and offices for the county officers at the county seat until the county buildings are built; if the Commissioners fail to do this, the Court may order the Sheriff to attend to the matter. They are authorized to provide for the erection and repairing of county buildings by contract or otherwise upon advertisement calling for bids in a newspaper published within the county; also one newspaper elsewhere in the Territory. Sufficient bonds are required from contractors. The Board is required to annually examine the books and receipts, and to make a statement of the county money in the Treasury; their proceedings are to be published immediately after each session in the county newspaper.

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ber each of the Council and School Board to hold office for one year; officers must be actual residents of the political division from which they are elected. The pay of all city officers is regulated by Council, and may not exceed \$125 a year; the Council may remove any city officer except the Mayor by a majority vote.

Chapter 22. Mayor—He is to preside over the City Council, has the usual veto power, is also the executive officer of the city, and performs the other usual functions incident to a mayor's office.

Chapter 23. Council—Regular meetings once a month; are authorized to pass ordinances for levying taxes not exceeding 1 per cent on the valuation, open and improve streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc., issue bonds under certain restrictions, make provision for the redemption and perform such other local legislative duties as are usual.

For the opening, widening and grading of streets, etc., and for building bridges, sewers and crosswalks, all the property within the city is taxed; expenses for sidewalks are assessable only against the school age length of the property, cutting and grading, after having once been brought to grade and for the improvement of squares and areas formed by the crossing of streets, the expense is to be assessed on the property adjoining on the basis of ground assessment without regard to improvements. Adjoining property is defined as property within 30 feet of the actual improvements. City bonds may not bear more than 7 per cent interest. There are the usual provisions for taking up these bonds as they mature.

Taxes and assessments are certified by the County Clerk; taxes collected by the County Treasurer and turned over to the City Treasurer four times a year and often if required by Council. The Council is required to publish quarterly financial statements in a newspaper of its city; they have authority to impose a poll tax; license tax on auctioneers, contractors, druggists, peddlers, brewers, brokers, merchants of all kinds, restaurateurs, butchers, hotels and like establishments, liquor sellers wholesale and retail, "billiards and other gambling tables," drays, hacks and other vehicles used for pay, hay scales, lumber, furniture or harness dealers, stationers, jewelers, opticians, and peddlers, over life insurance, telegraph and other companies or agencies, shows, theaters of all kinds for pay. Scientific lectures and entertainments are exempt; also "all concerts or musicales or other entertainments given exclusively by citizens of the city" (the latter clause evidently referring to "concerts").

The Council may establish public libraries at the city's expense. They elect a "President of the Council" to preside in the Mayor's absence. A city may hold and pay for eighty acres outside of its limits for a cemetery, pay for the expense of improving same.

Chapter 24. Police Judge and Police Force—The Police Judge is ex-officio a Justice of the Peace. In case of vacancy, the Council shall appoint another Justice of the Peace as Police Judge; his warrants shall be served by the City Marshal, County Sheriff or any City Constable, as he may determine. The Police District Court in certain instances, the Marshal of the city shall be Chief of Police, and shall be subject to the orders of the Mayor only; both Mayor and Marshal have authority over the policemen. Policemen may be removed by the Council for sundry specified reasons.

Chapter 25. Miscellaneous—Provides for the consolidation of adjacent municipal corporations, and for the extension of city limits. All ordinances must be published in some newspaper in the city, or if there be no paper, then in some paper generally circulated therein, "or by ten written or printed hand bills posted up at as many public places or in pamphlet form to be distributed or sold." The usual provision for ayes and nays on the final passage of an ordinance; the City Clerk is required to keep an ordinance book.

Chapter 26. District Officers—The director, clerk and treasurer are first elected for one, two and three years respectively, and after that only one of them may be removed and the County Superintendent shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The school director is president of the Board and school meeting, and the Clerk and Treasurer perform the usual duties of such offices. In addition, the Clerk reports to the County Superintendent the statistics from which the County Superintendent makes up his report to the Territorial Superintendent. The Treasurer is required to give bond for double the amount he is likely to handle during the year, and he pays out on the order of the Clerk of the district such public moneys as may come into his hands from the Territory, county or school district. If a school district neglects to vote a school tax in any year, it is required to vote a double one the next year.

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RUSSEL OFF HIS DAIS

Reorganization Bill Appears in House—Dog Tax Reduced.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Governor Dole signed the Senate and House Appropriations Bill yesterday morning. The Act, as published this morning in the Advertiser, calls for \$45,000 with which to pay the expenses of both branches of the Legislature for the regular session of sixty days.

The funds become available immediately after publication if there is that amount of loose change lying around in the Territorial Treasury vaults.

Governor Dole relies upon section 1, chapter 1, of the Civil Laws of 1897, which reads: "No written law shall be obligatory without being first printed and made public."

This section was not repealed by the Organic Act, although the two following sections were annulled. These provided for the promulgation of all laws by publication as heretofore. The first section not being annulled, Governor Dole by his act in having the first bill of the First Territorial Legislature published in a newspaper is of the opinion that the old method still holds good.

Act 1 is entitled "An Act to appropriate Money for the Purposes of Defraying the Expenses of the Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the Year 1901 From the Public Treasury."

Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of Forty-five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000) 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.

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

Approved this 27th day of March, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD R. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

It will be observed that the Act as finally presented to the Governor for signature spells the word "Forty" without a "y", as the House would have it.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and from the aspect of the majority members it was easy to see that a surprise party would be the order of the day. Brown of Hilo and Kaolu looked as if the kahuna bill had passed in the lower house. White's face indicated that the Governor had not yet signed the "dough" bill, and Kanaha was dressed in a white suit and a smile made at his tailor establishment at the Kamehameha schools.

Prayers were said and those familiar with local political bodies noticed that Chaplain Kekipi did not work along the lines of the Greek church.

The minutes were read. Every available chair in the hall was occupied. President Russel sat in his chair looking as stern as they do in Siberia when it is a cold day, and it was possible to hear a pin drop to the floor when the great leader, Kalauokalani, "The Father of His Country," arose. It was an awful moment and a sigh of relief was very audible when the great law-maker simply reported for the printing committee to the effect that Senate bill 50 had been printed and was ready for distribution.

The catastrophe was avoided for the moment and no display of anxiety was shown when Senator White arose and on behalf of the committee on claims (this relates to fire claims) asked for further time, stating that the intention of the Senate committee was to call in individual claimants and the private committees formed by Japanese, Hawaiians, Portuguese and other sufferers from the bubonic plague fire and consult with them.

