

POLITICAL PROCEDURE

Home Rulers Split Over Extra Session.

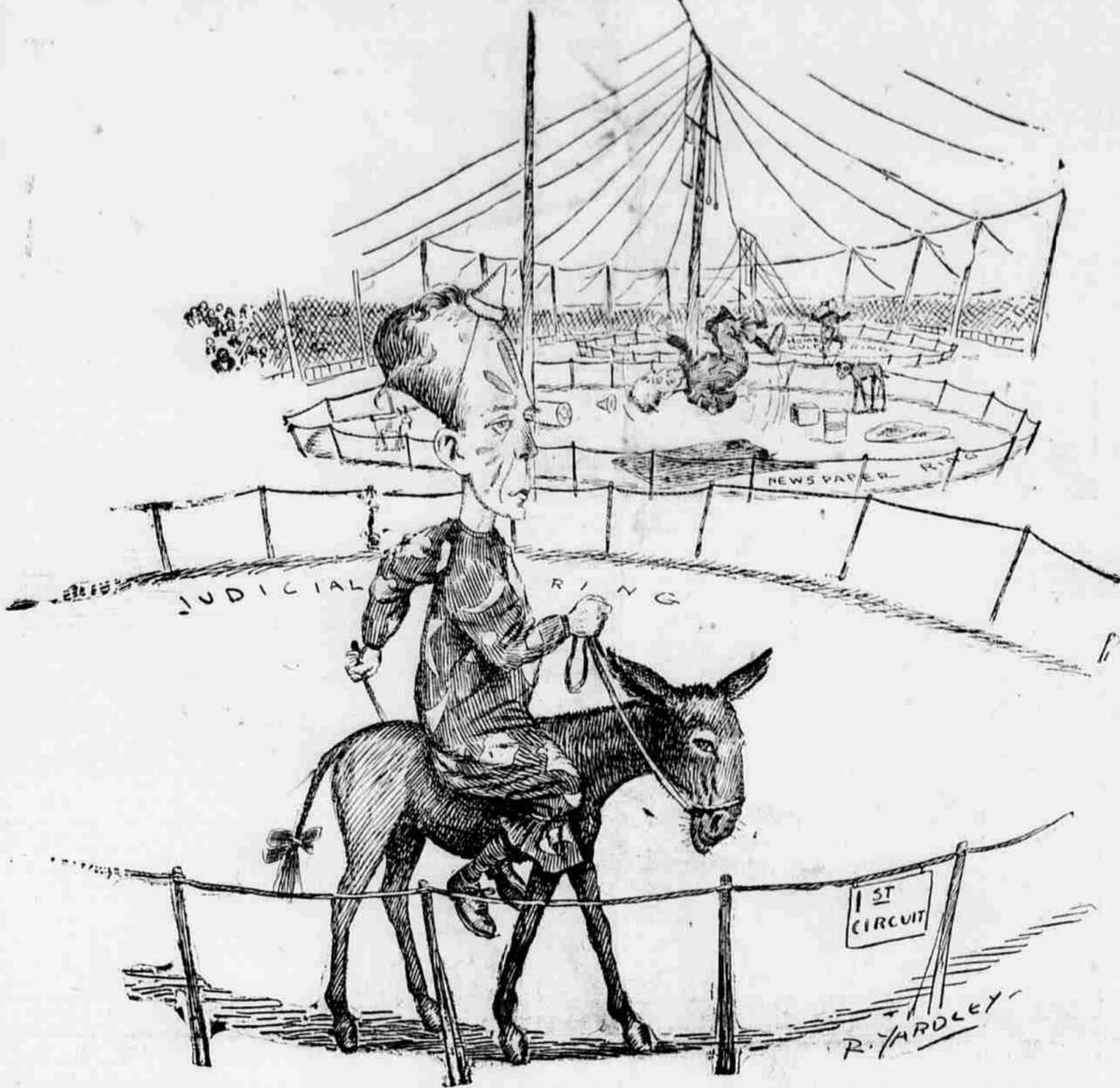
In the mauka-Waikiki corner of the main floor of the Capitol building there is a little room that has, during the legislative session, been relegated to the typewriter of the House. All day yesterday, behind closed blinds, a select little caucus of Independent Home Ruler Republicans was held. There were Kaula and Kalaokalani, Akina, Mahoe, Makekai and Beckley, with the addition of other members from time to time. The fact of Makekai having bolted his ticket does not seem to have lost him any favor in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. Backsliding among themselves apparently is a venial crime with the native party. The caucus proceedings were, of course, held in Hawaiian, but the subject of the conference was the question of who was to present the famous resolution and what was going to be done with the Appropriation session. There is a good case of split in the Home Rule party at present. Several of the longer heads are beginning to think what they will say to their constituents if the necessary money for roads and other improvements is not forthcoming, and consequently do not agree with the hot-headed minority who are desirous of spilling the Appropriation bill out of a mere principle of spite against the Executive. Those who do not wish to cut off their noses to spite their faces have declared themselves as willing to work in amity with the Republicans in order to accomplish results. Senator Russell is to all intents and purposes a Republican today.

Emmeluth has declared his intention of staying at home and attending to the extra session in place of going to the Coast with the resolution. Beckley, on account of sealed orders that were handed him for presentation to the President, still feels umbrage towards the party and repeatedly declared his intention yesterday of not going to the Mariposa as reported. The general thought of the party, however, seems to look upon Beckley's accompanying Delegate Wilcox as a settled thing.

A Loan bill, so drafted that it will be enabled to come under the head of appropriations, is on the tapis. Representative Robertson last night expressed his doubts that such a measure could be carried through the extra session.

The Republican party has decided to petition Congress to pass an enabling Act whereby the four-year Senators will be appointed according to the highest number of votes received during the late election. The Governor's action of refusing to grant an extra session is also upheld by a majority of the Republican legislators.

A THREE RING CIRCUS.



PRIEST AND MUSICIAN

Father McLaughlin Lectures on Music.

The musical lecture delivered by Father J. T. McLaughlin of New York in the rooms of the Catholic Benevolent Society last night proved most entertaining.

The reverend father is of almost military carriage, apparently in the prime of life; his hair is turning slightly gray, with a florid complexion and mobile, clearly cut features. Singing, to his own accompaniment, with equal facility, in French, Italian, German and Latin, he has a rich, high baritone of peculiar sweetness and great compass, the full power of which was reserved, however, for the evening.

The Bishop of Panopolis introduced the lecturer to his expectant audience, and in fluent speech the lecturer proceeded: "Monsignor, I am thankful to your lordship for the invitation so kindly extended me tonight to speak to these dwellers in your beautiful Islands, for a little while. The subject of my talk is one, I am sure, dear to all Hawaiian hearts—music. In all the wide scope of music's powers nothing appeals more closely, more quickly to the very heart-strings than the folk songs of a country, not even a thorough understanding of the works of such masters of harmony as Wagner can assist in bringing out our real feelings as these songs of our country. Music is the outpouring of our natural expressions; we have all experienced the universal wish to compose something beautiful when listening to some well-rendered piece of music. The power of song, whether with or without music, affects the human breast as no other power can. The words are often foolish, as in 'Dixie' with its lively music and trappy words yet, thirty years after the Civil War, the playing of 'Dixie' in a Southern community will arouse an enthusiasm that shows the onlooker that to them the music of 'Dixie' is a melody attuned to their heart-strings.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Roosevelt some time ago and he told me of the power that music possessed to bring back to his jaded soldiers the springy step and upright head. When the troops lagged, the present Vice President ordered the band to play, and the time that sent them up-hill in a quick-step was not 'Columbia,' not 'The Star Spangled Banner,' but 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight!'

"Even in the midst of business a passing band will set the foot to tapping; the voice to humming, if it does not draw us to the windows and doors. Even an old cart horse will often prick up his ears, lift his head and cavort around."

The speaker went on to speak of the foundation of all good church music in the simple harmonies of St. Ambrose and St. Gregory in the fourth and sixth centuries, illustrating it with a 'Salve Regina' of the eighth century in the time of Charlemagne.

"Outside of the church the oldest records of music come from Ireland. Bigot historians have omitted the claims of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and declared in favor of the French troubadours, Italian trovatores and German meistersingers, who in reality came hundreds of years after Ireland was renowned for its music, its poetry and harp. The ancient banner of Ireland bore the harp as the emblem of the only land that dared claim it for her right. Not all historians have slighted her claims, however, as the witness of the eminent Montelambert will testify.

"Eileen Aroon," the melody which Handel is said to have wished he had composed rather than all his oratorios, was sung as a selection of the oldest of Irish airs to the words of Moore commencing 'Erin the tear and the smile in thine eye,' and was followed by 'The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.'

"Scotland, with an almost equally ancient musical history, furnished as an example 'The Land o' the Leal.'"

Father McLaughlin commented on the word Celt as applied to the Irish and Scotch, a word meaning singer.

Italy was represented by a Neapolitan barcarolle and the well-known 'Funiculi Funicula,' the singer using the Italian and translating for the benefit of his audience.

Italy was named by the lecturer as the modern nation that had advanced the most among the more modern nations, producing numberless folk songs.

America came last with Foster's 'Swanee River' and a pretty darkey lullaby, 'Doan You Cry, Ma Honey.' Father McLaughlin is not in favor of rag-time, calling it disreputable music.

Mr. Alpaal, accompanied by Father Valentin, sang 'Aloha Oe' for the benefit of the lecturer, and a rising vote of thanks was then tendered to Father McLaughlin for his entertaining lecture.

The priest returns on the next steamer to the Coast, where he will lecture at Stanford and at the Berkeley Deaf and Dumb Institute. Only one thing was disappointing in Hawaii to the priest-musician—he found it too Americanized, even a trip to Hawaii not bringing out the phases of inner native life and music that he had hoped to find.

RACING PROGRAM FOR JUNE 11TH

- ★ At a meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club held at the Pacific Club last evening the following program for the 11th of June races was decided upon:
- ★ 1. Union Feed Company's Cup, one-half mile dash, free for all.
- ★ 2. 2:40 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three, free for all.
- ★ 3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- ★ 4. California Feed Company's Cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, best two heats in three.
- ★ 5. Six furlongs dash, free for all.
- ★ 6. Rainier Cup, free for all, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.
- ★ 7. One mile dash, Hawaiian bred.
- ★ 8. 2:24 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three.
- ★ 9. Four and one-half furlongs dash, free for all.
- ★ 10. Rosta Challenge Cup, one mile dash, free for all.
- ★ 11. Seven furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- ★ 12. Three-eighths mile dash, free for all.
- ★ 13. President's Cup, one and one-quarter mile dash, free for all.
- ★ 14. Mule race, one mile, free for all.
- ★ The above program is subject to change.
- ★ The second horse in each race will save entrance money.
- ★ The purses have not yet been fixed, except for the free for all trotting and pacing event, for which \$200 will be hung up.
- ★ A 2:15 class has been substituted for the 2:14 class trotting and pacing.
- ★ Next Thursday evening another meeting of the Jockey Club will be held, when the programs for June 14th and 15th will be determined upon.

THE FULL TEXT OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S NOW FAMOUS SPEECH IN FEDERAL COURT

THE general demand for the stenographic notes of the speech made by United States District Attorney Baird which resulted in the discharge of the full venire of jurors of the Federal Court, leads us to give, herewith, the notes of the official reporter. They are in the form which the District Attorney left them after revision. What portions are omitted or appear now in modified form, the Advertiser is unable to say:

The Court: Gentlemen, are you ready to go on with this case?

Mr. Baird: If the Court please, in view of the occurrences of yesterday and especially of last night, with a panel of twenty-four jurors, and we have but one more case to try, I will say that it will be absolutely impossible to obtain another jury for this other case without impressing some of the panel that was on duty yesterday, and recognizing the futility of bringing any more prosecutions under similar circumstances, I ask it in the interests of justice and in behalf of the United States, and I consider it my duty, that the present case be continued for at least two weeks in order that the present panel be discharged and a new panel brought before this Court for the trial of this case; and I therefore move you, if the Court please, that the present case be continued for a period of two weeks.

Mr. Kinney objected and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Baird (continuing): Now, if the Court please, under the circumstances it is but proper that I should have made the motion which I did make, and in considering it I do not wish in any wise to reflect upon the Court, nor to have any objection or urge any objection to the ruling of the Court upon this motion; I suppose the Court is right; I will not say that it is wrong in denying the

motion. In my opinion I felt a conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon me to demand that I should make that motion, because I consider that it would be simply a travesty of justice to bring this particular trial before this particular Court and this particular panel of jury; not that this reflection extends to all the members of that panel, because there are twenty-four names upon that panel, to my recollection; my remarks do not and cannot possibly extend to but at least twelve of that panel.

Now I ask that the case be postponed, in order that the case at bar be tried of another panel, the Court has in its wisdom denied my motion. That leaves but one other resource, and I now want to move this Court that a nolle pro, be entered as to the defendant at bar. It is, however, proper that I should give to the Court my reasons for making this motion, which takes this case out of consideration, and so far as the defendant is concerned leaves him fully as free as he was on the day before he was arrested. It is incumbent upon me that I should explain this publicly and before the Court my reasons for making this motion.

This is the first term that a court has been held under the auspices of the United States of America in the Territory of Hawaii. We came before the Grand Jury with evidence, which to it was amply sufficient to justify it in finding an indictment and pleading to those charges; the pleadings by the Grand Jury were sufficient to justify the defendants in pleading not guilty; they were put on trial; they were submitted to a jury and the exemplification of yesterday demonstrates to me as the prosecuting officer of the United States, it seems, for the present at least, that it is absolutely worse than useless to attempt to have a conviction in a case where the United States is prosecutor.

I will say, if the Court will permit, I think I have a right to say it, there is nobody's liberties involved; there is no-

body's welfare at stake that I shall speak of here, and the facts justify me in saying; in all the years of my experience at the bar, either as prosecuting officer, and I may be permitted to state that I have twice previously been the prosecuting officer for two successive terms—in all my professional experience at the bar, either as a prosecutor or as a defender of criminals, that I have never seen a case which was a clearer case and the merits of which were more clearly brought out than the one that was disposed of by the jury upon yesterday; never was a case to my mind or to my judgment, although I may have been mistaken, but I am justified in speaking of my own mind—I am simply individually responsible for what I say; nobody else is responsible for what I say; nobody else is to talk for me, and nobody else is answerable; nobody but myself; and I shall make answer for what I say—I have never in my life beheld a case which clamored for justice more than the case that was disposed of before this Court yesterday. We beheld here, as I think, testimony that was utterly uncontradicted, testimony that bore an impress of truth upon its face, testimony that seemed to require conviction from fair-minded and fair men, and then see a case of that character where the circumstances and evidence which were actually uncontradicted, there should have been a miscarriage of justice such as there was, I say that under circumstances of that character that for one, while we will no longer continue to make travesty of justice and ask that any conviction be had under similar circumstances—I can acquit, I can move to do it. It seems to me that it may be the roar against the power of the General Government. It would simply add to the contumely that may be heaped upon it if I insist that the case go on, under the circumstances as they exist today. I wish to add for my individual self, of course, I may have had some limited experience and may be, perhaps,

biased somewhat in this matter; I may not perhaps speak with that degree of calmness that would ordinarily cause men to talk under the circumstances, but then I say, if the Court please, and I say honestly and conscientiously, that in the face of proceedings such as these it is worse than a travesty of justice to bring men to pass upon crimes such as these when conviction cannot be had—the crime absolutely uncontradicted. Therefore, I feel and say in order to save the United States Government such scenes as we have had, it is my solemn duty to move this Court to enter a nolle pro, to discharge this defendant and set him at his liberty. And, furthermore, I move that the present panel be discharged.

The Court: Any other case to be tried?

Mr. Baird: No, sir.

Mr. Kinney: I ask before this is disposed of—

Mr. Baird: I don't think that this gentleman has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Kinney: I ask to be heard whether I have anything to do with it or not.

Mr. Baird: I say that you have nothing to do with it.

The Court: No, sir.

Let the defendant be discharged and the bond, if he has one, discharged. You can go free, Mr. Walsh.

Gentlemen of the Jury, you are discharged for the term.

The Court wishes to say he most heartily endorses much that the District Attorney says about the decision yesterday.

Mr. E. R. Adams: Have we any chance to make a few remarks in regard to it?

The Court: No, sir; you made your remarks in the jury room.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the testimony and proceedings taken by me on the trial of the above action.

C. F. REYNOLDS,
Official Reporter, United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Austin Estate Plans.

Negotiations are now pending for the lease of the Austin property on King street, opposite the Advertiser office, whereby the lessees are to put up a fine building extending the entire length of the frontage between the Metropolitan Meat Market and West's paint shop. Orders have been issued by the local representatives of the Austin estate for all persons making use of the vacant property to get off at once. The property will be cleared off and put in presentable shape and cease to be an eyesore, as it has been for the past year.

Vags Arrested.

"Weary Willies" are becoming a nuisance in Honolulu, and "vags" is a word which is becoming quite frequent on the police court blotter. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested four of the gentlemen of leisure last evening. Two were white and two were American negroes, who gave their names respectively as William Smith, A. Alexander, William Howard and Clinton Gaine. All four protested they were able to procure three square meals a day, and that fact alone should convince the police that they were not without "visible means of support." They were locked up for the night.

MOSQUITOES SPREAD DISEASE.

Prof. Beyer Wants Action Taken to Destroy the Insects.

NEW ORELANS, La., April 25.—Professor George E. Beyer, professor of natural history at Tulane University, delivered a lecture today on the subject of mosquitoes and their relation to disease. With Professor Venzle he has made a careful investigation of mosquitoes in Louisiana, and he has found nine varieties, although previous au-

thorities find only five. Prof. Beyer is convinced that the mosquitoes breed malarial fever, sucking the contagion from a malarial patient and dispensing it to a new subject. Professor Beyer is sure that fevers are spread through the bites of mosquitoes, and the only way to avert this evil is to destroy the breeding places of the insects.

"How can we do it?" said the professor. "By education and by teaching the public of the dangers, by instruction in the public school, acting through the boards of health and through the press."

"Nora, I can't get into the parlor."
"Sure, it's meself knows that, and yer won't with the key in me pocket."
"Open the door immediately."
"Will yes go in if I do?"
"Certainly I will."
"Then yer don't get the key."
"Open the door immediately! What do you mean?"
"Sure, it's by your orders."
"My orders?"
"Yes. Yes said yesterday, 'Don't let me come downstairs in the mornin' and see any dust on the parlor furniture.' So I just puts the key in me pocket, and says I, 'Then she won't.'"—Buffalo Enquirer.

