

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2274.

SOLONS ARE NOW BUSY

Appropriation for Legislature	\$45,000
Expenditures by Legislature	45,000
Balance	\$0
Legislative term	60 days
No. of days of sessions	53 days
No. days yet to run	7 days
Amount of money left	\$0.00
Amount for remaining seven days	\$0.00
What will they do about it	?

The Senate busied itself with the county bill yesterday, and little else done. The important feature of the day was Governor Dole's letter, refusing to extend the session, and naming the closing of the present session on Tuesday, April 30.

The proceedings opened with the reading of announcements from the House concerning its action of the day before upon Senate bills, and notifying the Senate of the passing of House Bills 99, 100, 101, all of which were passed first reading by title in the Senate.

The resolution passed by the Wilcox mass meeting night before last, and reported in the Advertiser of yesterday, in favor of the county bill, was read and laid on the table, to be considered with the county bill.

The following communication from the Research Club was read and filed:

The Honorable President Kauae and Members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

Gentlemen—The Young Men's Research Club cordially invites the members of your honorable body to a meeting of the club, to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, Friday evening, April 26, 1901, at 8 o'clock. The Honorable R. W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, will deliver an address on Hawaiian affairs in Congress.

Mr. E. M. Boyd will also deliver an address. Very respectfully,

P. C. AERTHERTON,
Secretary Young Men's Research Club.

Honolulu, H. T., April 24, 1901.

Senator Carter set the Senate by the ears for a time with the minority report of the committee on taxation until oil was poured on the troubled waters by Senator Achil. The report was as follows:

The minority of the committee on taxation has used all the time of the session in examining into the affairs of the present system of taxation and in discussing the same, without coming to any definite conclusion. A portion of that committee, appreciating that the expenses of the government must be met, the fire claims paid, and public improvements carried on, advised that the bill be adjourned, and that only a few days of the session remain in which to pass the necessary legislation, respectively submitted the following:

We recommend that the tax on property be raised from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent;

That the inheritance tax be increased and graded;

That the tax on large carts and wagons be increased;

And that the poll tax be abolished.

We present the accompanying bills to cover these points, and recommend their prompt passage.

C. H. DICKEY,
G. R. CARTER,
J. D. PARIS.

The trouble began with Senator Brown's motion to lay the report on the table, to be considered with the minority report, and that the bill submitted by the minority be passed first reading. Senator Russel objected to considering the proposed bill until the majority report was received. Senator Kanuha began dictating the merits of the bill without further delay. He said: "I am a member of the taxation committee, and I object to this bill. We don't know that raising the rate to a cent and a half will be enough, and I do not think light carriages with rubber tires ought to be taxed more than heavy trucks that cut up the streets and roads. A tax of \$10 ought to be placed on heavy trucks that are owned by the rich business houses and plantations. The poor man who drives a hack ought to be let off easy because it is his only means of making a living."

Baldwin—"The Senator from Oahu is mistaken. Plantations now move sugar cane and heavy freight by railways, flumes, and wire rope devices. Carts are out of date."

Carter—"Senator Kanuha does not understand the bill. His objection is provided for. If a heavy truck carries over five tons it is taxed at the rate of one dollar a ton; thus a truck carrying six ten or fifteen tons is made to pay proportionately for the extra wear and tear of the streets."

Kanuha—"I want to ask the Senator from Oahu how many trucks there are carrying over five tons, and if there are any that carry fifteen tons?"

Carter—"I think the foundry has one that carries eighteen tons."

Achil—"I do not see the use of all this talk now. If we pass this bill on its first reading it can be discussed on second reading with the majority report, and any bill they may desire to substitute."

The bill was read the first time, and the report laid on the table, to be considered with the majority report.

The county bill came on as unfinished business, and although it was decided the day before to read the bill section by section, another attempt was made to send it to committee, and a lively discussion ensued. C. Brown said that it was a waste of time to read the bill section by section and have each member correct his own copy. He was willing for one to sit down and correct the Senate copies, and let other business go on.

Carter—"Two men could compare the two prints during the noon hour. Senator Brown has offered to do it, and I'll be one to help."

White—"No! I won't agree to it. All you people want is to get this county bill into a committee, and that is the



THE WEARY WILLIES---Please hand us out s'more of them pies.

last we will hear of it until the session is pau."

C. Brown—"Well, I'll agree to read the bill through on first reading, section by section, so that each member can correct his own copy, if the majority will let us make amendments on second reading, without choking us off."

So it was arranged, and the Senate settled down to a tedious day of clerical work until adjournment at 4 o'clock. The monotony was broken only by a communication from the Governor during the afternoon, which was expected, as Senator Kalauokalani, for the committee to wait on the Governor, who verbally reported that he would communicate in writing. The Governor's letter is as follows:

To the Honorable S. E. Kauae, President of the Senate:

Sir—The resolution of the Senate requesting an extension of the present regular session of the Legislature, has been presented to me by the special committee of the Senate.

The law provides for a special session of the Legislature in case there is an adjournment of a regular session without the enactment of the necessary appropriations for the conduct of the government during the succeeding biennial period, the Legislature therefore has the power to compel the calling of a special session for this purpose. The methods of the present session have been wasteful of both time and money, and there is little to show for a large expenditure of public funds.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that it is unreasonable for the Legislature to look for such a special session and an extension of the regular session, as we are with their inevitable accompanying expenses.

The delay in enacting the appropriations has continued so late a period that all expectation of such legislation before the expiration of this session by limitation of time appears now to be hopeless, and the calling of a special session to be imperative. Such limitation of time will, I submit, take effect on Tuesday, the 29th day of April.

I cannot therefore accede to the request of the Senate, failing such appropriations. Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Sans Souci, April 25, 1901.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate convened in night session at 7:30 and continued the reading of the county bill, which was finished at 4:30 o'clock. The bill then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

Senate Bills 65 and 66 were considered. The former bill provides for a loan of \$5,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 are available for the biennial period; the latter provides for expenditures under the loan bill. In accordance with the government estimates, discussion over the bill was spirited.

Senator Baldwin thought the rate of three-eighths of one cent on all merchandise sold, too high, and offered an amendment to cut it down to a quarter of one cent. Carried. The bill was then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

House Bill 93, fire claim, was brought up by Senator Achil, and after discussion as to the methods of payment, was passed to third reading. The bill limits the total amount to be paid to \$1,500,000, if the commission finds the amounts claimed substantiated to that extent.

Senate Bill 81, to regulate the taking of the census every five years, was passed second reading, and third reading was set for today.

Senate Bill 93, on fiduciary, was also rushed through at the last moment, and passed third reading by title.

The Senate adjourned at 10:45.

THE DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE

Fifty-third Day — One hundred and twenty-two bills introduced; about thirty presented for signature.

The Committee on Judiciary opened proceedings this morning by presenting a report on the Rapid Transit Company, finding the company guilty of breaking the conditions of its franchise.

The committee suggested alterations but did not approve the resolution to declare the franchise void. Extracts from the report read as follows:

We found Hotel street, extension known as Palace Walk, in practically an impassable condition, so far as the roadway or crown of the street was involved, by reason of the height of the rails above the present street macadam level.

Kanuha—"I do not believe we should go into debt. There are revenue bills now before the Senate which, if passed, will yield \$1,000,000. We should use these bills, and not borrow any money." There's another thing. Taxes are not properly assessed. If there were penalties compelling tax assessors to value property justly there would be at least \$1,000,000 more revenue than is now collected."

Carter corrected Kanuha in regard to revenue, stating that the revenue to be depended upon could not exceed \$2,000,000; that there was no knowing what the income tax would amount to; therefore the loan bill must pass, and only the amount necessary need be

used. Kalauokalani favored the loan bill, in spite of Senator Kanuha, to provide for schools, roads, bridges and wharves. The bill was then read through and passed second reading.

Senate Bill 66, providing for the appropriate use of the loan bill, was brought up on motion to pass second reading to put it upon the same basis as bill 65. A motion to adjourn was lost, and consideration of the bill continued. After an aimless discussion the bill passed second reading.

In spite of the lateness of the hour the Senate was in good humor, and in a mood for work. The license bill being the order of the day, delayed by the reading of the county bill, was taken up. Senator Carter moved to amend his own bill to have the merchandise license read to include all merchandise sold in the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Carter explained that the bulk of the \$83,000 tax from this source would not meet the needs of firms in the city, and that the intent of the law would be defeated, as the present law is now evaded by firms that sell large bills of goods, claiming that the accounts are not entered upon the books of the agents here; that the Mainland firms deal directly with local customers. By having the license tax based upon all merchandise sold in the Territory, the burden would be equalized. Carter's amendment was adopted.

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The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the removal of lumber yards outside the fire limits.

I agree with the recommendation with which the report of the committee concludes. But I do not find that in laying its tracks on Hotel street the Rapid Transit Company has violated the provision against obstructing more than one block at a time. The fact that the surface of the street is below the level of the tracks which are laid in the official grade, is not the fault of the company.

In regard to the company's paying the fine imposed by the Government for macadamizing the strip on each side of the tracks required by law to be done by the company, it appears that arrangements are now being made between the Board Bureau and the company which will effect the result desired by the committee.

Third. That in harmony with that portion of our report relating to the use of streets for building purposes, we recommend the repeal of section 32 of the Penal Code and that the Superintendent of Public Works issue permits on the lines of this report.

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Fourth. That the Rapid Transit Company be compelled to pay its proportionate share for street improvements as contemplated by the franchise to be performed by them, and which may be performed by the Government.

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TO COMBAT SMALLPOX

I would suggest the propriety of recommending legislation in the matter referred to me relative to the power of the Board of Health to compel persons to report daily for sanitary inspection when danger is apprehended from smallpox or other dangerous contagious disease.

I would say, however, that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to confer upon the Board of Health authority to interfere with personal freedom of action more than is reasonably necessary to insure the public safety. I doubt if it is possible to draft an Act which will go further than the one I submit herewith, without its being open to constitutional objections and virtually incapable of enforcement in the courts.

President Raymond of the Board of Health opened yesterday's meeting by again bringing up the question of the Board's power in dealing with incoming mails and passengers to prevent the introduction of small pox into Honolulu. He stated he had obtained an opinion from Attorney-General Dole as to the Board's right to detain passengers coming from a port which has not been officially declared infected. Mr. Dole's report read as follows:

The president said it resolved itself into the question discussed at the last meeting as to whether the Board could detain passengers from non-infected ports, as the matter was within the jurisdiction of the United States Marine Hospital service. The last port being a clean port the Marine Hospital authorities give a clean bill of health. That being the case it was not within the power of the local Board to detain any person. Of course, if a ship arrives in port with disease aboard, quarantine measures can be taken.

"What we want to do is to prevent the introduction of small pox into the country," said Dr. Raymond. "We can go so far and no further. It seems to me that the agents of the plantations who have contracted for laborers, above all others, should be induced to impose a quarantine upon them. It is decidedly for their interests to do so. If they were willing to detain the vessel here until the period of incubation had expired and permit us to fumigate the passengers, it would be a step in the right direction. Technically we have no right to insist upon it."

"Attorney-General Dole has drawn up a bill entitled 'An Act to Prevent the Spread of Small Pox and Other Dangerous Communicable Diseases.' As to its chances for passing the Legislature I am not in a position to know. Personally I have my doubts as to whether it will meet their approval. The bill should pass by all means."

The bill which Mr. Dole has drawn up will be sent to the Legislature, carrying a strong recommendation from the Board of Health, that for the safety of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands it is necessary that such a law go into effect at the earliest possible date. The bill reads:

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

Section 1. That whenever any person in this Territory has been exposed to infection from smallpox, bubonic plague, cholera or any other dangerous communicable disease, and is likely to imperil the public safety thereby, the Board of Health shall have power from and after such exposure and during the period of the incubation of such disease, to require him to daily present himself for examination by the inspector chosen for that purpose; and in case such disease should develop, such diseased person shall be provided for according to existing laws.

Sec. 2. If any person wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$50.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Mr. Dole said he did not know whether there was time to have the act passed. He had tried to draw up an act which he believed would stand a test in the courts. Upon the motion of Dr. Emerson, seconded by Dr. Cooper, the Board accepted the bill, and will present copies of the same to the Senate and the House.

Statistics on small pox from the various States were read, showing that the epidemic was on the increase in the Western States, and especially in those States through which the Porto Rican laborers were passing on their way to Hawaii—namely Louisiana, Texas and California. The increase of small pox in the latter State over the previous report read last week was over 100 per cent, and the increase in other States was gradual. The total figures for the United States for the previous week were 11,946, and for the next week, 12,384.

Dr. Raymond further stated that so far he had met with little encouragement from the members of the Legislature. The Board had asked for \$10,000 for the appointment of additional inspectors for Honolulu and other towns, and about all the encouragement he received was a gentle request to trust to the future—"mabane." The legislators finally wanted to make the amount \$1,200, which would be but a drop in the bucket. Increase in the number of inspectors, he said, was very essential.

Dr. Cooper took exception to the present method of fumigating the mails while the troops from the transport were allowed to come ashore and mingle with the people here. He thought a conference between the Federal authorities and the Board should take place.

Dr. Raymond said he had tried that without success so far. He said the Board had the power to interfere. He did not think the fumigation of the mails was inconsistent with the action of the Federal authorities in allowing the passengers of the transport to come ashore, as it was due entirely to a lack of power on the part of the Board. He said the mail matter came from all parts of the United States, and there was possibility in a letter being mailed from the house of a small pox case.

The mails will continue to be fumigated until the Board feels there is no more danger to be apprehended from this source.

Letter From Dr. Raymond.

