WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY--Variableairs and unsettled weather.

Sunday Advertiser.

SUGAR—96 Test Centrifugals, 3.42 cents. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s 2 1-4d.

VOL. II., NO. 62. HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1904.

Entered Jan 19, 1903, at Honolulu, Hawaii, as Second Class Matter, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

RUSSIA HOPES TO OVERWHELM JAPAN BY SUPERIOR FORCE

Heavy Fighting Is Expected by the Russians About the End of April.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 6.—War is considered to have hardly begun. Heavy fighting is expected about the end of April. Russia counts on overwhelming the Japanese by numbers and rolling them back through Korea.

INTERVENTION STORY BASELESS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.—The reported intervention of the powers is baseless. Japan would regard such intervention as an unfriendly act. Russia is thought to be sincere in her desire to maintain good relations with Great Britain.

RUSSIA RESENTS CRITICISM.

ROME, Mar. 6.—Russia has protested to the Vatican against the tone of the Catholic press.

KOREAN CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

SEOUL, Mar. 6.—Twenty conspirators against pro-Japanese Koreans have been arrested.

FOREIGN REFUGEES ARRIVED.

SEOUL, Mar. 6.—Foreign refugees from Songchin have arrived here.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The Russian Government has promised to protect American miners in Korea.

PORT SAID, March 5.—The Russian squadron has sailed from here.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 5.—A Russian squadror is reported in waters north of here.

◎朝鮮の日本反對黨捕縛ぜらる

京城三月六日發　日本最負の韓國人に反對して陰謀を企てたる者二十名本日縛に就きたり。城津より避難外國人當地に來着せり

◎露國の空望

羅馬三月六日發　當地セント、ピータースブルグ三月六日發　當地では戰爭はヤット始まつた位ひの考へで實際の大合戰ハ四月下旬からんとの事又露國方では何處までも大兵を操り出して數の上で日本方を押倒し朝鮮内地を平押にして日兵を追ひ返へす策略である

◎露國の八ツ當り

加德力教派の新聞の語氣が近頃一体に露國反對であるとて露政府は羅馬法王廳に八釜敷申込んざ

◎各國の干渉說は無根

倫敦三月六日發　日露戰爭に各國が口出しするとの風說は無根である日本では左樣な余計な事をされゝば決して能くは思はぬ、露國は又英國とは是非親睦の間柄を持續して居たいと眞に思ふて居る樣子である

MAN PASSED THROUGH WHO SAW THE PORT ARTHUR ENGAGEMENT

Under an oath to keep secret the scenes at Port Arthur that were stamped upon his memory on the night that the Japanese torpedo boats crippled the Czar's battleship and cruiser fleet, E. H. Rigby passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia en route to the mainland and thence to England, where he may give a detailed description of the thrilling events.

Mr. Rigby was one of the few persons privileged to witness the demoralization of the Russian fleet by Admiral Togo, and his liberty was granted to him by Admiral Alexieff only on his swearing that he would not make public the damage sustained by his fleet. So intent, however, were the Russian military authorities on procuring the Englishman's absence from Port Arthur during subsequent operations, that shortly after the bombardment of the city on the morning of the ninth, Mr. Rigby was summarily sent away from the stricken military and naval base.

In making his escape, for such it practically was, Mr. Rigby carried away with him valuable mementoes of that memorable historical event in the form of snap shot pictures.

Mr. Rigby so far kept his identity a secret in Honolulu, that his presence was not generally known until Friday evening. An Advertiser reporter tried to secure an interview from him during the evening, but was unable to locate him up to 2 a. m. although he had registered at the Young Hotel.

The refugee was seen aboard the Siberia yesterday forenoon. Mr. Rigby was loth to tell anything of what occurred in Port Arthur. He, however, gave some information as to the position of the vessels as they were when he left, and says that the Russians were taken entirely by surprise, and that it was through the culpable negligence of the Admiral in command, which led to the disastrous series of engagements for the Russians.

"I am not at liberty to give any details," said Mr. Rigby, "as I have been sworn to secrecy. Yes, I was in Port Arthur when the Japanese fleet made its initial and also its second attack.

"I had gone aboard one of the Russian cruisers in the inner harbor to an entertainment on the evening of February 8. I remained aboard until a late hour, when suddenly we heard the firing of guns. This did not startle us at first, but when the firing continued there seemed to be something unusual taking place. We heard several explosions.

"Later it became plain to us that the Japanese had made an attack with their torpedo boats only. The battleship Czarevitch came into the harbor and the report was soon abroad that she had been torpedoed. The cruiser Pallada came into the harbor later on with a similar report. She was badly damaged. As to the battleship Retvizan, we heard that after being torpedoed, she had been run upon the rocks on the shore leading to the channel entrance.

"The consternation in the fleet was intense, but it was not until morning that I realized to what extent the Russian vessels had been damaged. Yes, they were badly damaged. Of course I had gone ashore as soon as possible.

"During the forenoon the Japanese fleet steamed up as if to destroy the crippled vessels, and began to throw shells over into the harbor. These fell in the harbor among the vessels and in the city as well, and did great damage. There was considerable loss of life, but to just what extent I did not then learn.

"The admiral of the fleet and his principal officers were ashore on the night of the 8th attending a banquet. When the torpedo-boat attack was made they were still in the city. It was their neglect that caused the disaster. They were taken completely by surprise. They should have been on their guard under the circumstances.

"No, I did not hear of Admiral Alexieff shooting an officer for being guilty of neglect. But the fact that the Admiral in command was superseded indicates where the punishment went.

"The dispatches have constantly referred to the Retvizan batteries participating in engagements—what do you understand this to mean, Mr. Rigby," was asked.

"The Retvizan is beached in such a manner that her main batteries are still of service," was the reply.

It is believed that Mr. Rigby's pictures were taken on the morning of the bombardment. Just how he smuggled them out he did not state.

THE MORMON PRESIDENT DEFIES THE FEDERAL LAW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.—In the Smoot case, President Smith of the Church of Latter Day Saints admitted that he was violating the laws of polygamous cohabitation but contended that Congress had no authority to interfere, all affairs of domesticity being amenable to State law only.

:o:

DREYFUS' NEW TRIAL.

PARIS, March 5.—The appeal of Alfred Dreyfus, for a revision of his trial, has been granted.

A GLIMPSE OF KOREA—THE COUNTRY WHERE, ACCORDING TO YELLOW CORRESPONDENTS, TROOPS CAN MAKE FORCED MARCHES OF 100 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN HILO TOWN

Primaries Probably to Be Called March 26th. New Convention Will Pick Delegates to Chicago.