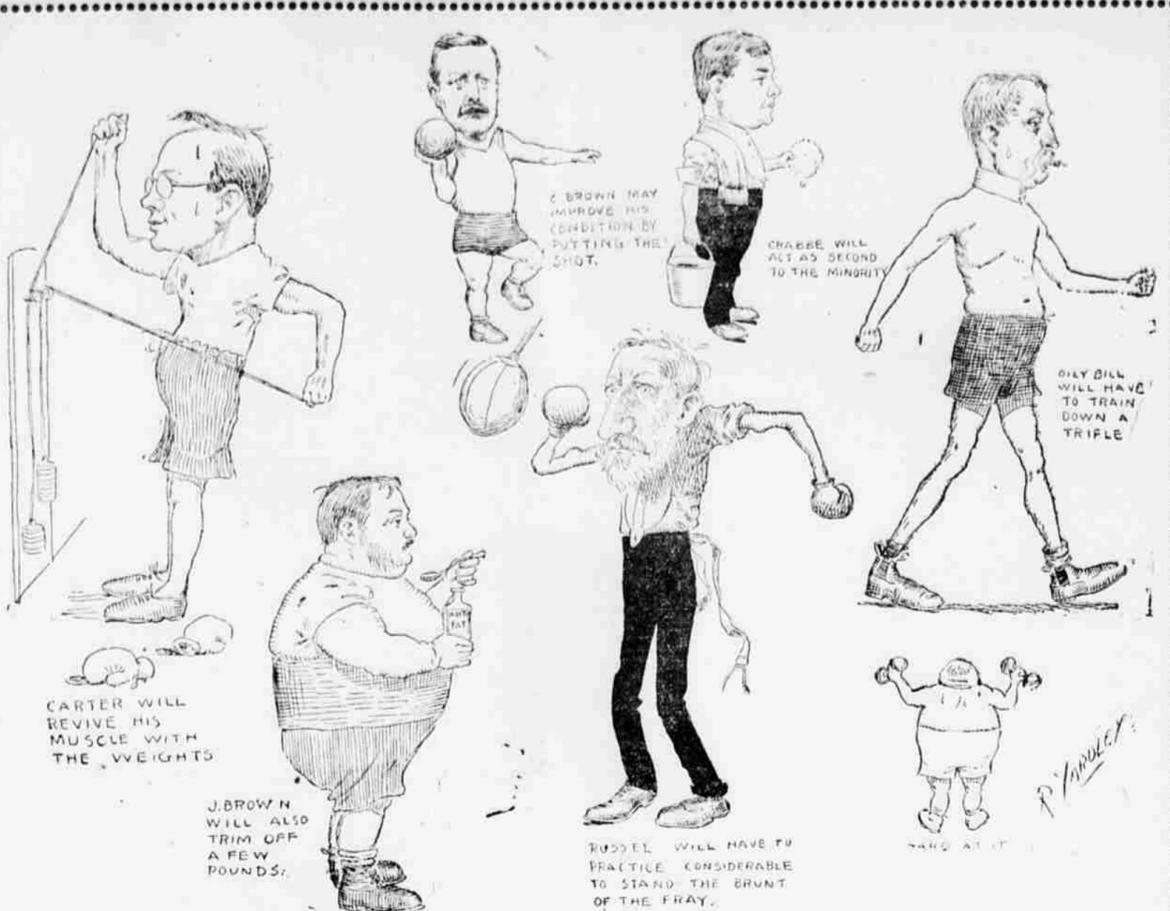
Mr. Baldwin thought that such a movement would amount to the special committee constituting itself a court of claims, and Cecil Brown remarked that he didn't propose to sit in his Senatorial chair for the balance of his life listening to a report embodying the individual claims of every Tagosako, Ah Shu-tay or Kanakanui. He held that there wasn't room in the official buildings to hold the claimants who would appear before the committee. All the committee had to do was to consider the bill before them and report on the merits of it.

Senator Baldwin poured oil on the troubled waters by saying that nobody wanted to prevent an extension of time to the committee to report, and Kaolu excited and talked a great deal of nonsense until at 10:45 the president found out that there was nothing before the house.

That something was brewing was very perceptible and an ominous silence prevailed when the President stood up and read in English the following communication:

Senate Chamber, March 29, 1901.

To the Senate: Having respectfully called the attention of this body to the fact that the short time assigned in the Legislative calendar is wasted in an unproductive manner which is of no interest to the people of this Territory while the passage of measures which were promised by all the political parties are delayed, and that the same is being done by the several committees as evidenced by failure to promptly report, that, as a whole, the Senate is practically an inactive body, and that the short time remaining in which to perform the respective duties with which we are entrusted will prove utterly fruitless if



THE KIND OF TRAINING FOR THIS LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Some Important Legislation and Appearance of the County Government Bill.

present methods are continued; in the name of all the people and of all the parties who have entrusted us with the high mission of State affairs, which involves life, justice and property, and, in general, the good order of society and property of this young Territory, upon which the people of the whole Union are looking with profound interest, I protest against such an order of things, and I appeal to the best elements of all parties and of all the people to unite for the purpose of doing our plain duty to the people during the remaining half of the session. There is no time to waste.

Being convinced that I can more fully perform my duty upon the floor of the Senate, I therefore beg to tender my resignation as President. N. RUSSEL.

Interpreter Bush tried to suppress a few smiles and gave out the communication in Hawaiian. A Senator whose name the reporter was unable to catch—being an alias—wanted to know whether the communication had been signed by the Governor, and then Nicholas R—, without waiting for "the will of the Senate," left his chair, woke up Vice President Kaime, sent that interesting politician to the chair and in a dramatic manner took possession of Kalua's desk and what small change the new dignitary might have left in the drawers.

Mr. Brown of Hilo, after a brief consultation with the bosses, moved that his communication be tabled and Nicholas R— sent back to his chair. Mr. Cecil Brown objected to tabling the matter, which would mean preventing the president from explaining more fully his reasons for deserting the upholstered chair in which Kalua was resting easy. Senator Cecil Brown grew quite pathetic and referred to free Americans, the glorious Stars and Stripes and explained in true spread eagle style that Nicholas R— could not be forced back to his chair, a question which hadn't been raised.

At that moment Senator White ran short of tobacco or got dry and ordered the Senate to take a recess, which it did.

A caucus was held by the "Home Enrulers" at noon and it was decided that Dr. Russel should not be permitted to "talk" and that no action should be taken on his resignation except tabling it. It was nearly 2 p. m. when a quorum was present, and then White tried to adjourn, but failed to have his motion seconded.

Kalauokalani wanted Senator Russel to explain his reasons for resigning. He objected to the innuendoes in the communication before the Senate in regard to the work of the committees. He wanted Senator Russel to understand that there are sixteen standing committees and only fifteen Senators, and that work was being expedited as fast as it was possible.

Mr. Cecil Brown arose to a point of order as there was really nothing before the house, and after a lot of wrangling moved that Senator Russel be given a chance to say something explanatory, referring sarcastically to the new rule 77 of the Senate providing for the "chucking out" of Senators, and asking Mr. White whether the Home Enrulers wished to try the new rule on Russel.