Editor Advertising: As the precautionary measures of mail fumigation has

TOM FITCH IS HERE

Tom Fitch is here on his fortieth or fiftieth migration in search of the fountain of eternal office-holding. Tom is a fiftyish old campaign orator of the remnant school, and has raised his voice in every Western State that was about to elect a Senator, and in every Territory where there might be need of a Governor. He usually builds or buys a house—for, owing to the bequests of a sister, Tom has a comfortable income—and makes a speech assuring the voters

polygamy was not essential to salvation, but the practice was a matter of individual preference. I used that against him, saying that if it was optional with an individual it could with little sacrifice be given up generally. I have often said to him: "Why not render it when the general interest demands it?" It's at odds with the nineteenth century, and at the time that convention was held I think he honestly intended to give it up. As the preamble was adopted it contained one clause that read: "Such provisions may be prescribed by Congress as conditions for the admission of the State to the Union shall be inserted here and shall be irrevocable without the consent of Congress." When we inserted that clause, we expected Congress to insert a clause forbidding polygamy. We did not want to do it here but expected Congress to do it so that if the State had been admitted, then it would

make trouble in getting clients, and was demanded for jury trials. Of course he was an orator on great occasions, and the undiscriminating crowd of gold hunters delighted to hang on his eloquent lips. No one could say so many glittering and off-hand generalities as Tom, and when he waved the hand and made the eagle scream after the fashion of the professional Ernest Patriots of that day and this, the boys all said he would have to go to the United States Senate from California and never say "Tom" never went but the ignis fatua tempted him to a life-long political career. The Senate is still his goal and he was still trying to reach it.

While Tom Fitch occasionally weighed law and politics by dreams he never weighed them by scruples, and the time came when even San Francisco could not stand his ways and he concluded to remove to Nevada, where the Comstock excitement was on. Tom arrived on the lode when the famous Senatorial fight between Sharon and Sutro was under way, and at once called for Rollin M. Daggett, editor of the Virginia City Chronicle, and afterwards United States Minister to Hawaii. What happened, Daggett tells as follows:

"I came to represent the people of any State in the hallowed halls of the Senate."

"I have finished with politicks," said Mr. Fitch positively, yet lingeringly. "I intend to devote myself to the practice of law in Honolulu for the rest of my days. I have come here to cast my lot among the people here forever, but no more politicks for me, no, sir."

"I came to Honolulu because my wife's health demands a climate that is free from cold, not that it needs a hot climate, but a climate free from cold, and Honolulu having no winters must be an ideal spot for my wife. For myself, I have concluded to engage in the practice of law. My old partner in Arizona, Judge Campbell, came here a few weeks ago and will join me. I am practicing law in Utah, but during the campaign in late year I devoted myself mainly to politics."

"I was interested in helping to carry Utah for McKinley, for I have always been a Republican and always will be. The election of Tom Kearns for Senator from Utah was a surprise to me and to every one. Kearns bought the place much to the disgust of all the rest of us."

"Yes, I was a candidate for the Senatorship. There were about half a dozen of us who wanted the election, but Kearns, who is a millionaire mine owner, and very ambitious, bought the place from the authorities of the Mormon church. That, of course, shut us all out. Kearns and his friends were very anxious to secure the construction of a railroad direct from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and the company that had organized for that purpose, headed by Senator Clark of Montana, put up plenty of money. Kearns bought largely into the company, and became one of the directors. The Mormon church is the owner of about thirty miles of railroad running to Saltair, a lake resort, which was a drug on their hands. The deal was made by which this road was to be taken off their hands, amounting to about \$500,000, and the Senatorship was decided for Kearns. Nobody blamed Kearns particularly, but he had the money and more back of him, and therefore the Senatorship was literally bought, and it is no wonder I was beaten in the race. Had Kearns not been elected I think I stood a pretty good show for the Senatorship. I canvassed Utah thoroughly and made a strong fight, but there was too much money in the field against me."

"I was interested in helping to carry Utah for McKinley, for I have always been a Republican and always will be. The election of Tom Kearns for Senator from Utah was a surprise to me and to every one. Kearns bought the place much to the disgust of all the rest of us."

"I have nothing but the pleasant recollections of my life in Utah," he said in a running talk, "and I regard it as fortunate that in a life which has not been wholly uneventful I had such good friends as I had here. I was the counsel and friend of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Wells, George A. Smith and many other leading Mormons here, and although I was strongly opposed to polygamy, these men were nevertheless my good friends. They were all good and great men. Brigham Young was a man whose history was written by his enemies. He had a side that never was presented to the world. He was a humane, generous and kindly man. He had a heart as big as an ox, and was an unusual combination of firmness and gentleness. He was a Republican and a strong protectionist. I have heard him discuss the question many times."

"WAS THE CHURCH'S ATTORNEY."

"On that card I wrote 'Their Government a fraud, MacMahon in the interest of Napoleon. See Bergeret at Lausanne. Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune!' These notes were just to refresh my memory on what the old man had said to me. There was at that time a Carlist insurrection in Spain and we were detained at Culoz on the border between France and Switzerland to enable our baggage to be examined. I handed the official one of my cards. He turned it over, and then I saw it was the one on which I had written the notes of my conversation with the old Frenchman. The official then put me through what the New York police call the thirty-third degree. In vain I protested that I was the correspondent of an American newspaper and that what I had written was merely notes. He listened with an air of polite incredulity, but said he would have to detain me for two weeks until the Pre fact sheet arrive."

"A HAPPY THOUGHT."

"This would never do, and I happened to think of a scheme. I said to the official, who spoke English, 'Well, sir, I have maintained this incognito long enough. I am a United States Senator. You will find my credentials in the trunk there. I am about to telegraph to Mr. Washburn, our representative. You would do well to be careful what you are about. For a new republic you have adopted very high-handed measures. We have already begun to think that your republic is not desirous of being friends with ours, and there is beginning to be a suspicion that you are running France in the interests of the Bourbons and Napoleon. The man got out my credentials as Senator from the State of Deseret, and also my certificate of admission to the United States Supreme Court, and as he saw the imposing parchment with the great seals and the beehive he almost fainted. We were allowed to go, but a brass-bound official kept us under surveillance until we reached Paris. It had not been for these credentials I might have been languishing in a French dungeon until this day. I am going to hunt up my credentials when I get to California and send them to the Utah Historical Society. I think they would like to preserve them."

"TOM'S BEGINNING."

Where Tom began his career is not clearly remembered, but it was probably in New York. He arrived at San Francisco in the early sixties and made an impression on the public through a strange incident, "which," says Ella Stirling Cummins, in her book on the Fitch, "has now become legendary here. The arrival of the steamer with news of the Civil War was always a great occasion at San Francisco, and especially so on this day, when the wharves were alive with people and the steamer brought greater tidings than usual. The war news was proclaimed at once and every one became wild with excitement. A spokesman was sought, the name of Tom Fitch called out—probably by himself—and young man sprang upon a convenient barrel and then and there gave an address that rang with a clarion note. At the close a shout was improvised and the young man placed signs of fire and horns upon the shoulders of four men through the streets, followed by the patriotic populace. It was an event which has never been forgotten."

"A START IN BUSINESS."

Thus made known to the public young Fitch, who was a lawyer, had

A Bad Skin

Boils, Pimples, Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. Elliott, of 370 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most painful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the boils and pimples out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food digestes you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

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

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (working days) the sum of five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

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

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

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

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

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukalau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wm. A. Streeter, oldest settler of Santa Barbara, is dead.

Hypnotism has been successful over a telephone wire at a distance of 120 miles.

E. S. Willard, the famous London actor, denounced the American theatrical trust.

There have been 332 cases of plague at Cape Town and there are five new cases daily.

The recovered Gainsborough painting will be sold to J. Pierpont Morgan for \$12,000.

A soldier and two boys were hurt by an unexplained explosion in a Berlin church.

Alexander Agassiz has been elected president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Sixteen cases of bubonic plague are reported from Cape Town, including three Europeans.

Wessels, the peace envoy reported to have been shot by De Wet, has returned to Heilbron.

Theresa Vaughan, the actress, has gone insane over the death of her husband and brother.

Venezuela has been warned by America, England, Germany and Spain not to try foreign subjects.

Sir Alfred Milner takes a gloomy view of the South African situation and thinks peace is not near yet.

The Canadian landing place for the Pacific cable will be Bayside Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

George Q. Cannon was buried at Salt Lake with imposing ceremonies. President Snow was the principal speaker.

Chester Lewis of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., has been arrested for misappropriation of funds.

The bars of gold lost aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser have been recovered. They were hidden on the ship itself.

Ki Kon Ho, Korean Minister of Justice, has been condemned to death for participating in a conspiracy against the Empress.

An Italian composer has written an opera, by order of Emperor William, on a Bohemian theme, which will be performed at Berlin.

Richard Pennfeather Rothwell is dead at his home in New York. As a mining engineer of distinction in his profession and as a journalist few men in his generation have equalled Mr. Rothwell's services in the cause of industrial science. He was born at Ingleside, Ont., Canada, May 4, 1857.

A Vancouver dispatch of April 17 says:

By the explosion of the boiler on the river steamer Ramona this afternoon four persons were killed outright and six others were seriously injured. The dead include two women, who were passengers on the steamer, and two deck hands. The injured the purser and the mate will probably die.

William Talbot, assistant ticket agent for the Santa Fe, captured and caused a mosquito pestiferous morning claimed to be the largest and hottest ever seen in this section of the country. Talbot discovered the insect perched on an inkstand on the counter. He is over half an inch long and stands about an inch high.

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FATHER OF ARMY BILL

HON. J. A. T. HULL, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and the author of the famous Hull Army bill which passed at the last session of Congress, is a visitor in the City, having arrived yesterday on the transport *Logan* en route to Manila. The distinguished lawmaker is on a personal mission of investigation and observation of the conditions which were in a large measure responsible for the passage of the Army reorganization bill by which the United States military forces are increased to include 100,000 men in the regular establishment.

Hawaii's military future is in the hands of the War and Navy Departments, according to Mr. Hull, and there will be no further need for legislation in Congress covering this matter, and he will not attempt to investigate the Islands from this standpoint. None of these matters will come up before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

"Hawaii is valuable to the United States from a strategic standpoint," said Mr. Hull yesterday. "Commercially, the same can be said, as I understand the Islands are very rich in their production of sugar, and these two elements combined have made them an advantageous acquisition to the United States. What is to be done for Hawaii in the way of fortifications and strengthening them by the retention of military forces here will be done by the Board of Fortifications.

They assume the responsibility of fortifying the group, and whatever money is needed will be put in the appropriation bill. Congress relies upon the judgment of this Board to the extent that it usually passes the items called for. The House Committee on Military Affairs will have nothing to do with these matters now, as they have gone out of the legislative duties of the House.

"Pearl Harbor is probably the best place in your group for establishing the Naval depot. From what I have seen of Honolulu harbor and its approaches, it is only a roadstead."

Mr. Hull will be absent from the States for about four months and most of this time will be spent in investigating the civil and military affairs of the Philippines. He is interested in observing the effect of the reorganization of the Army, and wishes to see the new regiments of native troops which are to be recruited among the Filipinos.

Congressman Hull fought for the reorganization of the Army for four years, and now has the satisfaction of having been instrumental in putting the United States in line with the rest of the world as far as the military arm of the government is concerned. The insignificance of an Army of 25,000 men at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain had a signal effect upon Congress, and in the first week of the late session the House promptly passed the Hull bill, making an effective organization of about 100,000 enlisted men. The measure as it passed the House provided for a corps of artillery, fifteen regiments of cavalry and thirty regiments of infantry. This was an increase of five regiments of cavalry, five of infantry and a sufficient increase in the artillery to equal six regiments.

Mr. Hull's reorganization has also had a salutary effect in ridding the Army of old bureaucracy methods by which staff officers when appointed as such had fixed stations. The reorganization provides for a detail of officers for staff duty, changing every four years. Thus in the past where an inferior officer, through "pull" became attached to the staff, there was no way of getting rid of him.

The famous Congressman states that the detail system will give all officers an opportunity to do staff duty, and if he is not an efficient officer he will not stand much of a chance of being detailed a second time. The reorganization now gives the United States the protection of a regular Army officered by one Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, fifteen Brigadier Generals, a corps of artillery numbering 18,220 men, fifteen regiments of cavalry and thirty of infantry, with an organization in each army approved by the best modern military service. A corps of engineers is also provided for, together with a medical corps, quartermaster and subsistence departments, and a pay corps. There will be a signal corps with the detail system in full force after original vacancies are filled, an ordnance department in which no more permanent appointments will be made and a record and pension bureau. In addition a corps of women nurses has been established. The Army at the maximum in war-time of the service will be 300,000 men, and at the minimum 58,000, but there is no minimum of artillery. The full force of the latter is needed to man the coast defense batteries and supply the field artillery, so that the infantry and cavalry, on a peace footing will not number 40,000 men.

The author and main spirit in securing the passage of this bill which has so radically changed the militant branch of the Federal Government, believes that he has won a good fight, although it took years of persistent and earnest effort to convince the majority in Congress that the country was in need of better defensive arrangements than those which had obtained since the Civil War. When the last session of Congress commenced, Congressman Hull secured the attention of the House for his pet measure and hammered away at it until the House shared his views of the subject. He urged upon Congress the imperative necessity for legislation during the late session. Thirty-five thousand of the 65,000 soldiers in the Philippines were, by the terms of their enlistment, to be mustered out of the service by July 1 next. There were over 400 posts in the Philippines held by soldiers, and to remove the troops before others were on hand to take their places would be to jeopardize the rest of the military forces. He stated then that the natives would consider the withdrawal as a sign of weakness and would have been encouraged to continue the rebellion.

Mr. Hull is a Republican Congressman from the Seventh District of Iowa. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry in July, 1862, was First Lieutenant and Captain; was wounded in the charge on entrenchments at Black River, May 17, 1863, and resigned on account of his wounds October, 1863; he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1886 and re-elected in 1887; he was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress. He is a banker and is also engaged in farming.

Honolulu Door Shut.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 22.—The Premier has received a letter from the United States Government indicating that there is no chance of the American government adopting an open-door policy with respect to Australia and New Zealand traders calling at Honolulu.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the World from Washington says:

"The emigration of Porto Ricans from the island has not been such as to attract any special attention," said Governor Alfonso of Porto Rico. "I think the number leaving the island has been less than 2,000 all told, and that has been a very small percentage of the population."