The next Territorial Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention will be held at Hilo, probably on April 21st. A new convention will be held and primaries called for Saturday, March 26th. The idea of giving the old convention the power to select delegates was voted down almost unanimously at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening.

Those present holding proxies, or as members of the committee, were Chairman Crabbe, McCandless, Campbell, Watkins, Gilman, Coney, Lane, Aylett, Keen, Clark, Hoogs, Jones, Fisher, Achi and Clark. Charlie Clark presented the proxy of Willard.

Mr. Gilman, to bring the matter of the convention before the committee, moved that the delegates to the old convention form the convention to select delegates to the Chicago Republican National meeting.

Mr. Gilman said that new primaries would cost several thousand dollars and that money was hard to raise at the present time.

E. G. Keen was doubtful of the legality of this action, as the functions of the old convention ended with the nomination of a delegate and legislators. Achi said that the old convention would be composed of Home Rulers as well as Republicans. He doubted that the delegates from here would be received. Norman Watkins said they would, if given proper credentials by the Territorial committee. Mr. Gilman stated that there was no one to contest such action, the National Committeeman had stated that he would be satisfied with the acts of the Central Committee. He thought the principal difficulty would be in getting men willing to bear the expenses of the trip, for the honor there was in it. Fisher was of the same opinion. He thought the committee could settle any technical objection, by appointing the present delegates as delegates to the new convention.

Aylett wanted a new convention, and said there would be no expense. He did not believe primaries would cost anything. Lane also took that view. Aylett said he didn't want to take any chances on the National Committeeman not objecting. Fisher said only the member of a contesting delegation could make a protest over the manner of election. Achi thought there wouldn't be any expense and Crabbe told him that the precinct clubs had got fifty and a hundred dollars apiece from the committee for primaries in the past.

"We didn't get any of it," said Achi.

"I would like to know what became of it then," replied Crabbe.

Achi said if they wanted to save expense, the chairman might appoint the six delegates, but Crabbe declined the honor.

Outsiders were told that they could give their opinion and Joe Cohen said that more people were buzzing to go to this convention than any one suspected. These were likely to raise objection if they were not elected. McCants Stewart said that the rules of the party compelled the calling of new primaries. He said that if there wasn't a contesting delegation sent from here there would be a protest, if the call was irregular. He said money had too much influence with the party before and that expense shouldn't cut any figure.

McCandless thought it was a serious thing and the committee should see that all parties were satisfied and avoid any question of a contest. Some time Hawaii might have a good deal to say in national conventions and it was best not to take chances. The party here favored Roosevelt and the best way was to do everything properly. Maybe there were influences here against Roosevelt, but he hadn't seen any as yet. Fisher said that if the rules provided for a new convention, one should be held. Gilman said he offered his motion to bring the matter before the meeting and he thought the majority should rule. As it seemed to be the sense of the committee that primaries should be called, he withdrew his resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, the chairman was authorized to call primaries and a convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention. The motion was passed unanimously and Chairman Crabbe announced that the primaries would probably be held Saturday, March 26th, and the convention probably April 21st.

Senator Crabbe then suggested that Hilo be named as the next convention city, as a partial pledge to that effect had already been given. E. G. Keen made a motion to that effect. Achi moved that the convention go to Wailuku. On a vote only Achi and Lane voted for Wailuku and Hilo received sixteen votes.

ONLY ROOSEVELT MEN CAN GO FROM HAWAII

Only Republicans who are willing to pledge themselves in advance to work for Theodore Roosevelt for President can become nominees before the Territorial Convention for delegates to Chicago.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night, the following resolution introduced by John C. Lane, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee, that all delegates and alternates chosen from this Territory to the Republican National Convention should be men who favor the nomination of President Roosevelt, and that the Territorial Convention should receive from each of such delegates and alternates upon his nomination and before his election a pledge in writing, that, if elected, he will work earnestly for the nomination of the President.

RUSSIAN SACRED IMAGE

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg and will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzko Monastery. It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones. The image has a remarkable history. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great and Alexander I on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which the image was present.

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Crystal Springs Butter
At 35c the Pound.

White Clover Butter
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It is light, delicate and of exquisite bouquet and flavor.

Its quality is always maintained.

It is dry and forms no crust, and therefore is always ready for use.

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DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE

HANOVER, March 5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is dead.

THE LATE COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

Four years ago when the attention of the world was centered so vividly upon affairs in the Far East, at a time when the forces of the allied powers were subduing the Boxers, one man, Count von Waldersee, Field Marshal of the forces of the Powers, was very actively before the public.

Von Waldersee has always been interesting to Americans because of the fact that he married an American girl who has exerted more influence in European politics than any other woman of the German nation. She was Mary Esther Lee when she went with her widowed mother to Stuttgart. There she fascinated Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who renounced his title to marry her. This was in 1864. The Prince was over seventy years of age and his bride was but twenty-six. They made a trip to the Holy Land, and there, six months after the marriage, the Prince died, leaving a fortune of about four million dollars to the young widow. Soon after the death of Prince Frederick, the Emperor of Austria made his widow a Princess in her own right under the title of Princess von Noer. From that time she became a conspicuous figure in Europe, but in political rather than in social circles. She is credited with having brought about the marriage between the German Emperor, who was then Prince William of Prussia, with the Princess Augusta Victoria, her grand niece by her first marriage, in the face of the protestations of the young Prince's mother. The Princess von Noer became the Countess von Waldersee two years after the death of her first husband. She is six years younger than the Field Marshal but is still considered a very beautiful woman. Count von Waldersee leaves no children.

Count von Waldersee entered the Prussian army in 1850. He served in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870. He was aide-de-camp to the King of Prussia during the Franco-German war, and present as a staff officer at the battles of Gravelotte, Beaumont, Sedan, Beaune la Rolande, Loigny, Orleans, and Le Mans. He was chief of staff of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and after the end of the war became German Charge d'Affaires in Paris in 1871. He was appointed Chief of the Prussian Staff in 1888 and in 1891 commanded the Ninth Army Corps. He held several other high posts in the German army and although at times roundly criticized by other high officers he has always been supported by the German Emperor. Had he lived until April 8th he would have reached the age of seventy-two.

PETTY THIEVES ROB CAR MEN

Petty thieves are depriving Rapid Transit motormen and conductors of their lunches; and the carmen are lying in ambush for the offenders. When time comes for lunch for certain men who cannot leave their cars, their lunches, in baskets or in paper, are brought to them while on the run, and are often deposited on the seat within the car, if it is a closed car, or under a seat if it is of the open variety.

In one of the closed cars a motorman has suffered from two invasions of this kind. He does not begrudge the thief the tempting morsels of food which he or she hypothecated, but he deplores the fact that they have been so unkind as to keep his silver fork, knife and spoon, as well as sundry glass and china dishes.