Senator Paris objected to the part of the communication from President Russel which reflected on the works of the Senate committees. He fully approved of Mr. Russel stepping down, but he thought the communication undignified and objectionable.

Then the modest politician set on fire and spoke with Senator Baldwin as follows: "I am here on so die hard to expellible matters. Nodding you and me back to go share. You can not by better on so take you can not be on so shareable him, but here I want to be on so floor."

The brief explanation of the situation was followed by an address from Senator Kaolu, who wanted it to be understood that he was a free American, and when his speech was being interpreted into English the secretary called over the floor whispering words in the ears of the central, the result of which was Senator White's motion to adjourn. The motion carried unanimously.

ment; referred to judiciary committee. The following Senate bills were passed on first reading: Kalauokalani's personal property exemption bill and Senate bill No. 57, entitled, "An act to regulate the fees of witnesses and jurors." This bill will come up for second reading today, although it was only received in the House this morning.

One new House bill was introduced—No. 78, by Ewaliki, relating to the Oahu reservation.

For some reason the Cooper communication relating to the Journal was put off another day. Paole got in a resolution to deny the secretary's request for the daily Journal, but it went over with the communication until today. The Republicans had evidently caucused on the matter as well as the Independents, for Dickey (Rep.) moved the granting of the request as soon as the matter was reached on the order of business. Kumalae (Rep.) seconded the motion with equal promptness. It was apparently this move that disconcerted the Home Rulers and caused Makena to follow up Paole's resolution with the motion to postpone. There will likely be plenty of oratory turned loose on the subject today.

However, the Independents got in one punch at the Territorial Government in the form of a resolution by Emmeluth again calling on the Governor for the records from July 7, 1888, to June 30, 1900, which was adopted without debate.

The Paole resolution reads as follows: Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the request of the Honorable Secretary of the Territory for a certified copy of the Journal of this House from the beginning of the present session of the Legislature to the 20th day of the current month, and that thereafter the Journal of each day's session duly certified be filed in his office as soon as the same can be prepared; and also, that sufficient money be placed at his disposal for making the necessary copies of the same, be and the same is hereby denied.

House Resolution No. 75, by Mr. Emmeluth, read as follows: Whereas, the Governor of this Territory has returned to this House a por-

tion of a certain resolution introduced on the 12th inst., and duly passed by this House—the Governor stating that the request was too sweeping etc.; and, Whereas, the information sought is of a character properly within the province of this House to enquire into, consider, pass on and ratify or reject accordingly, as the law and the sense of this House may determine; therefore, be it Resolved, That the resolution herein referred to and hereto attached be amended by inserting the words "if not inconsistent with the public service" after the word "requested," so the same shall read "is hereby requested, if not inconsistent with the public service, to furnish this House with the following," etc.; and

That the clerk of this House certify to the Governor of this Territory the resolution as hereby amended.

The resolution referred to the second request of which the Governor advised the House that he would accede to as soon as the transcript could be made up, passed the House March 12, 1901, and read as follows: Resolved, that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish this House with the following: Originals or copies of all letters, records, books, documents, papers and vouchers of every nature, kind and description whatsoever, relative to transactions of the Executive Department of the Government from the annexation of these Islands to the United States to date.

That the Governor submit to this House the correspondence between the President of the late Republic of Hawaii and A. S. Hartwell, the alleged official delegate to Washington during the so-called transition period.

Mr. Gillfillan got through a resolution calling on Superintendent of Public Works McCandless for copies of the correspondence relating to ownership of the Naval wharf at the foot of Richards street, and Mr. Monsarrat finally got his resolution in shape asking Attorney General Dole for correspondence relating to the removal of Judge Moanual of Hamakua, the resignation of H. S. Overend as deputy sheriff at Hamakua and the appointment of Mr. Lyman in his place. This is the information which the Attorney General had previously declined to give.

Three resolutions for appropriations were introduced and two of them adopted: one by Kaauwai for \$5,400 for a school house and cottage at Kapaa, Kauai, and one by Kekeli for \$5,000 for improving Saratoga road, Waikiki, which runs close to his house and connects Waikiki road with the Beach road.

Hilo was not so fortunate and his resolution asking for \$15,000 for roads and bridges for Lahaina district was laid upon the table, to come up with the appropriation bill.

Mr. Puuki brought in the only petitions, two for appropriations aggregating \$46,000 for roads and bridges on Kauai. This, too, will come up with the appropriation bill. The same course was taken with a resolution reported back from the public expenditures committee asking for \$5,000 for roads in Puna.

One bill came back from the committee, the school library bill, by Kawahoa. The finance committee recommended that the bill be tabled until the House could find out where the money was to come from to buy the libraries, which report was adopted.

The "spectre of the House," Frederick's Hawaiian Tramways franchise bill, turned up again, but Mr. Makena thought it better "stay out," and back to the table it went after the trouble had been gone through with of suspending the rules to take it up. The plan was to send it to Makani's committee on public lands and internal improvements, to which had been referred the big petitions that came in last Monday in relation to it, but there was no trouble in shelving the bill again.

Vice Speaker Beckley made another good record for himself in the despatch of business and the House adjourned about noon on motion of Mr. Robertson with another clean slate—all business disposed of.

There was no meeting of the Board of Social Hygiene today, the business of President Raymond to Maui

MORE AUTOS AND A CHANCE TO COMPETE WITH THE TRAM

autos, but these are being overcome gradually. We are thousands of miles away from the factory and when we need some portion for a rig that is not here it takes a long time to get the part from the manufacturers. Then again, we have not got our power down to a fine point and at times the batteries are undercharged and a driver occasionally finds himself stranded a long way from the power house. But even in this respect we are improving, and so, soon, I don't believe there will be anything to complain of.

It is surprising how the ladies of this city have taken to the autos. They are used a great deal during the day by them for shopping. They are large and roomy and hold lots of packages and that's a point in their favor."

It is also understood that Manager Grant is considering arrangements with the Moana hotel, the Hotel Annex and other beach resorts to establish a line of auto-buses to run between the city and Waikiki in competition with Pain's tram cars. These "busses" will be equipped with powerful batteries and can carry as many persons as an ordinary street railway car of the Pain description. They will parallel the King street car line and will cut the time down almost half.

A further improvement may be the introduction of a parcel delivery system with auto vehicles especially constructed with this end in view. If the plan comes to a focus, Manager Grant will leave for the Coast to make arrangements to have the "busses" and their necessary vehicles down here.

Full and complete satisfaction of judgment was yesterday acknowledged by the plaintiff in the case of M. G. Silva vs. Chas. S. Desky, by Robertson & Wilder, his attorneys.

