

TUNNELING HALEAKALA

Trying to Get More Water for the Ranches.

NEWS NOTES OF MAUI'S FAIR ISLE

Negro Boy Arrested—Another Paper for Wailuku—Labor of the Blacks.

WAILUKU, Maui, May 11.—The News says: The News is indebted to Mr. Carl Waldeyer, an experienced California gravel miner, for some interesting notes relative to the possibility of developing water for the use of cattle ranches by tunneling into the sides of Haleakala.

At the request of Dr. Raymond Mr. Waldeyer recently spent several days at Kahikini ranch, examining the system of tunnels already inaugurated. Some water has been developed, but it is too soon yet to tell whether the water is seepage from the recent heavy rains, or whether it is a permanent flow.

Mr. Waldeyer, however, states from his observation that he feels convinced that there are layers of impervious strata near enough the surface to be reached by an intelligent construction of lateral tunnels. The water carried by these strata never comes to the surface, but finds its way to the sea underground. Just how a long dry spell would affect these subterranean streams is a problem which must be solved by the test of actual experiment, but Mr. Waldeyer is inclined to the belief, from his recent observations, that permanent water can be obtained in limited quantities, which would, however, be amply sufficient for stock purposes.

Dr. Raymond deserves credit for his experiments in this direction, and if they prove successful, which Mr. Waldeyer does not seem to doubt, it will be only a question of time till the side of Haleakala will be honeycombed with water-bearing tunnels. These tunnels will have to be so located as to tap the surface of impervious strata, which carry permanent water, and a system of cross tunnels run so as to catch all the water of the strata. This may be only a small amount in each tunnel, but it would require only a permanent flow of a few miners' inches of water to amply supply a stock ranch.

Most of the ranches, notably Kahikini, extended from top of Haleakala to the sea, and while the best pasturage is high up on the mountain side, stock have to travel down to near sea level for water. A successful solution of the tunnel proposition will mean thousands of dollars to the stock raisers, and much is hoped from the experiments being made by Dr. Raymond.

Other stock raisers, notably Colonel Cornwell, have employed Mr. Waldeyer to expert their ranches, with a view of developing water, and great interest is felt in the result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From practical tests it seems that the plantations will not be able to import a desirable class of negro laborers in sufficient quantities to answer their needs. Porto Rican labor seems more available, and the present indications are that an abundance of that class of labor will soon be available to the exclusion of much of the worthless labor now on the islands.

William Sharp, a negro boy from Alabama, was arrested for stealing fifty cents worth of pork at Camp 5 Store, Spreckelsville, and was convicted of the theft by Judge McKay of the District Court at Wailuku this week.

It is currently rumored that there is a movement on foot to start another newspaper in Wailuku. The News extends the glad hand to its prospective hated rival.

The Pala plantation is putting up a large corrugated iron workshop furnished to date, near the Pala mill.

W. E. Shaw, the Nahiku cane planter, was a visitor to Wailuku this week. He reports that it is unusually hot and dry on east Maui.

W. O. Smith of Honolulu was a guest of the "Maui" this week, having come over on the Kinau, returning to Honolulu by Thursday's Mauna Loa.

Captain Keola is rapidly recovering from the injuries which he recently received in an altercation with an unregenerate bronco. He now rides a meek looking bay with a limp tail.

Dr. Raymond, who by the way, is developing into a full-fledged vaquero, came down from Kahikini ranch on Thursday evening, and reports everything flourishing up in the woods.

Senator H. P. Baldwin came over on Tuesday's Kinau, and spent Wednesday inspecting the "Big Four" plantations returning to Honolulu on Thursday's Mauna Loa to assist at the extra session.

Andrew Fairley, former water luna at Wailuku, but recently of Puna plantation, Hawaii, is a guest at Schrader's new hotel. His health was quite impaired, and he very sensibly came to Wailuku to recuperate.

Mr. Carl Waldeyer, who is acquiring a reputation as an expert on water tunnels, recently spent several days at Kahikini ranch, investigating tunnel propositions at the ranch, which will develop an increased supply of water.

Mrs. Sarah Wakefield, who, with her daughter Naomi, went down to death on the ill-fated *Maui*, is declared by the county of California to have died after her daughter.

THE DRAMA ON A PLANTATION

Amateur Actors Play for Sweet Charity's Sake at Kohala.

KOHALA PLANTATION, Hawaii, May 13.—A dramatic entertainment was given in Kohala Social Hall on Saturday, the 4th inst., which had for its object the purchasing of false hands for a native who had lost both his own in an unfortunate accident. The first part of the program was a one-act farce by Alfred Dunn, entitled "My Neighbor's Wife," with the following cast:

Mr. Somerton, an artist..... Mr. T. C. Paetow
Timothy Brown, a city broker..... D. Shanks
Jonathan Smith, a tailor..... H. P. King
Mrs. Somerton..... Miss Maud Wight
Mrs. Brown, Timothy Brown's wife..... Mrs. J. Hall
Mrs. Smith, Jonathan Smith's wife..... Mrs. E. E. Olding
Miss Evelyn Van Deerin..... Miss Evelyn Van Deerin

In the interval which followed a vocal solo by Mrs. John Hind and a trio by Mesdames Hind, Bond and Austin were beautifully sung and heartily encored. Then followed the second play, also a one-act farce, entitled "Lend Me Five Shillings," with the cast, as follows:

Mr. Goughly..... Mr. H. P. King
Captain Phobbs..... Mr. F. C. Paetow
Captain Spruce..... Mr. E. E. Olding
Mr. Moreland..... Mr. J. Hall
Mr. Sarn, a waiter..... David Shanks
Mrs. Major Phobbs..... Mrs. E. E. Olding
Mrs. Captain Phobbs..... Miss Maud Wight

The plays were so well rendered and free from the amusing hitches, one almost always expects in amateur acting, that scarcely one player could be singled out. Perhaps the "make up" of Messrs. King and Shanks added somewhat to their fame. It took the audience some time to realize that the corpulent, half-whiskered Adonises were the slim, tall young men so well known in Kohala.

Miss Maud Wight's acting was well indeed. She certainly can portray a dignified matron besides one with a keen sense of humor, and created much amusement in her treatment of the amorous Brown and Smith. The Misses Van Deerin did so well and looked so charming that it seemed as if their errand husbands did not deserve the forgiveness so freely extended in the end.

In the second play Messrs. King and Shanks kept up their good work, whilst Mr. Paetow seemed to have so warmed up as to excel himself. He looked and acted the choleric, kouty Army captain to the letter. Mrs. E. E. Olding, a very youthful and pretty widow with serious duty of looking after her flirting sister-in-law—and rather inclined to stir up hearts herself—grasped perfectly both the grave and gay demanded of her. The other parts taken by Mr. Hall and Mr. E. E. Olding, while not so prominent, were so well done as to entitle them to more important parts in future. Altogether the large audience felt highly pleased, and the actors must feel encouraged—not only by the good opinions won, but by the thought, "This well do so much for charity."

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of the neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomera street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

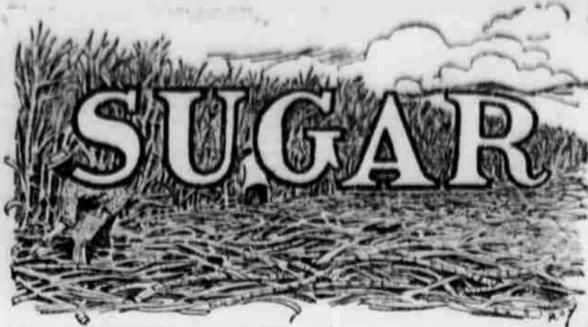
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

American Naval Charts in Demand.

A great number of inquiries which have been recently received from foreign navies by Captain C. C. Todd, chief hydrographer of the navy, attest to the remarkable prestige this branch of our naval service has gained abroad. Our hydrographic service is conceded to be more advanced and complete than that of any other navy in the world, and foreign navies are endeavoring to emulate the example set by our own advance in this line. Requests for information on various points come from Spain, France, Greece and practically all of the European nations, and all proper information is given, without reserve.

In some cases foreign naval authorities have offered to pay for valuable bits of information, concerning a reef, perhaps, which is uncharted on their own maps or the unknown depth of water in some channel. But all that is asked in return by the Hydrographic Office is that the inquiry contribute to the knowledge already in hand at Washington so far as possible. The plus charts which are issued monthly by the officers are fast gaining an almost universal reputation. They give accurate data of strictly technical nature, weather forecasts for the ensuing month, covering practically the whole world.



LATEST SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK SUGAR ADVICES.

The latest sugar advices from San Francisco are contained in Williams, Diamond & Co.'s circular, dated May 2, with extra of May 3, indicating that prices have advanced. This circular, furnished by Schaefer & Co., is as follows: May 3.—Our latest sugar telegram from New York, dated May 2, 1901, at hand this afternoon, reads as follows: "Spot sales today 250 tons Cuba centrifugals 96 degree test at 4 1/2c. Granulated unchanged. Beets unchanged."

These figures consequently establish basis for 96 degree centrifugals this date in New York, 4 1/2c; San Francisco, 3 7/8c.

Sugar.—Confirming yesterday's quotations, we have now to advise that prices were again advanced ten points in the local market this morning. Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Dominos, half barrels, 6.50c; boxes, 6.75c; Cubes A, crushed and fine crushed, 5.50c; Powdered, 5.85c; Candy Granulated, 5.85c; Dry Granulated, fine, 5.75c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.70c; Confectioners' A, 5.70c; Fruit Granulated, 5.80c; Magnolia A, 5.35c; Extra C, 5.25c; Golden C, 5.15c. Similar advances were made for export, the price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.

May 2.—Sugar—Prices in the local market have advanced, April 17, 10 points, per Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington. Similar advances were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.

Basis.—April 3 to 19, no sales; 11, spot sale 1,400 tons at 4 1/2c, and on same date cost and freight sale 700 tons at 4.20c; 12 to 16, no sales; 17, "to arrive" sale 1,000 tons at 4 1/2c, and on same date cost and freight sale 800 tons at 4.15c, and likewise on same date, cost and freight sale 750 tons at 4.20c; 18, cost and freight sale 200 tons at 4.15c; 19 and 20, no sales; 22, cost and freight sale 200 tons at 4.15c; 23, cost and freight sale 200 tons at 4.15c; 24 and 25, no sales; 26, "to arrive" sale 1,100 tons at 4 1/2c; 27, no sales; 29, cost and freight sale 350 tons at 4.2c, and on same date cost and freight sale 1,500 tons at 4.15c; 30, cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 4.25c; May 1, "to arrive" sale 800 tons at 4 1/2c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4 1/2c; San Francisco, 3 7/8c.

New York Refined.—No change from March 9 to April 9, advanced on that date. This quotation prevailed until April 17, on which date it again advanced to 5.20c, equal to 5 1/2c net cash, since which no change reported.

London Beets.—April 4 to 8, 8 1/2 11-14; 9 and 10, 9 1/2; 11, 8 1/2 11-14; 12 to 16, 8 1/2 10-12; 17 to 19, 9 1/2; 20, 8 1/2 10-12; 22, 9 1/2; 23 and 24, 9 1/2 3-4; 25 and 26, 9 1/2 11-24; 27 to 29, 9 1/2 3-4; 30, 9 1/2 11-24; May 1, 9 1/2 2 1-4.

London Cubes.—April 27 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s 10 1/2d and 11s 9d respectively. April beets, 9s 0 3/4d, against 10s 6d same time last year; May beets 9s 0 3/4d, against 10s 6d same time last year.

Stock.—Willitt & Gray report April 25, United States four ports in all hands, estimated April 24, 186,200 tons, against 177,692 tons, same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated April 23, 299,000 tons against 103,597 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable April 25, at latest uneven dates 1,733,300 tons, against 1,475,722 tons; increase over last year, 257,578 tons. Total sugar crop of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to April 25, 9,571,812 tons, against 8,474,983 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,096,829 tons.

Cuba Centrifugals.—Receipts at the Cuban seaports are decreasing, but ninety-nine centrals are still at work, and it would seem that a total production of 600,000 tons will be reached. The committee from the Cuban Constitutional Convention now in consultation with Government officials at Washington respecting the future relations between the two countries, is desirous of reciprocity in the form of reduced duties on sugar imported into the United States from Cuba, but any such arrangement would have to receive the approval of Congress before becoming effective.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Throughout the month of April the market for raws in New York has shown a gradual but continuous improvement, and while at first offerings were light and sellers indifferent, latterly on the advent of speculators in the market coincident with increased receipts, transactions have been more numerous. Latest mail advices under date of April 27, indicate a steady and firm market with buyers at current quotations, the tone and tendency favoring sellers.

Fluctuations have been observable in the European beet market; nevertheless prices have been fairly well maintained in spite of the falling off in demand from England, where previously large purchases had been made in anticipation of the imposition of import duties. At present it appears that the offerings of beet sugars are at prices above the parity of the market in New York, although holders evinced for a time considerable anxiety to effect sales in this country.

The demand for refined, while quite moderate during the early part of the month in review, improved considerably, but about the time that another advance was looked for, the interruption to and delay in shipments caused by phenomenally bad weather throughout all the eastern half of the United States, had a depressing effect on business generally. Latest reports indicate a moderate demand with little probability of an immediate change in prices.

Charters.—Market has continued dull and inanimate since our last, with one vessel closed at 32s 6d orders, but during the week past we have had good and timely rains, and with a decline in wheat caused by same and a better feeling in consuming markets, an advance has been paid, with transactions of several vessels spot and "to arrive" at 35s orders.

Lumber Rates.—No change for the better in lumber business. Exchange.—London 50 days sight, 44.85 1/2 to 44.85 3/4; demand, 44.85 3/4 to 44.85; New York regular 7 1/2c; telegraphic, 12 1/2c.

CURING THE TARO BLIGHT

Editor Advertiser: I submit herewith a preliminary report of observations upon the taro disease which is making such destruction with the taro crops. I also suggest a possible remedy.

The disease seems to be caused by a fungus growth, or bacteria. The external symptoms indicate that such is the case, and the attempts to make cultures of the disease germ also seem to lead to this conclusion. Assuming these facts to be correct, we suggest as a remedy a free application of slaked lime to the taro patches, say about a ton or two and a half per acre. The theory assumed is that the bacteria or fungus will not thrive in neutral or slightly alkaline soils. It is well known that the taro patches, after long use become sour as well as leached of fertilizing elements, lime being one of the most necessary of these elements. Our analysis of taro patch soil show that the percentage of lime is smaller than that of the unwashed lands. It is noticed, too, that the disease does not attack taro planted on new soils, or soils which have not been worn out by constant use.

The suggestion, made by some of the investigators to let the land lie idle for a number of years, coincides with the slaked lime remedy theory. When the soil is left uncultivated for a number of years the organic acids (formed by decaying organic matter), are allowed to decompose, and thus the soil finally resumes its neutral condition. By the application of slaked lime, the soil will be made neutral at once, and thus obviate the necessity of letting the land lie fallow for years to accomplish the same result.