One motorman proposes to put strychnine in the food and see if this will prevent the pilferings.

C. L. Brownell, the author, met three old Seattle football comrades in Honolulu, when passing through in the Siberia. They were Governor Carter, Captain Struve and Fred. J. Church.

SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS

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Suitable for **Ladies' Dresses** at prices to suit the times AT

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KING STREET.

SOME PASSERS BY AND STOP-OVERS

With the arrival of the steamship China in port Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Pacific Mail line was well represented in the harbor, with the Siberia at the Ewa end.

Among the passengers to arrive for Honolulu were Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Allison, society folk of San Francisco, who will spend their honeymoon here. Miss Power and Miss Bills returned from a business trip to New York. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt and children returned from the East. Wm. McGrew, a bridge engineer, arrived to install some bridges in the Islands. L. C. Merrick, a prominent business man of Chicago, accompanied by Miss Merrick and Miss Sybil Moorhouse, is here on a pleasure visit. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Merrill, of Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson of San Francisco, Mrs. Merrill and Miss R. Merrill, will spend a few weeks in Honolulu.

Among the through passengers were Captain W. A. Adams, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, a well known army officer, en route to the scene of war to observe operations. J. W. Davidson, recently appointed consul at Antung, and Hon. F. D. Cheshire, newly appointed as consul at a Manchurian port, are en route to the scene of their labors. Mr. John Fox, Jr., is the well known author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." Captain J. B. Milton is an American naval officer. Mr. T. J. Smith of Portland is the representative of the Portland-Asiatic S. S. Company, en route with Mrs. Smith to Yokohama.

Major H. N. Beddoes is an English army officer en route to Shanghai. E. A. Bartlett is the nephew of the husband of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Chow Yu Kwan is an attache of the Chinese consulate at San Francisco. Captain H. K. Struve, a former transport officer, is returning to Manila.

There was a large party of war correspondents aboard, chief among them being Richard Harding Davis, the well known author and correspondent. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davis. A. G. Hale is a London correspondent; L. E. Johnson is another newspaper man going to the front. Paul Cowles is western manager of the Associated Press at San Francisco and is accompanied by C. D. Hegerty, and is on his way to Japan. F. Whiting is the war artist for the London Graphic.

One of the largest crowds that ever gathered on a dock was that which assembled at San Francisco to see the vessel off. A Japanese naval officer brought out nearly all the Japanese in San Francisco. They had a brass band at the dock.

Among those who departed on the China was Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., formerly commander of the U. S. S. Iroquois at this port. The popular officer, especially well liked by the newspaper fraternity, will be much regretted by his host of friends.

PERCY GARDINER IS HEARD FROM

Captain Percy Gardiner, former husband of Mrs. Nina I. Flint who is now suing Harry W. Flint for divorce, has written to Mrs. A. W. McLean under date of Feb. 8 from New Orleans, where he is now manager of the South Atlantic Steamship Co., whose steamers do a large live stock export business out of Galveston, Texas. Gardiner was in various employments here, including that of engineer on the Government dredge. He was one of the citizens who turned out to guard the Government building when seized by the P. G. in 1893.

Gardiner left here in 1893 and traveled over a large part of the world, seeking to better his fortunes. He secured a captaincy in the Victoria, Australia, forces that fought in the Boer war and he was honorably mentioned in dispatches. After the war he visited his mother and sisters in London. Returning to Australia he did not stay long, but found his way to New Orleans. In his letter to his above-named relative by marriage he says:

"As soon as I can spare time I intend to visit Honolulu, shortly, for the sole purpose of seeing my little, loved daughter Nina and yourself after an absence of ten years from her and yourself. My aloha nui to all my old friends in the past."

This Afternoon's Concert.

Following is the program to be played by the band at 3 p. m. today, on the Capitol grounds:

PART I.

"The Old Hundred."
Overture: "The North Star".Meyerbeer
Ballad: "The Everlasting Day".Beaven
Selection: "Il Trovatore" .....Verdi
Vocal: "Operatic Selections" .....
....arr. by Berger

PART II.

Vocal: "Four New American Songs"
....arr. by Berger
Introduction: "Lohengrin" ....Wagner
Intermezzo: "True Love"..Kretschmar
Selection: "Popular Airs" ..Stromberg
"The Star Spangled Banner."

Island Oranges.

Ripe and sweet, 25c. doz.; $1 per 100. Wahiawa pineapples, 15c. and up; pineapple sweet pickle pineapple preserves, pineapple jam, pineapple syrup, all in glass, at 25c. per jar. Sauer kraut in 2½lb. tins at 20c. a tin. Wahiawa cabbage, the best the market affords, Wahiawa butter milk, fresh and cold.

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Recollections and Reflections of Thomas Fitch.

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"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Even so long ago as 1860, Chicago, from lake to forest, was a succession of inspirations. As the Attic salt infused the soul of every true Athenian, so the spirit of creative thought seemed to possess the mind of every man who entered her gates. If not a sermon, there seemed at least a purpose animating the very stones of her streets. She is an epitome of that progress which has been "spinning down the ringing grooves of time" ever since the Genoese set sail in search of a western passage to the Indies, and amid desolating fire and commercial panic she has answered fate as Columbus answered the faint-hearted sailor who questioned him:

"What shall I say, great Captain, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn"
"Why, you shall say, at break of day,
Sail on, sail on, sail on and on."

There was ever an unseen, unvoiced growth in Chicago that led along unexpected ways to achievement, like steps that lead to heights. Enterprises burst forth from her soil, and clasped the light and sucked the air of strength. Men planned and their plans outrun their clutch as with a momentum that could not be stayed. Men died, and yet the thought they planted multiplied in a hundred fields. As from the ridge of the great Northwest the willing and impartial waters sever, one part flowing northward and eastward through lake and strait, roaring over cataract and seething through rapids to the surging Atlantic—the other part gliding westward and southward to recruit the tawny current that carries the wash of a continent to the Mexican Gulf; so this great city of saltless seas divided her favors. Millionaire and pauper, poet and pork-packer, all were welcome to march in the ranks of her armies. She bade the stalwart soldier of fortune to fall in, and placed her strong arm about the shy, unrecognized child of genius, dumb and halting, maybe, with discouragement and despair, and so steadied him on his feet in the procession, imposing no conditions but to keep step.

In this mighty city the strong, clear element of earnest endeavor, the conquering tread of huge-limbed labor, the flexible yet tenacious mentality, the eager out-reaching spirit of "get on" has ever been manifest and catching. Not that the life is feverish or hysterical, as in a new mining camp, or a city of climate and boom. By no means. But a handful of the seed of empire fell upon this favored acreage, where only a grain was meted out to other lands, and it grew because it could not help but grow.