"As to the cause of this emigration, I would say the men have found opportunities to better their condition and to make wages elsewhere. A number went to Hawaii and I believe others have gone to South America to work in connection with the construction of a railroad."

"The Porto Ricans are waking up to the fact that the outside world presents opportunities and when the chance presents itself it is but natural that they should avail themselves of it. It is but reasonable to suppose that emigration from Porto Rico would be proportionate to that of any other country."

Santiago Iglesias, representing the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, who will present to the President a petition signed by 6,000 workingmen of that island, asking for work or bread, denies that he has been repudiated by the labor organizations of Porto Rico.

"The organization I represent," said Senor Iglesias, "is composed of actual workingmen who are too poor to send telegrams of congratulation or make contributions to campaign funds. The American Federation of Labor has extended its protection to this organization and recognized me as its duly accredited representative."

"I want American laws extended to Porto Rico and the island placed on the same footing as a Territory. Do away with the conflicting laws and give capital an opportunity to make investments and give employment and there will be a betterment of conditions."

BARON FAVA RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The State Department has been advised through the American Ambassador at Rome and the Italian Foreign Office that Baron Fava will be succeeded as Ambassador from Italy to this country by the Marquise Obizbo Melissipa di Carbonara, at present Minister for Italy to the Argentine Republic. The Marquise has had a wide diplomatic experience and served in Washington as one of the attachés of the Italian legation about ten years ago. He will receive a substantial promotion by his appointment, rising from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador.

Baron Fava, the retiring Ambassador, is a man of remarkable diplomatic experience, his service in behalf of his country covering some of the most exciting periods in the Italian history. He is about 55 years of age and began his diplomatic career as Secretary of Legation at Trieste in the Kingdom of Naples. He subsequently took a prominent part in a successful effort to federate the Italian States and re-entering the diplomatic service under the famous Cavour Ministry, he became First Secretary at Berne. Thence in turn he went to The Hague, to Constantinople, to Roumania, and finally to Buenos Ayres, where he was Minister, just as his successor is today. Baron Fava came to Washington in 1881, so he has seen twenty years' continuous service at the American capital. In 1893 he was dean of the diplomatic corps and only relinquished the position through the failure of his Government to act as promptly as the British Government in the matter of raising their Minister to the rank of Ambassador.

During his diplomatic experience here the Baron has exhibited great tact and has passed through some trying conditions. During the incumbency of Secretary Blaine at the State Department occurred the killing of the Italians in New Orleans which caused a serious strain upon the relations between the United States and Italy and incidentally led to the recall of Baron Fava by his Government for a considerable time. Since that event others of a like character have occurred, but they have all been settled satisfactorily, in large part owing to the tact of the Ambassador.

HOLD DANGER RESPONSIBLE.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14.—Included in the advices brought by the steamer Duke of Fife, which arrived this evening, was a statement made by a missionary lately arrived in Japan from Peking to the effect that the United States Minister to China was in accord with the punitive expeditions led by missionaries who collected tributes from the Chinese villages as indemnities for the murder of Chinese Christians and the destruction of their property.

The statement is made in a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Galt to the Kobe Chronicle, in which the writer says that the missionary tribute excursions in China were indorsed and to some extent authorized by Mr. Conger, the United States Minister. Commenting on the Rev. Mr. Galt's letter, the Japan Advertiser says:

"We can easily conceive it to be possible that a private gentleman having so many ladies under his charge and subjected to the horrors of the siege of Peking should be moved to such a pitch of indignation against the Chinese which might warp his judgment and blind his mental vision when an opportunity presented itself, but it passes our comprehension how the official representative of a great nation should be so forgetful of his position as to lend his countenance or authority to any such measure as the infliction of punishment upon presumably unoffending communities which lay at his mercy, and, least of all, that he should delegate his authority to irresponsible and prejudiced religious agents, who, whatever their good qualities in their espousal line, have never been credited with an overwhelming amount of tact, judgment or worldly wisdom."

New Ports of Entry.

Collector of Port Stackable is advised from Washington that Lahaina, on the Island of Maui and Koloa, on the Island of Kauai, are now ports of entry. This took effect on the 10th instant.

The Treasury Department has authorized Collector Stackable to appoint collectors for the ports of Lahaina and Koloa. The collector is not yet decided as to whom he will name for the positions. The advices from Washington were received on the steamship China last evening.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. It relieves and permanently cures. At *doane's*, 22 Davis.

DR. MARQUES HOME AGAIN

PROF. A. MARQUES, the well-known theosophist of Honolulu, returned to the City last evening from the Sierra from a visit of several months in Australia, where he has been lecturing and organizing branches of the Theosophical Society. He returns to Honolulu to remain indefinitely and will do considerable literary work in connection with the local society until called to another field.

Dr. Marques stated to a reporter last evening that he was well satisfied with the results of his work in Australia and believes that there is a great field for the development of theosophy, and this is due in a large measure to the fact, as Dr. Marques puts it, that the "people there, as in Europe, are not so much on the rush and intent on business as are the Americans, and they therefore find more time to study."

"I went to Sydney," said Dr. Marques, "as the general secretary to take charge of the section work there. I may say that I believe a great deal of good was accomplished. I lectured a number of times in Sydney, where I made my headquarters. On my way down to Australia from Honolulu I had an opportunity to lecture in Auckland.

"The section in Australia is doing very well, and during my stay I organized three new branches in indifferent cities. On the whole, the work in Australia is satisfactory, although not as progressive as in Europe, where an immense impetus to theosophical thought has taken place, especially in France, Italy and Spain.

"The results of my visit in Sydney are very satisfactory as far as I am concerned and I have to thank the people of that city for the manner in which they received me at all times. I think I was able to encourage the work there. You know a stranger always does better in a city than an old resident, and I have no doubt that the visit of our president, Colonel Olcott, did more for the City of Honolulu than we would have been able to accomplish in several years.

"I have no plans for the immediate future. I have a great deal of literary work to accomplish and shall remain here while so engaged. I expect one of the prominent members of our society, Mr. Leadbeater, who is now lecturing in America, to stop at Honolulu on his way to Australia, and Honolitians will have a splendid opportunity to learn much of theosophy from the lips of this learned man."

Some of the lectures which Dr. Marques delivered in Sydney were explained by stereopticon views and it is possible that some of these will be repeated here in the near future.

THE PALAMA MURDER CASE

In the police court yesterday Ben Gooseman was arraigned for the murder of a native man named Kanehoe, which took place a week ago at Palama.

Mrs. Levi, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified that she was cooking her husband's supper in an adjoining house to that in which defendant lived, when she heard Gooseman say to his wife that he would kill her. Having heard such remarks frequently before, Mrs. Levi took no notice of the occurrence, but later on, hearing a struggle in the house, she and some friends went to find out what the trouble was about.

Witness stated that when she entered the house she saw Gooseman lying on the floor with Kanehoe bending over him and holding his hands down. Blood was spurting over Gooseman's face from a wound in Kanehoe's neck. She told deceased to go out of the house and he ran about twenty yards and dropped down.

The defense rested yesterday, and defendant will make a statement this morning.

Gooseman, who is a Spaniard, found Kanehoe in the house with his wife, and overcame by jealousy, stabbed deceased in the neck with a knife.

Keyo Hara was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bicycle. Defendant said that a lady he went to work for gave him the wheel as a token of her esteem of his services. The lady testified that she fired the Japanese, who took the wheel with him when he left her employ. She denied giving him the wheel. Keyo Hara sold the wheel for \$7.50.

Paahuli, a hoodum, was sent to the reef for ten days for assault and battery on Mrs. Ah Choy. His honor remarked that if he imposed a fine defendant's mother would probably have to pay it, and said that he would treat him in such way as would prevent the punishment falling on shoulders other than his own.

Other cases disposed of were:

E. C. Cunha, employing a minor in a saloon, April 29th; John Kaline, assault and battery on Mrs. K. Kaiwe, reprimanded and discharged; Peter Kanai, assault and battery on Meleau, April 25th; William McCarthy, assault and battery on Katy, April 26th; Tong Loy, common nuisance, April 25; Coleman, Matsumoto, K. Kumahoa, drunkenness \$2 and costs; John Santos, riding without a light, reprimanded and discharged.

Yesterday's arrests included:

Osborne, Lin Yun, Manuel Sylva, common nuisance; Jim Pahu, embezzlement; Ah Wo, furious driving; John T. Tolton, assault and battery on Chas. Nelson; Sam Kent, assault and battery on Mrs. Keight; Henry Paul, larceny.

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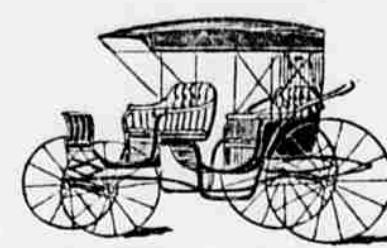


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AMERICA MARU	MAY 25	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1
PEKING	JUNE 1	CHINA	JUNE 15
GAEPLIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 22	NIPPON MARU	JULY 1
CHINA	JULY 1	PERU	JULY 8
DORIC	JULY 18	COPTIC	JULY 24
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FRIDAY : : : : : APRIL 26

There is fresh proof in the dispatches that Li Hung Chang's parents did not call him "Li" for nothing.

It is annoyance to have delayed mails, but an incursion of small pox would be a considerable greater one.

No bill to establish a tribunal to examine fire claims has yet been passed; but the proud Legislature has a female dog law to its credit.

A duty on sugar for the sake of revenue may be imposed by the British Government, but it is likely to put the Cobden Club's flag at half mast.

The claims of 1895 have been referred to a special committee, but as yet no one has found out where the money can be had to pay the claims of 1901.

Mahoe's pro-gambling petition is apparently stuffed with bogus or forged names. At any rate the names are mostly in one handwriting. The fact, however, will not disturb Mahoe, to whom a petition is a petition, if it only looks like one.

The Board of Health is not to blame for letting the soldiers land from the Logan, as it could not stand off the passengers of a vessel arriving with a clean bill. In the case of the Kilpatrick, which came here with contagion on board, the health authorities could legally intervene, and they did so with a firm hand.

Readers of Kipling's Jungle Book will note the felicity of the Star's christening phrase of "Bander-log" for this Legislature. But for the well-grounded fear that our native statesmen would promptly vote to supply each member with a Jungle Book and have it translated at \$5 per page into Hawaiian, we should advise that the Solons look up the literary derivation of the term "Bander-log" at once.

The Governor will be sustained by the great majority of the taxpayers in his refusal to extend the Legislative session. While the Home Rulers might give some of the additional time to good bills it is certain that they would give more of it to bad ones and heap up, meanwhile, another odorous mass of scandal. Where a Legislature is both incompetent and vicious, the less the taxpayers have of it the better will they be satisfied.

Coast papers make much of the fact that a few Porto Ricans, enroute to Los Angeles, died of anemia. They say the poor fellows were starved to death. The truth probably is that they were starved in Porto Rico, that starvation drove them to sign for labor in Hawaii and that they were too far gone to stand the journey or to assimilate the coarse but abundant food issued to them on the way. Certainly the Hawaiian planters are not to blame for their condition.

Hawaiian politicians look upon this Territory as a fat goose to be plucked. For instance a legislator's son, who has a job of type-writing in the House, turns up with a bill of \$7 per day for thirty working days in the month, making \$210 in all. Not content with this he wants \$3 per day for the rent of a \$50 type-writer, making \$90 more. The whole bill is \$300 per month, mainly for work that would be dear, considering how it is done, at \$75. And yet there were Hawaiian committeemen who wanted to pay it.

General Gomez, the revolutionary leader of Cuba, is about to make a visit to the United States, which should benefit both his people and himself. The colossal spectacle of riches and might which America now presents must teach him and them the futility of an armed struggle with this country; while the kindness and sympathy, the justice and generous good will that Gomez will receive ought to convince him that no appeal to arms will be needed to urge for Cuba the rights guaranteed by the Teller resolution.

The appearance of small pox at Lihue plantation is a serious matter, and one that warrants the Board of Health in taking drastic measures to protect not only the uninfected people on Kauai, but the inhabitants of the other islands. With over 80,000 Asiatics and some 20,000 natives in the group, we have a population that small pox would now do as with a syringe. Whatever inconvenience quarantining matters may involve, it should be carefully accepted by the people. Better the plague than a small pox epidemic, as far as public mortality is concerned.

The Independent thinks that, if the Legislature makes no new liquor law, the old one will continue in force despite the Organic Act, which says that no liquor shall be sold in Hawaii except under regulations made by the Territorial Legislature. It bases its logic on another section of the Organic Act which says: "That the laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States OR THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT, shall continue in force, etc." May we suggest that the old liquor law is distinctly inconsistent with the provision of the Act upon which the prohibition theory depends?

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

The independent chooses to think that the warning given by this paper to the young Hawaiian whom Delegate Wilcox has named for West Point, was inspired by some aversion to color. The assumption is wholly gratuitous. Only one color line has been drawn in this affair, and that one is against white Hawaiians. Delegate Wilcox desiring, perhaps naturally enough, to get the first West Point prize for one of his own race. He failed in the case of Joseph Aea, as the Advertiser said he would; and he will probably keep on failing until he gives the best students in the Hawaiian schools a chance to compete for the scholarship, taking the lead among them all, assuming his physical characteristics, to be right, who shows that he has the best education. If that boy is of native blood, well and good. No fault can be found and the Advertiser will be the last paper to try and find any.

Wilcox, in making his appointments, does not care for scholarship—he is looking for color. He of all men ought to know how much scholarship counts in such matters; for, as the late C. C. Moreno said, he went abroad under the patronage of the King, to get into any military school where the standards equal or approach those of West Point. He tried Germany and was promptly turned down; and then he went elsewhere vainly seeking a foothold until he got into one of the shipboard schools of Italy—the place where warriors were trained to be lashed out of Abyssinia in after years by the Negus Menelik, and out of Hawaiian gas tanks by the missionaries. Forgetting all this, however, he tries to send young men to West Point, simply because they are native Hawaiians, not stopping to ask whether they ever won standing in the local schools or whether they have even a remote chance of passing the strenuous examination at the United States Military Academy, particularly in those branches—English and mathematics—in which Hawaiians are least exact.