Practical experiments have been under way for some months, the results of which will not be known for some little time. The only satisfactory test, however, will be to make cultures of the disease germ in order that it may be isolated, and studied under all conditions (neutral, acid and alkaline mediums). Then as a final test, healthy taro should be inoculated with the germ, and left for one year's growth. The experiment is certainly worthy of trial, and we trust that the Experiment Station will take the matter in hand, and encourage the taro growers to experiment in a practical way as has been suggested.

We are indebted to Dr. Shorey for the preliminary germ culture tests, and we desire to express our thanks for his hearty co-operation in the work.

G. F. SEDGWICK.

The safe in Kuby's billiard parlors was opened Saturday by thieves and \$130 stolen. Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Pedro are to be connected by electric car lines.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

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

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY



Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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

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

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 22	GALIC	MAY 25
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15
GALIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 23
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JULY 3
CHINA	JULY 6	PERU	JULY 9
COPTIC	JULY 13	AMERICA MARU	JULY 16
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 3
COPTIC	AUG. 9	GALIC	AUG. 12
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 27

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

MICHIGAN STOVE CO.'S

Garland Stoves and RANGES

Another carload comprising new patterns.

Sterling Blue Flame Stoves

Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: PER MONTH, PER QUARTER, PER YEAR, PER YEAR, FOREIGN

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY, MAY 14

The Madrid Epoca says that Funston's way of capturing Aguinaldo was "treachery, contemptible treachery."

According to the British budget the Boer war has cost \$75,000,000, or twice what the Crimean war caused.

And now the monkey-wrench statesman accuses Governor Dole of having permitted the Officers' Club to exist.

The Board of Health cannot be made self-supporting while the lepers need care. Leper expenses amount to an enormous sum annually.

It appears that President Tucker of Amherst was misquoted in the published report of his remarks about the attitude of Christian missionaries in China.

Mr. Emmeluth holds Governor Dole responsible for the fact that the country has imported Asiatic labor for its plantations.

An esteemed contemporary remarks that the debt habit in Honolulu is due to emulation.

CONCURRENT NONSENSE.

If the Hawaiians of the House knew what was good for them and for the country they would refuse to listen to the endless tirades of Mr. Emmeluth against Governor Dole or to perform the empty rite, which he inspires, of passing votes of want of confidence in the Territorial Executive.

Whereas, the Governor of this Territory has communicated to the House of Representatives the fact that he signed Senate bill 56, relating to terms of the Supreme Court, six days after the close of the regular session of this Legislature;

Resolved, That this Legislature, by its vote on these resolutions, expresses its disapproval of the ability of the Governor of this Territory to properly interpret the Constitution of the United States, the Organic Act creating this Territory, and the rights of the people thereunder.

It holds that the Governor of the Territory is not in accord with the Legislature and the people it represents, admitting all of which merely establishes the fact that the Governor is true to his party, and to the American administrative idea.

On these accounts the passage of the concurrent resolution by the House was an impudent waste of the people's time. If the document ever reaches the President it will either go into his waste baskets or be kept merely as a curiosity.

PROTECTION FOR COFFEE.

The duty of bringing before the public the desirability of placing a protective duty on coffee so that this industry can be conducted with profit in the Hawaiian Islands, is one that the Advertiser is glad to assume.

It is believed that coffee is the only agricultural product of the United States which is not protected by an adequate duty.

per pound to produce a first-class grade of coffee and to lay the same down in Honolulu. After the crop is ready for the market, it takes an average of six months for returns. A duty of twenty per cent would make the selling price approximately fifteen cents per pound, and at this price the annual net returns of \$20 per acre could be counted on.

As for the prospects of a law laying a duty on coffee, they will be enhanced before long by the demands of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

THE BOOK CONTRACT.

In a letter to the editor of the Advertiser, Prof. F. A. Hooper, formerly President of Oahu College, says: Your sharp words against the policy of binding the public schools by contract to any one publishing house, I most heartily second.

It was the supposed intention of the friends of the existing contract to ask the Legislature to authorize its renewal, but if any request of the kind was made, it did not result in the passage of a bill.

THE TOURIST TRADE.

The question of why the Hawaiian tourist trade is falling off suggests to the Advertiser the following answers: 1. The fashion of travel, which once set so strongly towards Hawaii and Japan, has changed.

2. Hawaii has an unmerited bad name for epidemics. Tourists are commonly health-seekers, and people interested in sending them to other places have, at their tongue's ends, the magnified story of our cholera and bubonic plague visitations.

3. Honolulu has always a name for political turbulence, which the change in its flag has not yet erased. Next to an epidemic the tourists fear most a revolutionary mob.

That Mr. Howell has left the Public Works Department is a matter for regret. Like most men who have to do with roads and streets, he has been surrounded by workers of a more certain sort.

CRIME, WAR AND DRINK.

"Last year," says a writer in one of the current monthlies, "we spent on account of war about \$500,000,000. To meet the losses and expenditures of crime, we expended more than \$500,000,000. Our drink bill during the twelve months amounted to the monstrous sum of \$1,372,000,000.

The Journal says that the expenditure of money on war, crime or drink is, in an economical sense, no more than taking something from one division of the population and giving it to another. The money paid for drink, for example, filters through thousands of hands, many of them undeserving, no doubt, but it does not leave the country, and is not lost from the total of our assets.

We are not saying, however, that there is no economic phase to the drinking of liquor. Anything which reduces the strength of an individual in his productive capacity is bound to have a bad effect on the material welfare of the whole.

The steady work of the labor organizers is bringing all affiliated trades into single unions so that strikes may be won almost before they begin. We hear, for example, that the butchers and the restaurant waiters are coming together at San Francisco and that, in case an eating house tries to run on the non-union principle, the butchers will refuse to fill orders for it, and the delivery men will not take meat there.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Makano, deceased, Samuel E. Woolley, the administrator, has filed a petition for an order to sell real estate. Claims against the estate are shown in the sum of \$2,183.31, and two mortgages held upon the premises by Bruce Cartwright, one for \$1,000 and \$2,000, and the probating expenses are itemized at \$125.

GUARDIANSHIP.

David Dayton, guardian of A. A. Dolron, in the matter of the estate of Alfred A. Dolron, deceased, yesterday filed his final account, in which he charges himself with \$200.00 and asks to be allowed \$200.00, leaving a balance of \$148.57 in favor of the guardian's estate.

CARTER CASE.

Henry A. P. Carter, and Grace S. Carter, minors, by their guardian ad litem, Thomas Fitch, have filed an answer to the plaintiff's bill of complaint in the case of J. O. Carter, trustee, vs. Sybil A. Carter et al. in the application for advice and instructions to trustees.

The probable duration of the extra session causes some talk, a few of the Home Rulers having the idea that they can stay where they are indefinitely. According to the Organic Law, however, no session may last more than sixty days.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Latne, Flanagan, Ky. who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

COURT NOTES.

Motion to vacate the order adjudging the defendant, in the case of Magoon vs. Elizabeth Robson, in default, has been filed by Mrs. Robson by her attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, also moving that the defendant be allowed to file an answer to plaintiff's complaint.

The motion of Nobrega vs. Nobrega, a suit for divorce, the Court has granted the motion of plaintiff for leave to file an amended complaint, and orders the amended complaint filed and the case continued for the term.

Charles R. Hemenway has filed his oath as an attorney in the Territorial courts.

The motion of Mrs. Maria Kalamakoe, asking that she be substituted for the plaintiff in the case of S. H. Kalamakoe vs. H. Wharton et al., has been denied by the First Circuit Court.

In the case of John M. Vivas vs. M. Gusmano Silva, John M. Vivas the plaintiff has filed his bond for injunction in the sum of \$50 with J. S. Marques, Jr., as surety. The same was yesterday approved by the First Judge of the First Circuit Court.

The case of Thomas W. Hobron vs. Charles I. Helm, an action for breach of agreement, came up for trial in the First Circuit Court before the First Judge yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and was disposed of at 10:30, the jury returning a verdict for the defendant.

The cases of Mary K. Tibbitts vs. S. M. Damon et al. and A. R. Titlow vs. Albert Whyte et al. were called yesterday morning before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court and continued for the term.

WILL PROPONENTS WANT NEW TRIAL.

In the matter of the estate and will of Nallmu Naolwi, deceased, in which case a verdict was rendered for the contestants, D. Naolwi and John A. Awal, proponents of the will, filed a motion for a new trial, giving notice that the same would be presented to the Court on Monday, May 13 (yesterday). The same has been postponed until Saturday, May 13.

NEW MOON ON THE 17TH, 7:08 P. M.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 20 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 187 degrees 20 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 a. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 5 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

KAHOOKANO ESTATE.

Petition for discharge and allowance of accounts has been filed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, guardian of the Kahookano minors. The guardian charges himself with \$1,302.19 and asks to be allowed \$147.85, leaving a balance to the estate of \$1,154.25.

An inventory of the estate is also filed showing real estate inherited by the minors in equal interest from their mother of \$2,500 and real estate inherited from the father consisting of various small parcels of land situated on Zawai, Maui and Oahu, value unknown, an abstract of the same by the Hawaiian Abstract and Title Company being filed with the inventory, also personal property in which the minors have equal interest, being the two-thirds share in said estate, and consisting of certificates of stock in the Hawaiian Land Company and the Kona Coffee and Fruit Company of the value of \$1,200, and other assets of the value of \$100, notes overdue to the amount of \$90.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The Federal Court yesterday was occupied by the controversy as to the record question in the case of the United States vs. Anderson and Hines. The Attorney General for the defendant struggled hard to have the report of their private stenographer made the one of record, but nothing was done in the matter and the case was continued until June 5.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- W. A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 118, Honolulu, I. I. King and Bethel sts.
HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.
A. SCHAEPFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
JEWERS & COKE—(Robert Lowery, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.
HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 124 King St., Tel. 113. Family, plantation and ship's stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Espanola, Cor. H. & Allen Sts., Hollister & Co., Agents.
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 13, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, SUGAR, STEAMSHIP COS., MISCELLANEOUS, BANKS, BONDS, and TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: DAY, P.M., M.T., H.I., H.T., L.T., S.T., R.T., M.T., H.T., H.I., P.M. Lists tide and moon times for various days.

New moon on the 17th, 7:08 p. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 20 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 187 degrees 20 minutes.

KAHOOKANO ESTATE.

Petition for discharge and allowance of accounts has been filed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, guardian of the Kahookano minors. The guardian charges himself with \$1,302.19 and asks to be allowed \$147.85, leaving a balance to the estate of \$1,154.25.

An inventory of the estate is also filed showing real estate inherited by the minors in equal interest from their mother of \$2,500 and real estate inherited from the father consisting of various small parcels of land situated on Zawai, Maui and Oahu, value unknown, an abstract of the same by the Hawaiian Abstract and Title Company being filed with the inventory, also personal property in which the minors have equal interest, being the two-thirds share in said estate, and consisting of certificates of stock in the Hawaiian Land Company and the Kona Coffee and Fruit Company of the value of \$1,200, and other assets of the value of \$100, notes overdue to the amount of \$90.

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SENATE HAS LUCO DAY Refuses to Concur With Anti-Dole Resolution.

EMMELUTH IS SAT UPON HARD

The Plumber Starts a Row in the House Over the Officers' Club.

The Senate, as usual, did nothing but kill time at yesterday's session. The forenoon was taken up in discussing three items in the appropriation bill. Immediately after the Senate convened, Senator Russel moved to reconsider the salaries of the assistant clerk and the electoral registrar. His object was to merge the two offices into one, and make the salary \$2,400, instead of \$1,800 and \$1,200, respectively.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Achi introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that during the discussion of the several items in the appropriation bill, not more than two members from each side shall speak on each item."

The motion was lost. The items under the Supreme Court, in the Judiciary Department, were then taken up. The salary of the clerk of the Judiciary Department, at \$6,000, was first considered. Achi moved to make it \$5,400; Dr. Russel thought \$4,000 sufficient; Senator Baldwin held out for \$5,000, while Senator Crabbe favored the retention of the original amount. Senator Baldwin's motion, fixing the salary at \$5,000 per year prevailed.

The next item taken up was the stenographer of the Judiciary Department, at \$4,800. This item caused the wheels of progress to stop. Senator Kanaha favored reducing the amount to \$3,000; Senator Carter favored the original amount. The question then arose as to the duties of the stenographer, and whether or not such an office was needed. Senator Carter said such an office was necessary, and that it was at the request of the chief justice that the item was placed in the bill. It is a new office, created on account of the large amount of work involved by the sitting of three courts in one room.

Senator Baldwin wanted to refer the matter to the ways and means committee, saying he could not vote for the item unless he knew that there was an absolute need of such office. Senator Achi argued against the item, as being entirely unnecessary. He inferred that the stenographer would have nothing to do but draw his salary. Senator Paris approved the motion to refer the item to a committee, as the office was one of great responsibility. He did not approve of the manner employed in cutting one man's salary and allowing another to stand simply for friendship's sake, saying it was not justice.

AT AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was given over to discussion of House Resolution 8, relating to an inquiry made by a committee as to why the county bill was not signed; also, to Emmeluth's "want of confidence" resolution. A dead silence reigned over the Senate for a half minute or so after the first-named resolution was read. Everybody seemed to be waiting for the "other fellow" to open up. Longing glances were cast at the vacant seat temporarily occupied by Senator Carter. William White, from Lahaina, who, by the way, did not show up during the afternoon session.

Finally John T. Brown, he of the generous proportions, slowly and with difficulty arose, and in a fitting tone of voice, as if he was afraid he was laying himself liable, moved to adopt the resolution. The motion brought Senator Crabbe to his feet, who declared the motion out of order, on account of the resolution being foreign to the business before the House.

J. F. Brown said the reason he wanted to adopt the resolution was to put the stamp of disapproval on the Governor for signing the Supreme Court term bill, six days after the close of the Legislature, and allowing such good measures as the pure food bill and county bill to go by default. He maintained that if the Governor could sign an act six days after the close of the session, and make it legal, he could have signed the county bill, which, Mr. Brown said, was the best bill brought up before the Legislature, and would have been a fitting tribute to a Republican measure. It was J. F. Brown's cry, "Too much partiality has been shown." Brown therefore wanted the resolution adopted on general principles.

Senator Carter said he did not wholly approve of the Governor signing any measure after the closing of the session, but denied very strongly that there was partiality shown in signing any bills. As for the pure food law, he informed the portly member from Hilo, that the pure food bill never reached the Governor, as it was killed in the lower house. He gave numerous instances to show that the Governor had been impartial. "Any man," he continued, "who had any kind of a head on his shoulders at all, and was able to read the English language, would have done the same thing as Governor Dole did, with the county bill, and the very people who were so anxious to see the bill pass, would have been the first to condemn it after seeing it in operation."

On account of the bill being the "pet" measure of the Home Rule party, it was seized, in order that personal spite might be vented on the chief executive. It was a nondescript resolution. Carter concluded, and he thought it merely a waste of time to speak against it, as it would not be adopted. Senator C. Brown was then recognized, and said although he went to Washington as a member of a commission that stated there six weeks, working against Governor Dole being appointed to the present position, and that their mission was fruitless, they accepted the inevitable, and since then have stood by the Governor in his action, and would stand by him as long as he was Governor of the Territory. He said he was not a member of the commission, and that he would not be a member of any other commission, but that he would support the Governor in his action, and would stand by him as long as he was Governor of the Territory. He said he was not a member of the commission, and that he would not be a member of any other commission, but that he would support the Governor in his action, and would stand by him as long as he was Governor of the Territory.