The bronzes of conquest were once stricken from the column Vendome in Paris, because they perpetuated the memory of triumphs won through the blood and the tears of the people, to glut the vanity of an emperor who desolated the world that he might illumine a throne. But Chicago's commemorative columns and arches are her iron-laced highways, her marts of trade, her palaces of industry, her miles of beautiful homes. The record of her victories is greater than that of the Greek who boasted that he never caused an Athenian to put on mourning, for she can say that her growth was directed and her industries so controlled by master minds, that the anthem of her march to greatness has ever been the cheery music of contented and well paid toil.

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The great wigwam in Chicago near the river, where the Republican National Convention assembled in 1860, lacked the appointments and conveniences now possessed by almost every public hall. Electric lights were then unknown; the telephone girl, with gum in her mouth and a suitor at her side, did not respond to the calls of impatient customers with the irritating words, "line busy." The motorman had not been evolved, and street cars were still propelled by impenitent mules, and the Tremont House—six feet below the level of the street, was the leading hotel of the Northwest, with rates at two dollars per day.

The wigwam, with its ten thousand cheering auditors, fluttering banners, and its platform on which were seated as delegates hundreds of the brightest intellects in America, presented a picture which will never fade from the eyes of those who were privileged to behold it. As a local reporter of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, I was accorded a place at a long table in the center of the platform, only a few feet from where the white-haired abolition leader, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, sat by the side of his colleague, the trumpet-voiced David K. Carter.

The Seward forces were represented by the suave and masterful William M. Evarts of New York, who in turn, was counselled by that veteran of caucus and convention—Thurlow Weed, the head of the Albany regency. Pennsylvania presented an apparent candidate in the person of Simon Cameron, but his delegates never seriously expected his nomination, and his followers were marshalled and kept together really for the purpose of obtaining promises, the fulfillment of which would enure to the advantage of the clan.

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Before the Chicago convention of 1860 assembled, slavery had been routed in its efforts to capture Kansas and Nebraska. Nevertheless, the "peculiar institution" refused to accept defeat. Its avowed motto was "rule or ruin," and it girded its loins anew for the contest of 1860. The result of that contest was no longer doubtful. The Democratic party was rent in twain, the great North had broken its shackles, and the very air was electric with the presage of the coming triumph of freedom.

Yet to achieve triumph the members of the Chicago convention felt that there was needed not merely a leader, but a leader of leaders. A man for the times was demanded, and the God of the Eternities presented him in the person of Abraham Lincoln.

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He was the child of poverty and toil. Not the hopeless poverty and cringing toil of those who labor amid the din of European marts, but the manly submission to privation and unmastered toil of the western pioneer, whose eye of fate beholds the star of hope shining above the clouds, and who in his dreams of the future, drapes himself with the senator's toga or the judge's gown. He was self-made and self-reliant, but never self-seeking or self-sufficient. He was honest, not with that nurtured integrity which too often proves an exotic that dies with the first blast of adversity; but he was honest by instinct and because it never occurred to him to be other than honest.

He was in spirit and in fact one of and one with the people, and he needed no guide to find the way to their hearts. He loved liberty of action, of speech, and of thought, and in so far as his generous and chivalric soul would suffer him to hate anything, he hated tyranny and meanness, and shams. He was a master of speech. His passion and pathos and humor were matchless, and as a logician he was peerless. His iron-rimmed syllogisms crushed sophisms as if they were egg shells. His wit, his philosophy, his strong saving common sense, his quaint forms of expression have filled our political literature with familiar apothegms.

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What better rebuke to dogmatism than the phrase, "Everybody is wiser than anybody?" What clearer description of a republic than "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"? What more complete destruction of a sophism than his answer to the contention that slavery might be excluded from a territory by unfriendly legislation. "Judge Douglass," said he, "holds that a thing may be lawfully driven away from a place where it has a lawful right to go." What annihilating sarcasm in his reply to those who insisted that Republican success would entail negro equality and miscegenation. "Because I do not want a colored woman for my slave," said he, "it does not follow that I do want her for my wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone."

The argument against secession he stated in a sentence, "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" What grander plea for human liberty than his appeal to Congress in behalf of the passage of the 13th amendment? "In giving freedom to the slave," said he, "we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and in what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth." What more comprehensive of the duty of the hour than the familiar sentence, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness for the right as God gives us to see the right"?

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There are many words of Lincoln so fitly and grandly said that they will burn in the sky of history like fixed stars, when the masterpieces of great orators shall have vanished with their train of rhetorical splendors into space. There are ideas of his which victorious armies placed upon their eagles and carried to a grander fruition than ever a prophet foretold or poet dreamed. Never was ruler or representative truer to a trust than he. His reigning, animating purpose was to preserve the geographical integrity and political unity of the United States of America, and to this was added as an outgrowth of the war, a determination to extend the blessings of freedom to every human being dwelling beneath the shelter of its flag.

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He never lost sight of this purpose. He was conservative when the premature adoption of radical measures might have alienated the wavering, and weakened the Union cause. He was radical when the power of time and circumstance crumbled the barriers of prejudice which for years had obstructed the path to justice. His individualism was never absorbed or subverted even by the genius and power of the great men who counselled him. Without being egotistic, or dogmatic, or stubborn, he was firm. He "took each man's counsel," but "preserved his own judgment." Without previous training in the conduct of public affairs, he was called upon to grasp the reins of government when the chariot of state was rocking amid the convulsions of war. But he kept a steady hand, and neither the terrified counsels of over-cautious conservatism, nor the demands of unthinking and improvident zeal could drive him from the path along which he believed the safety of the nation demanded that he should guide his countrymen. It was his privilege to select the best policy for the time, and his gift of discrimination was little short of marvelous. He stands approved by the popular judgment of his times and of later history as seldom having made a mistake. He was sometimes deceived in his judgment of men, but he was hardly ever at fault in his judgment of measures. Understanding the American people better than many men of greater experience and statesmanship, he never entertained a doubt as to the final issue of the contest. When disaster encompassed us and defeat held back our armies he confidently called for more men. Sustained by his imperturbable trust in the righteousness of our cause, and in the power and willingness of the people to meet all requirements, he pressed steadily onward to that perfect consummation of national peace, unity and freedom, which, with a faith born of prescience, he felt would be sure to come, and which he almost lived to see.