The independent shows how little it knows about West Point by saying that Mr. Richardson, if he goes there, "will have backsliding in the city of New York, besides his own substance, which neither Grant nor any American General can boast of." "Can" is good, seeing how long Grant has been dead. And why cite "American Generals," who are not candidates for West Point? The truth is, as the independent should know, that political or financial influence has no force except to get a boy a chance to take the West Point test. It will not help him over the rough places in an examination. While General Fitzhugh Lee was representing his country in Cuba, his son was dropped from the rolls of the academy for weakness in scholarship. John A. Logan, Jr., afterwards a volunteer officer, was similarly dropped. General Frederick D. Grant, now a volunteer officer in the Philippines, barely saved himself at West Point while his father was President of the United States, graduating at or near the foot of his class. A son of President Hayes, if we remember aright, could not enter. In fact the list of great men's sons on the rejected roll is long and melancholy, showing how slight a consideration influence has before the examining board.

The independent assures us that unless the Advertiser has a care, young Mr. Richardson will withdraw from the task. With all kindness we advise him to withdraw unless he is sure that he knows enough to enter a great university, such as West Point—is a place where it is more difficult to get or keep a foothold than in Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

Very properly, Governor Dole has refused to extend the legislative session, though an extra session for one specific purpose, will, of course, have to be granted. Were there fair assurance that the lawmakers would use thirty days more in making up for past errors, the Governor might fairly give them a chance, so as to save the Treasury from an accumulating deficit; but it seems certain that they would do more mischief than good. An irresponsible Legislature, having squandered fifty out of sixty days, does not recommend itself for more time, especially when it has on its calendar of unfinished business, scores of bills, the enactment of which would send the country to the dogs. The best thing to do is to wind the regular session up and align all the business interests of the country, with their gigantic allied interests on the mainland, in an appeal to Congress to so amend the Organic Act that Hawaii can acquire an intelligent, honest and capable law-making body.

The attacks made by the Legislative committee upon Treasurer Lansing are unfair to him, as all licenses applied for have been passed upon by the Governor and his council. Mr. Lansing merely voting with the rest. The authorities can hardly be blamed for preferring to issue a license to the Moana Hotel than Mr. Ottman, nor is Harry J. quite the stuff out of which to make an acceptable martyr. Apparently the report is a political one, designed to excite prejudice against the Territorial Government which, in issuing licenses, has always tried to put them in the most responsible and orderly hands. The result is that Honolulu has probably fewer crimes due to liquor than almost any other seaport of similar importance in the world.

It will be a relief to the community to know that "Free Lunch" Pain has not only been turned down by the Legislature, but that the Supreme Court has also had an opinion which will put an end to his plan for perpetuating his antediluvian system of transmigration in this city. The decision of the court is a flat negative upon the claim of the Tramway Company that it has an exclusive franchise; that it has the right to double-track all the streets covered by its franchise. The effect of this claim, if substantiated, would have been to shut the Rapid Transit Company out of such streets, as many of them are too narrow to allow a third track.

The Cooper incident, which Secretary Hitchcock long ago disposed of by his statement, per Associated Press, that the manner of making the governmental record of the proceedings of the Legislature here must be determined by the Territorial authorities, has been reopened by the instructed correspondents, who now say that this same Secretary Hitchcock will "demand an explanation of the Governor." Evidently the correspondents, in the poverty of Hawaiian subjects to lie about, are working over the stale tips they got from here at the beginning of the legislative session.

Another extraordinary piece of hubbing printed over the convenient initials of "E. S. L." reads as follows:

One of the latest of these mean little questions is the assumption of Governor Dole that his own name is sufficient signature to state papers. Edward, King of England, signs state papers with his rank as a suffix. The Governor of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts would not think of signing a state paper without putting the word "Governor" after his name. The Governor of no State in the Union, in fact, would ever sign his name that way. The assumption of Dole that it is proper form, legally or in political ethics, is nothing but a case of snobbery.

We have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that the writer of that paragraph got all his information in Honolulu. The Washington officials whom he pretends to have interviewed but does not name, are aware, if they have looked into the matter at all, that Governor Dole signs all State papers with his name and title. In communications to the Legislature he follows the style set by President McKinley in communications to Congress, merely signing his name—a matter of taste and preference, not regulated by law.

Another correspondent obeys orders in saying that a row is brewing over the refusal of Governor Dole to set aside any building for the use of the Federal Judiciary Department here. Inasmuch as a recent decision already published, acknowledged the sole right of the Territory to control the buildings it now officially occupies, and as no Territory is under obligations to house purely Federal officials, the chances of a "row" are very remote indeed. If a building was available, which is not the case, the Territorial Government would have no call to let the United States Circuit Judge and the officials connected with his court occupy it, save on a basis of rental. In fact, under the decision or ruling mentioned, the Territory could lawfully charge rent for the spacious apartments now occupied by Judge Estee and by the United States District Attorney and Marshal.

FANCIES VS. FACTS.

The personally-instructed correspondents of the anti-Dole press concur in statements about the attitude of the Washington authorities towards Governor Dole, which are not only contradicted by the tenor of the official correspondence between Washington and Honolulu, but which must impress even the casual reader with their intrinsic falsity.

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The second claim of the Tramways Company was that it had the right to change from a horse-car to an electric system.

The Rapid Transit Company claimed that it did not have such right under its franchise; that it possessed that right from 1890 to 1897, by special act of the Legislature, but continually refused to avail itself of the privilege; that in consequence the public was forced to procure a franchise for the electric system, which is now being installed; that it would be unfair to those who have now invested their capital in the Rapid Transit Company to allow the Tramways Company after it had positively refused to change its system, to now do so.

The court holds that as electricity was not a method of propulsion at the time the Tramways franchise was granted, that it cannot now adopt any method of propulsion which will place an additional obstruction upon the street, such as the erection of poles and wires, without special act of the Legislature, which the Tramways Company has not obtained.

The third claim of the Tramways Company was that it held an exclusive franchise to lay tracks along all streets covered by its tracks, except that it conceded that the Rapid Transit Company had the right to lay 1,700 feet on each street.

The Rapid Transit Company disputed this claim, and the question came to issue upon whether the Rapid Transit Company had the right to lay a track along King street paralleling the Tramway Company's track; Alakea street was also affected by this question.

The court holds that the Tramways Company does not have an exclusive franchise and that so far as the Tramway Company is concerned, the Rapid Transit Company has the right to lay its tracks on any street, whether the Tramways Company has a franchise there or not.

The questions at issue were brought before the Supreme Court on an agreed statement of facts, signed by both companies.

The filing of the decision yesterday clears the atmosphere and allows the Rapid Transit Company to go ahead with its construction over the streets where it has not been able to lay its tracks until the matters at issue had been settled.

The doubt as to its right to lay track on the streets occupied by the Tramways Company, and the possibility of a double track electric system competing against it, has also affected the Rapid Transit Company's credit heretofore. The decision should put new life into the Rapid Transit Company's development.

The coal miners in Indiana have won a victory over the recent strike.

Denver schools are to bar pupils and teachers suffering from tuberculosis.

The first California cherries of the season brought \$12 a box in Chicago.

Cattle companies of Wyoming are suffering great losses from severe storms.

The Texas oil magnates are preparing to run a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico. Seventy thousand tons of California wheat has been shipped to Chile recently.

President J. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific Railroad is now on the Pacific Coast.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, is to model a memorial statue for General Lawton.

It is said that business in Porto Rico is at a standstill and emigration is increasing.

De Wolf Hopper, the actor, was arrested for violating the Sunday law in New York.

It is said that the Bulgarians may appeal to Europe for aid in the difficulties with Turkey.

Henry Irving was given a great welcome in London in his production of "Coriolanus."

Ho Wan, who killed the German officer Captain Barthels, has been arrested at Peking.

A German expedition has gone into the mountain north of Peking to overhaul Chinese rifles.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company proposes to consolidate all the eastern companies.

Yvonne Hastings, the actress, is to be married to W. W. Price, a Wall street broker.

Four men were killed and a dozen injured by the explosion of dynamite in a Mexican mine recently.

A Pennsylvania company is buying up great coal fields in that State. Morgan is said to be interested.

Archbishop Manning, the Papal Delegate to the United States, has been made a Cardinal by the Pope.

The attacks made by the Legislative committee upon Treasurer Lansing are unfair to him, as all licenses applied for have been passed upon by the Governor and his council.

The Cooper incident, which the independent claims to be a political one, designed to excite prejudice against the Territorial Government which, in issuing licenses, has always tried to put them in the most responsible and orderly hands.

The result is that Honolulu has probably fewer crimes due to liquor than almost any other seaport of similar importance in the world.

It will be a relief to the community to know that "Free Lunch" Pain has not only been turned down by the Legislature, but that the Supreme Court has also had an opinion which will put an end to his plan for perpetuating his antediluvian system of transmigration in this city. The decision of the court is a flat negative upon the claim of the Tramway Company that it has an exclusive franchise; that it has the right to double-track all the streets covered by its franchise.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Captain John A. Hassell, who commanded the Americans in the Boer army in the first part of the war, but is now here, says:

"The Boer cause, while it cannot be said to be bright, is brighter than that of the British. The Boers have just as good a chance to win now as the Americans had before the sudden turn of good luck which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis."

"The winter season has just begun in South Africa, and from now until September the British soldiers will have a hard time."

"The Boers are making their winter quarters in the Lydenburg range, where the English will not dare tackle them, for they would have to cross the low, marshy country to get there, and they have to import every pound of fodder for their horses. The problem is not only one of sustaining the lives of their men in the marshy veldt, where chills and marsh fever wind up in deadly pneumonia, but it is a problem of sustaining horse flesh."

"I lived thirteen years in South Africa and know all the country better than any Boer did before the war broke out. My business, that of an engineer, carrying me over all of it."

"It is hard for the Boers to get recruits, but in spite of England's precautions, recruits, and valuable ones, are getting in every day. For every Boer killed by the English nowadays half a dozen recruits struggle in from this country and elsewhere."

"The Boers do not propose to fight any big pitched battle at present. They will simply worry the enemy everywhere they can and about August and September you may look for a resumption of general action on a large scale."

A BAD OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Military men do not regard the outlook in South Africa as entirely satisfactory, although organized Boer opposition is practically at an end, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is felt that so long as the irreconcilables persist in their determination to fight to the bitter end the war will drag wearily on, with here and there a little British success to chronicle and occasionally news of some trifling achievements on the part of the guerrillas. Meanwhile Kitchener's huge army must be maintained, and English taxpayers must be content with the knowledge that the campaign is costing the country nearly, if not quite, £1,500,000 every week.

The question of alien immigration is again forcing its way into prominence. A good many people fear that, following the colonization of South Africa on a large scale by men and women of Anglo-Saxon blood at the close of the war, there will be an invasion of this country by impoverished middlemen, peddlars, money lenders and tailors from Jewish centres of population on the continent. The feeling among the working classes of the east end of London with regard to the immigration of destitute aliens is very strong. Whitechapel is largely inhabited by Hebrews of the very lowest class, while streets formerly occupied by industrious, if not struggling Englishmen, being now occupied by an undesirable population from the ghettos of western Russia, Germany and Austria. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have at different times insisted on the necessity of preventing destitute aliens from taking up their abode here, but the colonization of the country with people who are undesirable from every point of view except that of the sweating employee still goes on. The fact of the matter is, the government has dropped the alien immigration question because they are anxious not to lose the political support of the Hebrews in the big cities.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Reports received here as to the amounts of indemnity claimed by the powers from China, vary to some extent, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

"For instance France is stated by the Pekin correspondent to be asking for £13,000,000, whereas dispatches from Washington put the amount of France's claim at a much less figure. It is considered more than possible in Peking that the powers may jointly agree to reduce their own demands, particularly if China will guarantee certain commercial concessions. One difficulty in the way is that some of the powers will have honestly spent the sums they demand. Russia may be expected to abate her claim, which is considered quite unobjectionable, considering the relative ease and cheapness with which she was able to mobilize. It should not be forgotten that Russia is making separate demands for territorial and commercial privileges, and besides the rolling stock and railroad material which she annexed in vast quantities and applied to the legal needs of the Manchurian line, must be worth something."

WANT AMERICANS TO STAY.

PEKING, April 15.—Li Hung Chang has applied to Gen. Chaffee to leave behind when he departs Captain Tsiouen and a sufficient number of men to police the Chinese city, as the Chinese earnestly desire their retention, fearing that the district will not be well looked after when occupied by other foreigners.

An expedition consisting of 5,000 Germans and 3,000 French troops will leave Peking to-morrow to drive from the provinces several thousand Chinese who refuse to obey the order of Li Hung Chang to keep to the boundaries already arranged.

Westminster Abbey Unseated.

LONDON, April 15.—Some alarm has been caused by the fall of an eighteen-foot pillar in Westminster Abbey. It stood in the side Chapel northeast of the transept. It fell with a tremendous crash, was shattered into small pieces and damaged the roof of Lord Rivers' Chapel. Investigation showed that a single column in the same Chapel was damaged when built in 1860.

WANTS WORLD WAR ON RATS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Tribune says: A world war on rats may be promised by Japan. That nation has been conducting an exhaustive investigation, and the conclusion has been reached that the rodents are a menace to mankind.

"Consequently," says Dr. Nagasho, who is a visitor to Chicago, "the Japanese Government is to appeal to civilization to exterminate the rodents. It is declared that the rats spread all sorts of contagion, while hundreds of thousands or dollars worth of property are destroyed by the rodents each year."