A new type of shortened telescope has been tried by M. E. Schaefer at the Observatory of Geneva. To facilitate the use of long focus objectives, the light from the object glass is reflected backward and forward from two silvered plane mirrors, so that the distance between eyepiece and objective is only about one-third the focal length. The instrument seems to have proven very satisfactory.

London's smoke-cloud is fed by an estimated daily waste of 6,000 tons of coal. Sir W. Richmond states that the cloud is distinguishable and looms in sixty-four miles from London, and in its passage a distinct "sum" is left upon the soil.

"OLLY" BILL ON THE RACK

The Home Rulers claim that they have effected a fusion with the radical anti-Dole wing of the Republican party, for the purpose of securing the removal of Governor Dole, the appointment of a successor mutually acceptable to them, and a subsequent equitable division of the offices.

They propose to send a delegation to wait on President McKinley at San Francisco and make representations to him which they believe will accomplish their objects. Beckley and Wilcox and possibly Kalauokalani are stated to be the men who will undertake this branch of the work, going forward for the purpose on the Mariposa. They expect that Sam Parker will accompany them and give them his assistance. They will take with them a copy of the Beckley resolution passed by the Home Rule members of the House, which asks for Dole's removal for having refused to extend the session; also copies of all the bills which were pocket-vetted by the Governor. The ones which they think will be most damaging to the Governor are the County bill and the Lillooikaland Pension bill for \$50,000, both of which he allowed to die.

They expect to meet H. M. Sewall, Republican national committeeman, in San Francisco, and that he also will render them active assistance in their project. They will be satisfied with the appointment of either Parker or Sewall as Dole's successor. Judge Humphreys has "opes," but the Home Rulers think he is a little too rapid in his desires, as he is but a recent accession.

Their present intention is to slash the Appropriation bill in such parts as may be most disagreeable to the Governor, in revenge for his refusal to extend the regular session, thereby preventing them from passing the measures that they had promised their constituents, they having now practically nothing accomplished to show for their two months' work and upwards of \$50,000 expenditure.

They are much incensed at Senator White, who they claim sold out to the Republicans in confirming any of the Governor's nominations after having agreed that none but native Hawaiians should be approved. They also charge that "Ollie" sold them out to the whisky ring and was responsible for the free joint that was conducted in a room adjoining the Senate chamber where "liquid comfort" was dispensed with a lavish hand to the weary legislators. Garibaldi Wilcox and White are still at outs over the tacking on of the name "Republican" to the Home Rule party. Wilcox argues that names amount to nothing—that they will not be Republicans in Hawaii, but in Washington only, and as he is the only member of the party there, it need not bother the other members who remain in Hawaii. White declines to give adhesion to this view. He has no more use for the Republicans' name than their principles.

Humphreys is urging that the Home Rulers ignore the Governor's limitation of the call for a special session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill alone, and that they take up general legislation again. They have not yet definitely decided to do this, but they are much encouraged over their success in having turned down three members of the Cabinet, and claim that but for treachery of certain of their Senators they would have ousted all of Dole's appointees and eventually secured the appointment of their own men, by holding up the Loan and Appropriation bills until the Governor was starved into submission.

They claim that the appointment of Boyd and Wright is a Home Rule victory, these names among others, having been named by them in caucus as desired by them, and they think that in return for their support there will be some vacancies created and filled by their men.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

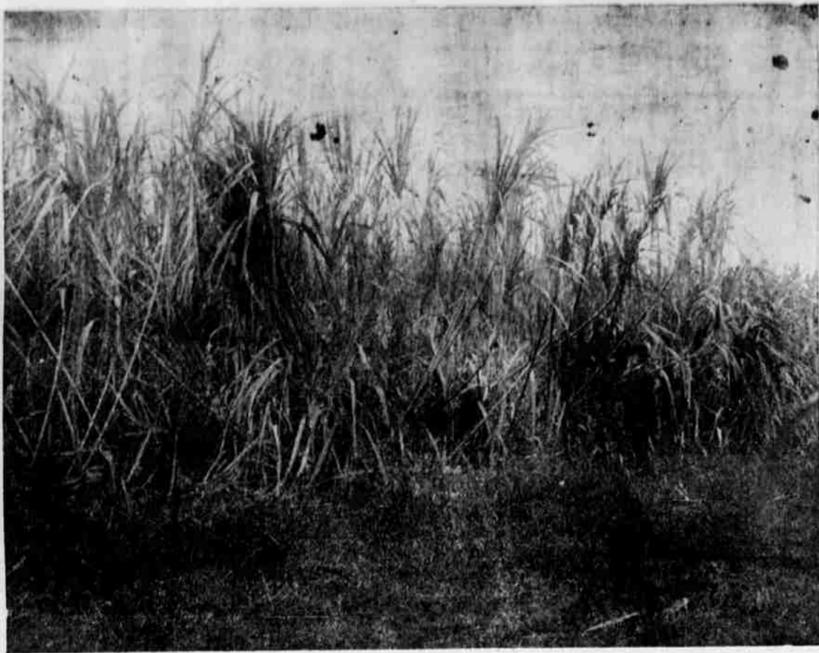
- April 24. No. 8938—F. Lopez and wife to M. G. Simoes, piece of land, Kapaemahu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.
- No. 8941—L. A. Thurston et al. to Jno. Hiram; portion of R. P. 2883, kul. 1075 (13 of an acre), Kahawala, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
- No. 8942—T. Q. Yes to Chas. J. et al.; portion of R. P. 2840 (1.4 acre), Kahalaui, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$216.
- No. 8943—J. I. Antone to Young Yan et al.; portion of Grant and kuls. 3 and 69, ap. 1 (2,415 square feet), Kekaula street, Kihale, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.
- No. 8948—H. Shav to C. Brewer & Co.; one-sixth interest in unimproved one-half interest of R. P. 4531, kul. 750, Waihee, Maui. Consideration \$500.
- No. 8950—J. K. Lota and wife to H. Birkyre; R. P. 4083, kul. 937, H. P. 708, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$150.
- No. 8958—Trs. Oahu College to H. Holmes; lots 2 and 10, Block 7, Collesse Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,400.
- No. 8961—M. L. Burke et al. to A. M. Anin; piece of land (lot A, 44-1,000 acres), Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

- List of deeds filed for record May 1, 1901:
- First Party. Second Party. Class.
- B. Maderis et al.—J. D. Paris D
- et al. D
- Nawelu—R. P. Akau D
- 1901:
- List of deeds filed for record May 2, general agents, H. P. Class.
- First Party. Second Party. Class.
- P. Muhlendorf, tr., et al.—W. M. Campbell D
- C. W. Dickey and wife—L. A. Dickey D
- L. A. Dickey—F. K. Dickey D
- Trs. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan, tr. D
- Trs. Oahu College—E. M. Pond D
- Trs. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan, tr. D
- Trs. Oahu College—P. M. Pond, tr. D
- J. Radin et al.—Farm Coran D
- H. C. Meyers—Miss Emma Taylor D
- K. Akana—J. W. Kelikoa D
- Kim Lum Kee et al.—Ting Hing D
- Peter McKinnon—Olaa Sugar Co. D

Hilo's Daughter Dead.

After an illness of a little over two years Miss Hannah Hilo, daughter of Rev. J. K. Hilo, a member of the House of Representatives, passed away yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. She was 21 years of age and her home was on the island of Maui.

CALEDONIA CANE FLOURISHES ON HILO SUGAR PLANTATION



HILO SUGAR CO.'S PLANTATION YIELDING 6 1/3 TONS SUGAR PER ACRE.



METHOD OF WEIGHING CANE IN FIELDS AND SHOWING ITS COMPARATIVE HEIGHT.

W. G. Irwin, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Hilo Sugar Company's property, Hawaii, states that the Caledonia variety of the cane now being grown there has reached a wonderful height, and numerous photographs taken in the fields bear out the statement that six and one-third tons of sugar per acre is an easy task. The extraordinary height of the yellow Caledonia cane on the plantation is shown by comparative height with the field laborers and others in the above illustrations.

The Caledonia cane was developed or discovered at Hutchinson plantation on Hawaii by Mr. Hewitt, the manager. He imagined it to be some of the varieties of cane which were imported by Mr. Irwin from Queensland some fifteen or twenty years ago and planted at Hilo. Many of the specimens did not amount to anything at all, but Mr. Hewitt discovered that the Caledonia cane outstripped all other varieties which he had growing, so he proceeded to develop it, with the result that a great portion of the Hutchinson plantation is now planted with it.

Recently, Lahaina cane which has always been favored and grown with so much success on all the plantations, has been gradually deteriorating in the Hilo district, so much so, that it has been necessary to introduce a new variety of cane.

A quantity of seed cane of the Caledonia variety was procured from Kau

and produced such satisfactory results that Mr. Scott, the manager, has something like 1,000 acres of it growing on the Hilo plantation. When Mr. Irwin visited Hilo a few weeks ago he was so struck with the development of this variety of cane that he requested photographs and full particulars of its history and growth.

"It is of interest to all plantations to get a variety of cane which is proving so successful," says Mr. Irwin. "It might be said that the Caledonia variety, like all other kinds of cane, is not entirely successful under all conditions of soil or climate, though in the majority of cases it has proven better than anything now known, and is even superior to the well known Rose Bamboo in the Hilo district."

Kohala-Hilo Road.

The return of H. B. Gehr to Hawaii will be accepted as a good omen by every resident of this island. Directly the opinion that the railway scheme had fallen through was given currency business in Hilo fell off, and the confidence which some strangers had in the future of the place diminished. From all accounts Mr. Gehr has had an uphill job promoting the road, but if his efforts are rewarded in the same proportion as have been Mr. Dillingham's, he may rest easy and can afford to rest on his oars. The completion to Kawaihae or to the point where it would connect with the Kona railway means a good future for this island in general, and Hilo in particular.—Hawaii Herald.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my store, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

Charles B. Eastman, instructor of the Akaka Museum at Harvard College, is on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law.

British Shipping Pays Tonnage Tax

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Inquiry into the protest cabled from London of Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness line of steamers, that tonnage dues are charged in the case of British vessels entering American ports, while Dutch and Danish vessels enter free, disclosed the fact that tonnage dues are imposed upon British shipping entering American ports because the British levy a corresponding duty on American shipping under the guise of lighthouse dues. The act of June 19, 1886, authorizes the President to suspend the collection of tonnage dues on vessels from countries which do not impose fees or dues of any kind on United States shipping. If the British government will remit the lighthouse dues it may secure advantages in the remission of tonnage dues on British shipping in American ports that are enjoyed by a number of other countries, including even some of the British dependencies, such as the West India Islands. German shipping is in a like position with that of British shipping because the German government imposes, not lighthouse dues, but another class of treasury dues, which our government has held to be of a character to prevent Germany from claiming the benefits of the law of 1886.

The West Chester & Philadelphia Street Railroad Company a few days ago received a contribution to its "conscience fund" accompanied by this letter: "Sir—Enclosed find a \$5 bill to pay fare I did not pay in the \$5. To get right with God, Sir, are you right with God? Get ready for the judgment day—get ready, man; do you hear?" The president of the road intimates that the unknown writer must have a tough conscience, considering that it stood the wear and tear of wadding for something like forty years.

HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT

Among the Mariposa's passengers from the Mainland, arriving Friday night, was Mr. Clifford Kimball, a prominent business man of Boston, and formerly associated with the Fayette Shaw Leather Company, of that city, the immense concern which has been fighting the leather trust for so long, and which recently yielded and sold out to the leather trust.

Mr. Kimball intends locating in Honolulu, though he denies the rumor that he has come to the Islands for the purpose of learning the advisability of establishing a boot and shoe factory to compete with the company organized some months ago by Mr. Hill, in which company local capitalists are interested.

On Saturday morning Mr. Kimball was interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser in regard to the commercial situation in the eastern States and the attitude of eastern capital in regard to Hawaiian investments.

"First and primarily," said he, "the eastern States are overcrowded; the great financial and educational centers are in New England, and it has been so for so long that there is very little opportunity for the establishment of business, and all the professions are overcrowded by the output of the colleges. There is a vast amount of capital in the eastern States seeking fair investment, and it cannot be said that there is any dearth of capital anywhere in the east; capital is cheap there; capitalists are seeking opportunity in investment all the time, but they seem to have a natural distrust of investing outside the old limits—the money having been made by their fathers right there in New England. However, outside opportunities have been taken more notice of recently, as witnessed by the vast amount of eastern capital that has gone into western oil fields, and a great deal of this, I dare say, will never go back again, just as the millions of capital that went to the Klondike, there to be frozen. I think that there are very few in the east who at all appreciate the opportunities of investment here in the Islands, nor do there many know anything about the Philippines. The natural situation here, and Cuba are more closely in touch with the eastern States, and the capitalists look to those islands for investment by reason of their proximity; the sugar industry of Hawaii, which seems a vast item in the west, is regarded as very insignificant in the east, and I doubt not that there are many in commercial circles there who do not even know that sugar cane grows in the Hawaiian Islands. I think that as soon as the opportunities for investment in Hawaii come before the notice of eastern capitalists, they will certainly be taken advantage of; this must be soon, as also with the Philippine opportunities, because the scarcity of opportunity for investment in the east will force capitalists to widen their investigations.

"Heretofore, the capitalists who have sought investment in localities far removed from the great centers, have been of the venturous type, and their investment has been spasmodic and uncertain—I might say, not of the higher class. I think great opportunities, however, are opening, and eastern capital is not only willing, but anxious, to take advantage. Particularly is this so with the smaller capitalists, outside the great combines. The east is so old in commercial industries that there is nothing left undone that can be done in the way of business pursuits, and it is so crowded that there is no room for further competition. Thus it is that the smaller capitalists must seek investment elsewhere, or simply be swallowed up by the great associations, accepting inferior returns. By the smaller capitalists I mean those whose capital is rendered insignificant in comparison with that of great combines and multi-millionaires.

"The present marked tendency towards the formations of trusts, and trusts within trusts, is making the matter more pronounced every day, and the vast control exercised over all industries by the combines, leaves no alternative for the small capitalist except to seek new fields.

"So far as I am able to judge, I think that Hawaii has great opportunities for such capitalists, although I already perceive that the field is well covered in many lines of business, and one must rather associate with than oppose the established industries here.

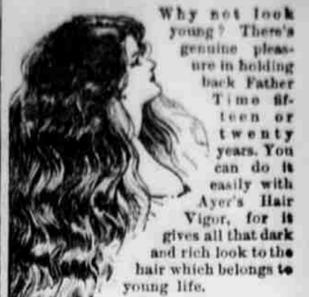
"I think there is a great chance for advancement in Honolulu, commercially speaking. Everything is primary here, and there is great opportunity for progress in business lines. Perhaps this seems more so to me, coming, as I do, from the great, teeming centers of finance and commerce. By contrast, Honolulu's business world appears primary, and as I said, there is a great chance for advancement."

"In regard to the proposed boot and shoe factory to be established in Honolulu, I do not think it can succeed. It is too far from the base of supplies. The raw material would have to be imported, and all machinery would have to be brought, also, from the east. I think that a factory in Honolulu would find it very hard to compete with Boston manufacturers in the boot and shoe business."

When asked his opinion as to the present labor situation, and the widespread frequency of strikes, Mr. Kimball said that the labor situation was much as it ever was, and ever will be. "It must always be a strife between labor and capital," said he, "and if at times the strife is more pronounced, it subsides again. The policy of labor unions seems not to be very effective. Though in some instances labor unions accomplish their object, in the greater portion they are powerless because they will not hold together. I think the tendency, as a whole, however, is towards harmonious relations between labor and capital. They are dependent upon each other, and it is to the best interests of both that there should be harmony."

Referring again to the Hawaiian commercial situation, Mr. Kimball said in conclusion that the advent of the Pacific cable would entirely change the situation. "In that," said he, "is the greatest hope of the Islands. Without a cable Hawaii must be always isolated and cut off from all connection with the great financial centers. With a cable, the Islands, with all their great resources, would be brought in touch with the commercial world, and her future would be assured."

The fire claims commission lately named by Governor Dole, will establish offices in the second story of the Castle & Cooke building, corner King and Bethel streets. A meeting will probably be held next Monday on the return of Judge Kepoika from Maui. The list of applicants for the positions of clerk, stenographer, bailiff and other minor jobs, is a large one, and will be acted on at Monday's meeting.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out. When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

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

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaeu Mill, Hawaii.

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

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

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

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

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

The Plumbers' Strike.

The journeymen plumbers walked out of the shops of the master plumbers yesterday, according to the ultimatum posted by them ten days ago.

Their demand for \$6 a day has not been met by the master plumbers. The latter refuse to accede to the request on the ground that the journeymen have not shown sufficient cause for an increase from \$5, the present rate. President Slattery of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, states that in proportion to the cost of living the plumbers of Honolulu are worse paid than those on the coast, and he therefore expects that the community will gladly enter into the arrangement to have them paid at the rate of \$6 a day.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to the World from Savannah, Ga., says: Governor Allen D. Candler in commenting on the coterie of philanthropists, headed by Robert C. Ogden, that recently made an "educational tour" through the South, says in part: "I don't think much of this tour. The negro colleges of the South don't need the aid of these Northern people very much.

"We can attend to the education of the negro in the South without the aid of Northerners, and give them the education they most need, too. I do not believe in the higher education of the negro. He should be taught the trades, but when he is taught the fine arts he gets educated out of his caste and is unhappy.

"I am opposed to putting negroes in factories and offices. When you do that you will cause dissatisfaction between the two races, and such things might lead to a race war. The field of agriculture is the proper one for the negro.

There is open rebellion in Algeria. Sausallo is to build a monument to the poet Dan O'Connell, formerly editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

SPORTING NEWS OF OUTER WORLD

The University of Nevada track team has sent a challenge to the freshman athletes of Stanford for a meet at Reno in May. The challenge will be accepted. Charles White is expected to referee the McGovern-Gardner fight. Barney Schrieber has sold the crack youngster Corrigan, to Burns & Waterhouse for \$10,000. Esmeralda II, ridden by Lester Keiff, won the Princess of Wales handicap of \$2,500 at Sandown Park, England. J. H. (Skoots) Martin's license has been withdrawn by the English Jockey Club until June 4th. "Spider" Kelly put out Sam Bouillon in three rounds. Abe Attel, of San Francisco, won from Young Cassidy, of Colorado Springs, in the second round. Sir Thomas Lipton is undecided whether to race the Shamrock II in Boston against the Independent and the Constitution. Shamrock II draws 15 feet. The draught of Shamrock I is 20 feet 4 inches, and that of Valkyrie III 19 feet 6 inches. Baltimore 10, Boston 4, Washington 5, Philadelphia 1, New York 5, Brooklyn 3, Chicago 7, Cleveland 3, Detroit 6, Milwaukee 2. The above are American League games. National League: Boston 4, Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 8, Chicago 7. Jake Gaudaur has accepted Town's challenge to row for the championship of the world. The race will take place at Rat Portage. The Tudor plate of \$5,000, run at Sandown Park, England, was won by Pietermaritzburg. Nat Smith, brother of Billy Smith, recently killed in a prize fight in England, says that his brother was drugged. The international athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard, will take place in New York on September 21st. The events will be 100-yard dash, quarter-mile, half-mile, one mile, two mile, high jump, broad jump, hammer throwing and 220-yard hurdles. Walter J. Travis, of New York, won the amateur championship of the United States. The inquest on Billy Smith, the pugilist who was killed in England, resulted in a verdict that death was due to violence suffered in his fight with Jack Roberts.