A notice of motion was filed yesterday by Francis J. Berry, attorney for defendant, in the case of the Territory vs. Endo, giving notice that at 9 o'clock this morning defendant will move the First Circuit Court to set the action for trial at an early date.

PROBATE.

A supplementary inventory in the estate of Amalia Joy, deceased, was filed yesterday by Mary A. Lee, administrator, enumerating a large amount of personal property to the value of \$5, in addition to the articles already enumerated in a former inventory.

GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

Hearing was had yesterday in the First Circuit Court of the petition of C. Kabele, the adopted father of Wahinehoikaika and Kaalaha, for his appointment as guardian over the person and estate of said two minors. The Court granted the petition and appointed Kabele guardian under bond of \$100.

A master's report was filed yesterday in re the guardianship of William A. Hall and Annie Hall, stating that the master, J. A. Thompson, after examining all accounts and reports of William A. Smith, guardian of said minors, finds them to be correct in all particulars and recommends that in accordance with the guardian's petition, said guardian be discharged with his commissions, said minors having, as averred in said petition, become of age.

A guardian's bond in the sum of \$1,000 was filed yesterday by R. W. Houghtaling, as guardian of the person and property of George B. Houghtaling, an insane person. R. W. Houghtaling was by the Court appointed guardian, and letters of administration issued to him.

An order for discharge was issued by the judge of the First Circuit Court in the guardianship matter of Thomas Matfield, discharging David Barton from his duties as guardian, according to the order of his writing, Thomas Matfield, the minor having become of age, and all accounts appearing correct and satisfactory.

Y. M. Starkey left yesterday on the Makaiwa for a short stay at the Makaiwa Hotel and the combined. This will be Mr. Starkey's first visit to his home since he returned from Maui.

THE DAY IN THE COURTS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The special term of the First Circuit Court opened with a very quiet day yesterday and adjourned about 3 p. m. until Monday morning. The term will be continued until the cases on hand are attended to.

A lengthy brief was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Andrews and Peters, attorneys for relator in the matter of an application of W. T. Schmidt for a writ of mandamus against A. S. Humphreys. The facts are reviewed and the defense of the First Circuit Court Judge is taken up in paragraphs and answered, numerous citations being quoted to support each statement. The headings of the sections of relator's brief are in denial of the allegations of respondent, and are as follows:

"The alternative writ was properly entitled and stated facts sufficient to entitle relator to relief."

"It is the duty of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii to issue mandamus to vacate and set aside illegal orders of inferior tribunals, on authority of the statutes of the Territory of Hawaii, and decision interpreting the same, and like statutes and like decisions of other jurisdictions."

"That relator had no other full, speedy and adequate remedy except by writ of mandamus."

"That the First Judge had no power or authority to make the order complained of."

"That the writ of mandamus does not ask the Circuit Judge to perform an impossibility, as alleged, but that he should vacate an illegal, improper and invalid order."

The brief occupies thirteen closely type-written pages and each paragraph under the above headings is taken up at considerable length, with citations of cases of similar nature.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Application was filed yesterday for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii by J. J. Dunne. The applicant avers himself to be a graduate of the Hastings College of Law of California, and that since the year 1888 he has been in the practice of law as an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of the State of California; that in the year 1893 he was admitted to practice and became an officer of the Supreme Court of the United States. Certificates of such admissions are filed with the application; also applicant's diploma of graduation from the law department of the University of California under the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the academic degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

Applicant's credentials were accepted and his application accepted, whereupon he filed his oath as an attorney. Mr. Dunne is to be the Assistant Attorney General of Hawaii.

Rufus A. Lyman yesterday filed an application for admission to the bar with the Supreme Court, and upon acceptance of his application filed his oath as an attorney. His application states that he has held the following offices: Local Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit Court, for four years from 1890; secretary to Governor of Hawaii from April, 1896, to 1898, or thereabouts; Lieutenant Governor of Island of Hawaii, from 1868 until the death of His Majesty Lunalilo; tax assessor for District of Hilo, for 1862 and 1868, and collector of taxes in Hilo District during 1882 and 1883; collector of taxes for Hamakua, from 1887 to 1889; Police Justice of Hilo from 1877 to 1878; commissioner of private ways and water rights in Hamakua from 1880 to 1881; deputy sheriff and prosecuting officer of Hamakua from 1887 to 1891, and of the Island of Hawaii from 1896 to 1899; bounty commissioner for Hawaii from 1870 to 1873 and from 1894 to the present time; he has also acted as Hawaiian Interpreter at some of the sessions of the Third and Fourth Circuits, and as assistant clerk of the Fourth Circuit.

Mr. Lyman also avers that he is familiar with the laws of Hawaii and the practice of law in all the courts, and has read all the ten volumes of the Supreme Court decisions.

COURT NOTES.

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ECHO FROM MAINLAND

The following is from the San Francisco Call of March 17th:

The conflict in the Episcopal or English church in the Hawaiian Islands, which has been waged with varying intensity for the last quarter of a century, has received a fresh impetus, and a determined effort is being made by the American element to get rid of the English Bishop Willis and secure either an American or his successor at the head of the protection of the American branch of the Episcopal church.

Rev. George Wallace, late of San Mateo and for several years chaplain to the Bishop of Hawaii, speaking of the trouble in the islands says: "One of the most embarrassing questions that will come before the triennial convention of the Episcopal church in October next will be the settlement of future relations to the church in the United States. Heretofore the church in the islands has been fostered and supported by the S. P. G., the great missionary society of the Anglican church, which furnished a bishop and has contributed largely to the temporalities of the distant diocese whose diocese was subject only to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Since the annexation the English society has relinquished all authority and withdrawn its contributions, for the reason that it has no right or disposition to exercise jurisdiction in what is beyond doubt American territory. The future existence of the diocese of Hawaii therefore depends entirely upon the action of the church in the United States."

Bishop Potter, on a recent visit to Hawaii, could not promise to continue the present diocesan organization of the islands. There are only about 1,000 members in the whole territory and there is no prospect of an increase. The bishop must be supported by our own church, which is not disposed to embark upon an unnecessary enterprise.

"There would be no difficulty whatever if Bishop Willis of Hawaii would resign and transfer the valuable property of the Hawaiian diocese to the American church, and allow that organization to determine its future. Bishop Willis is, it is said, adverse to any proposition that does not carry with it his continuance in office. In him vests the title to all the church property which, he claims, belongs to the Episcopal church, held by him in trust. The prospect of a long and bitter litigation is one that meets with no favor in the American church and will not be permitted. Bishop Willis is aged and will not live many years longer, and then an amicable settlement can be easily arrived at by the British and American prelates."