The plague, says Dr. Nagasho, would half its terror should the rats of the world cease to exist. Other diseases would claim fewer victims and the earth would be a safer place for human kind. Dr. Nagasho, who is a bacteriologist of prominence in Japan, is at the moment Annex IV has been making a study of the plague in Hongkong, in Bombay, in Japan and in other of the Orient countries. He was convinced, he said, that rats are the greatest propagators of insidious disease. Japan, says Dr. Nagasho, has made an official investigation of the harm done by rats and the result of this investigation would be brought to the attention of the civilized world. His country is now taking steps leading to the destruction of the rodents. It is proposed to induce other nations to do likewise.

Rats, declared the visitor, served no useful purpose, and besides spreading germs, knew their way into hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property each year.

"I am aware that I am not advancing a new idea," said Dr. Nagasho, "for bacteriologists and members of the medical profession have long been aware of the evil which rats work in the way of propagating contagious diseases, but I did not realize the extent of this evil until I came to make my recent investigations. In connection with the bubonic plague in the East, I visited Hongkong, Bombay and other parts of the Orient, not to speak of Japan, and everywhere I was confronted with the fact that rats far more than anything else were the active cause in propagating and spreading the plague.

"Time and again I found that rodents were the active cause in spreading the disease into some new quarter where every ordinary sanitary precaution had been taken to prevent the malady. These precautions would have been effective in all probability but for the infected rodents carrying the germs with them."

A FLOATING EXPOSITION

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Instead of inviting foreign purchasers of American goods to come to this country and see our wares in salesrooms or by exposition, O. E. Austin, president of the Bureau of Statistics, proposes that American merchants and manufacturers shall unite in carrying samples right to the doors of foreign customers as a great floating exposition.

This plan has aroused a great deal of interest in this country and abroad, and letters to Austin are receiving from prominent business men who hope he hopes that it will take practical shape.

Mr. Austin's plan is to have men engaged in different lines unite in chartering several ships on which they will install exhibits of their wares, each exhibitor to be allotted space in proportion to the amount he subscribes. Agents will accompany the exhibits to explain them and negotiate for sales. As the lower holds of the vessels will not be suitable for exhibition purposes, it is proposed that they be utilized for carrying limited stocks of goods for immediate delivery when sales are made.

The fleet would sail down the east coast of South America, up the west coast, across the Pacific to the ports of China and Japan, possibly Australia, the ports of the Indian ocean and thence home by way of the Suez and Mediterranean, taking in the principal ports of Europe and consuming about two years.

This plan is being put into practice by a group of exhibitors at the Buffalo Exposition, who propose after that fair to put their exhibits on board a ship and make a tour of the Mexican, Central American and West Indian ports, including Bermuda. A similar plan was adopted about two years ago by some merchants of Hamburg, Germany, who sent out a floating exposition on board a single ship.

The expenses amounted to about \$100,000 while the direct sales amounted to \$50,000, without taking into account future sales resulting from the introduction of goods into new markets.

OCEANIC S. S. STOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—A rumor that is fraught with great consequences for the holders of the stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company was considerably dispelled on Friday and along the street yesterday afternoon. It was in effect that the Santa Fe Railroad Company would purchase the property of the steamship company, and thus secure a line of steamers to ply on the Pacific Ocean as feeders for the rail road system operated by the intending purchaser.

It was found impossible to obtain corroboration of this story, but it was repeated with much persistence and came from several quarters that were declared to be reliable. A similar report gained currency about ten days ago but men who have the confidence of operators denied it and it was assumed that it was without foundation. When these men heard the same tale yesterday they were not as positive as they had been that it was not true. On the contrary, some of them said it might be a fact that the rail road company would endeavor to secure control of the line. It was certainly to be used as a favorable position as the Southern Pacific, with its Pacific Mail line in full operation.

In addition to the bare announcement of the probable purchase of the property was the further statement that there would be another assessment levied on the stock before the deal with the rail road could be consummated. It was said that this would have the effect of further depressing the stock and that as soon as it met low enough the Santa Fe would buy, assuming the latter would take an interest therein the market would become very strong.

The running of Lincolns six cars to be removed to the railroads under the new arrangement will affect the market price of coal and coal oil in California. The market will become very strong.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Through including the export figures of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the unsolved conditions in China, the record of incorporation of manufacturers from the United States in the fiscal year which ends the 30th of next June is not likely to equal that of the preceding fiscal year.

The first of these reasons is apparent when we consider that the exporters engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands are now refusing to furnish to the Bureau of Statistics the statements of their exports, as in former years, holding that their exports are no longer "foreign commerce," and that, therefore, the bureau has no authority to require the usual statements which the law authorizes with reference to commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

The reason for the falling off in regard to Porto Rico is that the exports to this island are now separately classified and no longer included in the general statement of foreign commerce.

The exports to China have fallen off one-half because of the conditions now existing in that country.

Our new citizens in Hawaii next spring will be sent by the Agricultural Department through Delegate Wilson a supply of young trees. This is Secretary Wilson's own idea, who has decided that instead of sending such a large quantity of seed throughout the country, he will distribute young trees. Mr. Wilson believes that this will prove even more popular than the seed plan.

The forests have been rapidly disappearing, and it is believed that unless something is done there will be a timber famine.

An investigation has been made to discover the trees which thrive best in various localities, and each member of Congress will be given as many of the seedlings to send to his constituents. It is believed that this plan will produce at least 2,000,000 trees yearly as long as it is kept up.

Maurice W. Smith of Honolulu, who has arrived in this country, has a grievance.

He is bitterly opposed to the

immigration of Puerto Ricans, who says are giving trouble in Hawaii. He is quoted as saying that they are a bad lot, taken as a whole.

"They are indolent," he said. "I look for serious trouble in Hawaii from their importation sooner or later. There

already there are unruly and mean.

"They started a riot on board ship,

and for a time it looked as though we

would have to call out the Guards to stop it. They are not to be compared to the Japanese. The latter are steady and good workers. The Puerto Ricans can never compete with the Japanese as laborers."

W. F. MacLennan, chief of the Warrent Division of the Treasury Department, has made his friends good-humored preparatory to leaving for Hawaii. He leaves for Honolulu to pay on the date of the Hawaiian Republic and will carry with him \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

He will cash the bonds held by the Treasurer of the Hawaiian Republic and close up the affairs of the Government which preceded that of the United States.

J. HARRY DAVIS.

CANAL MUST BE NEUTRALIZED

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Specific provision for the neutrality of the proposed Panama canal will be made in the new treaty as is agreed by Secretary Hay and Leonid Krusenstern, Russian Ambassador.

In this decision was also arrived at by the President and Secretary Hay and the most important consideration of the arguments pro and con which has convinced them that the principal interests of the country demand the application of the principle of neutrality.

From the outset of the negotiations Britain has insisted upon the principle of neutrality. The last naval and military advice which the administration has been able to get has shown the necessity of neutralizing and the views of military and naval experts have been supported by distinguished jurists. Treaties between Nicaragua and other countries and Costa Rica and foreign states contain specific provisions regarding the neutrality of the canal and the rights of foreign nations to use the same for peaceful purposes.

The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contains a provision that the government agrees to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as are incidental to the maintenance and development of the waterway.

Both the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty also provides for the recognition of the principle of neutrality.

It is agreed among the powers that the intent of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is to secure the neutrality of the canal and to prevent either party from concluding a special alliance with another power.

It is also agreed that the United States will not interfere with the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The County bill made its bow before the Senate for the first time yesterday morning and managed to pass its first reading after objections to the effect that the printed copies differed from the official copy had been overruled. The second reading is set for today. Two reports were read from the Ways and Means Committee on the Senate bills relating to public loans. The total amount to be borrowed is cut down from nearly two millions to a million and a half in two years. Expenditures for this island are cut down \$200,000 while the Hawaiian appropriation is also considerably diminished.

Carter and Achi had a wordy skirmish with the rest of the Senate against printing the reports. Mr. Carter moving to submit them to the committee of the whole for immediate consideration. Dr. Russel in a long speech stated his belief that loans should not be made and advocated taxes on sugar and the richer members of the community. "Loans," said the Senator from Oahu, "are being contracted to cover past sins for money thrown away by the Republic in by-gone days, when appropriations had been falsely transferred to other funds, and when the financial system was at loose one."

The speech lasting over twenty minutes vigorously attacked Cecil Brown's loan bill.

Kanaha proposed increasing the taxes on property from 1 to 2 per cent. After many motions the matter finally went to the printing committee, after a deplorable waste of time in speeches, each speech uttering the one preceding.

A communication from the House announced the passage in third reading of House Bill 65. The bill then passed its second reading, and will come up again today.

Kanaha asked for the insertion of the following items in the appropriation bill:

1. Fifteen thousand dollars for a poor children's home near the new reform school.

2. Ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the reform school for girls, and to establish there a department for indigent children from the age of four months to six years.

3. Twenty-five thousand dollars to improve Lahainaluna Seminary.

4. Twenty thousand dollars for schools, including the same price.

5. Twenty thousand dollars for the extension of Viernard street to Kamehameha School for Boys.

6. One thousand five hundred dollars for Kalhi street, beginning from Kalhi tract to the end of the same near Kilohana.

7. Fifty thousand dollars for the extension of School street to Kamehameha IV road.

8. Ten thousand dollars to improve the Pauoa road.

9. Thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of King street to Moana.

10. Forty thousand dollars for the same street to Waihala, Kabuku and Koau, to the end of Nuanuu road.

11. Two thousand dollars for every street at Iwilei.

12. Five thousand dollars for all the streets at Kakaako.

13. Five thousand dollars for the purpose of obtaining, clearing, plating and fencing a public cemetery to be located on public lands near Honolulu, for the poor people; a total of \$233,500.

The resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Achi introduced a resolution to rescind the order for printing the journal of the Senate. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. C. Brown introduced an Act to reappoint the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives of this Territory.

A BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE

★ Fifty-second Day — One hundred and sixteen bills introduced;
★ twenty-five sent up for signature.

Yesterday was report day in the House, the members getting through a good deal of business between 9 and 5:30.

The Committee on Public Health reported on House bill 67, relative to the treatment of leprosy and advised that the bill pass with slight amendments.

The report was tabled as was the report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 96, authorizing the running of an electric street railway in Hilo, and advising that the measure would bring in.

The report of the same committee on Monasary's bill to raise the tax on liquor advised that the bill pass on account of the revenue its enforcement would bring in.

The liquor question is now fairly introduced into the House and a lively fight is to be looked for. Only preliminary skirmishing was indulged in yesterday the report being tabled for consideration with the bill.

The bill raises the license to \$100 annually and entirely does away with private rooms, tables, chairs, screens or any inclosure that will keep a man from having his drink at the bar in the full light of public gaze and thus moving on as soon as he is tired of standing.

The report is favorable to the bill for the increase of revenue it will bring in, taking into consideration that all American liquors imported into the Territory are now except of duty, which is a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the government.

Makekau had a big kick coming. The honorable representative intended putting into the house business himself if it didn't cost him much, a conference which led to a meeting between Dickey that he could get from reading on a measure of which he was made interested.

However the author of the bill, as stated in the beginning, has no right to the Legislature of Hawaii. The Legislature is a sufficient place for men who are interested in politics that as a rule they do not have to go to the Legislature to be made known.

The Public Lands Committee advised that \$100 be given for building improvements in Puna; also that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the extension of Queen street to Kaahoolae. The reports were tabled.

The Public Health Committee reported on the anti-leprosy measures advising an amendment to the effect that the printed copies differed from the official copy had been overruled. The second reading is set for today. Two reports were read from the Ways and Means Committee on the Senate bills relating to public loans. The total amount to be borrowed is cut down from nearly two millions to a million and a half in two years. Expenditures for this island are cut down \$200,000 while the Hawaiian appropriation is also considerably diminished.

Carter and Achi had a wordy skirmish with the rest of the Senate against printing the reports. Mr. Carter moving to submit them to the committee of the whole for immediate consideration.

Dr. Russel in a long speech stated his belief that loans should not be made and advocated taxes on sugar and the richer members of the community. "Loans," said the Senator from Oahu, "are being contracted to cover past sins for money thrown away by the Republic in by-gone days, when appropriations had been falsely transferred to other funds, and when the financial system was at loose one."

The speech lasting over twenty minutes vigorously attacked Cecil Brown's loan bill.

Hoops: "I can tell you what they will think at Washington, if this resolution passes. They will think us a lot of fools to pay \$100 rent for a machine we could buy for \$50." The resolution was tabled awaiting a minority report.

Robertson's motion Monday night to smoke in self-protection against the mosquitoes was considered by Prendergast the Precentor's bar sinister on the dignity of the House's escutcheon and to that end Robertson's suggestion was stricken off the minutes and the unsullied pride of the House proceedings was kept intact.

At the commencement of the afternoon session Makino made a motion to reconsider the vote on the gambling bill, which was carried and made the order of the day for Wednesday (today).

A monster petition was introduced by Makino praying that gambling be licensed and the bill pass.

Nine hundred and seventy-seven signatures were attached to the paper, taking up about forty pages. With few exceptions, the veriest tyro in judging handwriting could see that hundreds of the signatures were inscribed by the same hand, sometimes backhand, sometimes upright, but always the same writing.

A petition purporting to be individually signed by almost a thousand people, it is a flagrant cheat.

The petition was tabled to come up with the bill today.

Prendergast wanted to bring in a new bill, but Robertson stated that the residue of the legislative appropriation was down to \$2,000 and that there were unpaid bills to the amount of that balance.

Beckley introduced a measure to grant a franchise to the Pacific Heights railway to extend their lines over Tantalus, Punchbowl and the waterfront.

Hoops moved the tabling of the bill so that the House might find out what was anything else Desky wanted.

The bill was rejected.

New bills were introduced in rapid succession and Makekau urged that as the law of imprisonment for debt had been abolished, the House had nothing to fear in running ahead of the expense account.

Makekau then received free instruction from the Speaker and several members of the House as to what constituted the order of the day.

House bill 14, relating to the payment of claims for those imprisoned in 1855, came up for its third reading. Mossman moved the passing of the bill, Beckley asked to be excused, as he had been imprisoned for two weeks during the insurrection, although he was let off without trial.

It was therefore recommended that the Citizens' Guard be abolished.

JOHN EMMELUTH,
J. K. KEKAUALA,
J. K. KAAUWALI.