Baldwin made a long speech, attacking the defunct county bill in a vigorous manner, and warmly defended the action taken by the Governor in regard to the bill. At this point a diversion was created by the sergeant at arms announcing a message from the Governor. Private Secretary A. G. Hawes Jr., entered, and presented the message, which named the new appointees in the Public Lands, Public Lands and Health Departments. On Senator Kanuha's motion, action on the message was deferred until next Friday at 2 p. m.

The discussion on Emmeluth's "pet" measure, saying he could not vote for the item unless he knew that there was an absolute need of such office. Senator Achi argued against the item, as being entirely unnecessary. He inferred that the stenographer would have nothing to do but draw his salary. Senator Paris approved the motion to refer the item to a committee, as the office was one of great responsibility. He did not approve of the manner employed in cutting one man's salary and allowing another to stand simply for friendship's sake, saying it was not justice.

Senator Carter was then recognized, and said he wanted to set himself right before the members. "I am not a peacock," he said, "strutting around and swelling myself out, and furthermore, I do not pretend to know everything. I based my assertions on a letter received from Mr. W. H. Wright, and signed by the chief justice, suggesting appropriations, and that this office was asked for by the chief justice." After some more "hot air" had been expended on the item the motion made by Senator Kalauokalani to strike out the obnoxious item, was sustained. A strict party vote was recorded. The next item taken up was the salaries of three messengers, at \$1,200 each. Senator Carter moved to reduce to \$1,000. This started some more fun. Even money is being wasted, that the salaries of messengers and janitors in any of the department would not be reduced. So far the Independents have absolutely refused to consider any proposed reduction of salaries in those offices. Senator Achi defined the duties of the messengers, saying they were often used by lawyers to hunt up references to different cases, in the library of the department, who charged their clients \$100 or more for work performed by these very messengers. He did not like the idea of reducing their salaries, and moved the old salaries be retained. The Senator then arose and said: "It looked as if it was the intention of the native members of the House to see that no messenger was cut. But when it came to a more important office, why it was different. Then cutting and slashing was indulged in, regardless of responsibilities." Senator Achi denied the allegation. They were well worth the salaries paid them.

fair, and it will not be the Republican party that will have to bear the consequences. In reference to the loan bill, Senator Brown said it was held over by the Governor's head as a weapon to force him to grant an extension; not for the benefit of the people, but for their own personal interests. It makes no difference how long it is held over, as long as it should come from the people. He attacked the Independent party in general, and their method of transacting business. For three solid hours the discussion had continued, until the members themselves began to tire. Frequent calls of "mimau" were heard, and finally the president put the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, before the House.

He called for the show of hands, which resulted in a tie vote, 6 to 6, Senator Russel not voting. The president was then called on to decide the matter, and he declared the motion carried, much to the surprise of Statesman Emmeluth, who was sitting in the back part of the chamber, listening with great attention to the remarks made upon the resolution. Emmeluth walked out of the Senate chamber, glancing angrily at Kanue, who dared decide against the "plumber."

The Senate adjourned at 4 p. m., with three items in the appropriation bill, which had been signed and approved by a non-descript resolution to their credit. JOHN THE GIANT KILLER AGAIN Emmeluth Swings His Axe at the Officers' Club in Bungalow.

Emmeluth is once more a boss. His many resolutions against the Governor and his words, have not only failed to have once more re-established him as chief fighting man of a section of the Home Rules. Emmeluth has daily held a little reception after his afternoon storm of invective is spent, and is once more patted on the back and hailed as chief by his party. In order to keep up his popularity thus gained, however, sensations have to be supplied daily, and so yesterday morning saw the Officers' Club marked for destruction by John the Giant Killer. As a matter of course, the Governor was dragged in for a share of the blame for having allowed this iniquity to flourish under his very eyes.

Emmeluth sees with prophetic vision, without the aid of his magnifying glass, the ultimate success of the salary-slashing program and all his well-laid plans. "We have not Americanized the laws yet," said the re-established boss triumphantly, "but it seems likely that we shall Americanize the salaries and expenditures." The Officers' Club resolution read as follows: Whereas, the Court of Claims is seeking quarters for holding sessions of said court, and Whereas, the business which the said Court was created to perform is of a character requiring not less than six months of sitting for its completion and determination, and Whereas, it is the sense of this Legislature that in view of the financial conditions confronting the Territory it is desirable to economize in every direction possible; now therefore be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of this Legislature that the Officers' Club heretofore and now occupying the Bungalow on these Executive building grounds, be requested to vacate the same, by the expiration of the current month.

That the Court of Claims be requested to arrange for occupying that portion of the Bungalow vacated by the Officers' Club, for the purpose of said commission as soon as available. J. EMMELUTH. Monsarrat inquired if the "wet goods" were to be left undisturbed and Emmeluth replied that "he was no distiller, but that the presence of such a 'joint' was a disgrace to the Territory." Makekau once informed the House that he intended going to the islands, but that if lice were not made too high and now came to the rescue of the club by offering an amendment that the throne room be used for the Court of Claims as soon as the House should have vacated it.

Robertson: "This resolution is, I think, useless, as the Court of Claims has a right to wherever it chooses to. It has chosen to be in the heart of the community and this Legislature cannot force it to sit in the Bungalow. Why not use the drill shed or Judge Dickey's court in place of the Officers' Club?" Emmeluth, pulling out the tremolo stick that always swings his voice when he is excited, then withdrew his resolution in the following speech: "I plainly see that my honorable friends consider that this is a matter that can be indefinitely delayed. Mr. Robertson's—the Honorable Mr. Robertson's—arguments proceed simply from his fertile imagination. If the drill shed was to be used for the accommodation of the crowds, the Court of Claims will be so hampered and disturbed that they will be unable to get through their business. As far as the Officers' Club is concerned, it is a debasement of public grounds which must be stopped. "It is a disgrace to the entire land, if, as seems to be the case, the House is in such mood that prevents us getting at the club in this way. I will withdraw the resolution, but I will take good care to see that no 'free booze fund' goes into the Appropriation bill. It is an outrage that such a thing exists within eye and earshot of the Governor, and it will not continue after this legislative session is finished."

Frederick introduced a resolution asking that the police pay rolls be turned over to the House for inspection. The resolution was adopted. Makekau then moved that House bill 1, appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the extra session, pass its third reading. Dickey expressed his opinion that the House was becoming too extravagant. The people were asking for over \$2,000,000 for improvements, while the Legislature was spending \$1,000 a day, only \$500 of the appropriation fund being needed for salaries. Emmeluth asked for a statement of items to be included in such a bill, and the measure passed its third reading by a vote of 25-8. Monsarrat, Emmeluth and Keki voted in the negative. The salaries appropriation measure was held over until today, some of the investigating committees being ready to report on account of delayed information from the various departments. There

was in consequence an afternoon session in order to give the committees the opportunity required to thoroughly look into the matter. SAN FRANCISCO FLAGRA Actual Falsehoods Demanded by the Press of That City.

Some of the San Francisco papers are expressing a sort of impatient satisfaction over the prospects of a transfer of Dr. Kinyoun from that station to some other in the United States Marine Hospital service. They apparently look upon it as a sort of punishment to be inflicted on him for not acting in accordance with their wishes, and as a result of their efforts. Since Dr. Kinyoun's offense was that he simply told the truth and did not actively go to work to suppress it at their demand, they would be disgraced to the world were this the motive of the order for the transfer, and we trust, therefore, that their assumption is a false one. As far as Dr. Kinyoun, himself, is concerned, it can hardly be altogether disagreeable for him to get away from those who have persistently and maliciously slandered him for simply doing his duty, and we trust the change, if it occurs, involves no serious inconvenience to him, and a positive contrary to his wishes. It is unfortunate that it gives to the newspapers which have opposed him, the opportunity to pretend, however falsely, that their influence has effected the removal, and it fits upon the "Public States Marine Hospital service, on his honor as it were, to show the falsity of such misrepresentations. Dr. Kinyoun can hardly ask for a better vindication of his course before the medical public than has been given by the facts in the report of the government commission. If he is transferred it should be with the assurance to the public that his course, as regards the facts of the plague, is fully endorsed by his superiors. If public and professional confidence is to be given to the quarantine service, there must be no suppression of facts, whatever may be the local wishes. Actual falsehoods seem to be demanded by a portion of the San Francisco press, and until the situation is cleared up beyond any possible doubt, there is especial need of an honest and fearless representative of the government at that post.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Colon Arrives With Porto Ricans. Early yesterday afternoon the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, Captain George McKinnon, arrived in this port from Port Los Angeles with over five hundred Porto Ricans to labor on the sugar plantations of these islands. The Colon sailed from San Francisco on the 2d instant, and arrived at Los Angeles on the morning of the 4th at about 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock she was alongside the railway wharf in that port and taking aboard the Porto Ricans. At 9:30 o'clock she was away again, bound for Honolulu. The Colon is a fine looking vessel, and the accommodations are the best that could be provided for the immigrants. The vessel started from Los Angeles with 325 Porto Ricans, three died at sea through dysentery, and she arrived in port with 322. Of this number 261 are adults; 112 are between the ages of four and twelve years and forty-nine under four years old. It was about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Colon arrived off port. She remained outside for some time, as there was a great deal of work to be done in getting the quarantine officer to go aboard. When the vessel did come into port she went alongside the quarantine wharf, and no one was permitted to come ashore nor was anyone allowed to go aboard. This morning the work of preparing the large number of immigrants to leave quarantine will be commenced. All of their clothing and effects will be subjected to a thorough fumigation, and each one of the number, male and female, young and old, will be bathed in a disinfecting solution. After this they will be sent to the various plantations which have engaged them. They are a sorry looking lot. When they have had a good bath, however, and have been at work on the plantations for awhile the probabilities are that their friends in the country from whence they came would be unable to recognize them if they had the chance of seeing them. Some of the number are sickly looking, and several of the little children are pitiful sights. They have been sick with traveling, and are about worn out, some of them too weak to stand. Dirty does not begin to describe the appearance of the Porto Ricans. This, however, will be changed in the wash. This is the sixth expedition of Porto Rican laborers to these islands. The Colon had been specially fitted to receive the Porto Ricans in San Francisco before she sailed to Los Angeles. There is room enough on board the vessel to accommodate over eight hundred people. Everybody aboard the Colon has a word of praise for the officers of the vessel and for the vessel herself. They say that the treatment accorded them, interpreters, passengers and immigrants, was exceedingly kind, and that during the voyage every attention was shown them. "The crew of the Colon had been specially picked and selected," said one of the interpreters, C. E. Pereira, "for the purpose of handling the people, who need such an unusual amount of care and nursing as did the Porto Ricans during the trip. The result could not have been more satisfactory. There is no doubt that the next expedition to be brought to Hawaii by the Colon will be even better handled, since every member of the ship's company has had an experience which he did not have when the present lot of immigrants went aboard the vessel at Los Angeles." This same man says that the immigrants are, many of them, fast becoming physical wrecks. He thinks, however, that life in these islands, on the plantations, will make new people of them. Lack of proper nourishment is responsible for the present condition of a large number. The following are the officers of the Colon: Captain George McKinnon; first officer, H. W. Lewis; chief engineer, U. G. Rowley; purser and interpreter, J. O. Brincher; surgeon, H. J. Huston; storekeeper, H. E. Howell; second officer, J. L. Wilson; third officer, W. A. Christensen; chief steward, J. McConnell.

A nine-year-old native girl was drowned in a deep hole in Naunae, near the shore, shortly after noon yesterday, while bathing for shrimps.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY ORIENTAL BUDGET Bribery Stories to News Received by Be Looked the America Into. Maru.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the special grand jury which was summoned to investigate the charges of bribery made against the members of the Legislature, filed into the First Circuit Court to receive the instructions of the First Judge. The court room was filled with spectators and numerous attorneys assembled looking for interesting proceedings. The jurors were twenty-four in number when they appeared before the Court, but the number was reduced to fifteen, nine being excused. Louis John McCabe showed that he was a school teacher and that he could not be absent from his pedagogical post. He was thereupon excused. W. C. Wilder, upon presenting a physician's certificate of his ill health, was dismissed. W. R. Chilton, N. Fernandez and Dr. Studly, pleading press of important individual business, were all excused. H. M. White, Jr., E. C. Howe and Frank Harvey were next asked to go, having given their reasons privately to the Court. On account of being associated with the law firm of Magroon & Thompson, F. Wundenburg was excused, "saving a jury of seven." In charging the fifteen "good and true" the Court spoke extemporaneously. After formally outlining the duties of Grand Jurors, the Court said that there were certain matters to which he wished to direct the particular attention of the Grand Jury. These matters, he said, were certain charges in regard to the integrity of the members of the late Legislature. At least two daily papers, he said, had made charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, and that such a charge was of too grave and serious a nature to be disregarded; if the charges were true the facts were a menace to society and to the country's best interests. The matter should be carefully investigated, and if parties were found to be guilty they should be summarily indicted. The Court, continuing, said that not only had the charges been made in the newspapers, as mentioned, but that the matter had been common street talk and had been recognized by high official authority. In view of these facts, the Court instructed the jury to summon witnesses and get at the truth of the matter by thorough investigation. In concluding his charge the Court appointed Joseph O. Carter foreman of the jury, saying that it was "no light honor to preside over a court with Mr. Carter as foreman of its Grand Jury." The utmost secrecy was imposed and the jury was directed to give its attention to any other matters that might arise.

The British troops subsequently destroyed the villages on either side of the ferry, as the murderers appear to have belonged to the neighborhood, and some prominent Boxers have recently been captured in the same districts, which may in some measure account for the murder, which may have been an act of retaliation. The P. & T. Times regrets to see missionaries turning to investigating the conditions of the Chinese and distributing relief, because so many low-class foreigners are now going into the interior for illegal purposes, who stir up bad feeling amongst the Chinese, and any defenceless missionary following in their wake is liable to suffer in consequence. A Chinese version of Mr. Stonehouse's murder is given in the Universal Gazette. It says that as Mr. Stonehouse was crossing the ferry he observed on board some guns. Fearing that he would be involved, he exhorted the ferryman to have them removed, and mounted his horse and rode off. Just as the ferryman was in the act of removing the rifles, a band of mounted robbers came suddenly, and seeing the direction the missionary had gone, they chased after him, and shot him dead.

THE WRECK OF THE SOBRAON. As previously reported, news was received by the Kobe agent of the P. & O. Steamship Company late on Friday night that the P. & O. steamer Sobraon had gone aground at Tungnung or Tungyat Island, 37 1/2 miles south of Shanghai, which port she left on the 23d inst. for Hongkong. We learn that at the time of the accident there was a dense fog, and as the island, which is one of the Chusan Archipelago, has no lighthouse, it is easy to see how the accident happened. The Sobraon is expected to be a total wreck, but as Commodore Brand has been instructed to stand by the stranded vessel, all the passengers, consisting of 124 first saloon and 47 second saloon, are safe, as well as the mails. We learn that there were no passengers from Kobe on the Sobraon, and that Mr. Woolley, the agent at Yokohama, who is on his way home, was to join the vessel at Hongkong. The Sobraon, which was under the command of Captain L. M. Wibmer, N. R., has a registered tonnage of 7,382, and is one of the larger of the company's vessels. She is a comparatively new addition to the company's fleet.