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Mr. Lincoln had a dual nature. The gravity of his demeanor enhanced the humor of his jests, and the wit of his jests gave strength to the arguments they illustrated. Many of his anecdotes have found their way into print, and it is not the purpose of the writer to make these papers a vehicle for the recital of thrice told tales. One or two anecdotes will serve to illustrate the quickness of his wit. During the Lincoln-Douglass debates, the Prince of Wales and his suite were travelling in Illinois and attended upon several of these famous discussions. Among the English party was a young gentleman who was a good deal "fresh," and like many other travellers, had left his good breeding at home. He had been introduced to and had conversed with Mr. Lincoln, and felt privileged to address him. At one of the towns where there was to be an afternoon debate, Mr. Lincoln arrived about the noon hour, and proceeded at once to the country tavern, where he was to have quarters. He was dusty from the ride, and without waiting to be shown to his room, went into the general washroom, and taking the implements left there for that purpose, proceeded to polish his boots. "Oh! Mr. Lincoln, I am surprised," said the cub, who had followed him in; "in my country a gentleman does not black his own boots." "No?" said Mr. Lincoln, polishing away; "whose boots then does he black?"

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Of a legislative colleague in Congress, who was given to frequent changes of opinion, Mr. Lincoln said that his method possessed some advantages, for when he desired to absent himself he could—inasmuch as he spoke one way and voted another—always pair off with himself. Of his opponent, Douglas, after the latter had been driven by Lincoln into the declaration which alienated from the little giant all southern support, Mr. Lincoln said: "Steve has now a brilliant future—behind him."

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The history of the National Republican Convention of 1860 has been again and again recited. I shall not attempt to recall its details. There is left upon my mind only the memory of the hour when the cohorts of the master creative spirit of Republicanism, the strong, philosophical, indomitable Seward, fell back, step by step, before the rising, swelling, advancing tide, and amid the waving of thousands of banners the great Saxon roar of victory went up from tens of thousands of throats, and all Illinois shouted Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency.

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The great party which Lincoln first led to national victory was, in his day, an expression of the brains and conscience and patriotism of the nation. May it continue as such, and never become a satrap, scourged and weary, running in chains at the chariot wheels of Plutus. May it live unswindled by the hucksters of the caucus and undebauched by the bawds of the lobby. May it live with ears unattuned to the clink of the bribers' gold, and with brow unbranded with the scarlet letter of shame. May it live with its foreign policy unshaped by the magnates of trusts, and its finances unruled by bankers' syndicates. May the harvest of prosperity, which its sway is bringing to this nation, not be blighted by the hot and greedy blasts of selfishness while the corn is yet in the milk.

HONOR TO STRONG MEN

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer from the sins of his youth, when there is here at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste power.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerve, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will check all unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

Mr. Geo. Haffer of 120 Valparaiso street, San Francisco, Cal., says: "After suffering from Lumbago and Sciatica for six months and trying all forms of treatment I used your Belt as a last resort, and am happy to say that I got relief, after two weeks' application. I take pleasure in recommending your treatment to all sufferers."

This drain upon your powers causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments; you know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts) and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them.

You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Mr. Chas. DeCew of 2026 "F" street, Bakersfield, Cal., writes: "Your Belt has cured me of a severely aggravated case of Lumbago, and wonderfully improved my general health."

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows how it renews the vigor of youth.

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return.

Mr. R. L. Hobbs of Santa, Ida., says: "Sixty days' use of your Belt has made a new man of me, and I take pleasure in recommending your treatment."

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt.

Dr. M. G. McLaughlin, 906 Market Street, Above Ellis, San Francisco.

Powder For Mosquitoes

To obtain best results in your warfare aginst the troublesome mosquito the best ammunition should be used. We are selling a brand of insect powder, suitable for sprinkling around the house for ants and roaches and also the very best for burning. It is called

Skeet-Go Powder

This high-grade powder is put up in cans retailing at 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents each. Also sold in bulk.

Those who have learned of our little device for using mosquito powder smokelessly never burn it the old disagreeable way, and use only one-tenth as much powder. These SKEET-GO LAMP outfits are indispensible if you want comfort evenings.

PRICE $1.00.

Price $1.

Hobron Drug Co.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY.

STEAM ENGINES.

BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS and machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

OAHU ICE & ELECTRIC CO.

Ice delivered to any part of the city. Island orders promptly filled. Tel. Blue 3151. P. O. Box 600. Office: Kewalo.

MOVING ONWARD

THE POET LAUREATE'S NEW YEAR POEM.

I.

Years moving onward, onward,—Whence, and Whither, and Why?
Age after Age in the self-same world, with the self-same stars in the sky,
The self-same glory of Light in Heaven, and Light that is still on the way,
Outlooking gaze of the damsel dawn, and droop of declining day.
All things always the same, unchanged, unchangeable, all save we,
Who come like clouds, like clouds disappear, form and fall like waves of the sea,
Message and meeting of severed friends, Yule carol, New Year chime,
And Eternity moving on and on, on the passionless wheels of time.
Peace but a hungry duel for life, darkening to menace of War,
And Muscovite legions tramping on, doing the will of the Tzar.

II.

New Philosophies, policies new, new but like to the old,
Fervent in faith at the birth, then questioned, railed at, obsolete, cold;
Mailed mastodons ploughing the main, their backs bulging over the foam,
Watching to vomit forth lethal fire and drive desolation home;
Fretful heart of some dreaming boy in the crimsoning coverts of Spring,
Moving, mellowing, slowly on, to become a Poet and sing;
Or destined by Heaven to wake and shake the world with a mighty voice,
And make the knees of the tyrant quail, and the heart of the slave rejoice,
To gather the tumult of every tide and the fury of every blast,
And pile fresh thunders of Thought upon the freshening storms of the Past.
British sentinels standing mute at the fortress gates of the world,
And the British Flag on every sea, with its splendid symbol unfurled;
Carrying Liberty, Reverence, Law, wherever wave pulses reach,
To bale-laden quay, to highway stream, and palm-wattled island beach.
Lovers, husbands, like you, like me, torn from their homes afar,
Marching, marching, onward and on, doing the will of the Tzar,
Past slinking and snarling white-fanged sloth through limitless leagues of snow,
Moon after moon of monotonous months, till the blue-eyed scillas blow,
And the cold-sleeping rivers yawn and wake, and mightily flush and flow,
Peasant mother and maiden left at their desolate doors afar,
While their sons and lovers march warward, deathward, doing the will of the Tzar.

III.

But still the glory of Light in Heaven, and light that is still on its way;
Faint hearts that despond of tomorrow, look up, and be done with despair or dismay;
For British sentinels stand erect at the fortress gates of the world,
And the British Flag is on every sea, with its splendid symbol unfurled;
And the Lord of Right still sits on His throne, still wields His sceptre and rod,
And the winds, and the waves, and Years move on, doing the Will of God.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

--SOME OF THE--

Heinz "57 Varieties"

IF YOUR GROCER IS UP-TO-DATE HE HAS ALL OF THESE GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

THEY ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS BEING THE FINEST GOODS PUT UP.