I do not concur.

DICKNEY.

House Bill 59, relating to government sewage system, was referred to committee on public lands.

House Bill 104, relating to the appointment of an inspector of weights and measures, passed its second reading.

House Bill 108, amending sections 1, 3, 8, 12 and 16 of Mutual Laws of 1890, providing for the collection of debts by government officials, was referred to a special committee consisting of Makinali, Prendergast and Makino.

A message from the Senate told of the signing of the bill providing \$3,500 for the school exhibit at Buffalo. The House then adjourned for the day.

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ANOTHER LURID TALE OF DEATH

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Lying on slabs in the undertaking parlors of this city are the emaciated forms of two Porto Ricans, who were starved to death on the train which arrived in Los Angeles last night on its way to Port Los Angeles, from whence they were to be shipped to the Hawaiian Islands.

It had been intended to rush the trainload of natives through the city while the inhabitants were sleeping, put them on board the steamer Zealandia, which was waiting at Port Los Angeles, and by the time the city would awaken have the travelers well out to sea.

One week ago a train of twenty-five cars, ten of which were reserved for medical staff, baggage and kitchen, started from New Orleans. In the remaining cars 350 almost naked Porto Ricans were packed. Mothers with their babies in their arms and children tugging at their skirts. About 10 o'clock last night the train was stopped just outside of Los Angeles and there it remained on a siding until midnight. The run to Port Los Angeles was then undertaken.

Just as the train started through Los Angeles Manuel Ruiz, 9 years old, and Roman Caballero, 23, breathed their last. The bodies were carried into the baggage car, but no stop was made until the ocean was reached.

The mother of Manuel Ruiz begged to be allowed to kiss her dead child's face once more before she left him forever, but permission was refused, as there was no time. As the vessel steamed to sea the mother of the boy stood at the rail, and, with tear-stained face, gazed back to the shore, where the body of her child lay in the baggage car, to be buried in a place that will probably ever remain unknown to her.

After the Zealandia was well to sea Coroner Holland was notified that the two Porto Ricans had died. At 10:30 o'clock the train carrying the two bodies rolled into the Azusa depot.

Dr. J. E. Jennings of New York who accompanied the natives from Porto Rico, presented Deputy Coroner Strubel with death certificates. Both showed that the cause of death was "pernicious anæmia." The medical dictionary defines the disease as a "lack of blood and decreased amount of corpuscles, want of nutrition." Dr. Holland says that the natives died of starvation, but that he can do nothing, as the death certificates have been signed and regularly signed. The case of the dead Porto Ricans probably came to the attention of the public because the bodies could easily be mistaken for skeletons.

Senate Bill 4, relating to the division of ports of entry, was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 11, relating to the licensing of physicians, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 22, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 23, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 24, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 25, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 26, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 27, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 28, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 29, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 30, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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Senate Bill 32, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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Senate Bill 38, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 39, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 40, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 41, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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Senate Bill 64, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 65, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 66, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 67, relating to the division of ports of entry, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 68, relating to the division

THOS. EVANS' PILIKIA

SUGAR

The firm of Thomas Evans & Co., of Manila, is mixed up in the commissary scandals which are now being investigated by the army authorities, and the firm bids fair to go out of existence when the investigation is concluded. The firm of Evans & Co. was organized by Thomas Evans, formerly of Honolulu, but who has been engaged on big government contracts in the Philippine capital since the beginning of hostilities there in 1898. Evans figured somewhat prominently a few months since in a Connecticut town, where he was suing for the hand of an heiress, a young lady just out of her teens. Who was totally unaware that Evans had a wife and family in Honolulu.

A telegram from Manila dated April 16, has the following statement concerning the scandals there:

A court-martial has been convened and will meet tomorrow to try Lieutenant Frederick Boyer, charged with the embezzlement of commissary stores. Captain Frederick J. Barrows of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry will be tried later. A civilian named Fletcher, accused of unlawful conversion of commissary stores, will be tried by the provincial court tomorrow.

Speaking of the commissary scandals, a prominent Army officer said to the representative of the Associated Press that he had every reason to believe that Colonel Woodruff, head of the subsistence department at Manila, was not implicated. He said that Colonel Woodruff was one of the ablest men in the service and that his honesty was unquestioned.

He asserted that Colonel Woodruff was ignorant of the fact that Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., the Army contractors, was leasing him the house in which he lived for much less rental than Pitt had paid therefor. On discovering this Colonel Woodruff immediately vacated the house. Pitt is alleged to have said that Captain Read of the commissary department deceived Colonel Woodruff, who thought Captain Read thoroughly honest.

The irregularities in commissary matters were first attributed to Captain Read's unfamiliarity with commissary work. Colonel Woodruff was reluctant to believe that frauds were being perpetrated, but the facts disclosed caused him to give Captain Read a most severe reprimand and to begin an investigation which may involve, according to the prominent Army officer previously referred to, the examination of Captain Davis, who was the depot commissary before Captain Read, but who was sent home on sick leave.

Evans established an office in the walled city of Manila on a narrow street just across the way from the Spanish palace, which is now the headquarters of General MacArthur and the military and civil government. Evans gathered about him a group of men who knew the ropes, and government contracts fell into their hands which netted them handsome profits. The office was within handy distance from where the contracts were let, and the firm was in a position to know just when to reach out for the government gold.

The Harold M. Pitt, spoken of in the dispatch, is a former resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, who went to Manila as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was formerly manager of Bradstreet's agency in Salt Lake City. He came to Honolulu on the transport Arizona, now the Hancock, in August of 1898, with General King and General Merriam, and was quartered for several weeks at the Kapiolani race track. He was company clerk, and was a bright fellow, his former business training giving him a good insight into matters connected with the commissary. He met Evans in this city. Pitt was a high roller as far as his limited means and position would allow, and he made many friends while here. He was frequently at the Hawaiian Hotel. Soon after his arrival in Manila he secured his leave from the army and went into business with Evans, and still owns a controlling interest in the business. One of their first ventures was to establish a refrigerating plant near Cava-

GOVERNMENT AID FOR RICE GROWING

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Wilson has decided to send out an expert to scour the rice-growing countries of the world and thoroughly investigate important matters connected with the industry. This mission, which is to stretch into the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world, probably will be intrusted to Professor Knapp of Louisiana, who returned about a year ago from an official trip of investigation in the Orient. The start will be made about next July. It is proposed to hunt out the rice-growing countries, ascertain what they feed both to their beef animals and work teams, what rice can be grown on high land that cannot be irrigated, and to settle a host of other kindred questions. Great success in rice growing is reported in the rice fields along the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, and Secretary Wilson predicts that a year hence will witness the production in the United States of all the rice required within the country. The rice consumption per capita will increase very materially, he said.

The United States is now exporting red rice and other second-class rice, which makes excellent food, to Porto Rico. There is a good market for it there although the second-class rice had heretofore been fed to animals or sold to brewers. Secretary Wilson believes that the future will find this country in the first rank of rice-growing countries, and the coming mission to the East with a view to gathering information on the whole subject is expected to yield good results.

A Copenhagen dispatch says: The government is earnestly considering the recent somewhat modified proposal with regard to the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies, which is considered likely to lead to a satisfactory termination of the negotiations. Official circles are of the opinion that the two governments are now nearer an agreement than they have been at any previous time. The Danish Government ridicules the reiterated reports published in English papers that peremptory communications regarding the sale of the islands have been received from the United States, and says the officials are much impressed with the cordiality and friendliness that the United States has shown throughout the negotiations.

Pomona, Cal., is aiming to keep the Southern Jews from running away to a haven of oppressed Jews of every land.



SOLONS ARE NOW BUSY

(Continued from Page 1)

for which he made application previously.

The application of Jose de Melo Pedro, for a license at Holualoa, Hawaii, is one instance where hardship attended the attempt of some Americans to establish themselves in business. With the endorsement of all good citizens of the district and the approval of the sheriff Pedro, who is now the lessee of public lands, and, of course, must be a responsible citizen, was granted a license, but almost immediately thereafter the same was withdrawn. Since that time, according to the testimony of his attorney in the case, a Japanese has been granted a license for a place in the same district and nearer to the church and school house than was Mr. Pedro's, and as all enjoy the privilege denied to an American citizen.

With all these facts before your committee, it feels constrained to make several recommendations, and to suggest the passage of several resolutions to make the same effective.

First, your committee would recommend in the case of H. A. Juen that his license be extended for a period covering the interval during which his license, through conditions beyond his control, left him without resource or income, and in consideration of this concession he to waive all claims against the Territory for losses on account of stock.

Second, we would recommend that W. C. J. Ottman be granted a renewal of his license at Walkiki, upon complying with the usual conditions save that of distance from a licensed spirit seller. This license, in the opinion of this committee, was wrongfully taken from him and the provisions of the law of 1888 should be applied to him.

Third, we would recommend that in the future no retail liquor license be granted to any wholesale liquor dealer or firm, and that no agent of any such firm be given license.

Fourth, that in taking bonds for liquor licenses, the department shall accept only voters and real property owners who reside in the voting precinct in which the saloon to be operated is situated. That no person or firm dealing in liquors may be bondsmen for another such firm or person.

Fifth, that no license for the sale of liquors be granted other than to a citizen of the United States.

(Signed) A. F. GILFILLAN,

Chairman.

(Signed) J. MONSARRAT.

(Signed) JOHN EMMELUTH.

(Signed) JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

(Signed) J. K. HIIHO.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to W. C. J. Ottman a light wine and beer license for his house, situated in Walkiki, near Kapiolani Park.

Resolved, That in taking bonds in liquor licenses, the department shall accept only voters and real property owners who reside in the voting precinct in which the saloon to be operated is situated.

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(Signed) JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

(Signed) J. K. HIIHO.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The translation of the report on the liquor license started in the afternoon session. It was very hot, very sleepy in the House, and the steady murmur of the clerk's voice wafted Akiho into the land of dreams, even into snoredom. He was awakened and the report spread on the journal of the House.

A substitute bill on the laws of trespass brought up a needles from the members, Dickey told of a favorite horse that cost him \$5 once to redeem from poundage, and favored the passage of the bill.

Kanaho, Representative and lawyer, told of wicked ranchman who deliberately drove his (Kanaho's) horse into his pasture under Kanaho's very eyes and charged him with six months' pasture.

"Thus," concluded the rising young attorney, "by this law, any ranchman may drive horses into pasture and charge \$2 a month pasture."

Makakau favored Kanaho's remarks and the rejection of the substitute bill.

The arguments growing warm, Emmeluth sprang a sensation by the announcement that he had received a message from the Senate stating that the Governor positively declined to grant an extra session. The news broke off the arguments, the members realizing that they would have to get down to work. The bill was promptly passed.

House bill 13, repealing certain obsolete laws, passed its third reading; 21-5.

Robertson here suggested that the House bills be photographed so that some showing might be made for the section 4.

Interpreter Wiser: "We are considering this bill section by section."

Gillilan: "Excuse me."

Section 1 passed and Monsarrat, commenting on the next section, said that some people had to crawl on their hands and knees when wanting a license and now anyone with the money and bannermen could procure a license.

The section passed; also the third section.

Gillilan objected to the fourth section prohibiting the holding of a license by those selling, by wholesale or retail, dry goods, etc.

Gillilan: "Julian, Julian, I thought better of you. Are you trying to form a liquor trust. Julian, I—"

Monsarrat: "I call the member to order."

Gillilan: "The honorable Mr. Monsarrat, then, have a little manhood in you. All wholesale dealers have a right to import what they like."

Monsarrat: "I call the gentleman to order. He is working for Hackfield and Company."

Gillilan: "I am not; I draw my draft from the steamship companies in the city of San Francisco. I thrust it back in the honorable member's throat."

Monsarrat: "I am not trying to form a trust. If there is any strong objection to this section, let it go."

Wilcox: "I second Mr. Gillilan's motion."

Breckley: "If this section is struck out, wholesale dealers can smuggle in a few bottles in retail to country."

Gillilan: "I do not want to c— on any one; I am here for the good of the country. Let us strike c—."

The motion was lost at 21-5.

The House then adjourned at 9:30 until

out making his relatives pay extra for getting his old man. Also my bicycle, I have to pay enough for punctures without digging up E."

Monsarrat: "The intention is, I think, to get at the Japanese hooligans."

Aylett offered an amendment to except brakes.

Monsarrat: "Why not, then, exempt buggies, pianos and all family conveyances for private use?"

Makakau: "I propose postponement until tomorrow, as the introducer of the bill is not present."

The motion was carried.

House bill 64 came up and was postponed for the same reason; also House 63.

House bill 105, relating to the extension of fire limits, was read section by section and passed second reading.

House bill 68, fixing penalties for proceurs, etc., passed second reading on the adoption of the committee report.

House bill 64, relating to the Standard Telephone Company, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

House bill 90, relating to electric traction for the Hawaiian Tramways Company, passed second reading.

House bill 81, providing a \$10 tax on every ton of sugar, next came up.

Kumala proposed to change the amount to \$2 as a tax of \$10 would absorb not only the profits but the principal of the plantations and strike at the very life blood of the country.

Prendergast shrieked out a few ear-splitting vowel sounds, disturbing the House and causing Akiho to leave the chair in charge of Kekaula. The pyrotechnic was to the effect that \$10 was far, far too little for a tax.

Breckley: "After consulting with many eminent lawyers, unconnected with this Island, I have come to the conclusion that such a tax would be unconstitutional. The average taxes are about \$1.50. Waialua pays \$2.15; Ewa \$2.05. One plantation pays \$4 and has never paid a dividend. Had I not been convinced that such a tax was unconstitutional, I would have introduced it long ago."

Akiho then resumed his chair.

Aylett feelingly related the fable of the "goose and the golden eggs," comparing the same to the plantations and their taxes. Two dollars, he thought, was sufficient. "I showed this bill to the plantation managers, and they told me \$10 was too much, but they would agree to \$2 or \$3, as times were hard. Stocks are down, and I think we should think of these hard times. We have three chances at these planters-income tax, property tax and this sugar tax. If we kill them off at one shot with this sugar tax, what is the use of throwing the two other rocks?"