MISCELLANEOUS. The following items are from the Peking and Tien-Tsin Times of the 30th ult.: The Chinese are re-establishing control at Peking. Five corpses were found in the Peiho and recognized as being those of men who had been extorting money from the villagers at Taitoa, and round about. The entry in the American section of Peking have begged that the United States forces may not be withdrawn. The younger brother of Chi Hsu, who was recently executed at Peking, has become a priest. The stolen junk-load of cargo intended for the Lenching has been recovered.

The Honolulu Iron Works officials and the striking machinists have held a conference in which the former conceded to the strikers the demand relative to the employment of minors, but refuse to recognize the union. The strikers refuse to go to work unless the non-union men are discharged. The demand that the non-union men be discharged.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—On Sunday last, says the P. & T. Times, it became known here that on the previous day one more name has been added to the long list of foreign victims to Chinese ignorance and prejudice. Rev. Joseph Stonehouse of the London Mission, Peking, was visiting the country stations of his mission near Lo-fa, and reached the village of Wang-ho-lou-tsun in the Tungching district, on Saturday morning, March 23d, and was on his way to Tung-an, and had to take the ferry at Wang-ho-lou-tsun. On reaching the boat he found it already occupied by several Chinese armed with rifles. He is believed to have remonstrated with them for their folly in going about armed in broad daylight, as should they encounter foreign troops trouble would ensue. They appear to have been alarmed at what he said, and putting down their arms stepped ashore and went away. They soon returned, however, with several of their friends, also armed, who deliberately came on board and fired at Mr. Stonehouse. They fired five shots into the helpless man as he crouched under his Chinese cart, which was on the ferry, and medical evidence shows that the shots were fired at very close quarters. Mr. Stonehouse was removed to the village and placed on a kang and was attended by several native Christians up to the last, and he appears to have lingered for fifty six hours before death ended his sufferings. The evidence obtained as yet does not make it clear who removed the body from the boat or why the ruffians made no attempt to prevent the removal, but they appear to have made off after the deed was done, and it is stated, crossed the river to a market town on the other side. Neither is it yet quite clear who carried the information to the military at Lo-fa, but it is presumed it was the Chinese preacher who was with Mr. Stonehouse when he was attacked. A body of cavalry left Lo-fa and also Tung-an, where the London Mission has a station, and where the remains were carefully prepared for burial by the native Christians, and placed in a coffin provided by the Magistrate. The body was subsequently conveyed by rail to Peking, where it was interred in the foreign cemetery on Wednesday.

ORIENTAL NOTES. It is reported that the military council is being held in the Palace almost without intermission. A warlike sentiment is said to sway those participating in the military council. In the general staff are being overhauled. Officers for night service in anticipation of a mobilization order have been either increased or newly detailed in the various divisions and regiments. On the 3d inst. Mr. Kato, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in company with Admiral Yamamoto and General Kodama, called upon Marquis Ito. Marquis Ito was engaged in conversing with the Premier to their views, namely, warlike measures. According to the Nagasaki Press of the 8th inst., military and naval circles in Japan are reported to be in a state of excessive enjoyment over the prospect of coming to blows with the Russians.

The Peking correspondent of the North China Daily News telegraphed on the 6th inst.: "The indemnity experts are averse to recourse to a foreign loan, and recommend reliance on indigenous revenues, such as the salt taxes, lekin, and sugar taxes." He also states that at a meeting of the allied Generals on the 6th proposals were agreed on to be submitted to the Ministers regarding the transition period (until the return of the Court), the reduction of the forces, and the establishment of the intended forts. It is reported that the Boxers in the South of Shantung have reverted to their original name of Ta Tao Huae (Big Sword Society) and are again becoming active, and that Yuan Shih-kai has sent troops to suppress them. Another rumor says that in Ping-yuan-hai-sien, Shantung, the natives are rioting against the officials and have killed the magistrate, and the rebellion has already spread to three districts.

The Italian Concession at Tien-Tsin has now been marked out with signal flags and title deeds to the property included are to be inspected. Denmark and Austria are also intending to take settlements on the opposite side of the river, we presume (says the P. & T. Times) also by right of conquest and because Danish and Austrian blood was spilled there. We have not heard of any being found lying about, but one has to allow for a little diplomatic license in these cases.

The U. S. S. Bennington, which is here at present undergoing a thorough overhaul, has been in commission about nine years, and when her refit is complete, will probably stay on the station for another commission. Fresh military troubles are reported from Kiangsi and Szechuen. Recently an American bought land in a place called Kiangsi, Kiangsi, in order to build a chapel. The people rose up and hindered the local official could not manage the affair, so the American telegraphed to his Minister, who told the Tsin-tsin Yamen. They ordered the Kiangsi officials to settle the case to the satisfaction of all. The Methodist Episcopal pastor has sent a man to arrange the affair. Another case has occurred at Ta Chienlu, Szechuen. A Roman Catholic chapel has been destroyed, and the priest driven out. The French Minister at Peking has been informed of the affair.

HOUSE HAD NO SESSION BUT THE SENATE WAS LIVELY

(From Monday's Daily)

There was no meeting of the House on Saturday, the various committees being busy visiting offices and signing up the pay rolls and appropriations. A full report is to be presented today, but more time will probably be asked for, as several of the pay rolls will not be ready for inspection until this morning.

That the Independents have resolved to stick together and fix the appropriation bill to suit themselves, was evident, and at their Saturday's session cast a solid vote for anything proposed by members of their party.

Almost the entire morning session was given over to a wrangle as to whether or not the chair should appoint standing committees, and the discussion at times became quite warm. "Oily" Bill, as usual, came to the front, and gave a fine exhibition of rhetorical calisthenics. For a time it looked as if he had serious intentions of breaking up the furniture, but finally he quit, on the account of the lack of breath. "Oily" Bill would make a fine "spiel" for some show if he wasn't so badly handicapped in his use of the English language.

At the opening of the session a communication was received from Attorney-General Dole, with an opinion from Mr. J. J. Dunne, his assistant, on Senator Achi's resolution whether or not a loan bill or any other act might be acted on at this session. The following is the Attorney-General's communication:

Honolulu, H. I., May 10, 1901. Hon. S. E. Kauea, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the resolution of your honorable body, dated May 9, 1901, inquiring whether the Legislature in this extra session can pass a Loan bill or other bills with or without appropriations, according to the provisions of the Organic Act, or not.

On account of the apparent certainty that the question would arise, I requested my assistant, Mr. J. J. Dunne, to investigate the law in this respect, and to report to me on the subject. I herewith send you a copy of Mr. Dunne's opinion. It is very able and thorough. I think his conclusions are correct.

The definition of appropriation, given in Webster's dictionary, following in full: "An appropriation is the act of setting apart or assigning to a particular use or purpose in exclusion of all other application to a special use or purpose, as of money to carry out a public object." "An appropriation is an act of setting apart or assigning to a particular use or purpose in exclusion of all other application to a special use or purpose, as of money to carry out a public object."

The essence of the Appropriation bill is the provision for spending public moneys. The essence of a loan bill is the authority to borrow money. Although the authority to spend money is of little effect without authority to borrow, it seems to me that these powers are so distinct that the latter is not included in the former.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Mr. Dunne's opinion covered thirty-six pages of typewritten matter, citing authorities in the matter, concluding with the following, which is the final decision: "I am distinctly of the opinion that section 54 restrains and limits legislative power at an extra session to the consideration of appropriation bills."

Section 54 of the Organic Act referred to states: "That in case of failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the then existing laws, the Governor shall, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, call an extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the Legislature shall have acted, the Treasurer may, with the advice of the Governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated."

Senator Kalaupokalani moved to spread the communication upon the minutes, which carried. So far, everything seemed to be lovely, but ere long the trouble commenced, and the longer the discussion grew, the warmer it became. The fur started with Kalaupokalani moving the Chair appoint standing committees in order that the items in the Appropriation bill might be referred to them.

Senator Carter opposed the motion, as being a pure waste of time. The experience with the committees of the regular session, ought to serve as a warning to the members of their uselessness.

He suggested special committees be appointed on sections or items in the Appropriation bill, over which disputes might arise.

Cecil Brown wanted to go ahead and discuss the bill. The items over which disputes would arise could be referred to special committees.

It was not necessary, he said, to delay action on the bill on account of having no committees, and that there would be plenty of time to appoint such committees next week.

Senator Russell said it would be a repetition of the trouble had at the regular session over the action of the different committees, as there would be a lack of confidence in such committees, reminding the Senators of the story of the Rules Committee, which, after spending a great deal of time on a work before them, were compelled to go over the work again. He therefore did not want any more such experiences, and suggested standing committees be dispensed with during this session, as they would be doing but a source of irritation.

There are no standing committees appointed. The bill would get the kernel and the outside the shell.

The longer "Oily" talked the more excited he got until finally he was rapping the desk so hard that it threatened to fly in that valuable piece of furniture.

"What would have happened," said "Oily," making an upper cut at space, "if Oahu had been made a county? They would have been the whole thing!"

His cry: "And the poor outlying districts would have to scratch and dig in order to get any favors shown them!" Senator White concluded that the outer districts were the backbone and mainstay of the Government. The rules, he said, gave the President no alternative but to appoint the committees.

Senator Baldwin seemed to try to win the favor of the Independents. He favored the appointment of committees. He also favored any action that might be taken in the bill, and would "kooka" the plan of the House Rules to throw out unnecessary officials and cut down all other expenses as far as practicable.

He contended the salaries of the head officials should not be as much under the present Government as they were under the monarchy, when he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. They cut salaries after the manner of cutting down salaries here and dispensing with what was thought to be useless officers. The result was that persons holding Government positions hunted up their friends in the Legislature and petitioned them not to reduce their salaries.

The result was a general reinstatement of all the old salaries, with the exception of those not so fortunate as to have a "pull." Finally, in justice to all parties concerned, all old positions and salaries were reinstated.

The whole business resulted in a large pay roll than ever, notwithstanding efforts made to reduce expenditures. Baldwin urged the members to stand together and work in harmony with the House in any action taken on this bill.

Senator Kalaupokalani seems to have developed a "hump" of aggressiveness lately. He was continually jumping up like a jack in the box, interrupting different speakers, seeming to prefer Carter for his exhibition of contrariness.

The President finally put an end to the senseless disputes and speeches on the question by announcing the different committees as follows:

- 1. Committee on Ways and Means—Senators D. Kanaha, G. R. Carter and H. P. Baldwin.
- 2. Committee on Judiciary—Senators C. Brown, Wm. White and C. L. Crabbe.
- 3. Committee on Public Health and Education—Senators G. R. Carter, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kalaupokalani.
- 4. Public Lands Committee—Senators J. D. Paris, J. T. Brown and L. Nakapahu.
- 5. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—Senators H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris and L. Nakapahu.
- 6. Committee on Public Health and Education—Senators N. Russel, W. C. Achi and J. B. Kaohi.
- 7. Committee on Printing—Senators D. Kalaupokalani, W. C. Achi and L. H. Kahilani.
- 8. Committee on Accounts—Senators C. L. Crabbe, D. Kalaupokalani and J. T. Brown.
- 9. Committee on Military—Senators G. R. Carter, L. H. Kahilani and D. Kanaha.
- 10. Committee on Rules—Senators C. Brown, Wm. White and N. Russel.

Senator Baldwin moved the committees be printed on a suitable card in the English and Hawaiian languages. Carried. Senator Carter announced, under rule 18, he would present a resolution Monday to strike committees one day in which to consider a question which he did not want to experience any more such tedious delays as marked the committee work during the regular session.

Senator Carter moved to adjourn, which was seconded by Kalaupokalani, but before the President could put the motion, Achi moved to take up the Appropriation bill and consider it, item by item. Carter seconded the motion.

The first thing considered was the section referring to pensions, all of which were stricken out, after some horse play had been indulged in. The persons liable for their annual pensions are: Mrs. Emma Barnard, \$40; Mrs. K. Simeona, \$40; Mrs. Kaulua, \$40; Mrs. Stolz, \$20; Mrs. Panhoa, \$40; Sergeant H. E. Peterson, \$30.

Achi made a strong plea against the striking out of a salary of \$1,500, the assistant clerk, at a salary of \$1,500. This section passed after a little spring had been indulged in. The recording clerk's salary, at \$2,000, started the racket of the day.

Senator Carter moved that the item be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order that there might be an investigation as to what the duties of the recording clerk are. This brought Kalaupokalani to his feet, who began to throw out "hot air" at a great rate. He did not see why it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Whether Senator Kanaha knows it or not, the recording clerk employed in the Secretary's office are young ladies who earn every cent they make, and have won very favorable comment by the courtesy they extend to all who have any business to transact in the Secretary's office.

Senator Kanaha evidently did not know what he was talking about when he accused these highly respected young ladies of driving around in carriages and having a good time.

"Oily" Bill and Senator Kaohi talked on the subject, but what they said could not be learned, as the interpreter failed to do his duty.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE'S OPINION ON MOOY POINTS

Attorney-General Dole has filed the following opinion on two current questions:

Honolulu, H. I., May 11, 1901. To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 10th, in which you say: "Will you give me a written opinion on the two following questions: (1) Upon what day did the recent session of the Legislature expire by time limit? (2) May a bill be received and acted upon by the Governor subsequent to the expiration of the session of the Legislature in which it was enacted?"

The first two lines of section 43 of the Organic Act declare: "That each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays."

As I understand, the Legislature convened February 20th. Counting the days on the calendar, it had continued sixty days at midnight, April 30th, exclusive of Sundays. During this time Washington's birthday, February 22d, intervened. February 22d is not a statutory holiday, either by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of the Territory, although by State and Territorial law it is a legal holiday in about three-fourths of the States and Territories. I doubt if the word "holiday," as used in the Organic Act, is limited exclusively to statutory holidays.

But to be a holiday, without statutory enactment, it must be such by settled and general usage; a day set apart for festivities, recreation or ceremonial in which the ordinary occupations of the community are suspended, generally and by common consent.

In regard to your second question, it seems to me that section 43 of the Organic Act is quite clear. It declares: "That each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays."

It is shown such a wonderful lot of intelligence in the discussion of the above items, it would be a good thing to adjourn, for if there was any further tax put on his brain-power it might result disastrously for him.

The Senate then adjourned at 12 m. until this morning at 10 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION Will Hold Its Annual Meeting in Hilo From June 6th to 12th Inclusive.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association will hold its annual meeting in Hilo this year, the event taking place from June 6 to 12, inclusive. Members from all parts of the group will be in attendance, and the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer and other officers will be read. The ordination of C. W. P. Kaeo will take place, and an examination will be made of students of the N. P. M. L. for licensure. Following is the program in full:

Thursday, June 6—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Sunday School Association; 7:30 p. m., union prayer meeting, Hall Church.

Friday, June 7—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Hall Church; 6:30 p. m., union meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Union Foreign Church.

Saturday, June 8—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; 7:30 p. m., a concert at Hall Church.