LIPTON'S NEW YACHT

From what is already known of Sir Thos. Lipton's second challenger there is good reason for expecting that the hull will show striking modifications of the form generally adopted for the big yacht racing. The exact extent of these modifications and the effect which they will have on the speed of the boat are matters which will not be clearly known until after the boat has been tried and launched. Every little change is of importance, however, as indicating a phase of development of experiment which may improve our chances of success in this important contest, and there will, therefore, be considerable interest in the announcement, which we make with confidence, that there will be many novelties in the rigging and sail plan of Shamrock II. "Most striking among these is the fact that in planning the spars, Mr. George L. Watson has departed altogether from the usual method of fitting a topmast over a mainmast, and has taken a bold step in fitting the challenger with a pole mast. Needless to say, the spar will be the longest ever stepped in a vessel of any kind, and from the step to the truck it will take no less than 148 feet. Such a spar would have been impossible in the time of wooden masts, but this will be made throughout of thin plates of nickel steel, on both edges, and strengthened inside by a large number of steel spurs extending from side to side of the spar. "Three or four advantages are expected from this style of spar. The first and chief is that there will be no topmast to be a possible source of weakness and a permanent worry to the skipper every time the wind blows more than fresh. Shamrock's only chance in the late contest was in the reaching race, and she lost this through an unsuspected weakness in her topmast gear. With the pole mast a stouter and better braced spar will be secured, and the risk of accident minimized. "No yachtman requires to be told that the advantage of weight saved is multiplied when the weight is saved aloft, and in this another advantage is expected. The weight of the doubling which is necessary when mainmast and topmast are used will be saved, and with it the weight and windage of all the housing and part of the standing gear. Again, the steel spar built as part of the pole mast can be made much lighter than the wooden topmast, and every pound saved at this altitude is of importance. There are disadvantages in the plan, but these are trivial as compared with the benefits. One of them is that the length of the topmast is expressly set out as a factor in the measurement, and there may be some trouble in applying this where no topmast, strictly speaking, exists. The disadvantage of this will be with the measurer and the only real drawback which the yacht will suffer will be from the fact that it will be impossible to stow her down by housing topmast, should such a course be necessary. It may, however, be pointed out that there was only one occasion on which housed topmast was considered necessary in the Cup race, and even then the opposing boat kept hers on end. "In the distribution of the sail also the new challenger will present a marked difference. The great spread of the fore-triangle of Shamrock I, was the subject of much unfavorable comment. It measured 79 feet in the base, as against Columbia's 73 feet. Mr. George L. Watson has cut his fore-triangle down further even than was done on Columbia, and on the new boat it will measure only 71 feet. This is done, not by shortening the bowsprit, but by stepping the mast further forward, and the result will be to give Shamrock II, the largest mainsail ever carried on a racing yacht. On the boom it will stretch 112 feet in length, and the total length from bowsprit end to mainsail outhaul will be 181 feet 6 inches.—Yachting World.

COMMERCIAL.

The usual quietude which has attended the local stock market during the past two months prevailed during the past week. Advice from San Francisco also told of a weak condition of Honolulu stocks in that market. Honolulu is weak there at \$1. Hawaiian Commercial has sold at 28, although sales have been made in this stock as low as 25. The other sugar securities were correspondingly weak. Word was also received from the Coast that Mr. Dillingham was meeting with considerable success in his financial undertakings there. He succeeded in placing \$150,000 in Oahu bonds with the Pacific Mutual Life Association, which has a branch in this City. This is not the only investment made in local securities by this company. Ewa sold during the forepart of the week at 25 and closed yesterday with sales at 24, seller thirty days. The stock is now bid 25 1/2 cash. Street sales were made of Oahu Sugar yesterday at 15 1/2, bid at that figure and 15 1/2 asked. Buyers of Waiatua are basing their calculations on the dividend expected for payment during the summer. Oohala sold as low as 17 1/2, closing at 17 1/2. The plantation is well along in the grinding season and it is likely that a dividend of 1 per cent a month will begin on the 15th of this month. Kahuiku is 25 bid, 27 asked. Brewster & Co. shares are on the market at 42 1/2. Kona is offered at 20 to do the same thing the present year. The feature of the week was the drop of Pioneer Mill to par—100 a share. About a year ago this stock sold at public auction at 35 per share. Waimea Mill is 80 bid, 91 asked. This stock pays a dividend of 1 per cent a month. Among the assessables several hundred delinquent shares of Molybdenum sold at public auction at 7 per share. The paid up was 12 bid, assessable 7 bid, 8 asked. The amount paid in on the assessable amounts to 15. It is rumored that an assessment of two a share will be called this month. Oahu advanced to sales at 54. The paid up is 15 bid, 15 1/2 asked. There are foreign orders for this stock. Kihel paid up is 12 1/2 bid, 13 asked. Among the mercantiles, Kerr is offered at 45; Sachs at 50. First National Bank 110 asked; Savings Department First National, 102 1/2. Oahu Railway 105 asked; Waiatua offered at par. Among the bonds 91 is bid for Government 5 1/2, 95 asked. No quotation on the 7 1/2, as they are being redeemed by the United States Government at the present time. Ewa bonds are 40 1/2 bid, 40 1/2 asked. It is stated by some that these bonds will be redeemed by the company next year. Oahu Sugar Company bonds are 102 bid, 102 1/2 asked. Oahu Railway, 100 1/2 bid, 105 asked. There are orders for these bonds at 104. Hilo Railway are offered at par; the same also with Rapid Transit.

KONA SUGAR COMPANY MAY INCREASE ITS CAPITALIZATION. There is a possibility of the Kona Sugar Company, whose property is located on the island of Hawaii, increasing its capital stock by \$200,000, making the full capitalization \$200,000 instead of \$200,000, as at present. At the last meeting of the company held this week the matter was fully discussed and the stockholders seem to be in favor of the proposition. If it is voted to make the increase, the \$200,000 will be expended in putting up a new mill capable of turning out several-hundred tons a day. This mill proposed would be capable of turning out the expected output of the coming season of 6,000 tons. The company owns a mill which is now capable of taking off 2,000 tons and has been in service for about two years. One-half of this mill is, however, comparatively new. New rollers were put in a short time ago, which made it practically a new mill, although not of sufficient capacity to take off a big crop. The boiler house is all new and capable of taking off seventy-five tons a day. The present rollers are not large enough for the needs of a plantation which is increasing year by year. The change will make the mill a nine-roller affair. It is expected that the new mill will extract 92 per cent of the sugar. The \$100,000 will about put the entire mill in shape.

BIDS OPENED FOR DAVIES & CO. NEW OFFICE BUILDING. Traphagen, the architect, has opened the bids for the construction of Davies & Co.'s new office building to be erected on Kaahumanu street, the lowest being made by Hoffmann & Riley. The bids are as follows: Hoffmann & Riley, \$14,800; John Bowler, \$15,725; John Walker, \$15,840; Fred. Harrison, \$16,471; Lucas Brothers, \$17,997; D. L. Davis, \$20,000; H. F. Berteman, \$20,165. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S LATEST SUGAR CIRCULAR. Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, under date of April 23, give the following statistics concerning the sugar quotations and markets: We last addressed you 19th inst., per U. S. T. Solace. Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 17th inst. still being in force. Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of 20th inst., indicate continuance of strength in the market for raws, with tone and tendency in favor of sellers. Purchases have been made of late by speculators, but few parcels are offering. Europe is firmer and a steadier feeling is anticipated where it appears that the general strength in the whole sugar situation is sufficient to discount the tendency towards depression, which at one time appeared probable when the United Kingdom was absorbing large purchases made in anticipation of duty. The general opinion in Europe is that the price for beet is low enough under prevailing conditions. In refined prices and conditions are unchanged with a fair demand. Russian Sugar Decision.—An opinion was handed down by the Board of General Appraisers on 15th inst., sustaining the Government in assessing the countervailing duty on Russian sugar. It is not probable that a final decision on this question will be reached for some time to come, since the case will now undoubtedly be carried to the courts by the importers. STAMP TAX ON EXPORTS INVALID. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional the provision of the War Revenue law imposing a tax upon export bills of lading, says Bradstreet's for April 20. The decision was rendered in the case of Fairbank vs. The United States. The appellant was an agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who was convicted of violating the law in March, 1900, the specific charge against him being that he had issued bills of lading on wheat to be exported to England without attaching stamps to them as required by law. The appellant contended that the imposition of the tax violated the provision of the Constitution that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles imported from any State. The validity of the law was sustained by the United States District Court for Minnesota, but the decision of that court was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that a stamp tax on a foreign bill of lading was in substance and effect equivalent to a tax on the articles included in that bill of lading, and was therefore a tax or duty on exports, and in conflict with the constitutional prohibition. It was suggested on the argument that, if the duty on foreign bills of lading was not sustained, it would follow that tonnage taxes and stamp duties on manifests must fall also. The Court said that while the validity of such taxes was not before it for examination and, therefore, no opinion was expressed thereon, yet even if the suggested result should follow it furnished no reason for not recognizing the true construction of the constitutional limitation.

LONDON BEETS.—April 17 to 19, 98; 20, 98 1/2-1-20; 22, 98; 23 and 24, 98 1/2-4-4. Dry Granulated, New York.—No change. LONDON CABLE.—April 20, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s 10 1/2 and 11s 9d respectively. April beets, 98; May beets, 98; same date last year, 10s 4 1/2-2 1/2 and 10s 1 1/2-2 1/2 respectively. Latest Statistical Position.—Willet & Gray report, April 18, total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated April 17, 169,736 tons, against 177,825 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated April 16, 214,500 tons, against 194,740 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable April 18, at latest uneven dates, 1,767,236 tons, against 1,493,801 tons; increase over last year, 273,435 tons. Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of 20th inst., indicate continuance of strength in the market for raws, with tone and tendency in favor of sellers. Purchases have been made of late by speculators, but few parcels are offering. Europe is firmer and a steadier feeling is anticipated where it appears that the general strength in the whole sugar situation is sufficient to discount the tendency towards depression, which at one time appeared probable when the United Kingdom was absorbing large purchases made in anticipation of duty. The general opinion in Europe is that the price for beet is low enough under prevailing conditions. In refined prices and conditions are unchanged with a fair demand. Russian Sugar Decision.—An opinion was handed down by the Board of General Appraisers on 15th inst., sustaining the Government in assessing the countervailing duty on Russian sugar. It is not probable that a final decision on this question will be reached for some time to come, since the case will now undoubtedly be carried to the courts by the importers. STAMP TAX ON EXPORTS INVALID. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional the provision of the War Revenue law imposing a tax upon export bills of lading, says Bradstreet's for April 20. The decision was rendered in the case of Fairbank vs. The United States. The appellant was an agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who was convicted of violating the law in March, 1900, the specific charge against him being that he had issued bills of lading on wheat to be exported to England without attaching stamps to them as required by law. The appellant contended that the imposition of the tax violated the provision of the Constitution that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles imported from any State. The validity of the law was sustained by the United States District Court for Minnesota, but the decision of that court was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that a stamp tax on a foreign bill of lading was in substance and effect equivalent to a tax on the articles included in that bill of lading, and was therefore a tax or duty on exports, and in conflict with the constitutional prohibition. It was suggested on the argument that, if the duty on foreign bills of lading was not sustained, it would follow that tonnage taxes and stamp duties on manifests must fall also. The Court said that while the validity of such taxes was not before it for examination and, therefore, no opinion was expressed thereon, yet even if the suggested result should follow it furnished no reason for not recognizing the true construction of the constitutional limitation.

WILL NOT RECOMMEND. It has been denied by Robert Wilcox that he will make any recommendation to President McKinley when he meets him in San Francisco in regard to the Governor of Hawaii, and he also denies the report that he intends supporting Sam Parker for the office of Governor. Wilcox says, on the contrary, that he is not "taking any part in the squabble," and that he agrees with Dr. Russel that the best policy is to "let well enough alone." He thinks that the situation cannot well be bettered, that Sam Parker is "under the thumb of the sugar planters," as are all the men capable for the appointment, and in fact, that the sugar planters are the Government. He says that if President McKinley should ask him to recommend a Governor, he should advise that some one be sent from the extreme East, that he might not be under the control of the sugar planters. The Delegate goes to San Francisco on the 8th and will meet the President, if the opportunity presents, to talk with him about the present Legislature. Of any other plans, Wilcox says he is innocent.

Row in Algeria. ALGIERS, April 27.—According to an official telegram from Marguerite, order has been restored there. Seven white civilians and three natives were killed during the disturbance. Three officers and several gendarmes were wounded. The trouble appears to have been largely the outcome of monopolists buying up the forests, depriving the natives of their usual means of earning a livelihood by making charcoal and selling wood for fuel. Captain William Foster, who died a week ago at Mobile, Ala., brought the last cargo of slaves to the United States. For thirty years he had been engaged in the hazardous business of bringing Africans to this country and selling them. Against the advice of his friends he commanded the Clotilda, the vessel that brought the last cargo of slaves to America. The voyage was full of danger and hairbreadth escapes, and more than once Captain Foster was in imminent danger of being hanged by the Union authorities for slave trading.

Latest Sugar Prices. NEW YORK, April 27.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 31-16c@4 1-4c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c@3 1-2c. Refined—Steady; crushed, 5.95c; powdered, 5.55c; granulated, 5.45c.

TRANSPLANTED. I plucked a flower from the seashore, Where rarely a blossom blows, And gave it for mates in a garden fair, A lily and a rose; One day through that tended garden, Where the roses reigned in pride, The wind from the sea came wandering, And the sea-pink drooped and died. I took a forest maiden— A child of the wild-wood folk, And gave her the love of an honest heart, 'Mid a city's mull and smoke; One day—'twas the time of blossoms, When the birds sang merrily— 'Neath the spell of the forest's magic, She led to the green-wood tree.

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Table with shipping schedules for various routes including Japan and China, and San Francisco. Lists ship names, dates, and destinations.

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

Just Received Cabot's Creosote Stains

A CARLOAD OF All numbers direct from the factory. Carbolineum, Coal Tar, Magnite. THE BEST COLD WATER PAINT

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Another carload comprising new patterns. Sterling Blue Flame Stoves. Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

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

Mahogany Cabinets For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome..... Reclining Chair with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

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Uholstering. ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

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

Hawaiian Gazette.

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

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: PER MONTH, FORTNIGHTLY, PER YEAR, FOREIGN.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager. TUESDAY MAY 7

After one more session's experience with the Home Rulers Dr. Russell ought to find himself a good Republican with a strong bias towards being a missionary.

Austrian scientists have discovered a serum which will protect animals from the foot and mouth disease. If it is good for judges also, Hawaii ought to send for two bottles.

James Harbottle Boyd, nominated by the Governor to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born on the fourth of July. It was evidently foreordained that he was to be an American citizen.

John Emmeluth thinks he has located \$3,000, which went to his fellow Home Rulers for votes. Good for John! But if he can really prove his case the judge will probably call off the Grand Jury.

Let me see! Were there five or seven native commissions sent to Washington to see the President between 1882 and 1887? And incidentally what did any of them do to benefit either themselves or Hawaii?

It is altogether significant that when an anti-Republican delegation starts out on an expedition to secure the scalp of a Republican Governor, they confidently count on the co-operation and assistance of Hawaii's absentee Republican national committee man.

If the Royalists, alias the Home Rulers, alias the Independent-Home-Republican, think that President McKinley will punish Governor Dole for his part in the affair of 1893—and that is what their demands to the Governor's removal amounts to—they are quite simple enough to divide into kindergartens.

The Legislature need not flatter itself that its ways have not been noticed on the mainland. Witness this comment from the Philadelphia Ledger, as a sample of the whole: The Hawaiian Legislature is half-way through its session, and has passed but one bill, which provided money for its own expenses. The whole time has been taken up in wrangling over rules and points of order. Hawaii seems to be learning the worst of American ways first.

Memorials testifying to its own industry and good faith will not go far in helping this Legislature at Washington.

The childish attempts on the part of the Home Rulers to secure the removal of Governor Dole for exercising the discretion given him by law, of refusing to extend the Legislative session, is too well versed in politics to swallow the tale of woe which will be poured out to him. He will receive the delegates pleasantly—as he does every one; he will listen attentively, as he does to all; he will smile most captivately, as he always does—and that will be all—except that Beckley will have a fine trip and see what a fine man is at the head of the Republican party. It is a pity that the whole Home Rule party cannot go and meet the President. The travel, education and association would probably send them back real Republicans, instead of whitewashed imitations thereof.

The fact that in refusing to extend the regular session of the Legislature, Governor Dole was acting upon the advice of the unanimous caucus of the Republican members of both the Senate and the House, makes no difference to those staunch dyed-in-the-wool Republican papers, the Bulletin and Republican. Such an insignificant fact as the approval of every man elected by the Republican party last November is of no weight whatever when there is the least glimmering shadow of a hope that Dole may be dethroned. The Republican party of Hawaii takes upon itself the full responsibility for refusing an extension of the regular session. It will confidently meet the issue at the next campaign, and the more the Humphreys, the Geers, the Sewalls and the other hybrids and renegades anti-Republicans the more certain will be the success of the party.

The impression that tropical soil, when tickled with a hoe will laugh a harvest, is shared by many, but not by people who till it. There are more pests in Hawaii than there are anywhere in the North latitudes, and the soil has properties that require some knowledge of agricultural chemistry on the part of the farmer before he can hope for a mature crop—either that or a Chinese patience in picking off bugs by hand. The failure of many owners of small tracts of land to have gardens is not due, as many suppose, to indolence, but to discouragement. Such people have tried to raise vegetable crops, and patience seemed to be a virtue, and they given the scheme up in disgust. It is to these and the novice that the work of the United States experiment station particularly appeals. All the resources of science are at the command of the United States Department of Agriculture, and those the experiment station will draw upon freely to make garden track farmers and orchard fruit raisers in Hawaii success.