Kanaho, who had forgotten to put on his collar, and buttoned up his coat to hide the fact, provoked the House to spasms of laughter. "Before annexation we were going to shovel up money and benefits. Where are they? And why is \$10 too much, if these shovelfuls of money are lying loose? Still, if these people did not tell the truth, and there are no shovelfuls of money, let us make it \$1. That won't hurt the member from Kauai, who owns several sugar plantations."

Emmeluth: "I am confident that such a tax is possible if proceeds are used for school funds, Board of Health expenditure or any additional expense incurred by the bringing in of labor. I therefore move that this bill be referred to some committee to be placed in legal shape. There is a bill to be brought up tomorrow that will thoroughly cover all these special taxes."

Breckley: "I second this motion. This reference to a committee will perfect the bill and make the plantations pay what they should pay. Waialua and the Kauai plantations have shirked paying their right amounts. They are like enormous squids, sucking the life-blood of their country. If this bill went to the Senate I believe Mr. Baldwin and Cecil Brown would go crazy if they heard it in its present state."

Makakau objected owing to the small space of time left and Breckley withdrew his second and Emmeluth his first."

The bill passed its second reading.

House bill 82, repealing certain laws relating to vagrancy came up for second reading.

Wilcox proposed, the addition, which referred to "hard labor" to the words "providing for imprisonment."

Kanaho: "I think that this bill is intended to run in the native Hawaiians for vagrancy, only they have tried to cover it up."

Emmeluth: "We have no vagrant law at present. If we don't pass it, the dog will be open to all sorts of penitentiary tramps who will have to be taken care of by somebody—not Representative T. naho, I am afraid."

Monsarrat spoke of the increasing army of grafters and pictured what they might be like two years from now.

Aylett: "This bill has reference to the open cripples that ask for alms and the men I saw in San Francisco with a tin cup and a sign, 'Help the Blind.' They could see the dime quick enough, though. In '96 when I went to Frisco again, the 'incuppers' had disappeared, owing to the introduction of a vagrancy law."

Makakau stated to talk and the members started to lock up their desks and get out of the way. Mikakau, invaluable utterances were lost to the world by his not allowing the interpreter a chance to turn them into English. It was, however, a wonderful exhibition of endurance and lung power, while gesturing above.

Monsarrat: "Any Hawaiian that says what is untrue, neither as the wailian born, I am surprised at any Hawaiian making such statements."

The seated members at any Hawaiian meeting are of a dozen."

The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried, 72.

The House then adjourned at 9:30 until

EDWARD.

VII. FIRST GOLFER KING SINCE JAMES II.

King Edward VII. is the first British monarch to visit the United States since the days of James

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Senate dispatched an unusual amount of business yesterday and, except for a spirited discussion in the afternoon over the County bill in which the leaders clashed, and Senator C. Brown lost his temper, was remarkably harmonious. Three franchise bills for Hawaii were passed second reading, and the third reading set for Saturday.

During the morning session a committee was appointed to wait on Governor Dole with the request of the Senate that he extend the session for thirty days, as provided by the Organic Act. The morning session was also enlivened by the resignation of the entire committee on accounts, the members having taken umbrage because the Senate refused to reconsider its vote of censure concerning the prices allowed for proof reading.

During the afternoon session Judiciary bill No. 30 and Senate bill 27, regulating the nature of tires and wheels to be used on vehicles for country roads, were passed second reading and set for third reading on Saturday. House bill No. 23 providing an income tax bill of two per cent also passed second reading, and was set for third reading today. House bill 48, providing for county government, raised a stir, the Republican Senators desiring that it should be referred to a committee, while the Independents declared that as the bill had been thoroughly thrashed out in the House it should be passed on to third reading without delay. Finally a motion to read the bill section by section prevailed by a vote of 8 to 7, President Kaine casting the deciding vote.

MORNING SESSION.

The business of the Senate opened with the reading of a communication from the House, announcing the passing of Senate bill 13, and the indefinite postponement of bill 53, relating to licensing tailors and dressmakers.

Senator Baldwin presented a petition from Kalawao, Molokai, signed by five persons to increase the salaries of police officers. Referred to Public Health Committee. Senator White also presented the following petition:

Honolulu, H. T., April 20, 1901.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, now in session.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, ship owners, agents and ship masters, who pay the pilotage that supports the pilots of Honolulu, favor the change from a rate of five cents per ton, to a rate on the draught of a vessel as more equitable and just than the former rate. We would suggest for your consideration the following, viz.: A rate of \$15.00 per foot on draught of water of a vessel under 500 tons, and a rate of \$2 per foot on draught of water of a vessel of 500 tons and over. We would also recommend that the pilots of Honolulu receive those fees, as is customary in every part of the United States of America, in lieu of a fixed salary.

Signed: Alexander & Baldwin, C. Brewer & Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., Lewis & Cooke, Ltd.; Castle & Cooke, F. A. Schaefer & Co., Allen & Robinson, Ltd.; Inter-Island S. S. Co., Ltd.; Wider S. S. Co., Wider & Co., Ltd., and 21 sea captains.

The petition was laid on the table to be taken up with the appropriation bill. Senator Paris for the Public Lands Committee made the following report: Petitions referred to that committee: petition 29 and resolution 43. Petition 29 asks for different amounts to be appropriated for the District of Waimea, annual. The first for \$16,000 to widen and pave the Waimea road to Kikihia, the committee consider with the estimates of the Superintendent of Public Works and the road tax of the district sufficient without this appropriation. If 2 for bridge is already in the estimate. The items of \$4,000 for water works we find by consulting the Public Works Department that it will cost on an annual estimate \$1,000. We would recommend that this amount be placed in the bill in the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works, as this is a large amount, and unless there are a large number to take water, the outlay would be warranted. Resolution 43, the first two items we consider are covered by the estimates and emergency bill; for item 3 we would recommend \$300 instead of \$500; for item 4 we would recommend that \$5,000 be inserted instead of \$15,000, in the car bill.

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

Senator Paris also reported for the same committee as follows: On petitions 13 and 20, "Petition 13 pray that \$5,000 be appropriated to open and repair the old Government road from Kahawa, North Kohala, and \$3,000 to repair the road from the path of Pololu to Awini. Petition 20 asks that the Government establish works to supply the people from Makawehi to Makapuu and Hanapepe, North Kohala." Your committee have written the chairman of the House and referred the same to the appropriate committee. We do not consider that the mauna Kahua wa road is necessary at present. The sum for \$5,000 to repair Pololu or Awini, that, unless the grade is charged this money would be wasted, and it would require a large appropriation to change the grade. As to the petition for water works our committee find that the water is almost all on the lands owned by the plantations and that many of the singers are living and working on these plantations and supplied with water by them, and we do not consider that the receipts would not enough to warrant the outlay. We therefore recommend that these petitions be laid on the table.

JOHN T. BROWN,
J. D. PARIS,

G. NAKAPAAHU.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator Kochi: That the sum of \$500 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a school house at Honopu, North Kohala, Hawaii; also the sum of \$400 for a teacher there for two years. Tabled to be considered with appropriation bill. Senator Carter introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Accounts be and is hereby instructed to furnish the Senate with statement of the money already expended and a statement of the unpaid bills, so that the Senate can have some idea of the charges made and expenses to date of statement.

Senator Achi amended the resolution as follows: Also to find out how much the balance is of the \$40,000 appropriated. The resolution was adopted.

AMUSING DEBATES IN THE HOUSE

SENATE DEBATES

MONEY FOR BONDS HERE

W. F. MacLennan, Chief of the United States Treasury Bureau, representing financial relief for the country, and for the depleted treasury, arrived in Honolulu yesterday, bringing with him the money to pay off the Hawaiian indebtedness.

Mr. MacLennan was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter. He was very reticent as to the particulars of his mission, explaining that he could give out nothing until he had conferred with officials and financiers of the Territory. He will consult with Governor Dole, Treasurer Lansing and George MacFarlane of the First National Bank tomorrow, and after the conference more definite information can be given.

A total of \$3,627,555.17 is to be paid out for the redemption of bonds, part of which goes to the English bondholders and the remainder to the local investors. Mr. MacLennan has with him all the money and securities necessary to liquidate the bonds, and full arrangements for redemption will be made with the First National Bank.

Colonel Macfarlane, who has been engaged for a long time on this matter, says: "We have been working out the plan," said he, "ever since we paid off the Postal Savings deposits. Last October on my way to London I went to Washington with the financial representative of the Seligmans, and I met by appointment Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Assistant Secretary Vanderbilt and Mr. MacLennan, Chief of the Treasury Bureau, who is now here. We held a discussion there in Secretary Gage's office, on the details of the bill to be introduced in Congress which would authorize the payment of the first issue of bonds held in London and the bonds that were subsequently issued by the Monarchy, as well as those issued by the Republic, to local investors—that is, as far as the \$4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt, assumed by the United States Government, less \$764,570.31 of Postal Savings Bank deposits, would allow. The arrangement was all worked out accurately, and we have the details well in hand. Still, the matter is an immense responsibility, and we will work together and proceed cautiously."

ENGLAND MAY TAX SUGAR

NEW YORK, April 18.—Ministers and members of Parliament are already gathering for the budget speech today, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is reviving his estimates, and putting the finishing touches on the budget. Lord Lansdowne has returned and there will be a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has kept his official secrets so closely that the budget speculators are working in the dark. Export duties on coal, increased duties on tea, tobacco and spirits, the inclusion of sugar in the schedules, indirect taxation and increased taxation of incomes are predicted on the eve of the resumption of the session; but there is no authoritative information, and some of these guesses will prove incorrect, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is certain to find it more comfortable to borrow money liberally than to overwhelm the country with fresh taxation when the end of the war is not in sight. Uncertainty prevails in the Welsh and Lancashire coal districts and the Liverpool sugar market and commercial circles generally. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be faced with a United Liberal front bench, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman having returned in improved health and Sir William Vernon Harcourt being in fine fighting form.

Much depends upon the reception of the budget speech by the country. The promotion of Mr. Chamberlain to the leadership of the Commons and the elevation of Mr. Balfour to the peerage will be hastened if the budget proves highly unsatisfactory to the nation. Military clubs are also agog over General Roberts' dispatches on the war and the long list of commendations. Lord Methuen's friends are jubilant and General Buller's partisans are disconcerted by the coolness of General Roberts' reference to him.

It is hardly credible that General Buller desired his successor in the chief command to patronize him. He attended Winston Churchill's lecture at the United Service Institution with many other military men and seemed to be bearing up bravely.

LONDON, April 17.—The excitement in the sugar market increases as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget statement comes nearer. The Clyde crushed sugar exchange opened very excitedly today. Prices immediately jumped six pence a hundredweight above yesterday. The demand was so strong that refiners asked for and secured an additional three pence. Everything offered was sold before the close. All the refineries have been working day and night for a week past.

SUGAR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The market for the sugars has been weak, and the prices broke from one-quarter to seventeen points, the latter in Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, which opened 66%, at which price five shares were sold; the next sale was made at 55, at which price five shares were disposed of, the market then dropping off to 50, at which transactions of 25 shares were made, the stock closing at 50 bid. About 4,600 shares changed hands, the whole market closing at about the lowest price reached.

The Hutchinson Sugar Company have reduced their monthly dividend from 25 cents to 20 cents per share.

Sugar.—The Western Sugar Refining Co. quotes net cash prices for California, Oregon and Washington on orders not less than 75 lbs. or its equivalent, packed in 100-lb. bags, as follows: Dominos, per bbl., \$6.60; bxs., \$6.65; Cube (A), crushed and fine crushed, \$6.85; powdered, \$5.75; candy granulated, \$5.75; confectioners' A, \$5.65; Magnolia A, \$5.55; extra C, \$5.55; Golden C, \$5.05. Prices are per 100 lbs. bbls., 10c additional; bx. bbls., 25c additional; bxs., 50c additional; 50-lb. bags, 10c additional for all kinds. Hongkong sugar, 2-H brand, dry granulated, 5c; do, extra B-II, \$5.55; extra C, \$5.05. Prices are subject to change without notice.

WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of sea-water doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing out, "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—so he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weights—the doctors said these things once got rid of, our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave our friend drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given.

"After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Seigel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shook my head.

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said; 'the chances are all against it.' For, you see, my heart was, as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the Syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped casting up my food and commenced to feel stronger and batter. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true, and were as much astonished at my recovery as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hate and hearty. For this wonderful blessing thank God and Mothers Seigel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written, and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lemont Grove, Penrith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1899.

PLAQUE AT ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, April 14.—Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, dean of the medical department, and one of the most noted bacteriologists in the country, appeared before the Board of Health yesterday and practically acknowledged that the case of Student Charles B. Hare was one of bubonic plague. He assured the board that there would be no spread of the disease, as all precautions had been taken to prevent it, and the student would recover.

Dr. Novy, who attends Hare, wears a germ-proof rubber garment, that covers him from head to foot, with two sets eye holes for sight, whenever he goes into the contagious ward, and he also injects preventive doses of serum into himself.

Dr. Vaughn told the board that Hare contracted the disease by an accident almost identical with that which occurred in Vienna in 1898. At that time Professor Nothajele and his assistant Barish, were conducting bacteriological experiments on bubonic plague bacilli. Hare caught the disease and died, as did also Dr. Mueller, who attended him.

CARTER HARRISON TALKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, is in this city. He says he came for rest and recreation. While Mr. Harrison did not care to discuss politics last night, he did talk about reform and the changes made that the administration in Chicago favors a wide open town, and is in league with the criminal element. "I believe," he said, "that the proper persons to institute any kind of reform, dramatic or otherwise, are the people officials."

"I do not believe it is possible to have what is called an open town unless the public wants it. I do not believe that it is possible to reform a community by passing laws. The community cannot rise above its own level, and its level is reflected in the way it enforces its laws."

"There is no truth in the report that Chicago is a wide open town. It is a closely shut down town in every sense of the word."