Sunday, June 9—11 a. m., sermon by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, at the Union Foreign Church; 2 p. m., the annual report of C. W. P. Kaeo; 3:30 p. m., the Lord's Supper administered; 7:30 p. m., union meeting, Union Church.

Monday, June 10—9 a. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; 10 a. m., reading of the different missions; 10 a. m., reading of the annual reports, and election of secretary and treasurer, and members of the first class of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Tuesday, June 11—A trip by cars to Hilo, reception given by the ladies of the Union Foreign Church. Inspection of the delegates of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Wednesday, June 12—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; examination of students of the N. P. M. L. for licensure; 7:30 p. m., exhibition of the graduating class of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, Hall Church.

Large masses of coral are being removed from the Aiea bathing grounds, clearing the space for the summer grounds.

"That every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both Houses, and that the certification be presented to the Governor."

"I think this provision contemplates and recognizes that the bill shall be presented to the Governor before the session of the Legislature has expired."

"The Young Women's Christian Association, visiting representative of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, was read to the members of the local association."

"The Young Women's Christian Association from its beginning in England in 1855 until the present day has had three distinct periods of advance. The first was when as single associations in the different cities and towns of many lands it strove to benefit the young women of their country in a way best suited to their needs; the second consisted in the formation of the national associations of the European countries, as well as the United States, a step which led to a uniformity which was most helpful everywhere."

"It offered the weaker associations of the different countries the advantage of visits from national secretaries, and secured an attendance of their officers at national gatherings where helpful methods of difficulties suggested the best means to overcome them."

"The last and natural advance, especially in these days of close international intercourse, was the union of the national associations into the World's Association, with headquarters in London. The aims of this last step were three-fold: 1. To draw the national associations more closely together for mutual information and interchange of methods and plans. 2. To develop a national spirit in those countries where no national organization existed. 3. To awaken a more active spirit of responsibility toward the young women of non-Christian countries, such as India, China and Japan, among the young women of Europe and America."

"The executive committee took up their task wisely and energetically. Although it is only seven years since the World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed, yet they have encouraged the organization of a national committee in India, under whom they have sent out four association secretaries supported by the young women of the United States and eight supported by British association members."

"Within two years the committee has received appeals from different parts of China and Japan from the Christian workers of those countries to undertake work in those countries among the young women similar to that already carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association."

"The girls whose average may fairly be considered between 16 and 18 years, live in the factory grounds, which they are not expected to leave except by special permission."

"Occasional efforts have been made at times by some of the missionaries (English or American) to locate at Osaka, to open evening classes, industrial, social, or for simple studies, among these girls, but workers and time have been wasted to languish. At last representatives of the Christian Missionary Society of England, the American Board, the American Presbyterian, the American Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and others, called upon the committee to send out a worker for the work among factory girls exclusively, promising their friendly co-operation and help."

"This year another field for the interested young women presented itself in Tokio. Women's education is receiving a new impulse in Japan, in the opening of a Women's Association in the city of Tokio."

"Thirty-two trustees numbering many of the leading men of Japan, with Count Okuma, the well-known statesman, as chairman, are looking after the management of the plan. The prominent bankers have given eight acres of land favorably situated at one side of Tokio for the erection of the building and for an attractive campus. Already over 400 young women have applied for admittance and it has been found necessary to raise the terms of admission."

"Most of these young women have been students in the girls' mission schools of Japan and many are professing Christians. The University carefully refrains from any religious recognition of any kind, and it will readily be seen what a unique position is offered for work among these young women students by a secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association."

"It is most earnestly hoped that among the women graduates of England or the United States some young woman may come forward to take up this work and also that many friends of young women who can not go themselves may welcome the opportunity of providing the funds for such a substitute."

"Space does not permit more than a passing mention of the call for a worker in Shanghai, where the conditions among factory girls are much the same as in Osaka and these are but a few of the many places in both those countries where young women are asked to work among their sisters industrially, socially, intellectually and spiritually. As the association constitution asks its members to do in every part of this whole round world. Who will go or send?"

"A woman in an Illinois town was so grievously stricken with disease that she sent each of her seven children to a different doctor, with the result that during the day at least three physicians responded to her calls. The woman died the following day. At the coroner's inquest, held over the body, the jury brought in the following verdict: 'We find that the woman came to her death from bowel trouble and a complication of physicians.'"

"The police baseball team is now organized and ready for business. The lineup is as follows: Pitcher, Joy; catcher, Lave; first base, Leslie; second base, Flint; third base, Parker; short stop, Martin; center field, Jackson; left field, Akau; right field, Espino."

"The boys are somewhat disappointed that the Legislature failed to appropriate a sum for the purchase of ball costumes."

"The third and last of the Young Men's Christian Association indoor Pentathlon contests will take place in the gymnasium of the institution on May 31st."

"The third annual athletic exhibition of the association will take place next Saturday evening. It was originally scheduled to occur last Friday night, but owing to the electricity being engaged elsewhere, the show was postponed."

"That interest in athletics is waking up down Maui way, the following clipping from the Maui News goes to show: A called meeting was held at the Wailuku court house on Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing an athletic association for the island of Maui."

"L. M. Baldwin was elected president and G. B. Schrader secretary. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., who was one of the prime movers in the organization of the association, briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to organize an athletic club to play baseball, polo, tennis and general track athletics, and suggested the appointment of committees to secure suitable ground and to arrange for financing the association."

"After formally resolving to initiate the association, it was given the name of 'The Maui Athletic Association.' Mr. Ault was elected vice president and G. B. Robertson treasurer. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., G. B. Schrader, C. H. Brown, G. H. Cummings and C. Selmsen were elected directors, and were instructed to prepare a set of by-laws and a constitution and present the same to a meeting of the association which will be held at the court house on Monday evening next. The directors were also requested to look to the matter of suitable grounds and to act as a finance committee temporarily."

"An adjournment was had to permit prospective members to sign the roll, to which fifteen names were signed."

"Kalanii Noholua (W.) has filed a libel for divorce in the First Circuit Court against her husband, David Noholua, as he is hopelessly afflicted with Chinese leprosy, and held at the leper settlement. She states that she was married to David on December 15, 1878, at Waimanalo. They cohabited together as man and wife for nineteen years, residing during that period in Honolulu. In the early part of 1897 the husband contracted the disease known as Chinese leprosy, and in December of that year he was seized and taken as a leper to the branch hospital or receiving station for lepers at Kalaui, Honolulu, and later on was removed to the leper settlement, and has been there ever since. The wife alleges that the husband is incapable of cure. He has no property, no income, either real or personal, nor any income whereby the said libelant could be provided with the necessities of life, and to obtain such, since the removal of her husband, the wife has depended solely upon her own exertions, labor and services to obtain a livelihood. She asks for an absolute decree of divorce from her leper husband."

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INTERESTING DOES NOT OWE A CENT

The Factory Girls Puuloa Church is Dedicated to God.

MISS REYNOLDS CONTRIBUTIONS WERE GENEROUS AT Y. W. C. A.

Visiting Representative of World's Y. W. C. A. Tells of Conditions in Orient.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association the following paper by Miss Reynolds, visiting representative of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, was read to the members of the local association:

"The Young Women's Christian Association from its beginning in England in 1855 until the present day has had three distinct periods of advance. The first was when as single associations in the different cities and towns of many lands it strove to benefit the young women of their country in a way best suited to their needs; the second consisted in the formation of the national associations of the European countries, as well as the United States, a step which led to a uniformity which was most helpful everywhere."

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"The dedication of Puuloa church near Pearl Harbor, took place yesterday, Queen Liliuokalani being among those present from Honolulu. More than 200 people, mostly natives who live in the neighborhood, were in attendance and dedicated the little church to God. Rev. Mr. Timoteo, the native clergyman, delivered the dedicatory sermon, followed by Rev. O. P. Emerson, who offered the invocation. The services were concluded by the serving of a luncheon, in which both the visiting townsfolk and the natives participated."

"Puuloa is a little village on the eastern side of the mouth of Pearl Harbor, where native fishermen reside, earning their living by selling their catches in Honolulu. It is about two miles and a half from the little Puuloa station where the natives live, a very quiet place, directly facing the ocean and close by the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Sometime ago Hon. Henry Waterhouse spoke of building a little church there for the people, who ordinarily had to travel many miles to attend services. To start the work he gave \$100. With this the members made plans for building the structure, succeeded in collecting \$223.00. They built the church, and when completed, found it had cost \$393.50, leaving a deficit of \$170.53, which was a large amount to collect from the poor people of that district. Yesterday a large gathering of townspeople and some from Ewa came to see the church dedicated. Shortly before 11 o'clock Queen Liliuokalani arrived there in her own carriage, and soon after those who came on the train from town arrived in buses. The exercises were very interesting. The Puuloa choir opened with a hymn, which was very creditably rendered. After the singing Rev. O. P. Emerson offered a few words of prayer. Then the choir and the congregation all united in singing a hymn appropriate for the occasion. Next was the reading of the committee's report, which showed that they were \$170.53 in debt for the completion of the building. Rev. E. S. Timoteo, pastor of the Kaunakapili church, read the Scriptures and offered a prayer. Then came the offerings. Rev. Timoteo called the attention of those present to the \$170.53 left unpaid, and said that he did not feel that it was best for him and those present to dedicate the house of God when it was not all paid for and was not wholly theirs. On hearing this those present gave as much as they could afford. Much credit is due the Queen, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Richardson, Theo. Richards, O. P. Emerson and others for helping pay this deficit. The whole amount was contributed, and a little more, by the few that were there with means. The Puuloa choir followed by singing a very appropriate hymn. Much credit is due their leader for the patience he has shown in teaching such difficult pieces of music. The music was well rendered, and the choir compares favorably with those in other native churches. Rev. E. S. Timoteo then delivered his dedicatory address. He spoke of the necessity of building a little church for those there who wanted to worship God. Not everyone could build a temple to God. David wanted to build the temple at Jerusalem, but God chose Solomon to finish the work. It was well to find a place where people could worship God. "The people of Puuloa have traveled miles to do this, and they have a Zion of their own close by, and what they ought to do is to fill the church every Sunday with those desirous of communing with Jehovah, the King of kings. You must not keep him inside and stay on the outside, but must do your part. It took a head carpenter with a few other carpenters to build the church. Christ is the head carpenter for souls and we are the helpers. If we want to make our homes temples of God we must ask Him to come and build and He can do it." The congregation listened attentively to the sermon, and all were pleased with the words of cheer. Rev. J. M. Egan then offered a few words of prayer. By this time everyone was hungry and longing for the many nice things awaiting them. They all came to the big tables, which were loaded with the best of Hawaiian dishes. A special place was reserved for the Queen and her party, and all did justice to the feast. Everyone ate heartily, and enough was left over to feed a hundred more. Among those present were: Queen Liliuokalani, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Olds Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Row Kaukaha, Mrs. Pa, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Capt. Pederson, Misses Katy Sullivan Hattie DeFries, Jennie Jones, Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Timoteo, Theo. Richards, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. J. M. Egan, Henry Meemano, B. S. Kapu, Jas Hakuole, Isaac Kaputelle, John Bickerton, William Harbut, D. Kane wani and Wm. Ika. The natives appreciated the presence of the Queen, who came so many miles to show her interest in the good work being done amongst them. Her presence was a great source of inspiration to the Hawaiians.

"The dedication of Puuloa church near Pearl Harbor, took place yesterday, Queen Liliuokalani being among those present from Honolulu. More than 200 people, mostly natives who live in the neighborhood, were in attendance and dedicated the little church to God. Rev. Mr. Timoteo, the native clergyman, delivered the dedicatory sermon, followed by Rev. O. P. Emerson, who offered the invocation. The services were concluded by the serving of a luncheon, in which both the visiting townsfolk and the natives participated."

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BAR WANTS THIRD JUDGE

Resolution to Be
Passed by That
Body.

NO CHANGES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Hawaii's Lawyers Believe it Un-
wise to Have Courts Merged
Into One Body.

Resolved, That the attention of the President of the United States be called by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands to Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1901, providing for the appointment of three Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in place of two, as heretofore.

Resolved, That the increase in the number of Judges for the First Circuit, thus provided for by the Legislature, has been rendered necessary by the great increase of legal work in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit and that said increase was provided for in response to the unanimous request of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to nominate and appoint a Third Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, in accordance with said Act of the Legislature.

This resolution, presented by A. L. C. Atkinson at the special meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday morning in the Ewa court room of the Judiciary Building, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was brought about by the introduction and unanimous adoption of Lorrin Andrews' motion, as follows:

It is the sense of the Hawaiian Bar Association that we are opposed to any change in the Judiciary system, whereby the Supreme Court and the several Circuit Courts of the Territory of Hawaii would be merged into one judicial body.

W. O. Smith said that originally he had favored the proposition to merge the judiciary into one body, and had signed a petition to that effect, but upon mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that this method of having the Supreme Court justices handle probate and chamber matters, as circuit judges, and then review their acts as Supreme Court judges, would be very unwise, and he was decidedly against the proposition. He favored the adoption of Mr. Andrews' motion, which carried unanimously. The committee having the matter of drafting a bill for the reorganization of the judiciary reported through Mr. Weaver, that nothing had been done, and this left the way open for the adoption of the resolution as above.

Fifteen applications for admission to the Bar Association were reported by the committee appointed to secure new members, the names being as follows: W. Austin Whiting, Alfred S. Hartwell, Wade Warren Thayer, W. J. Robinson, C. C. Bittling, L. A. Thurston, J. A. Mattheumann, E. C. Peters, J. Alfred Magoon, Frank Andrade, F. M. Brooks, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Lyle Dickey, H. A. Bigelow and F. W. Milverton.

Each applicant was balloted upon, according to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, and all elected to membership without opposition.

Three Lives Lost.

LITTLE CURRENT, Great Manitoulin Island, Ont., May 3.—The steamer Germanic reports that last night when off Gore Bay light the tug Tecumseh was sighted in a disabled condition. The captain of the tug asked that he be towed to Gore Bay, and the Germanic gave her a line. After proceeding some distance the captain of the Tecumseh hailed the steamer, saying they were sinking. The tug was brought alongside and two men and a woman were taken off, when the tug suddenly lurched and sank, carrying down with it the captain, whose name was not ascertained, his sister and a Toronto man named Forbes.

Hawaiian School Exhibit.

The Department of Public Instruction which controls the schools of the Hawaiian Islands, is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., a display of school children's work. The Senate at Honolulu voted \$3,500 to defray the expenses, and Miss Rose Davison, a native of the Islands, was chosen to accompany the exhibit. The steamship Sierra brought the exhibit to this city, and also the young lady, the first woman ever commissioned by the Hawaiian Legislature for work of any kind. Miss Davison is assistant secretary and school agent of the Department of Public Instruction. She has Hawaiian blood and sturdy Scotch in her veins.—San Francisco Examiner.

Hitting his pa: Wicked Willie—"Faw, I was good yesterday and went to Sunday-School, when Tommy wanted me to go to Sohmer Park and see the monkey in a cage. Ain't you goin' to give me somethin' for it. Faw—"No, my son; you should be good because it is right to be good." Wicked Willie—"Ah, gwan; didn't you tell me the last time you licked me that you didn't want your little boy to grow up good fer nothin'?"—Montreal Star.