THE BAIRD INCIDENT.

The action of the Federal District Attorney and the Federal Judge in the Sodergren case seems extraordinary, in view of the relations mutually borne in the American courts to a cause at bar by the judge, the prosecuting attorney and the jury.

In the United States, save in this integral part of them, it is the business of the judge to tell the jury the law; of the prosecuting officer to present the evidence to the jury; and it is the exclusive function of the jury to decide, upon the evidence and the law thus presented, whether the prisoner is guilty or innocent.

Here in Hawaii there have been attempts to partly eliminate the jury or at least to curb its freedom of action and make it a creature of the judge or of the prosecution. Thus, awhile ago, a jury, having done its duty, was denounced from the bench by the presiding jurist, and two of the men in the box were dismissed without fees.

The ultimate result was that the offending judge was forced to retreat from his false position and confess that he had overstepped his powers and infringed upon the rights possessed by the twelve good men and true, whose duty it was to pass upon the evidence. We then had hope that the jury system would not again be tampered with, nor has it been in the Territorial courts.

But how about the Federal courts? In the Sodergren case a jury, made up of reputable men, weighed the evidence and found the defendant not guilty. There was a kindred case to be tried next but to the astonishment of the bar and the spectators, the United States District Attorney refused to go on, and then scathingly denounced the jury, whereupon Judge Estee, at his request, punished the whole venire by dismissing it with sharp words, and declaring that the man was guilty whom the twelve in the jury box had pronounced innocent.

The effect of such a proceeding must be coercive upon Federal juries in future. They will not feel free to exercise their own judgment of evidence, but will naturally try, unless they are juries strongly infused with the American spirit of independence, to conform to the views of the prosecuting attorney and the judge. Such a state of things must end in miscarriages of justice. It is contrary to the basic principles of law in free countries, and it is foreign to the traditional practice of Hawaii and the other States and Territories.

If a prosecuting attorney may arraign a jury and cause its punishment for failure to convict, why may not a defendant's attorney do the same thing for failure to acquit? And why should either attorney have any such privilege? Can a judge afford to have it known that, in his court, a conviction is right per se and an acquittal wrong? That was the way of Jeffries of old, but modern jurisprudence has evolved a better system and a nobler type of judge. It has established fair play in the vacant seat of prejudice; and the rights of men against the rule of autocrats have been guaranteed by the jury system. Let no man, least of all, one who sits upon the woolsack, attack those guarantees or even question them. It won't pay.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Advertiser is still of the opinion that the Territorial officers who failed of confirmation through the Home Rule scheme to appropriate the offices themselves, deserved a re-nomination. Governor Dole and the Republican leaders thought differently, and they have united on a selection of new men. Although both Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wright are Republicans, it is believed that the Home Rulers will not carry their campaign for spoils any further, and will confirm the nominations.

As to the new men, if their nominations are confirmed, their appointment will mark a new era in the history of Hawaii. There have been many cabinet ministers of whole or part Hawaiian blood, but with one or two exceptions, they were little more than figure heads, so far as the real duties of the respective offices were concerned.

Both Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wright are partly of Hawaiian blood. Both come to office with a long preliminary training in the offices in which they are now promoted; and both are practically the first of Hawaiian blood who will have actual as well as nominal control of the chief of executive offices of the Government.

A correspondingly heavy responsibility rests upon them to fill the positions in such manner as to realize the high hopes and expectations which their friends, irrespective of party, have for them.

They both, especially Mr. Boyd, have the advantage of thorough familiarity with the duties of their respective offices. Each has worked up through all of the grades to be chief assistant in their respective departments, and in promotion to be heads of the two departments, is along the lines of the best civil service principles. Both men are in the unique position of being favorably considered by the two political parties, although both are Republicans, and Mr. Boyd is a strong party worker, he having been most active in the last campaign.

Both are "island boys," and enter upon the discharge of the onerous and honorable duties of office amidst a chorus of friendly well-wishers—a somewhat unusual thing in these days of the new Americanism.

DISGRACE TO THE JUDICIARY.

The Republican assumes that Mr. A. T. Atkinson is the writer of certain articles in the Star, and harshly criticizes him for discussing public questions and offices while holding an executive office under the Territorial Government. The dividing line between the proper exercise of the privilege of a citizen and "pernicious political activity" on the part of an executive office-holder is somewhat shadowy and open to debate, but there is no question as to the attitude which propriety and decency require of a man holding high judicial position. The Advertiser has no knowledge of who writes the articles, but it does know that A. S. Humphreys, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit Court, is the controlling power of the publication, a violently partisan political pe-

per; that he is directing and carrying on both in and out of his paper an active campaign of personal denunciation against Governor Dole and all his political supporters; that in exchange for legislative printing for his paper and a promise of political support for his personal ambitions, he is editorially supporting the Home Rule, and opposing the Republican party in the Legislature, and is the active confidential adviser of the Home Rule party.

In fact he is the most active, violent and vindictive politician in Hawaii today. No man can devote his days to political and partisan scheming and his nights to personal journalism and denunciatory editorials and between times dispense even-handed and impartial justice between men, many of whom are his political opponents and objects of denunciation in his paper on the very day that their cases are before him for adjudication.

Never in the history of Hawaii has there been such degradation of judicial dignity and propriety as the shameful exhibition now being presented by the triple character Circuit Judge, Home Rule leader and partisan newspaper proprietor.

STORY OF THE STAMPS.

The recently-issued report of the post office department contains some tables bearing upon the Government's transactions in postage stamps which present anew the gratifying story of the country's prosperity. Statisticians who have given attention to the subject agree in the opinion, says the Kansas City Journal, that in the fluctuations of the revenue which the Government derives from its stamp sales may be found an accurate indication as to the financial progress or retrogression of the people as a whole. Naturally this should be so, since practically every citizen is a contributor in greater or less degree to the revenue which the stamp sales afford, and the rise or fall in the aggregate of the individual requirements can scarcely fail to denote the changing status.

The figures in the report alluded to show a most remarkable gain during the period covered. For example, in 1881 the stamp sales amounted to \$34,483,502; in 1888 they had increased \$59,626,231; and last year they reached \$97,687,771, or nearly three times the total which in 1881 was regarded as most encouragingly large.

The ebb and flow of the business tide are shown in the ups and downs of the stamp revenue. In the panic year, 1893, the financial straits were promptly reflected in the lessened demand for stamps, the sales for the period having amounted to only \$70,239,910, or nearly \$4,000,000 less than in the preceding year. But with the recovery which began to manifest in 1895 a gain was again perceptible, and it has continued to increase in volume and ratio through the "fat" years which have followed, until, as mentioned above, the end of the century saw the \$100,000,000 mark nearly reached.

Another interesting feature brought to notice in connection with the report is the fact that the increase in the stamp sales has been relatively much greater than that in the country's population. Last year the people spent three times as large a sum for stamps as they did in 1880, when the number of inhabitants was nearly two-thirds as great as it is at present. The most astonishing progress, however, although the showing is not directly connected with the tabulation of revenues, is evident in the numerical increase in the pieces of mail matter handled. Whereas but twelve years ago there were distributed by the employes of the post office department 1,500,000,000 pieces, in 1900 the aggregate reached the enormous total of 5,324,087,914—almost a quadrupling of the business in the matter of work involved. Some of this growth, of course, is due to the extension of the free delivery service and other added facilities, but the principal cause cannot be looked for elsewhere than in the overwhelming tide of prosperity with which this land is blessed.

PROBABLE POPULATION.

Dr. H. S. Pritchett, in the Popular Science Monthly, has been making some estimates of the probable population that the United States will have at different periods of its future existence, basing his figures on what he calls the natural law of increase, and other doctors are striving to show that the doctor doesn't know much about the subject matter of his discourse. Without following the doctor's statistics through all of their ramifications, it will suffice to say that he fixes the population for 1950 at 200,000,000, and the population a thousand years hence at 41,000,000,000, or several times the sum total of the earth's population at the present time.

Of the writers who take issue with these figures, perhaps the most interesting is Charles E. Woodruff, an officer of the United States Army. He claims that the natural law of increase, as stated by Dr. Pritchett, is a false one, for the reason that it does not take into consideration the impossibility of increase beyond the "saturation point." He says: "A population below its saturation point will increase rapidly, but when it saturates the soil there is no increase, and, as we approach our saturation point, our rate will diminish rapidly to zero. We do not know what our saturation point is under present conditions of food production; but we produce far more than enough for our twenty people to the square mile. We can only estimate our limit, basing it upon the known densities in countries which have always been populated to their limit. The saturation point rises with civilization, just as the saturation point of air for water rises with the temperature. Cultivated land is said to produce 1,600 times as much food as an equal area of hunting land. Denmark, for instance, could support but few paleolithic people, and when their population rose to the level of the present, Paleolithic 1,600 could exist, and 1,600 of these at the level of the natives of Hudson's Bay. In the pastoral stage each family requires 1,500 acres, and France could not support 1,000 of our population. But the whole of Europe could not support 100,000,000, or about twenty-five to the square mile, while now there are eighty one."

China reached her saturation point many centuries ago and it remains stationary at about the same level, with some 400,000,000 of people. It is true, admits Captain Woodruff, that the productive possibilities of the soil are not the same, for we have instances of countries that increase far beyond their own power of sustaining life. For example, there is England, with 300 population to the square mile, which is importing more than one-third of her entire food supply. Thus a manufacturing nation that can buy food abroad will support a much denser population than her own resources can provide for. But giving every possible credit to the ability of the United States to take from the products of other lands, Captain Woodruff still thinks that those figures by Dr. Pritchett are very treacherous. At the saturation point the death rate and the birth rate must be equal, and they now are in China, where there is a large birth rate and also frightful destruction of life by pestilence, murder and famine. "Our civilization," says Captain Woodruff, "will never tolerate such mortality, nor can the surplus migrate, as it has been doing from Europe for 400 years. Yet we need have no fear of future famines and pestilences, due to overcrowding, and, so necessary in India and China, for the solution of the problem will come of its own accord in a natural limitation of the size of families. By the time we have reached our maximum growth it is quite likely that the number of children in American families will be less than three, or just enough to compensate for unavoidable deaths and still keep the population stationary. The deliberations of the Malthusian societies may appear very absurd, but they are merely discussing things which are sure to come about naturally, and not artificially."

Dr. Pritchett's estimate of population one thousand years hence is 11,000 for each square mile of our territory. Captain Woodruff thinks that the utmost our soil will ever be able to sustain is 125 to the square mile, or about 500,000,000. The authorities are, therefore, 40,500,000,000 apart, which gives some little force to our opening remark about the absence of value in the discussion.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Among the great achievements of science in the nineteenth century, our victories over disease give special distinction to the closing decade. Consumption, the most fatal of all diseases, has been found curable in its incipient stages by continuous living in pure air; diphtheria has been conquered by the anti-toxin remedy; malaria infection has been traced to its sole cause in the bite of a certain species of mosquito, and this has just been followed by the corresponding discovery that yellow fever infection likewise originates with the same insect. This latest discovery is a direct outcome of the occupation of Cuba by the United States, and it is probably not too much to say that its value to humanity is immensely in excess of the cost of the war with Spain.

Yellow fever thus appears to be a particular virulent form of malaria. This seems to account for the close resemblance of that disease to certain forms of malaria, so that at our army hospitals at Santiago in the late war one was often mistaken for the other by the surgeons. These discoveries will not only effect radical changes in dealing with malaria and yellow fever, but economic results of far-reaching importance may be looked for. The potency of the proper methods of treating them, can hardly fail to change the relation of civilization to the tropical regions of the earth. Malaria is a disease so universal in its range as to comprise vast areas of the temperate zone in its fields of infection, as well as the greater portion of the tropics, where its most fatal forms prevail. It has, therefore, been the chief bar to spread of modern civilization in the tropics, and, in its guise of yellow fever, it has converted certain cities and districts into veritable plague spots; for instance, Havana, Vera Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, and a large portion of the African coast. Malaria and yellow fever have been chiefly responsible for the long accepted dictum that it is physically impossible for the white race to flourish in the tropics. With the source of the evil known, and the remedy accordingly made possible, will not the dictum itself lose its authority, and the vast tropical regions, the most fruitful portions of the earth, be added to the undisputed domain of modern civilization, as represented by the white race?

The white race can live and civilization flourish almost anywhere when infectious disease is kept away. As a rule, life is more agreeable for most persons in warm weather than in cold, and in mild climate than in a rigorous one. So with proper clothing and diet, life in tropical climates can probably be made comfortable and healthful. The main thing is to keep mosquitos away. By the proper use of screens, and, perhaps, of ointments obnoxious to insects, there should be no great difficulty in this, so that, with well arranged, portable nettings, it would even be possible to sleep safely in the open air. Hitherto the needed precautions against these insects have not been taken, since they have been regarded merely as a painful annoyance, rather than the terrible pests that they have been discovered to be.

There are remedial means as well as preventive. While infection from mosquito bites can be diminished immensely by proper screening, etc., it can hardly be wholly avoided. But in case this happens, the remedial methods that have been devised promise to make the illness slight and recovery almost certain. Professor Koch announces that he has been entirely successful with his experiments with inoculation against malaria, both to prevent infection and to cure; and like results are reported from applications of the yellow fever serum of Dr. Bellazzi. Altogether the conquest of malaria and yellow fever must mean benefits inestimable for the human race. Here in this country yellow fever has inflicted enormous damage in the South, and that section has stood in constant dread of its threats. With its nature known, it will not be difficult to rid our ports like Havana and Vera Cruz of a entirely, and radically different quarantine methods against its entrance in this country will be in order. And it seems likely that a new era in tropical civilization will date from the beginning of the twentieth

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic. It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so. Do not delay treatment. Thoroughly cleanses the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

century, at whose threshold these discoveries were made.—Boston Herald.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Globular lightning or photographic films was produced by Prof. F. E. Nichols not long ago. The balls came from the cathode of a Holtz machine, and traveled slowly over the plate away from the source of the discharge, leaving a trail of metallic silver. He has now obtained larger balls on birds of pine or other wood. These balls are formed at the secondary spark gap of an induction coil, a direct current being used with a Wehnelt interrupter, and they travel in either direction, burning a deep track in the wood. The balls are started by touching the wood with pointed terminals, brought near together, the gap being then lengthened.

The novel form of incandescent lamp devised by Ch. Petersen, of Christiania, is claimed to yield a stronger light than the Nernst lamp, with about the same saving of electric current. The light-radiating material is a small rod—instead of a thread—that becomes a conductor only when heated, and around this is wound a thin metal wire of good conductivity. Rod and wire are connected with the current conductors by equalizing resistors, which serve to heat the rod and increase the current resistance. The current is mostly taken up by the rod.

Recent products brought to the notice of French engineers by M. Leon Appert include glass stone, glass strengthened by enclosed metallic network, opaline glass, and glass perforated to facilitate ventilation. The glass stone of M. Garchey is produced by cooling below fusion a glass rich in lime, then reheating to 1,200 degrees centigrade, compressing in hydraulic presses, and annealing. The material is adapted for paving brick-tilling, and the outside of buildings. It is unalterable, remarkably hard and durable, and much less fragile than ordinary glass.

A unique condition exists at Northwich, in Cheshire, England. The pumping of brine from the salt beds under the town causes frequent subsidence, and to remedy this a special system of framing buildings has been adopted so that when a house settles it can be raised on jackscrews and restored to its original position.

On the ice of Greenland Nordenskjold collected three different kinds of dust—one consisting of diatoms, the second of a siliceous and apparently feldspathic sand, while the third (containing metallic iron, cobalt, nickel, carbon, silicon and phosphorus) has been decided to be meteoric matter. The spectra of dust and soot from various sources have been lately studied by Prof. W. N. Hartley and Mr. Hugh Ranjane. In dust from the chimneys of factories and dwellings they find more lead, silver and copper than in other varieties, with considerable nickel and manganese, and an especially striking proportion of rubidium, gallium, indium and thallium. Lime, magnesium and the alkali metals seem to be the leading basic constituents of volcanic dust. Soot varies much in the proportions of the substances contained, but is distinguished from other dust of the heavens by its manganese, silver and lead. Dust from the clouds has the greatest regularity of composition, apparently consisting of the same proportions of iron, nickel, calcium, copper potassium and sodium, with much lead in steel, snow and hail. Nickel in cloud dust is shown to be no positive evidence of meteoric origin, but the magnetic character, appearance and composition of some dust that fell November 16 and 17, 1897, point strongly to a source beyond the earth.

Studying human food, Prof. F. Hillebrand finds that the anthropoid stock from which man was evolved lived on a mixed diet of nuts, fruit, eggs, small birds and insects. The struggle for existence compelled early man to become carnivorous, being a mammoth hunter in glacial times, and at a later period—after the introduction of fire and cooking—over-population in the East forced upon him rice eating. Cooking was necessary to vegetarianism, as man has neither the teeth nor the digestive apparatus of a herbivorous animal. A vegetarian diet, such as that of Irish peasants, contains an excess of carbohydrates over albumen, and this can be safely borne only when burned up by hard bodily labor in the open air. As a mixed feeder, man attains his greatest longevity and exceeds all other mammals in strength.

The slowness of the old process of tanning leather is due to the difficulty with which tannin penetrates the hide. By passing an electric current through the constantly-circulated bath, heavy leather is now tanned as effectively in six days as in twelve months by the old method. When arsenic is being taken regularly—either medicinally or accidentally in drink or food—it appears that the disease is absorbed by the hair to aid in the diagnosis of poisoning. A simple test is to treat the hair with an ammonium copper solution, and then to examine it under a microscope; the hair-pith containing a small quantity of arsenic being much more intensely stained in color. The author believes that this test will become of importance in criminal trials. The amount of arsenic in the hair can be determined by the amount of arsenic being the poison as a medi-

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Electric Co., Hon. Sp. Tr. & Ld. Co., etc.

One of the most difficult subjects for the photographer has been the aurora borealis. Even the most brilliant displays have made no impression on the sensitive plate, and it was only after many trials that Herr Tromholt, in Norway, made the first successful attempt to be recorded, securing a picture after an exposure of 8.5 minutes.

Water powers are being actively developed by French engineers to reduce the importation of coal. In the French Alps forty-eight factories are now driven by the power of mountain streams transmitted electrically, about 250,000 horsepower being used. It is estimated that 3,000 horsepower at least is still running to waste in the streams of the Alps. Among the schemes in progress is one to convert the lower Rhone into a "gigantic hydraulic stairway" for the benefit of both manufactures and agriculture.