"I think it is very poor policy for a mayor to advocate the enforcement of blue laws, or the ringing of the curfew bell when the people are not in favor of them. You cannot reform any community by law. It must be done by education."

Slave Trade in 'Frisco.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There are reports here tonight that the federal authorities have, so far as lies within their authority, directed that steps be taken immediately to put a stop to the slave trade said to exist in Chinatown, San Francisco. Some time ago the newspapers announced that several Chinese girls had been sold into slavery in Chinatown, and that complaints had been made to the federal government that the local authorities seemed unlikely to take steps to suppress this trade and prevent the recurrence of sales of girls at auction. Upon these reports, it is said, instructions have been sent to San Francisco from Washington. The officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice were reticent when asked about the matter and gave neither confirmation nor denial.

The French Huguenot refugees, who have met in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship was granted to them, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, the Rev. Jean R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and then, according to the ancient custom, the pastor with uplifted hands, making the solemn declaration, to which the people responded "Amen."

SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

King Edward will transfer his breeding stud to Avent. His majesty intends to increase his racing stud largely.

Bio Shannon, which is coming to Hillo, ran second in a mile and one-quarter race at Tanforan. He was

playful to win, but quit in the last furlong. Time of winner, 2:00.

Bio Shannon won a mile race at Tanforan in 1:42½. He was off almost last in a field of nine horses. By El Rio Rey-Dessie Shannon.

Kentworth defeated Articulate in a six-furlong race. Time, 1:13½.

Corrigan captured the Great Trial stakes for two-year-olds, value \$5,475. Five furlongs were run in 1:09¾. The winner carried 125 pounds.

Corrigan will race the Abbot for 125,000 a side and a purse of \$10,000, at Brighton Beach.

W. J. "Skeets" Martin won the Cologne spring handicap on Ordinanza.

Bob Long, of Chicago, defeated Bobo de Loba, of Memphis, in sixteen rounds.

Tom Coughlin, of Dunkirk, N. Y., defeated Eddie Connolly, of New Brunswick, in eleven rounds.

Terry McGovern has arrived in San Francisco.

Young Corbett, of Denver, defeated Eddie Santry, of Chicago, in two rounds.

Chicago has guaranteed \$50,000 for the Olympian games in 1904.

Yale 1; Georgetown 1.

"Mine-a-Minute" Murphy won a three-mile race on home trainers at Providence, R. I., in 3:34, breaking the world's record of 3:35 1/5.

Major Taylor won the 100-kilometer bicycle race in Berlin. He was also a winner with Arend, in the 600 meters tandem race.

Yale 1; New York (National League), 4.

Yale, 3; Philadelphia (American League), 4.

Oakland High School won the Academic League championship.

Stanford defeated Berkeley in their second baseball game, 15 to 4.

Pennsylvania, 7; Carlisle, 1.

John Hanning, of New York, bought for English parties the two-year-old colt J. N. Camden, by St. Savior-Orie. The price was \$7,500. The colt was sent a half mile uphill with 128 pounds up, in 50½.

Ten to one is being laid against Volodyovski for the English Derby.

The famous broad mare Imp. Dart Maiden, by St. Gartian-Maid of the Isles, is dead.

Golden Cottage, which beat all the best two-year-olds in California this season, finished second to The Heyden in a four and one-half furlong dash at Aqueduct.

It has been decided that in future the California racing season shall not exceed 150 days. The season will extend from the middle of November to the middle of April. It has also been agreed that not less than \$2,400 in purses shall be given away any one day.

Frank O'Rourke's horse, the Fretter, has won four handicaps at Oakland this season.

W. C. Whitney's horse Volodyovski, ran third in the forty-second Newmarket Biennial Stake, won by Colton H. McCalmon's bay colt St. McCloud, by St. Simon-Mimi. The performance of Volodyovski was a distinct disappointment.

Richard Clawson, the jockey, is recovering from his illness, and is planning to ride again the latter part of the present season.

Tommy ran six and a half furlongs at Tanforan in 1:19½, which is a new Coast record, and within half a second of the world's record.

Jockeys Henry Shaw, Van Dassen, Slack, Dale and Wonderly, were fined for delays at the post on the first day of the Aqueduct meeting. Burns and H. Wilson were set down for foul riding.

Corrigan, by Imp. Sain, won the Western Foal stakes at Tanforan, value \$3,851. Winner carried 125 pounds, and ran five furlongs in 1:01.

Crescens and Charley Herr will race in October for a purse of \$7,000.

The race between The Abbott and Crescens at Brighton Beach is off.

Cruzados broke the two-year-old Coast record for half a mile at Tanforan, running in :47½.

John F. Schorr's bay filly Lady Schorr, won the Tennessee Oaks.

Terry McGovern, who is matched to fight Oscar Gardner in San Francisco, was born in 1879 in Brooklyn, New York. He is 5 feet 2½ inches in height, and weighs not more than 123 pounds. McGovern began fighting in 1897, and has only been knocked down once. He has won nearly eighty battles and has defeated the best men at his weight in the world.

Peter Jackson is said to be penniless and dying in Australia.

George Dixon, the former lightweight champion boxer, was fined in Lawrence, Mass., for engaging in a boxing exhibition.

Dan Creedon, of Australia, stopped Jimmy Handler, of New Jersey, in the first round.

Al Weing defeated Jimmy Scanlan in seven rounds in Hot Springs, Ark. Scanlan's jaw was dislocated.

Jim Corbett is going to New Mexico to work in a copper and gold mine.

Kid Williams defeated Fred Muller in the fifth round in Stockton. Tommy Gilfeather was given the decision over George Curran at the end of twenty rounds on the same night.

The Sharkey-Russell fight will take place in Denver on May 4th.

Benny Yanger defeated "Turkey Point" Billy Smith in four rounds.

St. Louis, 8; Kansas City, 6.

James McKay, the well known baseball player, died in Australia last month.

University of Michigan, 6.

The University of Washington is trying to arrange a track meet with Stanford University.

"Jack" Sheridan, one of the umpires of the American Baseball League, has been arrested for insanity.

Pitcher Callahan, of the Chicago team, had his arm broken in a practice game, and may never occupy the box again.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to bed. She is now quite well. It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Steyn Re-Elected.

LONDON, April 16.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, under today's date, says forty Boers recently met at Boschfontein and solemnly re-elected Mr. Steyn President of the Orange Free State.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on
retiring in a strong hot
creamy lather of

CUTICURA SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA,
the great skin cure and purer of emollients.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 23.
U. S. A. Trans. 125 tons, loaded, eight days from San Francisco.
H. R. Sierra, Baudette, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago.

J. L. str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kilauea.

Wednesday, April 24.

O. H. R. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco.
P. M. H. H. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.
J. L. str. James Makai, Tuleia, from Kauai.
J. L. str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai.

W. str. Maui, Sachs, from Hawaii.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhaligon, 26 days from Port Gamble.

Thursday, April 25.

Am. sp. Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, 25 days from Kobe with 600 tons of coal ballast.

Am. bk. Snow and Burgess, Olsen, 27 days from Newcastle with coal.

J. L. str. Hanalei, Pedersen, from Kauai.

W. str. Claudine, Parker, from Hawaii.

W. str. Kapahuli, Mitchell, from Hawaii.

SAILLED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 23.

W. str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

J. L. str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco.

W. str. Mokoli'i, with schr. Golden Gate in tow, for Lahaina and Kahoolawe.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, for Eureka.

W. str. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.

W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo, with Porto Rican immigrants.

Wednesday, April 24.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Buford, or Manila.

J. L. str. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai.

J. L. str. Nihau, Thompson, for Maui.

Satr. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu parts.

Thursday, April 25.

Am. bk. Encore, Palmer, for the Sound in ballast.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for the Orient.

J. L. str. James Makai, Tuleia, for Kauai.

J. L. str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Maui.

W. str. Maui, Sachs, for Oookala and Papaoa.

MEANING OF WORD "CITIZEN"

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

To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I have the honor, at your request, to submit the following opinion relative to that portion of section 55 of the Organic Act which provides that: "The Legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory." In some precincts the women and children are almost entirely Hawaiian born, while their husbands and fathers are mainly Asiatics, ineligible to citizenship. These conditions seriously affect the relative strength of political parties in this Territory, and in a manner that Congress probably did not contemplate; but when a provision of the Organic Act is as plain as the English language can make it and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it cannot be avoided by construction, whatever its consequences may be.

This provision declares that reapportionment shall be "on the basis of the population in each of said districts, who are citizens of the Territory."

Section 4 of the Organic Act declares: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1888, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii. And all citizens of the United States residing in the Hawaiian Islands who were resident thereon since August 12, 1888, and all the citizens of the United States who shall hereafter reside in the Territory of Hawaii for one year shall be citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

Sections 60 and 62 of the Organic Act declare: "That in order to be qualified to vote for Representatives a person shall, first, be a male citizen of the United States; second, have resided in the Territory not less than one year preceding and in the Representative district in which he offers to register not less than three months immediately preceding the time at which he offers to register; third, have attained the age of twenty-one years; fourth, prior to each regular election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for Representatives for his district; fifth, be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language."

"That in order to be qualified to vote for Senators and for voting in all other elections in the Territory of Hawaii a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by this Act of voters for Representatives."

From the foregoing sections it plainly appears that citizenship is only one of several indispensable qualifications for the right of suffrage, such as age, sex and education in English and Hawaiian. The reapportionment is required to be, not according to the number of qualified voters, but "on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory."

A citizen is one who by birth, naturalization or otherwise is a member of an organized government, and, as such, is subject to its laws and entitled to its protection in the enjoyment of civil or private rights. Webster's Dictionary, Century Dictionary, Abriko vs. State, 22 Tex. App. 149; Blanck vs. Paesch, 113 Ill. 69; Walsh vs. Lathande, 12 La. Ann. 388; Lyons vs. Cunningham, 6 Cal. 42; Estes vs. Fairbanks, 121 Mo. 150.

The possession of political rights is not essential to citizenship. Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wall. 152; Lyons vs. Cunningham, 6 Cal. 42; Van Nattenburg vs. Brown, 49 Cal. 41; People vs. De La Guerra, 49 Cal. 31; Blanck vs. Paesch, 113 Ill. 69; Laurent vs. State, 12 La. Ann.

Upon the overwhelming weight of authority, as well as from the Organic Act itself, it seems to me plain that the word citizen cannot be limited to those who have the right of suffrage, but also includes women and children, who, by birth or naturalization, are subject to the laws of the United States and of the

Territory of Hawaii and entitled to the protection of the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. P. DOLM,
Attorney General.

Arrivals and Departures.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Oceanic steamship Pieris arrived yesterday morning from Sydney, Australia, and Pago Pago, having been at the ocean wharf a little before 6 o'clock.

Passengers for Honolulu on the Sierra were as follows: Dr. A. Marques, A. White, John M. Fuller, Dr. E. Haas, Mrs. E. Haynes, Gustave Hachet, Mrs. E. A. Graham, W. B. Smith, H. L. Mason and wife, Mrs. L. Simons, Miss T. Taylor, Miss Ripley, Miss Rachel Fiske, A. B. Craig, George Davis, J.

The Hawaiian bonds will be paid off on May 1 by Treasury Agents MacLennan and W. W. Ludlow, who arrived on the China. The funds are deposited in the First National Bank.

John Gomez, a Portuguese boy in the employ of the Rapid Transit Company, and driver for one of its rock wagons, met with an accident yesterday near the King street bridge by which he sustained a broken left leg, between the ankle and knee. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

Manuel Garcia, a Portuguese painter, met with a painful accident while working on F. A. Schaefer's house in Nuuanu Valley. The scaffolding on which he was standing gave way and he was precipitated to the ground, sustaining a fracture of the pelvic bone. He is now at the Queen's Hospital.

Reports brought by the steamer Hanalei, which arrived yesterday from Kauai, confirmed the news of the man's death at Linne plantation, H. D. Mead and J. M. Coulson, who were at the plantation, made a hurried departure, fearing they would be quarantined.

Colonel Macfarlane went up on the Steamer yesterday. He will confer with Ed Politz on arrival in San Francisco on the present status of Hawaiian securities on the Mainland, and both will go to New York to brush up Politz' old scheme of listing Hawaiian stocks on the New York board.

Louis Smith, a runaway, who went aboard the transport Thomas on her last trip to Manilla, fell overboard from the stern of the vessel on her way to the Coast from the Philippines. He was released by the police here because his father, who is a plumber on the Thomas, had promised to look after him. He had been in jail for stealing bicycles.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin, accompanied by her son, Ben Holladay, came to Honolulu yesterday on the Ventura. Mrs. Irwin has been absent from the Islands for some time. She has been a prominent figure in San Francisco social circles during the past winter, and was one of the patrons of the Hopkins Art festival there this month. Ben Holladay has been in the Philippines.

The Board of Health yesterday voted to adjust at \$200 the claim or the Oahu Lumber and Building Company, for lumber furnished George Boardman last spring, which was afterward used in the building of the Hospital to erect a storehouse for goods saved from Mr. Boardman's home. The lumber company also has the privilege of tearing down the storehouse and retaining the lumber and corrugated iron roof.

Major Ennis, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., received news on a recent steamer that the condition of his wife's health was precarious and he got two months' leave of absence to go to New York to visit her. He intended going by the Sierra, but thought possibly the mail from the Ventura would bring him news that she was improved. Instead of this, however, he received word which will cause him to leave today on the Zealandia.

The reorganization of the old Arion Club, which was one of the most popular clubs during the days of Kalakaua's reign, is being effected, the initial steps being taken last evening at a meeting in the room of Company A at the Drillshed. Many of the members of the old club joined last night, and the reorganized club starts out with twenty-nine members. Captain Kleiman has done much in reviving the club, and at the next meeting, which will be held soon, a number of additional members are expected to join, when officers will also be elected. The members are hopeful for as large and as prosperous a club as the first one, and as there are so many more Germans and German-Americans here now than formerly, their anticipations are likely to be fulfilled.

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