EDWARD S. BOYD, THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER



EDWARD S. BOYD was born in Honolulu, December 4, 1870. He is the youngest son of the late Edward H. Boyd and Maria Adams, and was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. E. Strelitz at the age of one year. He received his primary instruction in the public schools on Kauai and then went to St. Albans College, which was under control of A. T. Atkinson. He was last under the tutorage of Rev. A. Mackintosh, principal of the

COMMERCIAL.

The Portuguese Society, Santo Antonio, is soon to erect a two-story building on Vineyard street between Emma and Miller streets, for the use of the society. The plans were drawn by Patten & Kearney, who will also erect the structure at a cost of \$7,100. The lower floor will be arranged for store purposes. The upper story will be devoted entirely to the use of the Santo Antonio Society. There will be a main hall 42x70, finished in oils. There will also be four large rooms for general lodge purposes, so that they can be sub-let to other fraternal societies during the week without interference with the owners.

The society has grown in numbers to such an extent in the last two years that a building was necessary to house them. The financial condition of the society is also well established that it was deemed wise to invest the money in this manner. It has a membership of 700 persons. The two stories on the lower floor have already been spoken for, but have not been leased.

PUNA BONDS PLACED BY DILLINGHAM AND ROBINSON.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and M. P. Robinson have been in San Francisco for several weeks perfecting financial arrangements for the various enterprises in which they are interested. By the mail which arrived on the Nippon Maru Thursday news was received that they had secured bonds approximating \$500,000 for the Puna plantation, with good prospects for placing the remaining \$500,000 worth of bonds, the company having authorized a total issue of \$1,000,000. This will insure the continuance of the development of the plantation on the scale heretofore contemplated. The first crop, amounting to 500 acres, will be ground this fall at the Oiaa mill. The second crop now in the course of planting is estimated at 1,100 acres. Whether the second crop will be ground at the Oiaa mill or in a mill erected by the Puna plantation itself is not yet decided.

REPORT OF WATER DISCOVERED FOR OIAA PLANTATION.

Report was received from the Oiaa plantation that a large amount of flowing water had been discovered at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. This is in addition to the streams now being led by flumes through the plantation at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The new streams are flowing underground in the lava fields and should furnish water enough to flume all of the plantation land above the present flumed lands, as well as a large amount of land owned by outsiders.

HEAVY DROP IN POLLITZ ISLAND SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A heavy drop in the Pollitz holdings of Island securities took place in San Francisco, according to the latest advices, in which Honokaa and Onomea suffered. This was due to the stopping of the Onomea dividend and the reducing of the Honokaa dividends. This will not have much effect on the local market, as the Pollitz list of stocks is but little dealt in in Honolulu, being confined mostly to San Francisco. The Examiner of May 2 says: "As compared with Wednesday's closing quotations, Honokaa, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Makaweli and Kilaua Sugar were lower; Honokaa sold up \$2 during the day and closed at \$25.75."

ACTIVITY NOTICEABLE IN BUILDING CIRCLES.

The architects are all busy preparing plans for dwellings which are to be built in the residence districts. College Hills is receiving attention from the best architects in the City, and all are striving to present a style of architecture which will make that suburb one of the prettiest we have. The plans now being drawn are for substantial, permanent homes, and have less of the gingerbread affectation than is to be found in many of the late structures. Large buildings are being contemplated and the architects are active in the preparation of the preliminary plans and elevations.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH ALTERATIONS.

One of the features of the rearrangement of buildings is in connection with the auditorium of Central Union Church whereby the seating capacity will be increased, both in the gallery and in the main part. The galleries may be moved outward so as to extend over the lower body of the church, adding several rows of seats along the sides. An extension will also be made on the lower floor back toward the entrance hallways. It is estimated that the change will give seats for at least 275 additional people.

BUILDINGS FOR THE HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

Architect Traphagen has prepared plans for an office building and dwelling for Jared Smith, special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, located in the Makiki hills. The office and house are not pretentious structures, but are well adapted for the purposes to which Mr. Smith will put them. Tenders for erecting the same are to be called at once, and work will commence at an early date.

OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL ON PLANTATIONS.

Colonel William Duvonant of this city has completed arrangements to begin using Beaumont oil for fuel in operating the machinery on his extensive plantation near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county.

He is erecting there a rice mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which will be completed in time for handling the present rice crop, which will begin coming in about September 1.

He is erecting near by an extensive sugar factory which will have a capacity of 1,200 tons of cane per day, and the construction of which will cost \$350,000. There is also machinery for pumping for irrigation and other purposes.

The plantation, owned exclusively by Colonel Duvonant, embraces 3,000 acres in rice and 3,800 in cane, besides which he has interests in extensive tracts near by. He says that much of the product of about 50,000 acres along the line of the Cane Belt railroad will come to these new mills.

The first order of oil, 2,000 barrels, has been made from the Guffy company. This is the initial start to the general introduction of oil to be used in running machinery on plantations in this vicinity. A portion of this first order will be used by Vineyard, Woehler & Co. for running machinery on plantations adjacent to that of Colonel Duvonant. He estimates that the saving by the use of oil in the place of wood and coal will amount to at least 33-1-3 per cent, and he thinks it may in the long run amount to considerably more.—Houston Post.

Spoils for the Victors.

The new appointments give general satisfaction, but the new incumbents should remember that the Independents are the men who secured the offices for them, and that their party should be recognized in the patronage of the new "ministers." We are glad

to see that Land Commissioner Boyd, who is a true Hawaiian, has made Stephen Mahaulu his chief clerk. It never pays for a chief of a department which is of a political nature, to become "hookana," or try to kick against the majority. If he does he will be turned down, because majority rules in America.—Independent.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and
Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Dispens. R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W.; So. Africa, Dept. of Justice, Cape Town; Barbours and Fort Elizabeth, Fort Victoria and Cape Colony; Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



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Good Serviceable Bicycles

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Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at
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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE Established 1826.
Accumulated Funds ... £2,375,000.

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

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OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 33,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Saturday, May 11. L. I. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosier, from...

SAILED FROM HONOLULU. Saturday, May 11. C. A. S. S. Abouari, Hay, for the Colonies.

The Kinau from Hilo.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, returned to port from Hilo and was at the wharf on Saturday.

Steamer Mauna Loa Arrives.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's boat, Mauna Loa, Captain Simerson, arrived in port yesterday morning from Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kauai.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rates from Victoria to Skarway have been cut down, first-class fare now being \$6. Formerly the rate was \$15.

FOR SMALL PROPRIETOR

Mr. Jared Smith at Social Science Club.

GIVES OUTLINES OF PROPOSED WORK

Objects and Scientific Methods of Experiment Station Work Are Explained.

Mr. Jared Smith, of the Hawaiian Experiment Station, delivered an interesting address at the meeting of the Social Science Association at the home of Mr. Theodore Richards last night.

There are experimental stations of the Department of Agriculture in every State, Territory and District of the United States, to each one of which the United States Government contributes yearly \$150,000 per year.

own his own cow and pigs and chickens. Before every man can own his own cow and pigs and chickens, however, we have got to grow something for them to eat.

"The fourth line of work which I am under instruction to pursue, is the introduction and establishment of what might be called minor industries, of such nature as are customarily practiced in tropical countries, and which have proved themselves profitable.

"Experiments will follow with hemp, flax, New Zealand flax, Manila hemp and other fiber plants. The islands ought to be able to grow fiber plants enough to manufacture bags for their sugar and coffee crops.

KOHALA HILO. H. B. Gehr and Party Again in Hawaiian Field.

The Kinau last week brought to Hilo H. B. and A. C. Gehr, E. C. Mellor and M. F. Goss, gentlemen connected with the Kohala-Hilo railway scheme.

Of Interest to Hawaii. Treasury Department, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1901.

Referring to your letter dated the 23d instant, this office has to state that there should be a compliance by consular officers, whether in Australia or otherwise, with the requirements of section 222, Revised Statutes, respecting certificates of arrival of agreement with consular officers.

Treasury Department, April 19, 1901. Sir: The Department has received your letter of the 8th inst., with which was transmitted the bond in duplicate of the J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company as a common carrier for the transportation of unappraised merchandise from your port.

Treasury Department, April 22, 1901. Sir: The Department has received an application, dated the 19th instant, of the Southern Pacific Company for permission to add the Kansas City Southern Railway and the following named American lines of sailing vessels, viz: Hawaiian Line, Flanders Line, Spreckels Line, A. and B. Line, and the Island Line, to the list of railways and water routes embraced in the bond of said company approved March 25, 1901.

Word was received from Kauai yesterday morning to the effect that there were three new cases of smallpox at Lihue among the Porto Rican plantation laborers.

The fishing trips made to the Puna coast under the direction of white men indicate that fish of a superior quality may be landed in Hilo and sold at about one-half the prevailing price.

For Sale. One Studebaker extension TOP SURREY, with pole, shafts, dickey, seat and brake; in good condition. Price, \$300.00.

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.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—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.

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

IN CIRCUIT COURT OF SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In re estate of William Goodness, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased. A document purporting to be the last will and testament of William Goodness, deceased, having on the 7th day of May, 1901, been presented to said probate court, and a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to A. N. Kepoikai, W. F. Pogue and John V. Kerr, having been filed by A. N. Kepoikai.

MOBRYDE SUGAR COMPANY LTD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the eleventh assessment of ten (10) per cent (\$2.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on June 1, 1901.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS. May 2, No. 9052—Trs. Oahu College to E. M. Pond; lots 3 and 4 (39,000 square feet), block 8, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$3,650.

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. Kaitua.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Dorothee Rube, 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.

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.

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. Kepoikai, administrator of the above entitled estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$329.28, 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.

NO WONDER JERREY IS POND OF 'EM. "We will be very glad to incorporate the new steel company," said a New Jersey official to a Pittsburgh manufacturer.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Speaker—his name was Akina; He'd a most autocratic demeanor. He adjourned when he pleased; All the wheels were well-greased Of this modern deus-ex-machina.

There's a member whose name is Kanio, With the others can never agree-o. When aroused from his sleep, In a voice loud and deep, He will always shout "Aole!" "Nay!" "No!"

There is Mossman, a bold agitator, Another small-island legislator. To make up for his size, His mustache wins the prize, As he smiles like a dentated satyr.

The statesman by name Maekau, With his ready countenance of "How?" Of "Why?" and "What is it?" Will create a deficit Of fun when the session is pau.

When Prendergast starts in to speak In a voice that is ready and weak, Poor Interpreter Wise, In despair rolls his eyes, As he hears the rhetorical squeak.

I knew a little plumber No bigger than my thumb; He grew up in a solder pot; His trade it was to plumb. With pipes of all description, His knowledge was so wide, His grave bore this inscription, He leaked too much—and died.

A. D. Z.

THE Senate convened at 10 o'clock, and the first thing to come up before that body was a communication from the Attorney-General in answer to a resolution asking for his opinion in the matter of receiving complimentary steamship tickets, as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaūne, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a resolution passed by your honorable body, dated May 9, 1901, requesting my opinion as to whether the acceptance by members of the first-class passage ticket from steamship companies is, or is not, contrary to law.

Section 255 of the Penal Laws of 1897 provides that: "Whoever corruptly gives or promises to any executive, legislative or judicial officer, or to any master in chancery, juror, appraiser, referee, arbitrator or umpire, any gift, gratuity, service or benefit, with intent to influence his vote, judgment, proceeding or matter pending, or that may by law come or be brought before him in his capacity as aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Section 256 of the Penal Laws of 1897 provides that: "Every executive, legislative, judicial or civil officer, or any master in chancery, or any person acting or summoned as juror, or any appraiser, referee, arbitrator or umpire, who corruptly accepts any gift, gratuity, beneficial service, or act or promise of either, under an agreement, or with an understanding that he shall in the exercise of any function in his capacity as aforesaid, vote, or act in any particular manner in any cause, question, proceeding or matter pending or that may by law come or be brought before him, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

If a steamship ticket is given corruptly for the purpose, either express or understood, of influencing legislation, it is an offense for which the giver of the ticket may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. If such ticket is accepted corruptly, upon an understanding that its acceptance is to influence the legislator's vote, it is an offense for which he may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or be fined not more than one thousand dollars. To constitute an offense under the law above quoted, there must be a corrupt giving or acceptance—that is, it must be in the nature of a bribe.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, very sincerely yours, P. DOLE, Attorney General.

The reading of the communication caused a death-like stillness to creep over the House, and some of the members actually turned pale over the mere thought, that it might be considered bribery to accept tickets. The communication was tabled, to be considered later on.

Senator John T. Brown wanted to reconsider Achi's resolution asking for an opinion from the Attorney-General, whether or not it would be legal to introduce a loan bill or any other act that may come, but was very much chagrined to find out that the clerk had already sent the resolution.

Senator J. T. Brown's reason for wanting to reconsider the resolution was to kill it, as it was the intention of the Home Rule members to introduce other acts, and ask for the Attorney-General's decision after they were passed.

"Kill time," seems to be the watchword of the Home Rulers. It seems to be the intention of "Oily Bill" and a few others of his ilk to delay action as long as possible on the appropriation bill, in order to have the session last as long as possible, thinking they might be able, at this late hour, to somewhat appease the anger of their constituents, by trying to work in a few "good" laws.

Senate bill No. 79, an Act making appropriations for the departmental use of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and providing for the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government, for the succeeding biennial period, was then introduced by Senator Achi, and rechristened Senate Bill No. 1.

The bill calls for an appropriation of \$4,580,325.50, but before the Senate gets through with it that sum will look like the proverbial "thirty cents."

An hour was consumed in reading the bill, and proved to be too much for the Senators, especially "Oily" Bill, whose cracked voice was heard, making a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock today.

The President called for a show of hands on the motion, and declared the Senate adjourned at 11 a. m.

MR. EMMELUTH STILL RAGES

The expected slashing of salaries commenced yesterday morning, when the finance committee brought in its report. Treasurer Wright aided the committee in correcting the Governor's estimates until late last night.

The Superintendent of a public instruction not only gets a salary in his salary, but the committee is after his back salary, too.

The abolished offices are as follows: Secretary's Office—Assistant clerk, recording clerk and extra clerks. Attorney General's Department—Deputy sheriff of Waianae and Supreme Court officer.

Public Works Department—Fourth assistant clerk, road engineer, bookkeeper, draughtsman's clerk and payroll of steam tug.

Water Works—Assistant clerk. Reform School—Matron of girls' school, and teachers in boys and girls' school.

Public Lands—Patent clerk, assistant clerk, first land district clerk, and six land rangers.

Board of Health—Executive officer and purchasing agent. Reductions are as follows:

Judiciary Department—Clerk, \$5,000; stenographer, \$3,500; one messenger, \$1,200. First Circuit—First clerk, \$3,000; second clerk, \$2,400; third clerk, \$2,000; stenographers, \$5,000; District Magistrate for Honolulu, \$4,800; Hawaiian Interpreter, \$4,000; Chinese Interpreter, \$3,000; Second District Magistrate for Honolulu, \$2,700.

Second Circuit—Clerk, \$1,500; District Magistrate for Waialua, \$2,700; District Magistrate for Honoauala, \$600.