The French government is to have an official residence in Washington, and it will be a fine one. Nearly two acres of ground have been bought, well located on a high knoll commanding a fine view of the city, and there the famous French architect, Carré, is to design a home for the embassy which shall be the finest specimen of French architecture on this side of the Atlantic.

VAN HORNE'S CUBAN RAILWAY.

"We have begun work on both ends of our Cuban railroad," said Sir William Van Horne, formerly of Missouri, but now Canada's leading railway magnate, to an interviewer the other day. "That will connect the western line at Santa Clara with the roads near Santiago. The distance between the two points is about forty miles, but there will be branch roads connecting with both the north and south coasts. We hope to have the work mostly completed in about a year. The road will penetrate a wonderfully productive country, about which very little is known in the United States." "The Cubans adapt themselves well to the work of railroad building?" "They have been more used to the machete than the shovel," replied Sir William. "But under kind treatment they make good progress. Our roads are added in answer to further inquiries, 'are being constructed in first-class fashion. The bridges are of steel and the rails of the same material. Some difficulties are met with in grading, but the character of country, so far as construction is concerned, is about that of Virginia.' Sir William will retain the chairmanship of the board of the Canadian Pacific, but says he is giving much less attention to the property than formerly.

KAUIANS AID SALVATIONISTS

Dedication of the New Army Hall Attended by Hundreds of People.

Surely God is good! Our projected visit with the band to Kauai was very nearly postponed. Mrs. Wood was being driven down town by Mrs. Douse, one of our Maui soldiers who was in the city, when the horse was scared by a steam roller in the center of the city, and dashing away madly, threw the whole party out on the road. How they escaped being killed is a wonder to all, and, more marvelous still, they escaped without even a bone broken, bruises and the shock to their nerves being the extent of the damage. Truly, underneath were the Everlasting Arms.

In two or three days they were around and about again and able to travel, so that we could take the trip as planned. On Tuesday evening our party of eleven Salvationists boarded the W. G. Hall. The officers and comrades on the wharf seemed very sorry to see us go, but the knowledge that I would be back in twelve days I think alleviated their sorrow somewhat.

Owing to the big storm which had raged for two weeks the steamer had been running irregularly, so that our Kauai friends didn't know just when or where to expect us, so that when we reached Nawiliwili after a very nice trip, there was no one to meet us. Had, of course, no arrangements made, and it was 3 a. m. Our kind friend, W. H. Rice Jr., however, came to our assistance, and drove us all up on the stage to his hotel and after providing us with some hot coffee to warm our bones with, after standing around in the cold night air, at daybreak he provided us with a stage, and we were driven over to Koloa, eleven miles away. Here, Captain Lewis and Cadet Hellesath were glad to see us and be sure we were really on hand.

Our stop here, however, was only of short duration. After having our physical needs supplied and leaving Mrs. Wood and Freddie behind in the kind care of Brother and Sister Perler, the band set off for Waialeale. This time it was a seventeen mile drive, and we were pretty well tired out by the time we got there, and very glad to find that no meeting had been arranged for that evening.

The large hall had been taken for our meeting the next evening. In the evening we had about two hundred people present, which is the biggest crowd we have had in a hall for a long time. We had a very good meeting.

Mr. Gray kindly lent us a team and rig to take us over to Maui. We had a good time on the Social Hall the following evening. The band did well, and everybody expressed themselves as delighted. As usual, they gave a fine collection. Mrs. Morrison, the manager's wife, kindly sending down a donation of \$10.00. We had an early next morning we started on our return journey to Koloa, and upon arrival there found plenty for our hands to do. The storm of the past two weeks had delayed the building, and in spite of the almost superhuman efforts of Captains Lewis and Hellesath and the comrades, to have everything in something like ship-shape order, there were still many things needing to be done. Those who were carpenters and those who were not speedily found work to do. In the evening we had a no inside meeting at night, but the open-air was grand, a very large crowd stood around and listened to the music and testimonies of the band and others.

The next was a very busy day for all concerned. A luau, or lunch, was got up to help to pay for our open-air ground. Shortly after 1 o'clock we were able to get off for our open-air service and march. The band was reinforced by two of our Koloa friends, Messrs. Blake and Kapahee, and they were a big help to our open-air service. We marched back to the new hall for the opening ceremonies. While the band played a selection two of the Koloa lassies hoisted the Army flag to the head of the pole and opened its beautiful folds to the breeze. Then on behalf of the corps Captains Lewis and Hellesath kindly entertained the band and the comrades, to have everything in something like ship-shape order, there were still many things needing to be done. Those who were carpenters and those who were not speedily found work to do. In the evening we had a no inside meeting at night, but the open-air was grand, a very large crowd stood around and listened to the music and testimonies of the band and others.

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Honolulu, and sailed on the steamer Niihau, with Cadet Lyman. He is the fourth boy I have had the joy of sending out to work for God in the Islands, with our dear Captain Jensen at Waimea. Cadet Hellesath, of Koloa, goes to Waialeale, while Lieutenant McLeod of that place proceeds to Hilo, where he will take charge pro tem, Captain Gillette's health making a furlough absolutely necessary.—War Cry.

THREE PORTO RO

Three Porto Rican brothers, just in from the cane fields at Waipahu, rested on the fence across the way from the police station yesterday afternoon, before proceeding to the Wilder wharf, whence they are to depart today for Maui, where they will become laborers in the Spreckelsville cane fields. They were fine looking specimens of the laboring class of that country, bright of countenance, strong limbs and intelligent. Their names were Juan Nava, eighteen years old; Francisco Nava, aged sixteen, and Claudine Nava, aged thirteen. They came in the same importation of Porto Ricans and were assigned to Ewa plantation. Their parents came in the same lot and have been at Waialeale since their arrival. Family ties count for much among these natives of the Antilles, and although they were perfectly satisfied with their work at Ewa, they preferred working near their parents.

Through Captain Fox of the mounted patrol, who acted as interpreter, the boys stated to an Advertiser reporter that they were perfectly satisfied with their lot in Hawaii, and all things considered, they declared themselves much better off here than in Porto Rico. Their native land held out few inducements to them in the way of sufficient remuneration in return for the expenditure of their muscle. The oldest boy was broad shouldered for a Porto Rican, of a deep copper color, healthy in appearance, and of a generally fine build. Francisco was light-skinned, cheerful, and apparently well satisfied with his present vocation. Claudine Nava was a small boy for his age, but sturdy. He carried all his belongings, and they were few, in a bundle which he balanced on his head. His small hands had been burned in the sun until the skin had peeled off.

Juan stated that he received \$25 a month as muleteer, and this sum was to him a great deal, he had not dreamed of it. He had, however, hurt his ankle during the month and therefore had earned but little. Francisco had worked thirty-two days in the past month, overtime included, and after paying all his expenses, had saved \$12. The little fellow received \$14 a month, and out of this he had stored away \$8.50. Their transportation to Maui was in their pockets, paid for them by the company for which they are to work. In answer to several questions as to their condition, Juan, Francisco and the others said: "We are very well satisfied here. We are receiving good wages, and can save something. Of course, I was sick during the month, and that accounts for my not having much left over. But my brothers have money. I received \$25 a month for driving mules; my brother Francisco received \$18, and little Claudine, \$14. We couldn't do that in Porto Rico, for there wasn't enough work to go round in a whole family. Our parents came to Hawaii in the first expedition and we came later. Do I like to work here? Well, I'm not much used to working in the fields—I have always been used to living in the towns, and Honolulu—well, the city is much to be preferred to working in a field, but that is our work and we will buy by it. At first we didn't receive as much money at the end of a month as we really expected, but that came of our procuring so much stuff at the company stores. Now we don't do that so much, and have been able to save more money."

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First, as to the short supply of baking powder: During the month of March for three weeks the people here in Kahoowai were compelled to take their rations of flour without the allowance of baking powder which was rightfully their due; the food-riper stating that there was none on hand. In a letter to Dr. Raymond, under date of April 4, I called attention to this matter and asked who was to blame for the people being deprived for so long a time of what was rightfully their due. The only answer I got was that the matter would be investigated, and I would receive an answer later. Mr. Reynolds makes a very plausible excuse of failure to fill order, bad weather, etc., but fails to show how it is that shortages of that kind in the people's rations are never made good when a supply arrives; nor is his excuse sufficient to account for the fact that on April 30th the stock of baking powder is again short, and people have to go without.

Second, as regard to the ration tickets in the store, Mr. Reynolds knows as well as I do that the one contention that I made was that the people did not get the full value of their tickets. When the system was first inaugurated by the late Mr. R. W. Meyer, the price, fifty cents, was based on the then contract price of palai, and the storekeeper was ordered to order goods to fill order those tickets at Honolulu cost price. The tickets were afterwards stopped and it is only a few months ago that they were re-issued, the amount, fifty cents, remaining the same, although the contract price of palai, and rations of taro grown here in the Settlement, had advanced to 57 1/2 cents. The cost price of goods being issued at the cost price, they were to be issued at the regular cash selling price, meaning a profit to the store of anywhere from 10 per cent up to 25 per cent and as high as 33-1/3 per cent. For this reason I contended, and still contend, that people do not get the full value of their ration tickets; the argument being advanced, that the goods have been reduced to the ordinary notwithstanding. Mr. Reynolds tries to make out that the way the tickets are now issued is perfectly satisfactory to everyone except me and a few others who desire to set up an opposition store, while at the same time he knows well enough that others besides myself, who know how they were formerly issued, have spoken to him on the same subject, but, getting no satisfaction, gave it up, and are taking the tickets as best they can get them.

Third, and now, briefly, as regards the matter of freights, Mr. Reynolds makes the statement that I was buying goods in Honolulu and selling them to the people, and that was the reason why I was refused permits. The truth of the matter is this: I was ordering goods at people's requests from Honolulu, because in a good many instances they could not get them in the store here, and, again, where they could get them here, the price was from 15 to 25 per cent higher than I could get them for in Honolulu. I was delivering these goods here at exactly the Honolulu retail price, and I simply asked for these permits to save expense to the people for whom I ordered. The point of this whole matter, however, lies in this; that, whereas, I had, as the saying goes, my little finger in the business for a few months, there were others in the Settlement who had been in it up to the eyes or ears, and nothing said about it by Mr. C. B. K. or any one else. So I think any one can readily see the cause for my charge of discrimination. Finally, Mr. Reynolds charges me with wishing, along with others, to open an opposition store. I do not know what the ideas of these others that he mentions may be; for myself I can say that I have no particular ambition in that line, although as far as competing with the issue of tickets to be consumed, men with a little capital could very easily do that in quantity, quality and price of goods offered for sale. There are other matters that I would like to touch on, but I am afraid I have already far exceeded my limits, and with thanks for space granted, very respectfully,

Mr. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, will go down to Honolulu for the June races, taking with him ten or twelve head of racing stock, mostly runners. The larger number of these animals have been brought down by Mr. McKenzie from the Coast, but among those known to Hilo race goers are Cronje and Tom Ryser. Mr. McKenzie hopes while in Honolulu to make definite arrangements with the Honolulu racing men for a full representation from the Capital City at our July Fourth meeting. Mr. McKenzie is no less enthusiastic over Hilo races than the former manager of the stables, Mr. Wilson.

The track at Hoolulu Park will be altered somewhat in shape, and made more oval than it is at present. Commencing at the seventeenth it will be nearly straight to the finish instead of having its present abrupt bend right opposite the entrance gate near the upper end of the grand stand, as now.

"I shall not put up any of my horses to compete for the prizes offered by the Volcano Stables Company," said Mr. McKenzie, if any of the visitors want to pull off some match races with me we will arrange for that on a separate day. But I will be glad to put up horses to compete as it were, for my own price, and I don't propose to do it."

Mr. McKenzie is organizing with the Burns Club for beach games and athletic to come in the intervals between the races, as those who are often seen on the beach.

It is hoped in the course of a few days here on the Fourth, just as there

will be three days in Honolulu on June 11th. This will give opportunity for regular scheduled races for prizes on Thursday and Saturday and matched races on Friday. The practicability of this will depend, however, somewhat upon the arrangements which can be made with the Wilder Steamship Company for Honolulu and Maui people. As one of George's ancestors is the patron saint of Hoolulu Park it ought not to be difficult to arrange for the races.

KAIWEA WANTS LAND DIVIDED

Papers in the case of R. K. Kaiwea and Rachel Kaiwea, his wife, vs. M. H. Reuter, have been sent here from the Second Circuit Court at Waialeale, Maui, whereby plaintiffs ask for a division of land. The complainants are the tenants in common of equal parts of that certain parcel or parcel of land situated at Wananakua in the district of Hana. The property was conveyed to D. Conter by his father, Campbell by deed, November 19, 1888, and conveyed by the former to the respondent and one Moke Pipi, in common by deed dated May 1, 1890. Pipi conveyed to complainants all his undivided interest in the property and all the buildings, improvements thereto belonging, and also all his interest in a certain building adjoining to the main building used as a dining house. The complainants are desirous that the property be equitably divided and partitioned between themselves and the respondent. The dining house has been the property of the respondent for the past six years, without his having paid for the use and occupancy of the property in common. They ask for a fair and equitable division of the property.

LETTER FROM MOLOKAI ISLE

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NEWS NOTES FROM WINDWARD HAWAII

HAMAKUA May 2.—Rev. C. W. Hill held his regular monthly service at Honokaa last Sunday. On account of heavy rain, his congregation was small. Antonio Fernandez has tendered his resignation as deputy sheriff of Hamakua and will manage the new rice and taro plantation in Waipio, of which he is a heavy stockholder. Mr. Fernandez has given very general satisfaction as an officer and his retirement is regretted. No successor has been named and no one seems anxious for the place.

Normal Instructor Baldwin was in Hamakua last week and conducted normal classes one day in the Honokaa school house, which all the teachers attended. F. S. Clinton has so far recovered from his gunshot wound of last July as to resume light duty on the Humuola ranch. He moved his family up to Kaniakola last week.

Albert Delanux leaves this month to become head luna at McBryde, on Kauai. He severs his connection with Pauhau plantation after nearly eighteen years' service, ten of them as head luna. W. Grother has been promoted from team luna and succeeds Mr. Delanux as head luna.

Mr. W. Shaefer has left Kukuilua and gone to China, there to serve his army time required of all good and loyal Germans. Mr. Shaefer expected to be allowed to render his service in the German part of Samoa, but when he reported in Honolulu to the German Consul he was ordered to China. He will serve but one year with the colors and will then return to Hawaii.

There is still much complaint about the mail service and not much improvement. Some improvement could be had if the dispatching clerks in the Honolulu office would study a little Hawaiian geography and profit by the knowledge. The mail landed a mail in Ookaia on Friday, April 26, at Honolulu, Kukuilua, and Waimea, and a few hours after, the Ke Au Hou landed in Kukuilua. The regular mail carrier had returned to Honokaa before the mail was landed, and his contract does not require him to go after extra mails not landed at the terminals of his route, so the mail laid at the Ookaia office for various periods of time. The Honokaa people sent a special carrier and got theirs on Saturday afternoon; the Paaloalo people found out about theirs and got it on Sunday, and Kukuilua received theirs on Monday. Whether Waimea has received its portion or not is not reported. The placing of the mail—and it was a foreign one, too—on the Ke Au Hou would have settled the whole matter, and Hamakua people would have had theirs before or soon after dark on Friday. The landing of Kau mail in Kukuilua has happened, and the landing of mail in Kau for all Hamakua and South Kohala offices also happens. Only the most extreme ignorance of Hawaiian geography could account for such a piece of work. It goes against the grain of the English to say, "I need a little English mail service," but it goes without saying that if the English service is as poor as what we are getting just now it is poor indeed. Just why Uncle Sam is giving us the poorest service in his realm is hard to account for, but it seems he is doing it.

Perhaps few of the readers of Hawaii's Young People have ever seen a nest of Pele's Hair, but there is such a nest in the collection of curios in Mr. D. H. Hitchcock's home in Hilo. This nest was found long ago by Mr. Harvey R. Hitchcock in the crater of Kilauea.

The little bird that built the nest gathered the material on the floor and laid it on the floor. She made her home on a ledge of rocks quite near the active lake. Just why she chose to build her nest so close to the lake of lava, we can never really know. Perhaps she liked the hot breath of Pele to keep her warm, and perhaps she wanted to build where she could easily gather the hair from the comb of the fire-goddess. Do you know how Pele combs her hair? The wind is her comb. Perhaps you can understand that better if you have ever seen taffy candy made. When the taffy is drawn out there are very long thread-like pieces which look like hair. This is because the taffy cools very quickly in the air. It is the same with the lava which Pele throws out. She jets out her fire, blows out great jets of molten lava from twenty to a hundred or more feet high. The wind cools the outer part of the fire-fountain quickly and carries off very fine lava-like hair. Once, when there was a great eruption on Mauna Loa, quantities of Pele's hair were picked up in the streets of Hilo, more than forty miles distant.

She found a good deal of this hair in the ledges around the lake and built a most wonderful nest. The queerest part is that she put the finest, floss-like hair on the outside of the nest, and lined it with the coarse, brittle hair. Just how the little bird without any feathers on her naked bodies would have enjoyed this matter we do not know, for the few eggs which were found in the nest were never hatched. There are hundreds of separate pieces of Pele's hair in the nest, and the little bird must have worked very hard in building her home so near the brink of the lake of fire.—Hawaii's Young People.

More negroes will be imported for use as laborers in the cane fields. A large number will be brought in as soon as possible for Hilo's plantation in Kohala, Hawaii. One of the negroes employed by the plantation came to Honolulu on the Kilauea last Saturday, and will leave on the Mariposa tomorrow for the Coast, whence he will go direct to Tennessee, as the agent of this plantation. It will be his endeavor to secure families of negroes, and as few unmarried negroes as possible. So far the negroes in South Kohala have given excellent satisfaction, and the management, acting on its own responsibility, is sending the negro agent. He expects to secure the full quota desired, and should return with them in about two months at the longest.

A smallpox scare at Loyalsville, Pa., responsible for a queer election held there on the 27th inst. It was found that Thomas J. Bryan, in whose store the poll was located, was ill of smallpox. His house and store were quarantined and the election board hired a hall for a polling place. The smallpox scare kept the country voters at home, only four out of 25 voters went to the polls. All the candidates chosen were residents of the village, and now the country voters have begun to contact the election, holding that the board had no right to change the polling place without an order from the court.