"During the entire administration of the present Bishop of Hawaii there has been a conflict between the Bishop on one hand and the priests and laity on the other. The Bishop is an autocrat in ecclesiastical matters, stubborn to the last degree and exceedingly opinionated. The Bishop is independent of the laity as far as salary is concerned and has managed to acquire title to all the property of the diocese. The people have not whatever to say and only a small element ever attend church. Bishop Willis has incurred the hostility of the wealthy American element by persistent opposition to annexation."

"This conflict, which is exciting such deep interest in the church in the United States, is without precedent in the whole history of the church. An attack upon the prerogatives of bishops is a dangerous proceeding and cannot be permitted, yet the alternative is presented of a dependency of an American church governed by an unpopular English Bishop, who is hostile to everything American and cannot be persuaded to resign or to transfer the temporalities to a legitimate successor."

HAS THE SHAH BEEN CONVERTED?

LONDON, March 16.—The reiteration of the report that the Shah of Persia had become a Christian during his European tour last year was the cause of an insurrection at Teheran recently, which, but for the prompt action of the military authorities, would probably have resulted disastrously. According to a dispatch from Constantinople a mob of fanatical Moslems worked themselves into a frenzy, stormed the arsenal at Teheran, armed themselves with such weapons as were available and, sweeping everything before them, attacked the Shah's palace with the avowed purpose of massacring the inmates. The troops were mobilized to receive them, and after a desperate fight the fanatics were routed, leaving seventy-five dead and many more wounded upon the scene of the conflict. But for the death of their leader, who was strangled by the military commander, the fanatics would probably have continued the battle until many more lives had been sacrificed.

VICTIMS OF INDIANS.

Probable Fate of a Young Mining Operator at Nome.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 16.—There is a strong suspicion that Harry Moran, a wealthy young mining operator of Cape Nome, and son of a prominent society woman of Chicago, has been murdered near Cape Mudge, 150 miles from Vancouver. A. J. Healey, a millionaire railway operator of Chicago, connected with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, is here looking up the details of the case.

Moran's death was reported two weeks ago. He was alleged to have been drowned with another man named Eddie Foley, with whom he had gone on a ten days' hunting voyage. They disappeared, and their boat was found floating bottom up. The only person who was seen was Moran and his companion were drowned. Two days ago, however, the party searching for their bodies, found remains of a canoe on the shore, and near it were blood stains. This was exactly opposite where the boat was found and from this place it could easily have been set adrift. Signs of fighting were found in the vicinity, and the party reports that there must have been a struggle between the men and whoever had been with them. It is present in that they were murdered and killed by a party of Indians, although the remains

have recently shown no signs of outbreak.

Moran had a fine gold watch and several rings. He owned considerable mining property on Alder Island, a short distance from where the boat was found. He was well known to the Indians. He spent last year in Nome, and cleaned up nearly \$100,000 in lucky speculations there. His father died some years ago, and his widowed mother, who lives in Chicago, has large interests there.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As a sequel to a chicken theft Charles Rinck was shot and killed by Daniel Peters. Within ten minutes after the shooting a large crowd gathered at Peters' home and threatened to lynch him, but the timely arrival of a patrol wagon with policemen prevented any more violence. The cause of the quarrel was the theft of fifteen chickens from Rinck's hen roost. Four of the missing hens were, it is claimed, found in Peters' chicken coop. Rinck claimed by his 4-year-old daughter, went out to get a warrant for Peters' arrest. When near Peters' house he met Peters and accused him of stealing the chickens. Witnesses say Peters, drew his revolver and fired four shots at Rinck, all taking effect. While the fatal shots were being fired, Rinck's baby girl clapped her father's knees, too frightened to move. Her clothing was dyed crimson with the life-blood of her father.

VAST TRACTS FOR FARMERS

ST. PAUL, March 18.—President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific left St. Paul last night for New York on one of the most important missions in recent years, said to involve the sale of all the land owned by the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri river. The purchase price is given at \$40,000,000, and it is understood that this sum will be used to retire preferred stock.

The purchasers of this land are said to be Eastern capitalists, who have perfected a syndicate and who will undertake to encourage settlement and cultivation of the land by Eastern farmers, such as are now heading Westward in the homeseekers' movement each week.

President Mellen has always been disposed to sell this land, as several millions of acres have already been disposed of, but could not find a purchaser with sufficient capital to take the whole amount.

The retirement of the Northern Pacific preferred stock, much of which is in the hands of the stockholders of the old organization with funds thus realized, will have the effect of creating a handsome surplus of earnings over the present dividends, which may be diverted to various sources in the liquidation of bonds of indebtedness for betterment of the road.

HE WANTED NO SUCH PATIENT.

"There now," said the doctor, "you go on taking this medicine till it is all used up. Then come back and let me have a look at you." This was in December, 1896. The woman put the package in her pocket and went home. When the stuff had been consumed, as directed, she called again. The specialist looked at her and made up his mind in a minute. "I will have nothing to do with you as a patient," he said. "It's no use. You are past help; you are worse than when you were here before; I can see the bones through your skin now. What I tell is the truth, and you will be wise not to deceive yourself with hopes that can only break down under you."

Rather hard, ugly talk; but from a common-sense point of view the doctor was right. For four years Mrs. Agnes Briggs of Norwood Terrace, Paddington, near Brisbane, Queensland, had suffered what she calls "dreadful torment and pain" from dysentery. She tried everything advertised or recommended to cure it, without success.

She was an out-patient at the hospital for more than a twelvemonth and an in-patient for two months. The medical men interested themselves in the case; they tried right and left for the true treatment, but were not able to lay hands on it. This seemed strange to her, as she did not realize how persistent, and frequently fatal, an ailment of dysentery is. She had never read the reports of army surgeons on that point, and possibly you have not.

"During my illness," says Mrs. Briggs, "I ate but little; food did not nourish me, and I grew worse and worse, and thinner and thinner. For three years I did a trifle of work and then I had to give in."

(At this crisis she consulted the specialist, whose frank opinion has been quoted.)

"From January to October, 1897," continues the lady, "I could do nothing whatever. Even my children were cared for by friends. My mother did all the housework and, on seeing me, she often burst out crying. I was so emaciated and weak, she was sure I must die soon."

"And now comes my extraordinary cure—a cure so wonderful and unexpected that my friends insisted on calling it a miracle."

A lady urged me to drop all other medicines and use Mother Slegel's Syrup only. Before finishing the first bottle I was better, and after taking it three months I was in splendid health and have been ever since. People can hardly believe that the strong, healthy woman they see now is identical with the skeleton they knew and pitied two years ago."

Mrs. Agnes Briggs, Sept. 21st, 1899. Mrs. Annie Mathams of Prince street, Luttrell Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, who commended the Syrup to Mrs. Briggs, vouches, in writing, to the truth of the above statement.