Third Circuit—Clerk, \$1,500. Fourth Circuit—Clerk, \$2,100; stenographer, \$2,900; District Magistrate for Hilo, \$2,700.

Fifth Circuit—Clerk, \$1,200. Attorney General's Department—Attorney General, \$8,000; Deputy Attorney General, \$4,500; assistant to the Attorney General, \$3,500; clerk, \$2,000; clerk to High Sheriff, \$3,500; Sheriff of Hawaii, \$4,200; Sheriff of Kauai, \$3,600; clerk to Sheriff of Maui, \$1,500; pay of Honolulu police, \$50,000; Deputy Sheriff of Maui, \$2,400; Deputy Sheriff of Makawao, \$2,100; pay of Maui police, \$35,000; Deputy Sheriff of Kauai, \$2,400; pay of Kauai police, \$20,000; pay of Oahu police, \$140,000; guards for public buildings, \$2,400; pay of jailors, \$48,000.

Treasury Department—Treasurer, \$8,000; Registrar of Public Accounts, \$4,800; license clerk, \$2,400; stenographer, \$1,800.

Bureau—Assessor for Hawaii, \$4,800; assessor for Maui, \$1,500; Registrar of Conveyances, \$4,800; payroll, index, etc., \$15,000.

Public Works—Superintendent, \$5,000; assistant superintendent, \$5,000; chief clerk and clerk of market, \$4,800; first assistant clerk and bookkeeper, \$4,000; second assistant clerk, \$3,000; third assistant clerk, \$2,400; stenographer, \$2,400; messenger, \$1,200; draughtsman, \$5,600; road supervisor, \$4,800; superintendent of water works, \$4,800; first assistant clerk, \$1,800; payroll, government buildings, \$4,944.

Public Instruction—Superintendent, \$6,000; back salary for superintendent, \$3,125; secretary, \$3,500; assistant secretary, \$3,000; superintendent boys' reform school, \$2,400.

Public Lands Commissioner, \$6,000. Board of Health—President, \$7,200; City Sanitary Officer, \$3,600.

A message was received from the Governor stating in answer to the House's inquiry as to the disposition of certain bills passed during the regular session, that he had signed one measure only, one relating to the Supreme Court, to which he affixed his signature six days after the Legislature had notified him of its closing.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Prendergast proposed to adjourn until Monday, as there was no quorum present, and the sergeant at arms and many members were sunning themselves on the veranda. The speaker ruled Mr. Prendergast to be out of order, and the members came inside.

The printing committee announced House Bill 1, relating to the expenses of the session, as ready for distribution.

The bill then passed its second reading, the measure reading as follows: "The measure providing for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901, from the public treasury."

"He enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: 'Section 1—There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) from the public treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.'

"Section 2—This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage."

A motion to bring the bill before the order of the day, tomorrow, was declared carried.

A motion was put to adjourn the House until Monday morning, in order to allow the standing committees to visit and report on the various departments for which the appropriations were to be made.

Emmeluth asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution, and Maekau wanted to know if he was permitted to be made to snub him, but he persisted in asking what the bill was about; what the committees were going to do; why didn't they do it, and if not, why not?

A motion was made and seconded to pass the bill introduced in the morning, appropriating the salaries for the biennial period, which had been read as a committee report on its first reading.

Members objected to the committee report being split into separate acts in this manner, but Emmeluth pointed out that the Act was complete in itself, and that a like precedent had been adopted in the Legislature of 1898. Mr. Emmeluth concluded by moving that the vote of the House to consider the bill as a committee of the whole be reconsidered.

The motion was carried, and the bill then passed by its first reading.

Emmeluth then fired another shell aimed at the executive chamber, loaded as follows: Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: Whereas, the Governor of this Territory has communicated to the House of Representatives the fact that he signed Senate Bill 56, relating to terms of the Supreme Court, six days after the close of the regular session of this Legislature; and

Whereas, such action was considered legal if it had been legal for him to sign the county bill, and the pure food bill, both being of vital importance to the political and physical welfare of the voters of this Territory; and

Whereas, the Governor failed to yield his signature to the bills named; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that it is the sense of this Legislature that the Governor of this Territory is not in accord with this Legislature and

the voters it represents. Resolved, that this Legislature, by its vote on these resolutions, express its want of confidence in the ability of the Governor of this Territory to properly interpret the constitution of the United States, the Organic Act creating this Territory, and the rights of the people thereunder.

JOHN EMMELUTH, EMMELUTH BREAKS LOOSE.

Mr. Emmeluth moved the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. Robertson moved its indefinite postponement. He thought that the honorable member imagined that he was back in the days before '93, when the legislators amused themselves by abusing the Cabinet. It was no wonder the papers called us simians. The Governor had his legal privileges, and had acted upon them.

Mr. Emmeluth once suggested that certain members needed baths to thoroughly Americanize them, and he thought the same treatment might agree with Emmeluth.

Emmeluth—"The Governor needed a bath six months ago, and then decentralization would not be so far delayed. This is a fight for the people. We don't care what line we take it up on. These are unusual things, but it is more unusual for the Governor to refuse the people's rights than the Legislature has granted them. This matter lies close to my heart. Look at Senate Bill 26, a measly measure, profiting three well paid, well fed and well cared for men, sitting on the bench with practically nothing to do. Look at the rest of the people and how they will live the next two years. These facts, these pictures, should be written all over the walls of this legislative chamber, and had acted upon them, read that we tried our best to pass what the people wanted."

"If the county bill is delayed two years, what will the condition of this country be? What prospects for the natives with the love-bred element now being crowded in? Under the flag of the free and the home of the brave, no king can act as the Governor has acted with this. That was all wiped out in 1776."

"I said that the record of the Governor, as assisting us in annexation was a black one. In 1892 Asiatics and aliens were numbered at 27,061. In 1895 it was 41,000 odd; in 1899 the record shows 56,000 Japanese and Chinese. Doubt the number has increased. Look at Chinese, and trouble in Japanese for the past four years over the four years previous."

"Now, mind you," continued Mr. Emmeluth, "having his magnifying glass, for 340 American and 18,000 alien immigrants, came here. The Governor, as dictator, is to blame. In the last four years the Caucasian immigration was 4 1/2 per cent, the Japanese 400, and the Chinese 60. In the immigration the Governor stands convicted in the eyes of all well thinking men, of duplicity and assistance to the privileges of one class, and no one on this floor can deny it. On May Day look at the children in the procession, nearly all Orientals. In the last eight years the Japanese school children have added ten times to their number; the Americans have barely doubled. What a record for people who say they have been working for annexation!"

Robertson—"What kind of laborers do you employ on your plantation?" Emmeluth—"I have no plantation. The Governor's gang took it out of my power to have a plantation. Mr. Speaker, the country is in a state of anarchy, the monarchy was besmirched for years by the conditions we are now enjoying. Talk about resolutions! I wrote this one in fifteen minutes. If I couldn't write a better one, I'd soak my head, but fifteen minutes is long enough to inform the Governor that he has to go. All our extra expenses for supervision have been caused by this immigration; these conditions that have caused the 'Life of the Land' into the 'Death of the Land,' and all the Hawaiians in it."

"One thing more. The statement that is doing the rounds of the newspapers in the editorials of the Republican, where it is stated that it was unfortunate that the conditions were such, but that now property holders should be considered. The Hawaiians are not now property holders; they have little, but it is vested in the soil. Out of 11,000 acres, 6,000 are owned by property and were Hawaiians and half-castes. Let us give them their due. Two years from now every man now within the reach of my voice will better understand the principles I have voted and clashing will be a thing of the past, but that cannot deter us from our duty now. Let us endeavor the principles of the constitution of the United States."

"Dickey—Governor Dole is not upon the floor of this House to answer the malicious attacks of the late speaker. By his position he is powerless to answer the attacks of the public prints. The Governor is always a good friend of the Hawaiian; he has always favored them, and has always chosen to look and Judge Ballou, Assessor Robinson, of Maui; Curtis Iaukea, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. The only charge brought against the Governor is that of the matter of a diabolic coming here. He could help that; it is the fault of the laws of this country, helped to be passed by the honorable member who has just spoken. Japanese can go anywhere. I support the motion to indefinitely postpone this resolution. It is a shame that this Legislature, two-thirds Hawaiians, should assist a resolution to vilify the man who has ever favored them."

Emmeluth—"When we come to consider the matter of public lands I will talk on the immediate matters. In the meantime let the members send to their native constituents and ask them how many have been benefited by Governor Dole's land policy."

The previous question was moved. Robertson rose to a point of order, stating that Emmeluth had evidently made up his mind to waste the afternoons of this session in cowardly diatribes on the Governor to avenge his personal spite, and that in the resolution, foreign to the matter for which the session had been called, was out of order.

The speaker ruled that the resolution was in order.

A motion was put the question to eyes and noses was moved and seconded. The question was the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Mossman grinned fensively as each "aole" was given. Monsarrat asked to be excused from voting, as he was not present when the resolution was read. Mr. Hoogs asked that the resolution be read for the benefit of Mr. Monsarrat, the same being accordingly done, and that member voted a vigorous aye. The vote was read 12-11 against the motion to postpone.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a fringed application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The United States Army commissary depot on Fort Street is to be closed soon, as the old stone barracks next to the armory is being remodelled for use by that department.

A BUDGET FROM MAUI

MAUI, May 9.—During Sunday, the 25th, William Goodness, a well-known citizen of Maui and a kamaaina of thirty or forty years' standing, died at his home in Waialua.

During the 4th burial services according to the rites of the Episcopalian Church were read by Rev. Wm. Ault both at the house and at the grave in the pretty cemetery in Iao valley. Messrs. A. N. Kepoikal, W. T. Robinson, Charles Copp, Max Ehrhardt, Wm. Bailey and J. V. Kerr acted as pall-bearers.

Mr. Goodness, or "Bibby Goodness," as he was familiarly called all over the island, was born in Paris, France, some seventy-two years ago, when a young child, his family removed to America and his boyhood days were spent in the Rocky Mountains, where his father led the life of a hunter and trapper. Later Mr. Goodness served as a scout for the Federal Army during the Civil War.

A few years after the Re-union, in 1888, he was head carpenter at the old plantation at Hailu, Maui. After several years he abandoned the occupation of a carpenter and became a rancher, and in company with Messrs. Henry G. Treadway, Charles Arnold and Henry Roberts leased of the Government the large cattle range in Kula, known as Waihuhi, now the property of W. W. Cornwall.

By the raising of cattle and horses he amassed a comfortable fortune. Giving up the ranch, for the last seven or eight years he has been the keeper of a livery stable in Waialua. Mr. Goodness at one time ran for Noble to the Hawaiian Legislature on the National Reform party's ticket, but was defeated. Three children survive him—Guy, Ellen and Peruvia.

At 10 p. m. Tuesday, the 7th, J. F. Britton committed suicide at his home in Waialua. He shot himself through the right ear, the ball going through his heart and coming out on the left side of his body. The cause of his suicide is ascribed to despondency. Several times recently he has been heard to say that he was tired of life. At the time of his death he was keeping rooms for Macfarlane's Company's branch liquor store at Waialua. Formerly Britton was luna for the Waialua Sugar Company. He leaves a widow and several children.

Weather—Extremely warm, with a light kona wind. (Delayed Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 4.—During last evening, the 2d, the May meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Pala.

Most propitious weather aided in rendering the attendance of Makawao and Spreckelsville people a large one.

The following program, entitled "Science Evening," was a pleasing change from the farces, tableaux, etc., ordinarily presented, and more in accord with the name of the association:

1. Reading, "What We Know About Mars," F. W. Hardy.

2. Quartet, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mrs. Nicoll, Miss Forbes, Messrs. Nicoll and Baldwin.

3. Medical Science, Dr. W. P. McConkey.

4. Chemical Experiments, George Baldwin.

5. Vocal Solo, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin.

6. The Gyroscope, S. R. Dowdle.

7. "Progress," Transmitting Messages," E. B. Carley.

8. Trio, "Rest 'Lace on This Mossy Pillow," Messdames Hair and Nicoll, and Miss Forbes.

Mr. McConkey was compelled to omit reading his carefully prepared paper on bacteriology owing to a professional call. The audience listened with much interest to the disquisitions on astronomy, chemistry, physics and electricity, and the musical part of the program gave much pleasure not only for its own sake but also by the way of contrast. Mr. George Baldwin showed himself an expert in the handling of solids, liquids and gases.

Mr. Dowdle illustrated his talk on "The Gyroscope" by revolving the small wheel of a bicycle.

Mr. Carley traced the developments of electricity from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present moment. In speaking of Hawaii he said the early manner of transmitting messages by the old chiefs was by the use of relays of couriers or runners specially trained for the purpose. He compared this primitive method with the system of wireless telegraphy now in vogue.

After ice cream and cake the people departed at a later hour than is customary.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fifteen acres of cane were burned at Spreckelsville during the 26th.

Peaches have been ripening in the Makawao section for several weeks.

May Day was not generally celebrated by Maui schools.

Through the courtesy of Delegate Wilcox, packages of garden seeds have recently been distributed among Maui plantation managers, school teachers and others.

The Kahului Railroad Company has recently added a fine, powerful engine to their rolling-stock and have named it "Haleakala." It is being used in hauling heavy machinery, etc., to the new Spreckelsville mill.

Miss Culbert is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. M. Church of Kahului. She came from San Francisco by the last trip of the brig Lurline.

Miss Mary Damon of Honolulu is being entertained by her cousins, the F. F. Baldwins of Pala.

On the 1st, Miss McGowan of Erewhon cattle station, Kula, departed for a visit to her home in New Zealand. She will be away four months.

April 25th Manager H. A. Baldwin of Hanalei returned from his trip to California. Mrs. Baldwin remains for the present in Honolulu, her two little children being quite ill.

Dr. Frear, the Honolulu dentist, is at the residence of Mr. W. E. Beckwith, Pala.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid preached a sermon at the Foreign Church last Sunday evening, April 27th. The morning service was omitted owing to a severe electric storm. Mr. Kincaid returned to Honolulu April 28th.

J. P. Cooke made a brief visit to Hanalei and Pala this week. Weather—A light kona wind has blown all the week, thereby causing a rise in temperature and several showers.

Shovel and Spade Trust.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Journal of Commerce says: Plans are now under discussion for a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of shovels and spades. There has been a very compact association in this trade for a long time, but now an actual merging of interests is proposed. The new company, if formed, may be known as the Ames Shovel and Spade Company. It is reported that options have been secured on plants representing over \$5 per cent.

RED IN THE BLOOD, is the sign of life, of vital force, of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve. It gives you the mastery over your usual food—you want that. What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

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

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Madame Patti has an orchestra at Craig-y-Non. The inventor came over from Germany to superintend its erection, and the cost was no less than \$1,000. With its aid Madame Patti can rehearse almost any opera, of which it plays the instrumental part in perfection.

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.

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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 obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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—AGENTS FOR— The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Inc. The Koolau Sugar Co. The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co. The Palms Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works, Cincinnati, O. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily)

SUBMITTED WITHOUT SUIT.

A submission without suit was yesterday filed in the First Circuit Court by the respective parties to a new case entitled John J. Grace vs. the Territory of Hawaii.