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WILL FOSTER FAREWELL AGRICULTURE RECEPTION

Jared Smith Talks of Work to Be Done.

An interesting talk was had with Jared G. Smith, the newly appointed agricultural agent, at his offices in the Capitol building yesterday afternoon by an Advertiser reporter.

The conversation largely concerned the future agricultural experiment station of this Territory, being at present in embryo.

An appropriation of \$10,000 has been voted by the United States Government for the year of 1901, in which to erect buildings and carry out such work as properly belongs to the uses of an experiment station.

"Aside from first impressions," said Mr. Smith, "there are many erroneous ideas in circulation concerning an experiment station. I was asked the other day if the school I was going to conduct would admit Chinamen to the classes. I have been asked if a Chinaman's crops were going wrong whether I would look into the matter or if it was necessary to be a citizen of the United States to secure my services. There seems to be a general impression also that any one wanting seeds and a blackboard lecture on how to grow them has only to apply to me to get all the seeds he wants."

"The uses of this, as of all experiment stations, will be the introduction of new foreign plants, fruits and trees likely to flourish in this climate and the conserving and improvement of local growths with regard to the highest development of their economic values. The scope is a wide one embracing botany, geology, entomology and a knowledge of many of the sister sciences."

"I will take a good deal of time to get the first step in the work accomplished. I am erecting a house and other buildings on our reservation, and there is, beside, a lovely lot of land that has had full sway over a great deal of the 220 acres allotted. This has to be eliminated before we shall have any amount of room for replanting experiments. I expect to replace the lantana with some leguminous crop capable of enriching the land on which it is grown."

"Leguminous crops are natural manufacturers of nitrogen, they being fitted by the tubercles on their roots to absorb nitrogen from the air, while the cereals, grasses, sorghum and sugar cane need nitrogen supplied to them. In all probability the velvet bean will be used or some legume to keep down the weeds, the crop being ploughed under next autumn."

"The velvet bean is an exceedingly valuable forage plant only discovered, and then accidentally, some ten years ago. It is a native of the tropics and has occasionally been used as human food. Its fertilizer value, which is not so great as its feed value. Cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry are all very fond of the velvet bean, though horses do not seem to relish them."

"The seed is readily obtainable from all seed merchants. In all cases where seed is easily procurable from the usual channels, it has been the policy of experiment stations not to interfere with the seed trade. In the case of a new growth it is, of course, different, and in certain cases where by expert experimentalizing common growths, as wheat for example, have been raised to a high state of perfection, seeds have been sold to neighboring agriculturists at a cost sufficient to pay the cost of the experiments, with new forms of seed cuttings and seeds to a limited extent would be distributed from the experiment station."

"While the buildings are being erected Mr. Smith will probably take a trip to the big island, the whole group being visited later on."

Suggestions will be considered by the station, complaints of crop failures from poor soil, selection of variety, or from ravages of insects will be looked into and results issued from time to time in printed reports. These reports are indeed the principal and most valuable work of the station. Among other matters to be taken up, the growth of tobacco will be looked into; the success of various varieties of cotton, just and hemp should, thinks Mr. Smith, be satisfactorily grown here and produce fibers to be used in the manufacture of sugar bags for the plantations. New varieties of mangoes are coming from Manila; the local alligator pear will be crossed to a higher flavor; the failure of figs to do their best will also be taken up. Cereals, again, do not, in the agricultural agent's opinion, taste as they should under the climatic conditions, the fault lying probably in a bad selection of variety. Vegetables and fertilizers will constitute a part of the program."

Mr. Smith's specialty in agricultural matters is that of agrostology, or the study of grass and forage plants. The reservation on which the practical experiments will be conducted starts on the Waikiki slope of Punchbowl and runs up the same side of the Tantalus ridge, running from an elevation of 75 to 1,375 feet.

The results of all requests for investigations will be published in the bulletins to be printed by the station. A complaint from a Chinaman would receive equal attention to one from any other member of the community, as it might lead to the discovery of some blight or insect that would be liable to infect the entire crops of the Islands.

In the various States the experiment station is invariably connected with the Agricultural State College, but in the Hawaiian Islands the pioneer of governmental agricultural experiment in this Territory.

A form of Cartesian diver is used by Mr. K. T. Fisher in a barometer for aeronauts. The float is a glass tube and bulb containing mercury, water and air, and this swims in a brass cylinder of distilled water. An enclosing vessel of ice preserves a constant temperature. The position of the float depends upon the volume of the air it holds, and this varies with the atmospheric pressure acting on the water in the brass cylinder.

The Hawaiian tramway electric car line franchise passed the Senate on the same conditions as the Hilo bill. It is said that the other of many bank notes was struck in the Executive building during the session.—Hawaii Herald.

The farewell reception given to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman last night at Progress Hall, despite the change in all the plans of the committee of arrangements at the last moment, on account of the bad weather, was an unqualified success and was one of the most pleasant social events of the many recently given under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Until within a few hours before the reception, it was intended that the farewell function should be a lawn party, for which the tropical evenings of Honolulu are delightful if sudden showers do not interfere, and such interference was just what spoiled all the plans of the committee. The pretty and spacious lawn of the "Gardens" residence had been all hung with Japanese lanterns, and a delightful fête was being arranged, when the threatening indications of a prolonged series of showers compelled them in charge to abandon their plans for an outdoor evening.

Although the change was made at a late hour, Progress Hall was prettily decorated, and presented a gala appearance last night as the four hundred guests thronged the large circular room, and the pretty lanterns and air-branches of bamboo, and great clusters of white bamboo were ranged about the walls and in immense jars about

LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES

Lepers at Manila are soon to be segregated on a small island near the bay of Luzon, and similar measures to those in use on Molokai will be used in handling the unfortunates there. The following description of the leper settlement at Saint Lazarus, Manila, is from the Manila Times of a recent date:

Thousands of the friends and relatives of the lepers now confined in San Lazarus Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the patients Sunday. This is the only day in the year when outsiders of the general Philippine public are admitted. The privilege is in commemoration of Lazarus, the scriptural beggar who lay outside the rich man's gate while the dogs came and licked his sores, who is the patron saint of the hospital.

The hospital is situated on Calle Cervantes about a quarter of a mile beyond the National cycle track. So crowded was the road with the stream of natives that one was compelled to jostle his way through. On entering the outer gate the usual crowd of half and maimed were found begging, imploring the passer-by in heart-melting tones to spare them a penny, for God's sake.

Inside the visitors were compelled to keep moving continuously in order to prevent a blockade in the halls, so numerous was the crowd. The coats of the patients were littered with cigars, cakes, sweetmeats and coppers, contributions from the visitors who took pity upon the sufferers. Some of the patients seemed to be comparatively happy, while others had a look of settled melancholy upon their faces. One man who had been brought in from the provinces a week or two ago, and had not seen his wife or little child since, went into a transport on meeting them again. He hugged the little one to his breast repeatedly until seen by Doctor Sanderson, who is in charge. The doctor ordered him to lay the child down, explaining the danger of infection.

There are in all about eighty leprosy patients in the hospital. Doctor Sanderson's plan is to keep their minds occupied as much as possible, and to introduce variety, both in diet and manner of living, as he believes that the monotony of a fish and rice diet, and a general stagnation of existence, are largely accountable for the generation or propagation of the disease. Partly to avoid this each patient is supposed to do two or three hours of work each day. The doctor expects to be able to promote his plan more fully and perfectly in the leper island which is to be occupied before long.

As regards the appearance of the patients, it must be admitted that the ravages of the disease are not so hideous as the imagination has painted them. On the face the disease usually manifested itself in a kind of efflorescence, resembling a cauliflower in the convolutions of its surface. The skin where this occurred was usually of a reddish, unhealthy hue. One patient, who, perhaps, was the most disfigured, had his face covered with leprosy eruptions or scabs. Another, a woman, had the nose eaten away, while another had only the stump of the fingers left on one hand. In the prison cell lay a maniac, the disease having touched his brain.

In order to prevent contracting the disease, Doctor Sanderson uses every possible precaution. The patients are never allowed to remove their clothes they are subjected to the formaldehyde process of fumigation, by means of an alcohol lamp, the dehydrogenized fumes from which are believed to kill all germs. Other disinfectants are also used. By these means the doctor is confident he shall be able to avoid contracting the disease.

Doctor Sanderson has signified his willingness to take charge of the government's leper colony when the time is ripe. It is his intention to introduce his class system there, and by every means to promote the welfare of the lepers. The doctor is optimistic regarding the work. He goes into the work not from any mercenary motives, his salary being small, but solely from a conviction that the leper colony presents a field wherein a man may do good and help his fellow men.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

During a special session of the Governor's council of heads of departments, held last Saturday afternoon, Governor Dole made the following appointments:

JAMES H. BOYD, Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed James A. McCandless, who failed of confirmation by the Hawaiian Senate, and WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Treasurer of the Territory, to succeed Theo. F. Lansing, who also failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The appointment of a land commissioner was not made at the time. Prominent among those mentioned for the office of Superintendent of Public Works were James A. Hassinger, former chief clerk of the Interior Department, and Edward Boyd. The appointments have given general satisfaction, as it is known that the two men are tried and faithful servants of a public trust, both having been connected with government work for many years. Mr. Boyd has been connected with the present department, man and boy, for twenty-six years. Both appointees commence their duties this morning.

James Harbottle Boyd, nominated by Governor Dole to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born in Honolulu on July 4, 1853. He was a son of the late Edward Harbottle Boyd and Maria Adams, one of the old Adams family. He was educated at St. Alban's College, in Honolulu, which was under the control of A. P. Atkinson. He entered the law office of the late C. C. Harris in 1872, and remained with Mr. Harris as a clerk, both in the law office and on his plantation, until March, 1876, when he entered the Interior Office as office boy. While with Judge Harris on the plantation he gained considerable practical knowledge of work in the sugar mill, his work being there a part of the time.

W. I. Meachoua was Minister of Interior when he entered the department. He was promoted by Minister S. G. Wilder to be a clerk of the department in 1877. In 1878 he received the honorary appointment of a member of the staff of Governor Dominis.

Between 1877 and 1884 he held the position of filing and correspondence clerk, and became familiar with all

VALUE OF JARED SMITH'S PROPOSALS FOR HAWAII

Editor Advertiser: Everybody must have noticed how the Honolulu newspapers had nothing but sarcasm and sneers for Mr. Jared Smith, the coming United States agriculturist and his reported remarks or explanations of his plans. Interested parties kept cool and so did I, but now comes the "Paradise of the Pacific" in a sample number and sneers again and ridicules Mr. Smith.

All City folks may agree with the editor of the Paradise, but I do not believe that any experienced farmer will join the wisecracks in talking or writing against Mr. Smith and his plans. If you allow me, I will quote from his reported statement and add (although not an experienced farmer) my own observations:

1. His first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck.

Well, I have tried again and again all kinds of vegetable seeds in the Tantalus mountains without the slightest success. My gardeners were of different nationalities—American, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—but all failed. There is no doubt that all kinds of vegetables can be raised on any plantation, but it requires somebody who understands the cultivation of the plants, and Mr. Smith is certainly able to advise and to instruct.

2. "They will also be taught the value of dairy cows," etc.

There is no doubt that they are of great value to poor and other families, and I would like to make my own butter, etc., but I have not succeeded in finding any expert dairymen unless I pay him \$1.50 for each pound of butter. My farm furnishes food enough for several cows, but it is all lost and wasted.

3. "The forage plants produced for Hawaiian consumption."

We can laugh at this—when shiploads of hay and other feed are imported from abroad. We certainly can raise all required feed on our islands, but it takes a man like Mr. Smith to teach us how!

4. "Poor families raising chickens."

There are fortunes in this enterprise, as chickens are thriving finely in the mountains, feeding mostly on worms and other insects. The mongoose don't seem to trouble the big hens; only young chickens need special care and attention. We get plenty eggs from the mountains and might easily increase the quantity.

5. "The branches of the office work."

In 1886 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of the department. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the Land Office. He continued to hold this position and that of first assistant clerk of the department until June, 1900, when, upon the retirement of J. A. Hassinger, he became chief clerk of the Public Works Department, the successor under the Territory of the Interior Department. At various times Mr. Boyd has also acted as clerk of the Board of Immigration.

Mr. Boyd has all his life been a favorite of the chiefs, and in 1886 was made a member of the Order of Kalaikoua, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and Commander of the Order of the Star of Oceania. Among the foreign decorations received by him were that of Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, and Commander of the Imperial Order of Persia, besides several others. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

Mr. Boyd is possessed of unusual executive ability, and is of a genial temperament, which has placed him upon friendly terms with all parties. William H. Wright, nominated by Governor Dole, to be Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Koloa, Kauai, on the 9th of October, 1869. He was educated at the public schools on Kauai, and at Iolani College in this city.

He was engaged in private business as a clerk and bookkeeper after graduation, until 1893, when he was appointed a clerk in the Tax Office in Honolulu.

In 1894 he was promoted to be Deputy Assessor of the District of Honolulu, and in 1898, he was appointed Registrar of Public Accounts, under Mr. Damon, then Minister of Finance, which position he has continued to hold.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and Master in the Hawaiian Lodge. He is a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in practical politics, being of rather a retiring disposition. He had no stronger supporters for appointment to the position of Treasurer than Mr. Damon, of Bishop's Bank, who, joined with Senator Brown, president of the First National Bank, in recommending his appointment to Governor Dole on the specific ground of personal fitness for the position.

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if we had a man who understands the business.

"And pigs."

This business can be carried on and become a very profitable one on lands about ten miles distant from Honolulu. Pigs are imported and consumed in large quantities, they can be easily raised by good food growing here, such as, butternut, etc. Mr. Smith may give some advice to stop further importation.

6. "Coffee-raising will be studied."

And I have studied it for years; but this is not now an agricultural enterprise, but a question of cheap labor for picking, etc.

7. "Forestry will be done on the mountain tops."

Innumerable blunders have been committed by attempts to reforest our vast and bare mountain slopes with entirely useless trees. It is a pitiful sight to see those miserable and good-for-nothing monkey-pods on the Makiki ridge. Even the eucalyptus are of little use, and only during the last few years have useful trees like alligator trees, mangoes, oranges, etc., been planted there.

Other trees on my mountain retreat, such as peaches, pears, apples, apricots, etc., have not done as well as perhaps they might have done if treated by an expert, and Mr. Smith certainly can educate a number of young people to become experts.

Before closing I wish to state most emphatically that nothing in my remarks is intended to cast any reflection upon Hawaiian experts, such as Messrs. Herbert, Blouin, Clark, Vredenburg, Taylor, Haught and others, but that I merely wish to note my protest against any unkind remarks concerning Mr. Jared Smith's commission. He should be received by agriculturists with open arms and be thanked for all advice joyfully and appreciatively. Welcome to Mr. Jared Smith from all good Hawaiians, including yours sincerely,

H. W. SCHMIDT,
P. O. Box 568.

P. S.—Here is a true story about an agricultural Chinaman, which happened within the last week. I was up on my mountain retreat with a guest and, seeing the violet bushes covered with flowers, told my Chinese gardener to bring some flowers down the next day. He did bring a lot of violet flowers—but all with the roots!

S.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRIBERY

Herald Gives a Few Cold Facts About Legislatures and Col. "Mazuma."

The turning down of a half-dozen or so appointees of the Governor by the Hawaiian Senate is not a surprise to the public. Nor is it surprising that the Governor declines to extend the session of the Legislature in view of the fact that in nearly every instance where that official has ventured a suggestion he has been repulsed. He will probably call an extra session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill, in which case he puts an end to nonsense. It is not likely that the officials whose names were rejected are losing much sleep over the affair; Governor Dole still holds the whip hand and the men objectionable to the Senate may continue in office until the next Legislature sits. As the Governor was satisfied with his appointees it is not probable that he prepares a list of successors to them in anticipation of the action of the Senate, nor is it likely that he could decide upon persons for the offices in time for the Senate to act upon them before adjournment, so that these same men will doubtless continue in office. The despatch regarding bribery charges is incomplete, inasmuch as details are omitted several measures which have a high odor of job were introduced and the charge would probably fit any of them. The Herald "wireless" for further information, but for some reason it was impossible to get an answer before going to press. If the charges are pressed the public will bear more of it for, unlike the "good old days," bribery under United States law is dealt with severely when members of the Legislature are concerned in it. During the monarchy the charge was softened somewhat by considering it merely as accepting a fee from a client. When a few years ago Jake Sharp of New York cable car fame decided that it was necessary to pay for votes, he employed several of the officials of the Assembly to handover the cash to the members. When they were discovered it was considered advisable by them to spend a year or so in Canada and when they returned across the line they were promptly jailed. This little episode in the history of New York politics is something for the Hawaiian friends of "Col. Mazuma" to ponder over.—Hawaii Herald.

A Noble Devotion.

A pitiful sight on the steamer Kinau on her last trip up from Hawaii appealed to the sentiment of the passengers. It came through the devotion of a Chinese father for his little boy which is slowly dying as the result of an accident more than a year ago. At that time the little boy in some manner or other obtained a quantity of lye, which he drank by mistake. The result was a horrible burning of the boy's lips, mouth, throat and stomach. For weeks the little fellow lay almost in his father's arms, little or no nourishment passing his lacerated lips, and what little did pass downward to the stomach was quickly rejected. The father gave up his business, his money and almost his all to be at the bedside of his son. A short time ago the father was told that if he wanted to save the boy from death, which seems slowly but surely overtaking his young life, he must take him to a hospital, and the Queen's Hospital in this City was decided upon. They arrived Saturday, and the boy is now receiving the best of medical attention, the father meanwhile remaining here to watch his son day by day.

GLASGOW, April 27.—The Shamrock II was undocked this morning and towed to Greenock, where her sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Erin this afternoon. Mr. Fife accompanying her. Designers and inspectors inspected the challenger and expressed enthusiastic approval of her. Mr. Thomas Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time."

WHITNEY'S \$30,000 MOSS ROOF.

The fine summer mansion which is being built by William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hill, L. I., is to have a moss-covered roof, which is to cost \$30,000. The roof will be the only one of its kind in this section of the country, and is to be put on the C. C. Hendrickson of Queens, L. I. The contract provides that the roof is to be waterproof. The roof will be tiling laid close together, so that no water can trickle through. The whole is to be covered with moss, which will be gathered from the countryside and grown upon the roof.

Lipton's Yacht.