H. Hackfeld & Co, Limited. AGENTS.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

CENTRAL UNION, Kincaid, morning and evening; Christian Endeavor, 6:30.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 11 a. m., Bishop; 7:30, Snodgras.
GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, Felmy, morning.
KAWAIAHAO CHURCH, Parker, morning and evening.
METHODIST CHURCH, Pearson, morning and evening.
REORGANIZED CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, Waller, morning and evening.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, Services at 6, 7, 9, 10:30, 2 and 7.
ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, morning and evening.
ST. CLEMENT'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, morning and evening.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL (R. C.), Waikiki, Valentin, services at 8:30 and 3.
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (R. C.), Kalihi-waena, Clement, 8:30 a. m., high mass with sermon and collection; Sunday school after mass; 4 p. m., rosary.
SACRED HEART (R. C.), Marquesville, Clement, 11 a. m. mass with sermon, collection and stations of the cross.

THE CRUEL SON.

Henry Harland, the novelist, lives abroad, but he came to America last year to spend Christmas in Connecticut with his mother.

Mr. Harland is fond of children. In Connecticut one day a little girl said to him:

"In school yesterday I was asked to name the worst piece of cruelty I had ever heard of. I couldn't think of any very cruel thing, and so I said nothing. What is the worst piece of cruelty you ever heard of, Mr. Harland?"

"The worst piece of cruelty I know anything about," said the novelist, "concerns 'Will' Hardart and his mother. These two lived in England centuries ago, and Dame Hardart was sentenced to be burned for a witch.

"Her son 'Will' had the face to attend that burning. Furthermore, when the flames had begun to leap and sing, and when the poor woman, overcome with thirst, asked 'Will' for a cup of water, the cruel son replied:

"'No, mother, no, for the dryer you are the better you will burn.'"

Sunday Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : : : : EDITOR.

SUNDAY : : : : : : MARCH 6.

THE WAR CABLEGRAMS.

The afternoon news from the seat of war was somewhat Delphic. The Star had a Vladivostok dispatch saying that "a Russian squadron is reported in the waters north of here," and the Bulletin interpreted the same cablegram as follows: "The Russian squadron is reported in northern waters." Neither version illuminates the subject; probably the original message did not. If the intended statement was that the Vladivostok squadron has got out of the harbor and gone north, the news becomes interesting, though why the squadron should leave its only fortified base and go skylarking among the seals, nobody knows. As for the presence in the North Pacific of another Russian squadron that could not be possible unless the ships dropped from the clouds. Perhaps the Russians are making a clumsy attempt to send the Japanese ships on a false scent.

Another dispatch said the Russian squadron had sailed from Port Said, presumably en route home from the Red Sea. This news agrees with the original dispatches but not with the later one about instructions being sent to Admiral Wirenius to keep his fleet in the Red Sea.

The dispatches printed this morning show that there has been some talk of intervention or mediation among the powers, but that nothing is expected to come of it. Russia, which is highly sensitive now to foreign public opinion, finds occasion to protest at the tone of the Roman Catholic press, doubtless having especially in mind the criticisms of the journals of Italy. Since the Czar refused to visit Rome, Italians have not been cordial to Russia and, as was shown when the cruiser Elba was here, they are disposed to take a friendly attitude towards Japan. The Vatican feels that if Russia completes her conquest of China and Korea, the Roman Catholic work in those countries will go for nothing, the Greek church tolerating no other religious faith.

The statement from St. Petersburg that Russia expects to overwhelm Japan with numbers is calculated to spur the sides of Japanese intent and precipitate the land fighting.

RURAL HIGHWAYS.

Some one has questioned the remark made in these columns a short time ago, that rich Eastern States, particularly New York, maintain dirt roads in the country and have no macadamized systems like the one which the taxpayers of Hawaii are called upon to create and support. Happily for the further elucidation of the subject, we are in receipt of the report of the Highway Convention lately held at Albany, N. Y., in which it is argued that gravel or macadam roads should be built to increase assessable values, the admission being made that there are 74,097 miles of dirt highways in the State, the macadam being confined to the cities and their environs.

New York is therefore, a State of inexpensive highways, and yet the absence of modern roads has not kept it from becoming the fourth or fifth agricultural State in the Union, the happy and prosperous domicile of nearly half a million families owning their farms and homes. For a century and a quarter—yes, and long back of that—New York has contented itself with "good enough" roads; and now with its imperial wealth it begins to feel that it can afford macadam in the rural districts. Hawaii thought it could stand the expense long ago.

The New York rural road is "graded up" in the spring by the people living along it. The ditches are plowed out, dirt is put in pitch holes and where there is plenty of loose stone the farmers pound it up with sledge-hammers and spread it along. Year after year this process goes on until a highway with plenty of rock imbedded in it ensues. Undoubtedly mud and dust and occasional washouts afflict the farmer and the traveller, but the road is generally passable and it answers the purposes of traffic. The cheapness of the process accounts for the prevalence of roads. They run everywhere like rabbit-tracks. Bridges are usually of wood; those over creeks and small rivers having stone abutments. Had New York started in to build macadamized roads and iron bridges exclusively it might not have been fully settled yet.

The point we want to make is that Hawaii, in tiding over her financial embarassments, can get along with cheap roads for awhile at any rate. They won't hurt. They didn't interrupt the enormous development of the East and are not a drawback to the settlement of California. In hard times we must all get out of the idea that we can profitably cover the group with a Park system.

THE CASE OF SHAFROTH.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado might not have been a notable man in Congress, if he had made his title of election clear, but he has become a notable man outside of it by admitting that he had no title. Mr. Shafroth's seat was contested by his Democratic opponent in a Denver district. He thought himself elected and went on the defensive, but when the doubtful ballots were sent on to Washington and Mr. Shafroth saw them, he confessed judgment. "If I were a magistrate on the bench, considering this case," he said, "I should have to find against my own side." The ballots were as fraudulent as so many counterfeit dollar bills, and Mr. Shafroth so informed the House as he gracefully made way for his competitor.

But this is a tale of lights and shadows in more senses than two. Doubtless the gentle—or savage—reader has conjured up in his mind the spectacle of low-browed, hairy ruffians, tumbling out of saloons and voting duplicate tickets for Shafroth early and often. But there is where imagination plays a trick. Woman voters who wanted "to help dear Mr. Shafroth," were the ones who stuffed the ballot boxes and did other horrid things. A woman marked the ballots, another woman lured away an honest but impressionable judge of elections, other women went to the ballot box once an hour until the box was full and then clapped their gloved hands to think how they had elevated politics and exercised that refining influence upon the coarse conditions of citizenship which must ever stand as Colorado's justification for granting an ideal suffrage in which there can be no barrier of sex.