TRIAL OF BULGARIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—At the first day of the trial of the thirteen Bulgarians accused of belonging to the revolutionary committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Bulgaria, Muzakir and Kuzovov, a conviction was pronounced by a majority of the jury on the ground that the defendants, previous to their being arrested, had used the use of force and by other disposition to which they were subjected while in prison. Now they face the charges brought against them.

CUBA MAY TAKE UP ARMS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—News reaches here from good authority that a rebellion against the United States is being planned in Cuba. This information comes from a member of Mayor Bowden's family, who is a resident of Cuba, and he asserts of his own knowledge that the extreme element is greatly in the majority and they are today secretly preparing for war and are making heavy purchases of arms and ammunition.

The statement creates considerable excitement among the large Cuba colony here.

HAVANA, March 17.—The week opens with a strong disposition on the part of a large majority of the members of the constitutional convention immediately to vote for the rejection of the Platt amendment. A question has arisen, however, with regard to the terms of the amendment. The delegates are not certain whether it is final and in the nature of an ultimatum or is open to modification by the President. Conflicting statements have been made by the Military Governor regarding its finality. Some members of the convention are disposed to submit proposals substantially modifying the terms of the amendment if it is not absolute and final.

The general sentiment of the committee on relations is that the convention should proceed with calm deliberation respecting the rights and interests of the United States while preserving both the form and the substance of Cuban independence.

The idea is growing that the amendment is a violation of the joint resolution of Congress declaring for Cuban independence, as an unwarranted dictation of conditions to a free and independent people and an exercise of sovereignty, control and jurisdiction over them. There is a suggestion that this question be submitted to the United States Supreme Court for determination.

The principal question at the present time, however, is to be with regard to the Platt amendment and the advisability of submitting it to President McKinley, because of lack of confidence in General Wood. The complaint is made that the opinion on relations submitted to the Governor has not been acknowledged.

LOOMIS DOING HIS FULL DUTY

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It can be stated upon authority that up to the present no complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis, Minister to Venezuela, by the Venezuelan Government, nor has there been any suggestion from that source that his withdrawal would be acceptable. The officials again declare that Mr. Loomis has been doing his duty and no more than his duty, and as he has acted under instructions from his own Government there is not the least apprehension that any attempt will be made to hold him personally responsible for the friction that has followed the attempt to settle the asphalt controversy. This belief on the part of the officials is confirmed by Senator Fulford, the Venezuelan charge here, who has stated that the Venezuelan Government has only the kindest feeling toward Mr. Loomis and that the attacks which are said to have been made upon the Minister came from irresponsible newspapers which certainly did not represent the Venezuelan Government.

RAID OF BURGLARS.

They Imprison a Clerk and Loot the Safe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Burglars entered the Metropolitan car barn at Elmwood and St. John avenues in this city early this morning, overpowered Ervin Lockwood, the night clerk, and locked him in the cloakroom. The safe was blown open with dynamite and \$131 taken.

Lockwood was alone in the office when he heard a knock at the front door. When he asked what was wanted one of the men covered him with a revolver and commanded him to throw up his hands and keep still. The intruders forced Lockwood to go through the conductor's room into a small cloakroom. They locked the door and one of the men stood guard for a time. The blowing up of the safe caused a terrific explosion, and scattered the money and other contents of the safe all over the floor.

The robbers hastily gathered up all the money they could, but in their haste they left \$90 on the floor. As a result of the explosion much of the interior of the office was wrecked, and some combustible material took fire. Lockwood extinguished the flames with some difficulty.

Kerosene Famine Over.

The arrival of the bark Andrew Welch, Captain Drew, yesterday morning from San Francisco, has relieved the coal oil market. While a famine in kerosene was threatened, there is now no danger of such a condition. The Welch brought 4,900 cases of coal oil.

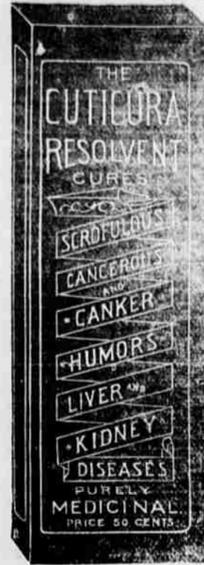
The Welch also brought a big pump for the Waiiala plantation. She has a general cargo, including machinery. Four horses came on deck. The following passengers arrived on the bark: H. C. Alwater and wife, Mrs. F. Drake and son, W. W. Cowland, F. H. Brunson and Mr. Gray. The Welch came down from San Francisco in eighteen days and experienced a very pleasant trip.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Wait 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 breathe and swallow again, and am an honest medicine. For sale by Dr. J. W. South & Co., Ltd. and agents Hawaii Territory."

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Complete External and Internal Treatment



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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Tuesday, March 26. U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, from San Francisco, March 26. U. S. A. T. Pennsylvania, Roberts, from San Francisco, March 26. Am. bk. Andrew Vesich, Drew, 13 days from San Francisco. Wednesday, March 27. L.-J. str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula. H. M. S. Icarus, Knowing, from cruise. Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, 7 days from Laysan Island. Thursday, March 28. U. S. A. T. Pak Ling, from San Francisco March 27, with cavalry horses for Manila. L.-J. str. Noena, Freeman, from Kaula, brought three prisoners. SAILED FROM HONOLULU. Tuesday, March 26. Am. schr. DeLancey, Bloom, for the Sound in ballast. W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports. L.-J. str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaau. Wednesday, March 27. O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San Francisco. Am. bk. Mauna A. Smith, for San Francisco with sugar. W. str. Kinoo, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports. L.-J. str. Hannel, Greene, for Kaula. L.-J. str. Mikahala, Pederson, for Kaula. L.-J. str. Walekahi, Pittz, for Kaula. Tug Leslie Baldwin, Lane, for Kahului. Thursday, March 28. O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco. U. S. A. T. Pennsylvania, Roberts, for Manila. Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, for San Francisco.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

AND the cat came back. That is, Senator Cecil Brown was in the chair of the president of the Senate this morning and looked as if everything was serene, as if he had never resigned, and more especially as if he had not attended that caucus last evening, which, as newspapers would say in their advertising columns, was personally conducted by Senator White.

"Nick," who was reported late last night as having joined the Republican members, had evidently got cold feet and a dressing down. There was a time when even his political opponents considered him of some consequence, but when at the meeting of the Senate yesterday morning he took the chair, after his utterances on Wednesday, he was simply classified with political time-servers and humbugs.