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Lipton's Yacht.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

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

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

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

SAVE YOUR HANDS

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

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

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and such as eczema, etc. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL PILLS, to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent, J. F. SCHAEFER & CO., 55 N. W. African Depot, LEXINGTON, N. C. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

H. W. SCHMIDT,
P. O. Box 568.

MULES AND HORSES

HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

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

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

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

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

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

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

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

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

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, May 3.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient.
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
O. & O. S. Mariposa, Benita, from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, May 3.
U. S. N. T. Solace, Winstow, for Manila via Guam.
I. J. stmr. Mauna Loa, Smerison, for Hawaii and Maui ports.
Am. bk. Benicia, Rowes, for San Francisco.

Inter-Island Steamers Arrive.

At the usual early hour yesterday morning several steamers arrived from the other islands.
The W. G. Hall came from Nawiliwili with 6,000 bags of sugar, 60 bags of rice, 250 sheep, 21 bags of taro, and 58 packages of sundries.

Departed.

For Maui and Kona ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 3.
W. Farouk, H. W. Knight, Lottie Cowan, Miss I. Marcus, Mrs. J. Dwight, James On Tai, Col. S. Morris, Miss Wassman, Miss Alice Beard, Mrs. E. Eckart, Capt. J. H. Harrison, Mrs. J. F. Eckart, Julian Monsarrat, Geo. Clark, Mr. Steward, Harry Warren, Nellie Foley, W. H. Crozer, Master Eckhart.

Arrived on Saturday.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, coming and going like clockwork, with Captain Freeman in command and Purser Beckley taking the tickets, arrived from the city of Hilo on Saturday, about the usual time.
The freight also consisted of 30 head of cattle, 4 cows, 2 calves, 11 cords of wood, 140 bags of taro, 90 bags of corn, 27 bags of coffee, and 240 packages of sundries.

The Claudine Arrives.

Wilder's steamer Claudine Captain Parker, arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports at 4 o'clock yesterday morning with 9,000 sacks of sugar, 182 sacks of corn, eighty-eight sacks of taro, twenty-three sacks of rice, ninety-eight hogs and ninety-eight packages of sundries.

Queer Sight on Waterfront.

There is an elevated railroad at work on the British bark Woolahra at the old fish market wharf.
The Woolahra is discharging coal. Instead of slinging the coal onto the wharf from the hold of the vessel by means of big buckets, the coal, after being hoisted out of the hold in baskets, is placed on a little hatch car of an elevated railroad, which extends from above the main hatch across the vessel and out over the wharf, where it is dumped.

Ready to Organize.

A meeting of ship owners and agents was held in San Francisco on April 26th for the purpose of effecting an organization to secure co-operation and uniformity of action upon matters pertaining to the conduct of steamship business on the Pacific Coast.

New Century Ship.

To steer without a rudder, to stop and remain stationary in any sea with out an anchor, to control great speed and to stop at will, to slow down to a snail's pace, and still have steering power, are in other words, to be independent of tides and currents, to be able to maneuver at pleasure, to be able to avoid obstructions, to be able to make a landing at any place, to be able to make a landing at any place, to be able to make a landing at any place.

Just as the main motive power of the vessel is in its wings, and of the fish in its pectoral and ventral fins, the power in both cases being located about one-third from the objective end, and immediately behind the widest breadth, so in Captain Göttsche's ship, in addition to the usual propelling means, there are two screw propellers forward, one on each side about one-third of the distance from bow to stern.

The form of these steamships is one which Nature itself suggests. "It is a combination," says the inventor, "of the codfish head and the mackerel tail," which lent the ideas of swift craft to the builders of ships.

The fact that this ship has her propellers driven by distinctive engines will ensure less liability to disablement by loss of stern screw, breakdown of engine or shaft.

Ship Building Yards Combine.

Plans are practically perfected for the pooling of the business of the four American shipyards.

Limited to the four shipyards mentioned, the combination will probably result in a working agreement with the Cramps, of Philadelphia, which will add greatly to its strength, and enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is being brought into existence.

News of the Ocean.

The unusual number of disasters to tramp steamships crossing the Atlantic in ballast to United States ports during the winter, involving losses to the marine underwriters of upwards of \$2,000,000 in salvages and other claims, have considerably helped the efforts of the seamen's friends in having established what is known as the under load line rule.

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ODORS OF MAGOOVILLE

Foul Conditions Met With on Queen St.

If there is any place in Honolulu that can be said to be inviting an epidemic of disease in almost any form, the streets around the section called Magooville are certainly paying the way for it.

At the corner of South and Queen streets stands a long two-story wooden building having an enormous frontage on Queen street, part of which is built over the conduit which flows sluggishly down to the ocean.

The residents of this hive are mostly poor people, Hawaiians, Japanese, negroes, a cosmopolitan lot, who for the most part live in semi-squalor. The limits for recreation are confined to the streets. The backyards are small, simple devices known to sanitary conditions. The people who live in the second-story rooms get rid of the refuse from their meals by throwing it over the balcony into the street.

HOUSE BURNED ON PUNCHBOWL

Homeward bound folks at noon today were treated to the spectacle of a lively fire on the slopes of Punchbowl, plainly visible from almost any part of town.

The fire was occasioned by the explosion of an oil stove on which Mr. and Mrs. Myhre, of Prospect street, were cooking their noonday meal. No telephone was handy, and the flames rapidly spread over the building.

HE NEVER BATHES.

Perhaps the best paid laborer in New York, gossip Victor Smith, is a man who works in one of the many laundries in West Thirtieth street. He is a special washer and ears big wages. Though always cleansing linen, he has no faith in the application of water to the human system.

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LOCAL BREVITIES

Edgie Brantford, a wharfman, was taken to the hospital yesterday to be investigated as to his connection with a heroin found in his hands, and which is not his own property.

The Porto Rico steamer at Fuka Plantation engaged in a bloody battle yesterday resulting in the capture of the vessel from the hands of the bandits of state Governor, who is now in jail.

James H. Boyd, the new Superintendent of Public Works and Whitney & Marsh, the new Territorial Treasurer, have announced that no changes will be made in their office personnel until their appointments have been confirmed.

The Naval Reservation is troubled with salt. The salt sticks out of the coral surface after a rain like icing on a cake. The naval people are wondering what they can do to get rid of the stuff. They do not want it and are willing that those who do want it should go for it with drays and shovels and cart it off the land.

Sealer Loses Three Men.

VICTORIA B. C., April 25.—The sealing schooner Enterprise, first of the sealing fleet to return, arrived tonight under distressing circumstances. She sailed in with her flag at halfmast and with one of her crew lying dead in the sternboat. This unfortunate event occurred on Tuesday, when off the cape, and was wrapped in blankets and placed in the boat which hung from the stern davits of the schooner, was William Holmberg, a resident of Victoria.

When the death of Holmberg occurred, the men were so down-hearted, they having only taken five skins since they left Drakes Bay, that they decided to return to port, although there is still a week of the sealing season to run. They had but 182 skins for their season's work, and according to their report, the other schooners of the fleet will have a low catch. Squally weather during the season left few hunting days.

HE NEVER BATHES.

During the past ninety years only the commissioned lieutenants have been given to rankers (warrant officers) in the British navy, while during the same period over 6,000 have been awarded to the same class of men in the army, many of whom have since risen to the highest grades, while the three in the navy have not been permitted to get above sub-lieutenant. The Admiralty have now been petitioned by the chief and warrant officers that the honorary rank of lieutenant now granted to chiefs on retirement and that increased pay be allowed. These claims are strengthened by the circumstance that during the past six years about 200 mercantile marine officers, with little or no knowledge of the intricate routine and mechanism of the navy, have been introduced as "supplementary lieutenants" while rankers from within the navy have been refused a similar recognition.

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WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the recent month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knives and slashed the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTSWAISTS—50c.
Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more, many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.
White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and neckheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.
Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. HONOLULU, H. I.

For Sale. BY AUTHORITY.

One Studebaker extension TOP SURREY, with pole, shafts, dickey, seat and brake; in good condition. Price, \$200.00.
One pair good CARRIAGE HORSES, sixteen hands high. Price, \$300.00.
One DOUBLE HARNESS, Price, \$25.00.
One Hay & Enslage CUTTER, double geared. Price, \$25.00.
Fifty Kou CALAWASHES, from 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter.
Two Fish and one Pig PLATES.
Twelve DISHES and PLATES, kou and milo wood.
One Kou SURF BOARD, 7 1/2 feet long.
One KAUWILA SPEAR, 9 feet long.
One KAPA LOG; nine KAPA MAL-LETS.
Also, a few Stone Axes, Lamps and Poi Pounders, old Kaula pound, Maika and Sling Stones. Price, \$1.00.

Address J. K. FARLEY, Koloa, Kauai. 2275-5849

DON'T OWN THE STREETS

Pain's tramcars and their mongrel steeds travel too fast. So says Judge Wilcox, who has decided that one of these cars and its two small mules "went the pace that kills," for yesterday afternoon he fined one of Pain's drivers \$25 and costs, amounting to \$35.00, for having violated the rule which says that "fast, furious and heedless driving" shall not be allowed.

It all came about in this wise: The driver of the tramcar, a young Hawaiian, says he was driving on King street toward Palama. One of the big busses on that route, driven by a man named White, was also heading in the same direction. The driver says that White tried to play tag with him; first the tram was ahead and then the bus, and the fun continued until the curve was reached near Liliha street. The boy says that White knew the space between the curve and curb was too narrow for him to get through, but he nevertheless made the attempt, with the result that the car and bus met in a collision which knocked the car off the track. The boy says that he attempted to stop White from crowding in by striking his horses' heads with his whip.

White, who is an old man, says that the whole trouble arose from the fact that the driver wanted to be "funny" and did the collision act maliciously. He says that the boy did not strike his horses' heads with his whip but that he struck them on the rump, while they were in front of him and not behind him. His evidence was corroborated by other witnesses. The boy said he could not put on his brake because he had the lines in one hand and his whip in the other, and therefore the car and bus came together with a thud. Both admitted that they were traveling pretty fast.

It was alleged in the defense that White was intoxicated at the time of the accident. White jumped up, raised his right hand solemnly and said: "I was not drunk, sir; no, sir. And I defy any man who can say that I have been drunk in the past ten years" and the affirmation was duly recorded.

"I know how you boys drive those cars out Palama way," said Judge Wilcox, addressing the defendant. "You boys think you own the streets because you drive cars. Just because you happen to be driving a tramcar is no reason why other people haven't got any rights on the streets. This thing 'ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling' with that bell of yours and expecting people to jump out of your way, has got to stop. Other people have just as much right on the streets as you have with your cars. It's the same with these new-fangled machines, the automobiles. They come buzzing along, and if anybody happens to get in their way they ring their gongs and expect them to get out of the way. They don't own the street yet, either. I suppose when you drove that car the other day you wanted to race with the bus, and when you came to that curve you thought you'd try to squeeze the old man out. I suppose you had some chums behind you who said, 'Go on! Go on!' and you went on. I find you guilty and fine you \$25 and costs."

An appeal was noted.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, deceased, before Judge John W. Kaula.
A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert McKibbin, deceased, having on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1901, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to John M. Dowsett, having been filed by the said John M. Dowsett.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Dorthea Rabe, late of Lihue, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at his residence, Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date, or such claims will be forever barred.

HANS ISENBERG, Administrator of the Estate of Sophie Dorthea Rabe, late of Lihue, Kauai, April 20, 1901. 2275-April 30; May 7, 14, 21.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, OAHU.

In re Dissolution of the KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Ltd.

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

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu at 10 a. m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, April 3, 1901. 2270 T. 2264

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In re Estate of J. L. King, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, Intestate.
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of A. N. Kepoikali, administrator of the above entitled estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$553.28, and charges himself with \$249.56, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom at Wailuku, Maui, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, May 1, 1901. By the Court. JAMES N. K. KEOLA, Clerk. 2278-May 7, 14, 21, 28.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS, whose residences are set opposite their respective names, have this day entered into copartnership in the Dry Goods and General Merchandise business in Hilo, Island and Territory of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of the HOP WAIN COMPANY.
C. Hing Chee, of Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.
C. A. Holt, of San Francisco, California.
Chang Chong, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Chang Yek, of Hilo, Hawaii.
See Yew, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Tong On, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Mon Dow, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Hoy Chee, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Hing Yew, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Wong Yee, of Hilo, Hawaii.
Hilo, Hawaii, March 25, 1901. 2278-21.

THE KAISER AT BONN

LONDON, April 27.—All accounts agree that Emperor William thoroughly enjoyed himself at Bonn, and among the students of his old corps, he became a student again. The Emperor wore the white cap, and across his breast, the black and white ribbon of the Borussia corps. His Majesty himself took command at the symposium, issued orders in a firm tone and led off the so-called salamanders, the thunderous rattling of beer mugs on the table when the leading toast was proposed. He also joined heartily, with a loud voice, in singing students' songs, bringing down the flat of his rapier, in the orthodox fashion, with a crash on the table at the end of each verse. The proceedings reached a climax when His Majesty called for that grandest of German student songs, "Landesvater" ("Father of His Country.") At one of the verses, in which students swear to live or die for King and country, each man crosses his rapier with that of the man opposite him, and caps are taken off and spitted on the rapier points, the youthful Crown Prince crossed rapiers with the aged General von Loeb, himself an old Bourasier.

At another part of the proceedings, in which the Emperor with great pleasure was calling up the former corps students, some of them aged men, so that their health might be drunk in the order of the years they studied, the Emperor called for a salamander for a blind old lawyer, Herr Lauff, father of the dramatist, Josef Lauff, who, annually, under his Majesty's directions, produces a new historical drama at Wiesbaden, illustrating the achievements of the House of Hohenzollern. Later, joined by the students, he called out "our youngest fox," the slang nickname of the youngest student. The Emperor laughed heartily, and, clapping the Crown Prince on the shoulder, said: "Hoerst du raszer meint dir?" ("Do you understand that he means you?") There was another humorous incident when one of the veterans in replying to the toast to the men of his year, drank to the canal bill and expressed the hope that the old fellows of Berlin might at last realize that the canal must be built. The Emperor lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long.

An interesting story is told of a surprise night visit paid by Emperor William to the training ship Charlotte, while at Kiel. The ship was anchored in midstream when the guard espied the Emperor's pinnace approaching, and a moment later, the Emperor was on deck, much to the surprise of the hastily-awakened captain. His Majesty then began a rigorous inspection of the ship. In the dormitory he was astonished to find the cadets asleep under the glare of electric lights.

"I scarcely believe they are asleep under such a light."

"They are tired after their day's work," replied the captain. "They would sleep anywhere."

The Emperor was still skeptical, shook a sleeping cadet soundly and awoke him.

"So," said His Majesty, "you sleep as well here as at home?"

The cadet, recognizing his questioner, promptly replied: "Better, Your Majesty."

The Emperor was much gratified at the answer, and returned to his own ship, delighted with his experiment.

USED A BIG D.

NEW YORK, April 26.—When Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's church said at the dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association Thursday night that it was "rot" to lay the blame for the war in China on the missionaries, he meant all he said, for he repeated the assertion today at his residence.

"I do not recall that I excused myself as a clergyman for saying it. I probably did not. I probably would not have said 'damned' if I had paused in advance to apologize for what I was going to say," he said.

"I also said that clergymen were too highly specialized nowadays—so highly that a glass of wine or cigar is denied them. I still hold to that view. I could not be expected to change it over night because it got into print."

There was a distinct odor of tobacco in the study when Dr. Rainsford said this. It might be that Dr. Rainsford had just finished a cigar.

Missionary-phobia.

The New York Sun recently devoted a column or two to showing that the mortality of the Sandwich Islands was in consequence of the missionaries teaching them to wear shirts, which were destructive to health. The present writer can personally testify that up to 1840, twenty years after the arrival of the missionaries, very few of the natives ever wore shirts, except at church. Moreover, the decrease of population was more rapid during the forty years before the missionaries came, than it was in the forty succeeding. In 1780, estimated population, 400,000; 1820, estimated population, 140,000; 1838, first census, 108,579; 1860, census, 63,800.

Our men-servants, when about the house, always wore a shirt, but no pants. They were usually healthy, being under the missionaries' sanitary regimen. The only material modification in female attire, was in clothing to cover the bosom, which had always been left exposed. A leading cause of depopulation was the introduction of syphilis by the white discoverers, the filth preceding civilization.—The Friend

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Herbert Hoover is very feeble. His resignation March 11 is dead. Kitchener reports more Beer losses. Marysville, Calif., has had a \$200,000 fire. No mail from China was lost on the Rio.

The Philadelphia grave diggers have struck.

Delucasse breakfasted with the Czar on April 25.

Oil trusts are planning to control the Texas fields.

A salmon fishing trust is to be formed in Chicago.

Porto Rican laborers have declined to go to Ecuador.

An alleged German spy has been arrested in Paris.

Severe earthquakes have been doing damage in Italy.

The Ohio river flood maintains an even stage at 39.7 feet.

A \$6,000,000 sugar beet plant is to be built in Colorado.

A storm wrecked the barracks at Poloc, P. R., on April 26.

J. H. Hudson, a Montana mining man, has committed suicide.

David C. Thompson is to edit the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Gracie Trip, aged 19, of Angel's Camp, Cal., committed suicide last week.

A new comet having three tails has been discovered from Cape Town.

The French mining strikers have won the victory after a prolonged strike.

The Building Trades Council of Chicago has practically decided to disband.

On one vote lately the Ministerial majority in Parliament was reduced to 36.

An Italian mine-owners and shippers have entered a protest against the coal duty.

A little girl of San Diego recently died in great agony from the bite of a rattlesnake.

An Argentine army surgeon claims to have discovered a serum cure for tuberculosis.

Burglars wrecked the bank vault at Pioneer, Ohio, with dynamite and secured \$1,000.

The Scandinavian-American Bank of Whatcom, Wash., has been looted by its president.

Official reports show a decrease in the amount of internal revenue for the United States.

Kaiser William visited Cronberg to greet his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

The Russian Government has forbidden the exhibition of Count Tolstol's picture in Moscow.

The conference of the conference of the Cubans with the President are said to be satisfactory.

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is to marry Miss Holman of Indianapolis.

A maddened elephant recently created a panic in a Peru circus, and finally killed his keeper.

Jim McPeck, a famous Wyoming catfisher, was killed by a stock detective at Miles City.

A \$2,500,000 hotel is to be erected on Fifth avenue between two restaurants in New York City.

The will of Doyley Carte, the well-known London theatrical manager, was sworn in as £249,810.

Austria and Mexico have resumed diplomatic relations for the first time since the death of Maximilian.

King Charles of Roumania was attacked recently and narrowly escaped murder at the hands of a ruffian.

All the properties of Bear Gulch Mining Company have been consolidated, calling for an investment of \$2,000,000.