But "dear Mr. Shafroth" wouldn't "stand for it," as vulgarians say and is no candidate for Colorado ladies hereafter. Probably, however, some base, interfering person like the President will give Shafroth a nicer position than a seat in Congress and snub the noble mothers and daughters of Colorado in a way grievous to behold.

MILITIA AND TAXES.

Besides the direct cost of the Hawaiian militia, previously shown to be $32,980 as appropriated for this biennial period, there is another item to be counted in the loss of taxes from the militiamen. Members of the National Guard are exempted by law from personal taxes. The recorded strength of the National Guard of Hawaii is 541. At $5 per capita this is a loss to the Territory of $2,705 a year, or $5,410 for the biennial period. Using this money to pay the interest on the loan just floated, it would provide for that charge against $54,100 of the bonds. Putting the annual cost of the militia, $16,490, and the loss in taxes, $2,705, together we have an interest fund that might be saved amounting to $19,195. This would pay the annual interest on the large sum of $383,900 of our public improvement bonds. As the floating of an additional million dollar loan next year may depend largely on the question of whether or not the Territory can afford so much to increase its interest bills, constantly swelling as they are on account of a large amount of floating debt, the matter here presented becomes of very great importance to the taxpayers. And all this actual loss of Treasury resources is for what practical benefit to the Territory of Hawaii?

Vice-Admiral Marakoff, who has arrived at Port Arthur, is the man upon whom Russia's naval hopes are fixed. It is now hoped at St. Petersburg that the Russian squadron will venture out and give battle to the Japanese. Marakoff has seen much service. In 1877 he served against the Turks as commander of the Constantine, a steamship turned into a cruiser. Throughout the war he cruised about the Black Sea, and his torpedo-boats harassed the Turkish vessels at Batum. In 1879 he directed the evacuation of the Sea of Marmora by the Russian troops bound homeward, after which he took part in the campaign against Geok-Tepe, under Skobeleff. In 1890 Marakoff was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and a year later was appointed inspector of naval ordnance.

If Congress wants to do something worth while in the development of the new navy let it authorize the building of one hundred torpedo-boats under the bounty system for speed. If every American port had a flotilla of such destroyers, manned by some of our innumerable Cushings and Hobsons, there would be small danger of an enemy ever attempting a naval investment.

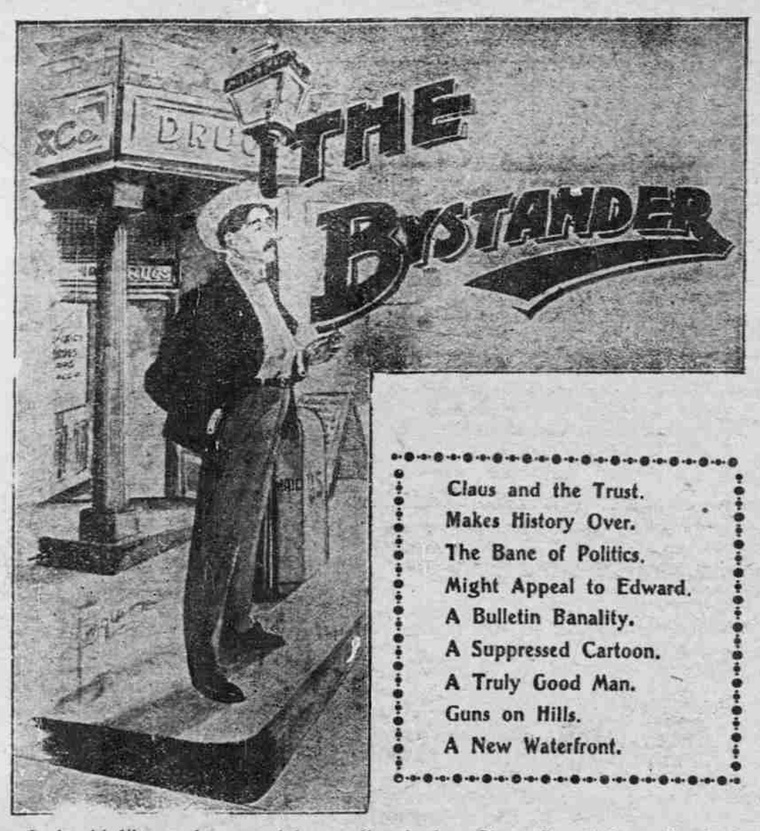
Of all the ways to deal with a crisis caused by an excess of expenditure over income, borrowing is the worst.

It would be a help to the temperance cause to eliminate the bungalow. As a free gin mill and worse the bungalow has long borne an evil reputation. We cannot say that the present drillshed is much better.

The bow flag in a picture of the Rossia printed by this paper the other day has been mistaken for the British jack. A similar design exists but the groundwork of the flag is white and the multiplied crosses blue.

A hint comes from Washington that E. P. Dole has been told to take his pick from the spring and early summer stock of judicial ermine.

Would the new armory take out a beer license?



Claus and the Trust.
Makes History Over.
The Bane of Politics.
Might Appeal to Edward.
A Bulletin Banality.
A Suppressed Cartoon.
A Truly Good Man.
Guns on Hills.
A New Waterfront.

I should like to know, mighty well, whether Claus Spreckels really forced the sugar trust to come to his terms, the terms being cash in hand as well as territory in control. The accepted yarn is that the trust was paralyzed; the whispered commentary is that Spreckels got some light strokes, premonitory to a final one and was saved by the advent of the anti-trust issue in politics which made the trust afraid to crush him, as it had the undoubted power to do. They say, also, that Spreckels promised to be useful in the scheme to squeeze the Hawaiian planters. That he didn't get a sumarkee from the trust but did get some territorial rights in return for future services, is the version of men who ought to know the facts.

The calm, self-sufficient way in which Richard Harding Davis asserts the truth of the Blount version of the 1893 episode, is characteristic of the man. Likewise his vision of marines "drawn up in front of the opera house." Evidently Davis never heard of the exhaustive Morgan inquiry, the report of which took the responsibility of the revolution off the shoulders of the United States. All he sees or wants to see is the picturesque possibilities of a story, which gives the Committee of Safety the armed support of one man, (Oscar White) and leaves the rest to the Boston's marines. A man who is writing history should dismiss the illusions that work out well in a story and confine himself to facts, whether they are readable or not. And he should be modest in the conclusions he forms before he gets half way through his investigation. As for Davis his habit of mind is that of the writer of fiction and when he touches history it is with the sleight-of-hand motion of the word-juggler and the climax-maker.