It was not difficult to find the reason of the whole trouble. It was simply a row between Russel and White in regard to the dispensary bill. Hot words, seconds called, duel arranged, arms selected, Scotch and Sauerbrunnen (mixed), no blood shed, shake hands, cuss dispensary bill and any other old bill (except those due to the contestants), friendship forever until next row. That is about the way the Associated Press sent a telegram in regard to the duello between Castellane and the editor of the Figaro, and so far our local sparring between Russel and White has not really amounted to much more than a bluff. Where Kalua comes in is a serious and sad puzzle for that unhappy vice president who, in spite of his intimate knowledge of White's tactics, thought he had got the easy chair of the president of the Senate.

Notice had been given that the \$45,000 bill for legislative expenditures had been signed by the Governor, and that all the Senators needed to do was to press the button and the treasury department would do the rest. Senator Baldwin, who knows his Hawaiian compatriots, succeeded in making them do a little business before adjourning and, through his exquisite tact, he held them together until 11:35, when an adjournment till tomorrow was taken. Senator White wanted to have the Senate meet tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Senator Carter saw Oly Bill folding his salary draft and, shaking his head, moved to make it 10 a. m., because he felt sure the Lahaina man wouldn't think of being around before that hour. Lahaina smiled and said "kokoa" and it will be 10 a. m. before what is left of the Senate appears this morning.

In the meantime the following business had been done: Mr. Kalaokalani reported for the printing committee that Senate bill 51 had been printed and was ready for distribution. Then the moment of peace came and the "glad hand" was the order of the day, when Secretary Cayless, his face wreathed in smiles, announced that the following communication from the Secretary of the Territory was received: "I have the honor to inform you that the Governor signed, this day, Act 1, entitled, 'An act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901 from the public treasury.'"

The dignity of the Senate was preserved, however, although some of the honorable gentlemen seemed to be seated on uneasy chairs, but in spite of the "itching," Mr. Kanuha gave notice of his intention to introduce "An act to provide for and to regulate the sending of the Hawaiian youths to the United States to be educated." Under suspension of rules it was read the first time by title and referred to the printing committee.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. Paris presented the following report of the public lands committee on Senate bill 41: "We find said bill amends section 1442 of the Penal Laws so as to allow the use of explosives in fishing on reefs and waters of the Territory, but fails to repeal or amend sections 1443 and 1444, which would conflict with the section as amended in the bill.

Your committee considers that the present law in regard to the use of explosives in fishing should not be changed. Whenever explosives are used in fishing large numbers of young fish are unnecessarily killed of which no use can be made. These feeding grounds destroyed, the fish leave. We feel that if the general use of explosives were allowed, many choice species of Hawaiian fish would disappear and our fisheries on which so many Hawaiians depend for a living would be of little value.

For the protection of our fisheries we would recommend the bill be laid on the table. JOHN T. BROWN, J. D. PARIS, L. NAKAPAAHU.

The report was adopted and then the Father of His Country arose with that awful dignity belonging to any man who, say, should brand his name in the history of his country. He introduced "An act to incorporate the city of Honolulu." Under suspension of rules, the bill was read by title and referred to the printing committee. Senator Cecil Brown whispered to Senator Paris: "At least, now, we will—!" Again it is a fortunate fact that the reporters' table is far, far away from the main Senators.

city and county of Honolulu, presenting together with this a draft of the proposed charter. The bill was referred to the printing committee.

Senator Cecil Brown is evidently not very strongly in favor of these municipal bills; but he contented himself by whispering to the faithful Senator Paris: "—it had to come."

Then the table or might-have-been president, Mr. Kalua, woke up and notice of his intention to introduce "An act to exempt from execution, attachment and every species of forced sale the homestead of a householder having a family, to the value of \$3,500." Under suspension of rules the bill was referred to the printing committee.

He was followed closely by John Brown of Hilo, who gave notice of his intention to introduce "An act to create, establish and locate an agricultural college and model farm, providing for the management thereof and appropriating money for its maintenance and development."

Under suspension of rules the bill was read first time by title and referred to the printing committee. Then some Senator who is interested in Kailhi property scored a point when Mr. Paris read the following report of the public lands committee, to whom was referred the resolution providing that \$25,000 be appropriated for the road from King street, up Kailhi valley:

Your committee has gone over the ground and finds the road in a bad condition. We also find that the Legislature of 1898 appropriated \$22,000 for this road but that nothing has been done to repair it until within the last few weeks. Although there is quite a large population in this valley, the road is almost impassible in wet weather. Your committee recommends the amount in the old appropriation bill of \$22,000 be reappropriated for said road.

JOHN T. BROWN, J. D. PARIS, L. NAKAPAAHU.

On motion of Mr. White the motion was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. Mr. Kalua, who is getting active, wants money for Walluku. Where the money is to come from doesn't bother the honorable Senator, but he coolly presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$19,500 be inserted in the loan bill or appropriation bill for roads and bridges in the district of Walluku, Island of Maui, as more fully appears in items hereto attached and made a part of this resolution."

On motion of Mr. White the resolution was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. While a member of the House of Representatives wants to do away with personal taxes, Senator Achi wants to favor only those who are responsible for at least five children, which made the Senators look uncomfortable, by giving notice of his intention to introduce "An act to exempt the personal taxes of parents who have at least five children."

Senator White evidently believes in topsy-turvydom and gave notice of his intention to provide for the revision of the statutes of the Territory of Hawaii.

Peace reigned while the third reading of House bill 16, relating to the criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, on the order of the day, was had. On the eyes and nose being taken, the bill passed third reading by a vote of 14 to 1.

Then trouble started. It was on account of the third reading of Senate bill 52, "An act to prohibit the employment of any person not a duly qualified voter of the Territory of Hawaii as a laborer upon any public work of any kind, manner or description, in the Territory of Hawaii, by any public officer, servant or agent of the Territory of Hawaii, or by any contractor under and with the Territory of Hawaii, and to provide a penalty for the violation of such act."

Senators Baldwin, Carter, Cecil Brown, J. Brown and Paris objected to the bill in the form it was reported from the Judiciary committee and Senator Achi, in an eloquent speech, pointed out the fact that the bill would result simply in Hawaiian boys from the ages of 15 to 21 years getting no work under the Government, even if they so desired. Achi was heartily applauded, but Senator Kalaokalani couldn't grasp the point and wanted the bill passed as it stood. He said the measure was introduced because, in Honolulu, the Americans are ever employed, and in the country districts under the present officials the Asiatics are always preferred and the youths of Hawaii are compelled to drift to this "hell hole" of Honolulu, where they go to ruin through gambling and drinking. The Senator (who evidently hadn't been successful in the last drawing) became very eloquent and charged the public works with discriminating against Hawaiians. "Pay fair wages," cried the great imitator of Kamehameha's status, "and the country districts will have all the labor they need. The Hawaiians will then stay at home and work in their own districts, and the Asiatics will cease to be monopolizers of work and contractors for the Territory. Force the Asiatics back to the plantations which brought them here. Pass this act and the labor question will be solved, because no man nor an American citizen can any longer work for the Territory and be paid by the taxpayers' money."