Big sales of Union Pacific stock are being made since the circulation of rumors in regard to the pending deal.

Edward J. Saxton, an insurance man, in a fit of despondency, attempted suicide at Cripple Creek recently.

John W. Garrett of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the President secretary of legation at The Hague.

Brooklyn will not receive Professor Herron, as formerly planned. A storm of protests caused the change.

Improved conditions in Porto Rico, and the approach of the harvest, it is said, has stopped Porto Rican emigration.

Arthur B. Markham, M.P., who denounced the African companies, is prepared to repeat his charges publicly.

Robbers at Norwich, Kas., blew open the safe of the Badger Lumber Company and secured a small amount of money.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., has been fined for assaulting a lawyer's clerk who served him with a bankruptcy notice.

The Chinese regulars, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another point within the international area.

Germany has refused to decrease her demands in China, and Great Britain is trying to induce the Powers to cut their claims.

Sergeant Weston has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and two years' imprisonment for commissary frauds at Manila.

The Irish members of Parliament have attempted to reduce the tea duty and to have Ireland exempted from the tobacco clause.

A coaching accident in Philadelphia caused the death of Jos. E. Widener, son of the late resident, and severe injuries to another.

Senator Beveridge delivered an address—"The American Situation"—at the banquet of the Grant Club of Iowa, at Des Moines April 27.

The President is announced to deliver a speech in the Convention Hall during his visit in Kansas City on his return trip from the Pacific Coast.

Miss Portia Knight, the actress who is suing the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, alleges that he twice promised to marry her.

Masked burglars entered the American Express Company's office in Paris, surprised and gagged the watchman, and escaped with \$5,000 francs.

By June 1, James J. Hill will have control of the Colorado & Southern, Fort Worth & Denver City and probably the Colorado Midland Railroads.

In New York a victim of apoplexy was taken to the police station as a drunk and died from the shock. She was the wife of a wealthy merchant.

Mrs. Charles K. Rodgers, daughter of the late Millionaire P. P. Mast, and a sister of the wife of Minister to Venezuela, F. B. Loomis, died at Tucson, Ariz.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of General Grant was celebrated at Galena, Ill., his old home, on April 27. Rev. F. W. Gussaulus made the oration of the day.

Count Waldersse has been announced as a failure in Hongkong; his methods are said to have made the situation in North China worse. He is pronounced a good soldier but a poor administrator.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking and discussing the question of indemnity, says: "The American proposal to reduce the indemnities to \$40,000,000 finds no acceptance except with the British."

The Beaumont, Tex., Oil Exchange has posted the statement that the Standard Oil Company has purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and 90,000 acres of land surrounding the port.

The Chilean Minister to Brazil had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in which the Pacific question was discussed. The former declared that his country was not opposed to the solidarity of American nations, but was anxious that peace should exist.

América is to construct four canals. The Minister of Brazil is dead.

The condition of the Bush is reported to be worse.

The Russian situation is reported as growing worse.

General Ludlow is in the grip of tuberculosis at Manila.

There have been disastrous prairie fires in Nebraska.

Benjamin V. Varney, son is in prison in New York for robbery.

The Pittsburgh labor unions are planning to consolidate to fight the trusts.

The son of Lieut. Col. Wildreck has been arrested in New York for swindling.

Colonel A. E. Buck, Minister to Japan, is reported to be in Washington, but is reported to be in serious danger.

The two Gypsy girls arrested in connection with the disappearance of Willie McCormick, the New York boy, have been released.

The French Government speaks highly of the hospitality shown the French training ship Dauguy Trouin, while in American harbors.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that postal money orders are payable only by postmasters upon whom they are drawn.

Twenty men were arrested in a pool room raid in Chicago April 27. The rooms were located over the saloon of two well-known local politicians.

Nothing has been heard of Willis McCormick, the missing young New Yorker who has strangely disappeared.

A writ to compel a Chicago street railway company to lower its tunnel beneath the river at the busy street, has been refused by the Circuit Court.

The American Bridge Company has signed the scale submitted by the structural workers of the different cities with the exception of Milwaukee.

The evidence in the Cudny case is slowly lighting about Callahan, one of the suspects, and a damaging testimony has been given against him.

Striking bakers in Lima, Peru, waved red flags and shouted "Death!" Persons were attacked, but were repulsed. Rioters will be severely punished.

Governor Odell has signed the bill which authorizes New York City to accept the \$2,500,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a free library system.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued notice that the Siberian land lines are interrupted and messages for Japan via northern route are sent at sender's risk.

The New York Stock Exchange operations show unusually heavy transactions in common and preferred stocks stimulated by the higher range of London prices.

Colonel Merritt Barber and Major F. Long have been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers by the President on account of long and faithful services in the Philippine campaign.

In the contest proceedings of G. W. Walker, Republican candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, filed against Mayor Wells, seven separate grounds for action are alleged, involving illegal voting.

Judge Sneed of the Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tenn., held that the by-law passed by the American League of Honor, Supreme Council, last August, invalidating all policies of over \$2,000 was void.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the destruction of the Government transport Sultana on the Mississippi river, in which 1,800 lives were lost, was celebrated in Knoxville, April 27th. About 100 survivors were present.

Count Cornulier, a Parisian, after a two days' trial for the murder of his wife by shooting her three times, as she was leaving the house of M. Leroux, an anti-martial admiral, was acquitted on April 27th, amidst the applause of the spectators.

A majority of the foreign ambassadors called upon Secretary Hay April 27 to bid him farewell before he left on the President's trip. Most of them, including Lord Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain, visited Europe during the Secretary's absence.

A startling feature of the series of forgeries alleged to have been committed by ex-Mayor Hadley Jones of Little Falls, N. Y., who is a fugitive, was disclosed when his safe was opened. Forged bank certificates were found, and it is believed he stole about \$25,000.

The wrecked schooner Emma C. Knowles passed in the Delaware Breakwater on April 27 in tow. She was sighted off Atlantic City lying on her beam ends. There was apparently no one aboard then. It is believed that the crew of nine men have been picked up and that the men will be landed at some foreign port.

LIBERIA WANTS PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Liberia's desire for the establishment by the United States of coaling stations on her coast will not be acceded to, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald. Liberia believed that all danger of attempts on the part of France and other Governments to seize territory from her would cease if such action were taken. Examination of the Liberian coast made by the Montgomery some time ago and other information received by the Navy Department show that there is no suitable site for a station, and the project has been abandoned.

New Filipino Dictator.

MANILA, April 25.—It is reported that the rebel General Calles ordered eight American soldiers to be shot April 21st, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sanchez, one of his staff officers, and Senor de la Rosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the insurgent fund. Sanchez escaped. The others were tortured and then butchered. Calles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon, proclaims himself dictator and successor of Aguinaldo, and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

Foot and Mouth Cure.

NEW YORK, April 27.—According to a Herald dispatch from Vienna two Austrian scientists, Professor Loeffler and Dr. Ulenruth, announce that they have discovered a serum which will protect animals against the foot and mouth disease. The serum affords animals inoculated with it immunity for from four to eight weeks against attacks by the disease. As soon as Drs. Loeffler and Ulenruth receive the authorization of the Government the new remedy will be placed at the disposal of the public.

Plague Causes Riot.

LAHORE, Punjab, April 27.—A serious riot has occurred near Sialkote, due to plague inspection of women. The mob overpowered the police, and it became necessary to summon a force of cavalry from Sialkote. The soldiers restored order with difficulty.

UNCLE SAM MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

LONDON, April 27.—The Saturday Review says that the expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contest with the United States than with Great Britain, "because the real cause for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent."

The Review devotes a page to the description of the resources of South America, and Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile, the improbability of Germany pursuing her designs in South America without a conflict with the United States. The article concludes with the statement that it would not be good policy for Great Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims, and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests, but it would rightly oppose every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

LONDON, April 26.—William T. Stead says: "The Boers are calculating upon England's becoming embroiled with Russia or some other complication. We are on the verge of a storm across the Atlantic that will shatter our peaceful calculations. When the United States Congress meets, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be torn into shreds. We shall have to choose between fighting or eating humble pie."

BATTLE-SHIP MAINE MAY BE FLOATED

CHICAGO, April 26.—"We expect to have the battleship Maine afloat and ready for business again some time next fall. She was not so badly damaged when she was sunk as is generally supposed and repairs can be easily accomplished." Thus spoke Newton F. Chamberlain, who is engaged in raising the wreck of the battleship in Havana harbor, and who has just returned from Cuba on a short business trip.

"We first got hold of Mr. Chamberlain," that the Maine has not sunk one inch deeper since a made an examination of her two years ago. She lies perfectly level and it is just thirty-seven feet and six inches to solid bottom at both bow and stern. In order to float the vessel she shall first build a dam all around it and pump out the water. When the water has all been removed, the hole in her bow will be repaired. Then when the water is turned in again she will rise to the surface and will be towed into the Havana docks for complete overhauling.

"The machinery in the Maine does not seem to have been damaged at all. When the ship sunk she had on board about \$200,000 worth of ammunition and I do not apprehend that it will be at all damaged. It will take the best part of this summer to complete the dam, but within two months after it is finished I expect to have the wreck afloat."

PRAYER FOR THE KING

Our greatly esteemed friend, the editor of the Anglican Church Chronicle, appears to have in view the March issue of The Friend, in some strictures upon the unreasonableness of objecting to prayers in Hawaiian churches for the King of England. We hasten to assure our good neighbor that we might approve of such prayers, if suitably worded. Our objection was solely to the kind of prayer promulgated, which contained expressions repugnant to the democratic minds of Americans. It was for this reason that we reprinted the prayer in full.

Such expressions are the three following: "That his people may never be wanting in honor of his person, and dutiful submission to his authority;" "Do thou weaken the hands, blast the designs, and defeat the enterprises of all his enemies, that no secret conspiracies, nor open violences, may disquiet his reign;" that "supported by Thy powers may be triumph over all opposition."

The first of the above three petitions savors too much for the American mind, of subservience to royal station and authority. The second is repugnant to the principle that it is often a duty of citizens to use violence in resisting the tyrannies of kings, as did Cromwell and Hampden. The third petition assumes that the king will always be in the right. As Americans, we cannot pray that King Edward may triumph over us, if we should happen to be in opposition to him. We respectfully recommend that the prayer be materially changed, and made suitable for the American citizens of Hawaii to offer in behalf of our honored neighbor, the King of England. What is manifestly needed here is a bishop of healthy American instincts to preside over an American church.

PAWNBROKERS TO ARRIVE.

Although a law licensing pawnbroking has been in effect in Honolulu since 1884, no licenses have ever been issued to "accommodate the people at a slight rate of interest." Several individuals bearing all the earmarks of "Uncles," have, however, opened stores on the upper part of Fort street that need little besides the three brass balls to make them the real article.

The second-hand man is largely in evidence, and the well known trade mark may be seen outside the door of some Hebrew dealer in hand-me-downs, chairs, watches and musical instruments. As the law runs, 4 per cent per month is all that Mr. Jacobs, or Honolulu, can charge on loans of \$20 or under; up to \$100 the rate is halved, and above that amount only 1 per cent is allowed; not so extravagant a charge for a "just till pay day" loan.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Papay Belaski, a young Porto Rican, attending school in Wailuku, Maui, while stealing a ride on the plantation train when returning home from school met with a terrible accident resulting in instant death.

On reaching the nearest point to home Papay and his brother Juan jumped from the rapidly moving train. Juan landed safely, but Papay apparently stumbled on the embankment and fell back under the wheels.

The body was found on the return trip of the train from Wailuku, with the skull cracked almost in two. Juan, the brother, is supposed to be hiding from terror caused by his brother's death. The mother, who has lately come out of the hospital, is prostrated.

THE JOY OF THE

house is the baby. No matter how many have come before, the latest arrival brings joy to all.

When the little one takes his first glimpse of the world, he is in, it is a minute of keenest joy.

Father is proud, mother is fond, brother is eager, sisters are tender, nurse is devoted; the whole human world is kind.

There is another, an under-world with enemies in it.

When baby gets into its shadow, be quick with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—he is sure to get into its shadow; let him get no futher than into the edge of it. Health is the baby's life.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 439 Pearl street, New York.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

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

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

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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

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

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Judd Building, Fort Street.
A regius gallery of card sharpeners is to be provided by the New York police for the Atlantic steamer.

Kodak Talk

We do developing, printing and mounting.
We make a specialty of it.
We turn out excellent prints.
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IN HANDLING YOUR KODAK.
We sell Eastman's Kodaks; not second-hand, but bright and new, and carry a full line of Films, all sizes; Plates, Photo Paste, etc., etc. Also, a full line of the purest chemicals at the lowest figure. In fact, we carry

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appertaining to Amateur and Professional Photography. Give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

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

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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

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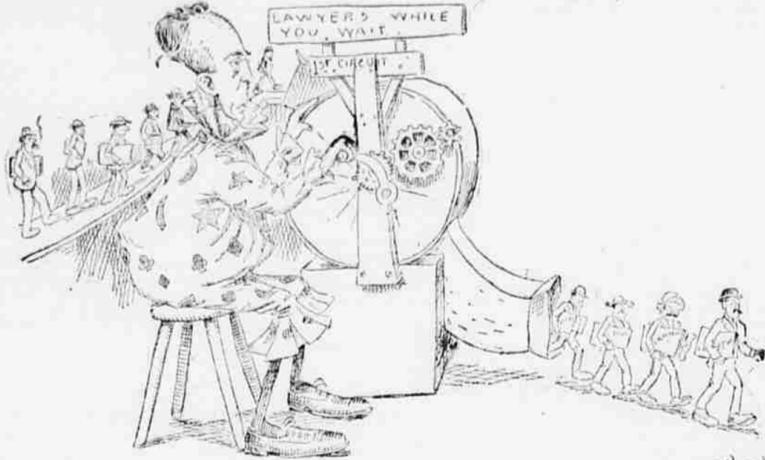
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF LAST WEEK.



THEY WILL LOOK FORWARD TO MAY DAYS WITH MUCH INTEREST



THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS



APPLY AT THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO PRACTICE LAW

SENSATION IN COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

The acquittal of Captain Sodergren by the Federal Jury Thursday night did not please United States District Attorney Baird, and there was a dramatic scene in Judge Estee's court room yesterday morning when the case of the United States against Walsh, the third one of the assault and battery cases against officers of the bark Hesper, came up before the court.

with Baird, who, he said, had not said too much. "The evidence shows," said the judge, "that the boy had been beaten inhumanly six times, eight or nine witnesses having sworn to the fact, and there was absolutely no evidence to the contrary. The case was so clear that a child could have decided it."

BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Peking, dated yesterday: A band of Boxers, estimated at 1,000, is operating twenty miles south of Paoing-fa. It has raided three villages and threatens to massacre Christians in that vicinity.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and France at the banquet given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, M. Siegfried said: "I am hoping that when the proper time arrives the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty of reciprocity between the two countries, as I feel certain the French Senate will do."

CHINESE SMUGGLED FROM CANADA

MONTREAL, April 27.—The United States Government and the Canadian Government are combining in an effort to stop the smuggling of and unlawful influx of Chinamen into Canada and the United States. Both countries have suffered within the last few years, and Canada has unintentionally helped to break the United States Exclusion law.

Cubans See the President.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The members of the Cuban Commission called upon the President today to bid him farewell. Senator Capote urged that something be done at once toward reciprocal treaty relations for the benefit of the Cubans.

GERMANS FIGHT CHINESE.

LONDON, April 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking says the headquarters staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the expedition, to the effect that on April 23d the Germans crossed into Shansi, through the Kouk Nau and Chang Cheng Lu passes, in pursuit of the retreating Chinese, whom they followed eighteen miles, fighting a sharp action.

Turkish Army Desertion.

BERLIN, April 27.—"Wholesale desertions are now occurring in the Turkish army," says Die Information, of this city, "owing to desolation and military negligence. Most of the deserters join bands of brigands who plunder the population in various districts with impunity."

A JANITOR IS A GREAT ARTIST

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: Through a marine picture Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best-qualified art critics and artists.

BRYAN FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is quoted by the Times as saying last night: "William J. Bryan in my opinion will be a candidate for Governor of Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan still exerts a wide influence in the State, and if he receives the gubernatorial nomination he will be a very hard man to beat."

BRITISH FINANCES.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Commenting on the budget, the London correspondent of the Tribune says that one of the results of the agitation against the new order of taxation proposed by it is the conversion of downright Protectionists in the House of Commons into Sir Howard Vincent, into advocates of the coal and sugar duties for revenue purposes.

Wireless Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Cunard Line intends to equip its steamers with instruments for wireless telegraph, and make an experiment to determine its value. Marconi sailed on the steamer Campania a week ago. It is reported that he visited Montauk Point before leaving this country with a view to establishing a receiving station there.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed."

WANTS LAND AT PEARL HARBOR

NEW YORK, April 27.—Captain J. F. Merry, who was president of the Naval board which went to Guam to select a site for a naval station, and to prepare a plan for the improvement of the harbor and the location of a town on its shores, is on his way back to his station at Honolulu, and will submit his report from that point.

SCHOOL CHILDREN DROWNED.

Virginia Ahu, a bright Chinese girl of eight years, and Moses Malalaha, a wee tot, were drowned in the Wahee river Wednesday during a picnic at which the Wahee school children were celebrating Mayday.

Eighty People Killed.

FRANKFORT, Germany, April 25.—One of the most destructive explosions on record occurred this evening at the Electro-Chemical Works, near Greishelm, where smokeless powder is manufactured. Eighty persons were killed or injured.

AN ODD SENATORIAL FRIENDSHIP.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion on the question of negro suffrage and other similar matters, Senators Hoar and Tillman are the best of friends. Mr. Tillman has the highest regard for the mental attainments and legal learning of Mr. Hoar.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it, waiting to find out how.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. It is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immediate sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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Gardening!

- Following is the list of articles necessary to carry on the work successfully: 1. RUBBER HOSE. 2. SPRINKLER. 3. MOWER. 4. WHEELBARROW. 5. SHEARS. 6. SPADE. 7. HOE. 8. SHOVEL. 9. RAKE. 10. TROWEL. 11. FORK. 12. WATERING CAN. 13. BROOM. 14. FLOWER POTS.

You can get them all at the store of W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of..... CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St., etc. HONOLULU.

The antitoxic action of bile seems to have been known for centuries to the natives of India and the peasants of France. A recent traveler relates that when a person is bitten by a mad dog in Bengal, the animal is promptly killed and the victim of the bite is given to eat a piece of its raw liver, and this is regarded—apparently with good reason—as a perfect safeguard against hydrophobia.