It is stated that the difference between the parties might be the subject of a civil action, but that the parties have agreed to submit the case without suit, for the reason that the amount in controversy is so small that the employment of counsel would be substantially a denial of the claim, and that it is manifestly unfair that if the plaintiff is not represented by counsel that the matter in controversy should not be argued by counsel on behalf of the Territory. Upon this presentation Attorney-General Dole prays the court that the matter may be submitted for determination without argument and without briefs.

The statement of fact agreed upon and submitted is as follows:

"That said Grace is, and, during the month of February, 1900, was, a duly licensed physician and surgeon practicing said profession in Hilo, Hawaii. That in said February a policeman at Hilo aforesaid, without authority, justification or extenuation by law, shot and wounded a private citizen. That it immediately became necessary to extract the bullet from said wounded man. That the sheriff of Hawaii requested said Grace to perform said operation, promising him reasonable compensation for the service by the Department of the Attorney General. That said Grace performed said service in a skillful manner and rendered a bill therefor to the Attorney General's Department. That in order for the warrant to be drawn and paid in ordinary course, as a liability of the Attorney General's Department, one of the Departments of said Territory, it is necessary that said bill should be approved by the Attorney General. That the Attorney General, doubting whether said bill is a legal liability of his Department or of said Territory, and whether he has a lawful right to approve the same, declines to approve it without the sanction of this Court."

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Antone Bright vs. David Kawanakoa, the defendant has filed an answer of general denial to the allegations of plaintiff's petition, by Kinney, Hallou & MacLennan, his attorneys. Judge Edging is now in Honolulu, and on Monday will take up the case which the First Judge of the First Circuit Court is disqualified to hear. Judge Edging was requested to come down from Kona for this purpose by the presiding Judge.

In the ejectment action of Samuel Andrews against Kalkena, upon motion of counsel for plaintiff and counsel for defendant consenting thereto, the Court yesterday ordered the demurrer continued and allowed plaintiff five days within which to amend his complaint. The demurrer was filed on November 4, 1900. J. L. Kauikou is the attorney for defendant.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

By consent of counsel in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, the Court has ordered the demurrer overruled pro forma in order to facilitate an early and final adjudication of the issues involved.

CAYLASS FOR THE BENCH.

It is assumed that a new First District Court judge will be appointed as soon as the Presiding Judge retires, and it is understood that strong petitions will be sent to Washington recommending Edgar Cayless, clerk of the Senate, for the vacancy on the bench.

FEDERAL COURT.

Two new sections were added to the rules of the United States District Court yesterday, the provisions evidently arising through the recent publicity in regard to the "garbled" stenographic report, the "garbling" of which was disclaimed by both Court Reporter Keynolds and United States District Attorney Baird. The new sections are designed for the protection of court papers, and Judge Estez has given orders that they must be rigidly followed. The two sections in question are herewith quoted: "Section 24. The transcript of the testimony and exceptions on appeal or error in any cause, shall be submitted to opposing counsel for correction and approval; and if the counsel on both sides fail to agree upon and settle the testimony and exceptions within a reasonable time, the same shall be settled by the Court as soon as the record, evidence and exceptions are agreed upon or settled they shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of this court, in which office they shall not be removed for any purpose, except on the order of the Court."

"Section 25. No papers or motions of any character shall be filed in this court in any matter, proceeding on appeal or error, nor will any matter or thing with reference thereto be heard or passed upon by the Court until the transcript of the evidence in the case is duly filed in the office of the clerk."

NATURALIZATIONS.

Antonio G. Silva, a native of Portugal, was naturalized by process of the United States District Court yesterday.

BANKERS PROTEST.

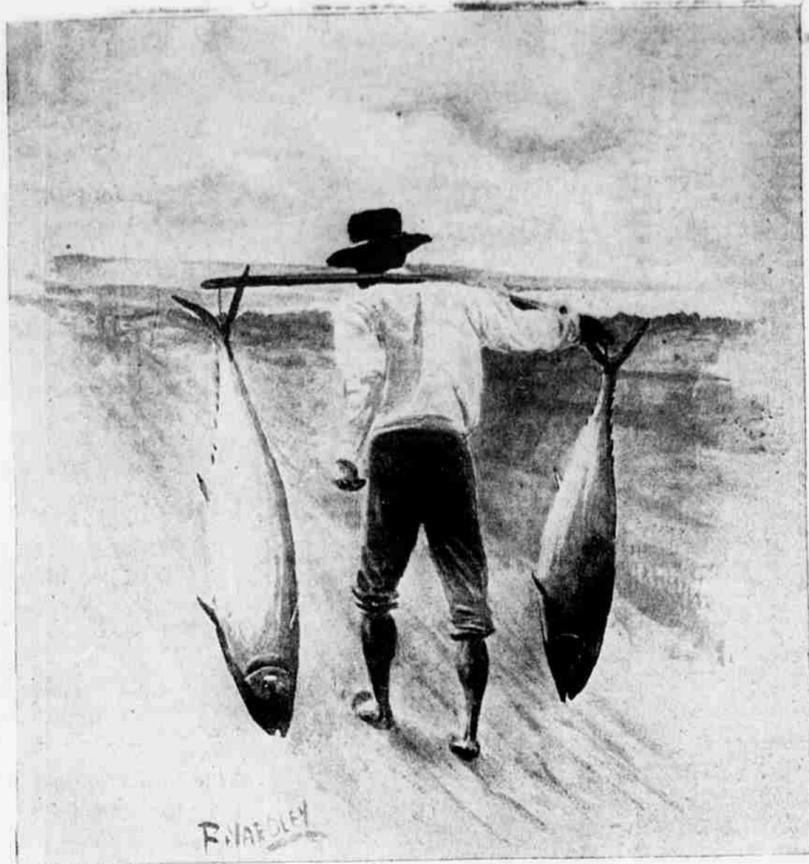
W. G. Irwin, Cecil Brown and P. C. Jones, representing the City's bankers, recently called upon E. E. Treasury Agent MacLennan to protest against the latter's method of computing interest. They explained that they figured his way of rating the interest made a loss to them of \$12.29 for each \$100,000 worth of bonds called in.

The Treasury Agent explains that he estimates interest upon the basis of 365 days in the year, while in Hawaii the system in general use is to reckon interest by the month. The Act providing for the redemption of the bonds was passed March 2, and interest could have been stopped then. Instead, however, the stoppage of interest was not made until May 1, and Mr. MacLennan is therefore of the opinion that bondholders are well off in receiving this additional interest.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George W. Coffey, editor of the Guide, Washington, D. C. "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. This remedy has also been used in my family for many years, and I can truly say that I heartily recommend its use to all who may need a reliable remedy."

HAWAII'S KING OF GAME FISHES THE LEAPING TUNA



During the last few months the popular monthlies have almost simultaneously presented elaborately illustrated articles heralding the discovery of a new game fish, the leaping tuna of Catalina islands.

The salmon, the mahoeer, the barracuda, the ponderous jewfish, even king tarpon, have all been deposed by this latest monarch of the rod and reel.

An exclusive club, the coveted membership of which may only be obtained by the unaided capture of a hundred-pound tuna on rod and line, has been formed in honor of the finny fighter.

Special tackle, line or piano-wire breaking power, reels, mechanically brought to the highest pitch of multiplying perfection; rods in whose manufacture the greenheart pales of the world have been ransacked for lengths of the requisite strength and pliability; gaffs of thence tempered steel, have all been brought into costly requisition.

The capture of a mighty tuna entitles, in piscatorial circles, a man to enter the front ranks of the craft, and efforts of Isaac Walton, first pastmaster of the "complete art of angling." Indeed, the shades of Francis and of Walton, telling their time-worn captures of a thirty-pound pike, might well stand appalled before the man who has checked the first mad rush of this regent of the seas, and finally brought him, an exhausted, but unconquered mass of blue and silver, scaling near sixteen stone, to the gaff. So far, Catalina island claims the proud distinction of being the only place where the tuna leaps, and can therefore be seduced by trolling a bait near the surface. Not that the tuna is a denizen of California waters only. He is only a big horse mackerel, resplendent in the colors of that superbly liveried family, and exists in many seas. In the Mediterranean they call him the tunny, Sicilian fishermen perhaps, by the gaff, floating on the trail of an out-going steamer—dead, but unconquered.

The bait is always a flying fish, the method always trolling. The strongest braided line, armored near the hook with silver-wired gimp, the wheel must be fortified with brakes of

At Catalina where they respect the

tuna with a regard engendered by many a well fought fight, not always ending in victory for the man behind the reel, he was first found to be a game fish, and now the fame of him brings men who have fought the mahoeer in India, owners of salmon rivers in Scotland and Norway, keen fishermen, fresh from the slaughter of the silver-scaled tarpon in Florida, all eager to conquer the Tuna rex.

The plausible explanation of why the tuna has been deemed to leap only at Catalina, is found in the fact that his habitat is in the deeps, where he is a terror to the flying fish, or other smaller fry, and hates the shallower regions of the shores.

At Catalina, where the volcanic cliffs of the islands find their foundations fathoms deep, within a comparatively short distance from the mainland, he has taken up his hunting ground.

It is early morning, the Pacific lies like a silver shield, and the tuna fishes are on the watch. Suddenly the surface splashes into a thousand fountains, scores of flying fish skim above the surface, eager to escape their pursuers. There is a surge of water and a gleaming form, instinct with life and hunger, hurries itself into the upper air with all the force of a form expressly designed for speed—another and another—it is the tuna! Rowboats and power launches put out on a hair trigger, with an attendant local fisherman as guide and adviser to wield the ready gaff when opportunity may come, perhaps at midday, oftener not till sunset. Eight, ten, even seventeen hours have been known to pass with a tuna on the hook, hauling the boat hither and thither at will, even against the cautiously applied power of a gasoline launch propeller. Often, too, at the end of the day, after the exhausted fisherman has reluctantly yielded his rod to somebody else, the tuna, tired with a dogged all-day fight for liberty, has, with a last magnificent effort, torn his way to liberty, sometimes to be slain on the beach, gashed, perhaps, by the gaff, floating on the trail of an out-going steamer—dead, but unconquered.

The bait is always a flying fish, the method always trolling. The strongest braided line, armored near the hook with silver-wired gimp, the wheel must be fortified with brakes of

They would command under similar circumstances in the United States. The road is very profitable property, and its warehouses and terminals alone would sell for the amount of bonds issued. The same thing is true of other well-established enterprises in the islands that I might mention. But with the exploitation of Hawaiian securities I look for a change for the better in this regard.—Washington Post.

For Hawaiians.

Yesterday, President Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition Company received a marked copy of a Honolulu paper which contained an article by Mr. R. H. Stafford, formerly of Buffalo, in which the writer urged the Hawaiians to make some kind of an exhibit at the exposition.

"I cannot conceive," said Mr. Stafford, "how Hawaii can stand by and miss being represented at the biggest show on earth. Hawaii is a part of the United States, and a very important part, and her people ought not to be allowed to forget it. If they would get a concession and build a thatched bungalow on the native architectural plan, it would prove one of the great attractions of the exposition, and if they wanted to, natives could send an exhibit which would tower far above anything the States will have to offer.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express."

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure liberality from the consuming effects of moidness and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never molds; and merchants suffer large losses of this article in the London docks in the most various modes, knowing that it can sustain no injury from

soaked moosehide, and be capable of holding three hundred yards at least, to multiply the reeled-in line with unusual rapidity. The tuna thinks nothing of merrily waiting off five hundred feet of line at the first rush, returning boatward at lightning speed to feel the buoyary angler.

Truly, this is sport royal, and one to prove a strong attraction to lovers of the gentle craft. And now Catalina must yield her selfish delight of owning the only hunting ground for the tuna.

Sportsmen coming to Hawaii will find the tuna plentiful in the deeps surrounding the islands. Everyone is familiar with the ulua. It accompanies us homeward on the rear platform of the street cars, with a neat basket and handle of green ti leaves around its plump saddle.

"Oh, what a big mackerel!" is a common remark of visitors to the fish-market, although the specimens in the stalls rarely run above twenty pounds in weight. Esteemed for its flesh, the ulua has hitherto been regarded as one of the ordinary foolish fishes, easily gilled in the nets of the Japanese fishermen. Rather should he be placed upon a proper pedestal, and his acquaintance sought by sportsmen, visiting and local.

He will be found awaiting challenges outside the reef almost any morning. Passengers on the incoming and outgoing steamers, seeing him flush the flying fish, dub him dolphin, but the term is a misnomer. No bulky monster, he! With his symmetry of modeling he can dart like an arrow round the dolphin at full speed, and the dolphin is no slouch at a record, either.

The accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction by the Advertiser artist of a kodak picture secured by a writer on this paper. The snapshot was taken in Hilo, and will show that the tuna grows in Hawaiian waters to a size rendering him anything but a despicable antagonist.

Also, he leaps" in these waters, Catalina is the sole depot for tuna fishes, nor muller the only game fish for Hawaiian rods.

Only, by way of necessary caution, the tuna should not be approached without due selection of tactical or tactical. The tuna should not be approached without due selection of tactical or tactical. The tuna should not be approached without due selection of tactical or tactical.

The home of Manager and Mrs. Renton of Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay and festive gathering of guests last Wednesday evening, invited to witness the marriage of Miss Addie Helene Farmer to Mr. Samuel Le Freest, the well-known custom house broker of this City. The many friends of the contracting parties from Honolulu and the mainland were taken by special train to the manager's residence to witness the nuptials. The large double parlors and dining-hall were tastefully decorated for the occasion, pink and white carnations and streamers of Jessamine prevailing.

The bridal party entered from the main hallway to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Edwin Farmer, Miss Grace Farmer, her sister, was bridesmaid, and Mr. William P. Johnson groomsmen. The party advanced to the center of the large dining hall, where was suspended a large floral marriage bell. Here they were met by the bridegroom and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Pearson of the Methodist Church, who performed the marriage rite.

The bride was attired in white broadcloth and wore sprays of natural coral hair, where was suspended a large floral marriage bell. Here they were met by the bridegroom and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Pearson of the Methodist Church, who performed the marriage rite.

Miss Grace Farmer made a charming bridesmaid in a tasty gown of white organdy and lace over white silk with pink trimmings, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many elegant and useful presents, a large table being covered with cut glass and silverware, hand-painted china, table linen and other things useful and ornamental.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor STEWART WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORO-DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, PHARMACEUTICALS, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times 24th Dec. 1894.

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Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

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

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THE MACONDRAYS DIVORCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Mrs. Madeline Macandray got a divorce yesterday a record time from Robert Arthur Macandray, to whom she was married last August at Trinity Church, while all society looked on.

Less than a week ago suit for divorce was filed, the young husband being accused of various sins of omission and commission grouped under the general head, "Mental cruelty." The defendant filed no answer, and was not present in court when the wife's petition came up for hearing.

Mrs. Macandray took the stand in her own behalf and told the Court how Macandray had deceived and abused her. She testified that he had sworn at her, thrown volumes of light and heavy literature at her defenseless head; had often been absent from home on pretexts that lasted several days, and had failed to provide for her, so that she was forced to seek refuge at her mother's house.

Judge Cook granted the plaintiff a divorce on the grounds of cruelty, and gave plaintiff permission to resume her maiden name.

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 showcase, 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., Boston."

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