The bill was then referred to a committee to be composed of two members from Hawaii, one from Oahu and one each from Maui and Kaula. It was rather embarrassing for a few moments, when Senator Nicholas II had to admit that he hadn't the slightest idea of where the honorable Senators came from and whether Nakapahu was elected from Maui or Kaula. Interpreter Bush settled the matter, informing the seated chairman, and the following committee will have charge of the bill, Senator White desiring to serve.

Senators Kalaokalani (chairman), J. Brown, Baldwin, Paris and Nakapahu, his main bill 52 relating to Lahaina, in school, was brought up in third reading and passed by a unanimous vote. At 11:15 o'clock Mr. Kalaokalani moved to adjourn until 12 o'clock tomorrow. This carried.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The Republicans got the Independents all tangled up in the meshes of Senator Kalaokalani's exemption bill yesterday and an early adjournment for the day was the result. Senator Crabbe's G. A. R. button-fraud bill was passed, as previously announced, notwithstanding an attempt by Mr. Diekey to put back all the amendments previously stricken out but two. Secretary Cooper announced that House bill No. 1 had finally been signed by the Governor, and the \$5,000 will forthwith begin to disappear. Most of the members got their worsted before leaving "the hall" the evening before for restricting the time within which present plans for streetwidening must be completed went over on account of his absence. It would have passed third reading, but Mr. Mossman objected and said he had sundry questions to propound to the leader of the Independents in relation to the bill. The speaker, Mr. Diekey, by Mr. Diekey was passed on second reading in opposition to the committee report on it, and comes up for final passage today. The committee thought it was too expensive but the House thought it was a good thing, and through it went. The special committee on the Kalaokalani county bill was appointed, consisting of six members: Messrs. Fremuth, Paie and Moho (Independents) and Avlett and Keiki (Republicans). A direct of this important bill appears elsewhere in this issue. In introducing the bill, Mr. Makokau stated that there were many corrections to be made in it before it would be in shape for the committee and wanted a special committee appointed then, but it could not be done under the rules. It is said to be a combination of the Oklahoma and Nebraska laws.

The House met a little after nine and was soon in full swing. Makakahi held the center of the stage with six amendments for Palolo roads, which he thought proper, and also Kekaui's request for \$5,000 for Kau, Hawaii, roads. Mr. Beckley, the Vice Speaker, threw two bouquets at the Republicans by announcing that Wilcox and Gilliam would act as chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry committee and the Committee on Public Health and Education during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair.

Several resolutions were brought in all asking for appropriations and all were laid over until the appropriation bill comes up. The \$3,000 for school house, Kohala, \$200 for a storehouse, Kohala; \$1,400 for a school house, Kohala; \$450 for a teacher's cottage, Kaunapali, Maui.

Mr. Mossarat then brought in his resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the police and fire system now being submitted in the City and after a big debate was adopted, and Messrs. Mossarat, Mossman, Makakahi, Kawahala and Kumalea will investigate into its intricacies and report whether they think \$15,000 should be spent on it.

Mr. Robertson introduced one of the bills he had introduced, relating to amendments to the Audit Act of 1898, Kailua, who was the only man who voted against the Crabbe G. A. R. bill, gave notice of his intention to bring another bill, notwithstanding his unavailing efforts to get any action on the bills he has already introduced.

The balance of the morning was taken up with Senator Kalaokalani's bill "To Provide for the Exemption of Certain Personal Property from Attachment, Etc." Robertson wanted it referred to Committee on Judiciary, but some one suggested that as it had gone through the Senate Committee on Judiciary, that step was unnecessary in the House. He succeeded in getting it read by sections, and then the fun began.

Mr. Diekey thought "two oxen" were exempt that surely "two cows" ought to be also. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Paie's word "hoses" was specifically added as the word "hoses" was not big enough to include them. Kumalea wanted the instruments of pupils as well as of teachers of music exempt, but the House was catching on to the Republican game by that time and downed the motion. Robertson moved to strike all of the section relating to bicycles, which specified what kind of bikes were exempt and the House agreed with him, but when Gilliam got up and wanted to exempt a horse and carriage for everybody, instead of only doctors, ministers and surgeons, as provided in the bill, the House got to a big debate. Robertson turned in the middle of it. Meantime, Robertson had got in another blow, moving to insert "a watch and chain" as one of the exempted articles, claiming every Jan had a watch and chain even if he was only getting \$15 per month.

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IRRIGATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Dr. Walter Maxwell Trying for Artesian Water.

Dr. Walter Maxwell has gone to work in earnest in his new home in Queensland, and is endeavoring to ameliorate as rapidly as practicable the conditions surrounding the sugar industry there. By late dates from Queensland we learn that he is investigating the irrigating problem. The river supply does not seem to him very promising, but still a very large amount of water can be obtained that way by pumping. Dr. Maxwell, however, is directing his attention to obtaining water from underground sources, probably independent of the rivers, and in some localities there is promise of an adequate supply.

He brings a new point into the matter of irrigation, however, as it seems that the quality of the water that he has been testing is a matter of considerable moment. Waters from some thirty different sources had already been tested, and while most of them were excellent, certain of them were near the danger point, while in two cases the water would actually kill the cane and injure the land—Louisiana Plaster.

May Be a Rio Victim.

BRISBANE, March 28.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the bay off West Brisbane shore just before noon today. His body showed no signs of life, and it is supposed he had been in the water for some time. It is believed that the remains may be those of one of the Rio Janeiro victims.

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Sales—Between Boards—One hundred Kahuku, \$28; 30 McBryde, assessable, \$8. Tin can makers are forming an \$18,000,000 trust. General Chaffee recommends many propositions.

The rising against the Shah at Teheran is serious. Brigandage is decreasing in the province of Pesh-ili. President McKinley has returned from Indianapolis to Washington.

Osaka Netherlands, the actress, has passed successfully through a surgical examination. The latest from Shanghai reports some improvement in the condition of Li Hung Chang.

The Spanish general elections will take place May 6, and the Cortes will reassemble June 10. Minister Conger says it is impossible for the Emperor to return to Peking until the allies withdraw.

A special car containing an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company was burned near Mousoula, Mont., and four people perished in their berths.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line. April 15th, 1900. THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Sophie Dorothee Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Hiram K. Anahu, of Kilauea, Kauai, deceased.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by D. Himmelfarb and on account of the hull (or company) of Pelekuu, to H. M. Alexander, of Haiku, Maui, dated April 21, 1884, recorded Liber 83, page 472, assigned to J. B. Castle, October 4, 1888, recorded in Liber 187, page 90; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

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How to Save Fuel. THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbolic 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, Kahala Mill and the Kakaia Mill, Hawaii.