Politics has always been the bane of Hawaii, especially since annexation. When there was a chance to get a simple government like that of the District of Columbia, public opinion was so led away towards the idea of ultimate Statehood through the Territorial form, that those who preferred the safer and less expensive scheme of administration saw no chance of winning. The full moon of ambition lifted the tide and flung it on the shore, where man-made barriers were swept away on the instant. The Territory offered many high offices; Statehood held the glittering promise of Senatorships; and from a Senatorship one may aspire to anything from Embassador to Great Britain to President of the United States. The dazzle of all this still blinds the eyes of influential men to the sovereign need of dismissing the Statehood idea and every other idea which stands in the way of the simplest and least costly system of government which can be devised under the American flag. If we don't get that soon we shall go broke, and merely for the sake of giving a few men a great individual opportunity in politics.

If all George Davis's appeals fail here he might try his sovereign liege, King Edward. They say George, when he was a Canadian alderman, was a loyal subject of the Crown, and I haven't heard of his being naturalized since. If I were George I would write to the King at once, so as to have the letter on its way in case of emergencies, "Now Your Majesty,"—say you—"these myrmidons of a Yankee oligarchy are trying to down me because I am a loyal Briton. They want to take the shoes and stockings right out of my mouth. There's the Advertiser, Your Majesty,—just fawncy!—a paper not fit to paste over a broken pane in your palace window. It has been hounding me day and night and would have dogged me at night a good deal more if it hadn't been for the friendly offices of the High Sheriff. Say Your Majesty, I wish you would send a ship and take this bloody bloomin' place and let me and Gear run it for you awhile on shares. You might let us have it for one of them rotten boroughs we used to have in the old country. Its rotten enough now—it's as bad as the infamous Rotten Row in London—but something could be done with it before these Yankee's bankrupt it just to starve me out. My address had better be in care of the High Sheriff. He always knows where I am. Write soon and remember me to the family."

The Bulletin thought it had the Advertiser the other day when, in reply to a dispatch that the Japanese torpedo-boats were attacking the Retvizan batteries, pointed out sapiently, that torpedo-boats never attack batteries. The Advertiser then said that the batteries were probably those of the stranded battleship Retvizan, which turns out to have been the fact. Thus the Bulletin, for the twentieth time in this war has been made a monkey of again. I don't mean a monkey; I mean a two-headed calf. For veal on the hoof, and bob veal at that, commend me to the war writer of the Bulletin. I don't know who he is but whenever I see the flies swarming about the back door of a butcher shop I think that maybe he is being surreptitiously cut up for the Chinese trade.

I have received a cartoon to hand over to the Advertiser, but out of the goodness of my heart I am not going to do it. The picture represents an angular and spectacled female, with high cheek bones and no particular hair holding over her sharp knee her eldest daughter and poising a hair brush in just the right way. The daughter is fat and pimply and wears socks, and her teeth, as she yells, press inquisitively beyond the upper gum into the wide, wide world. Tightly held in the hand she isn't using to shield herself from the descending blow is a newspaper likeness of the handsomest young man in the Territory of Hawaii. The label on the cartoon is "Only Mother Knows."

I cannot say how much the public spirit of Attorney Brooks cheers me. Inclination calls this eminent lawyer abroad where a client is waiting with a million dollar fee but duty sternly bids him stay and see his old confidential friend Adachi through the trouble. Brooks had rather answer questions in the Adachi case than earn a fortune at his trade. He is fairly stuttering in his desire to talk to the United States District Attorney and tell all he knows. Such Roman fortitude ought to be rewarded. It is not often that a man willingly gives up a lucrative thing abroad for the sake of clearing the reputation of an humble servitor, but the exception is Brooks. Even if a flying machine came along in the night and let a rope-ladder down near Brooks' bedroom window, he wouldn't go.

Mr. Hooligan of Limerick, lately of Halifax, N. S., called on me the other day. He was looking for a pointer as to whether Murphy had any chance against Barry, but, as he had come from the only fortified town Great Britain keeps garrisoned on the Atlantic coast of North America, I saw an opportunity of finding out just how people liked to live right under heavy batteries. From his own observation at Halifax, I asked him what he thought of a fortification on Punchbowl.

"A big battery on Punchbowl, is't? Don't you belave for a minit that it'll not hurt the town," said Mr. Hooligan. "Yez ah't to be at Halifax whin theys foirin' a s'lute f'm the fortyfycations on the cit'del, if yez want to rayaloize the efficts iv cannons exshploded over yer hid. But ye'd haf t' haf a waad uv cott'nwull in yer lugs, or haf to pay a spichylist dochther for a long job on yer ayr drums. Shure an' they'se onnly ould-fashioned cannons they had fwin I was there, but I've known windies to be broke a moile away fwhin they was s'lutin' or practiseing with the murtherin' wippons.

"The wimmin can't raise canary birds in Halifax for why? Becaas the cond-cushion of the cannons desthrys the poor little chickens in the aigs. Over in Dartmouth town, acrost the wide harbor that's there, the Halifax cit'del guns shakes the people's livers and lights and maaks their houses rathle loike be an arthouack.

"Now the Halifax cit'del is sitchiwated to the cit; itsilf jist loike Punchbowl is with regaards to Honolulu, with the shops forminst it an' the dwillin's sprid

(Continued on Page 6.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The financial crisis now facing the government has been the subject of more or less attention during the past week. The bankers have had several conferences with the Governor, but there has been no other result than that the banks have been compelled to decline the responsibility of carrying the registered warrants from now until November, when the taxes come in. Whether there will be a change in the attitude of the financial men, once the Supreme Court passes upon the question of appropriations, is doubtful. The banks are now carrying somewhat heavy loads as it is, and with decreased deposits, the idea of holding the warrants for nine months does not appeal very strongly to them.

Almost as a whole the bankers and business men of the community are opposed to the idea of an extra session, as a relief for present difficulties. Taking the legislature at its best, and granting that it will pass appropriation bills, reducing the expenditure in the shortest possible time, there is still objection to the plan. The principal difficulty is a present one—when November rolls around again with taxes coming in, and with proper economy in the meantime, the treasury should be in a fairly good condition. Even though the legislature met now, there would be no immediate betterment of the situation as the taxes could not be increased off-hand, or collected without proper legal notice. Senator Crabbe has been interviewing bankers and business men on the special session during the week, and the responses he received were far from favorable to that plan. Some of the views expressed were quite emphatic as well as sound common sense. One banker said that a siege of hard times might be of final great benefit to the country. The plantations and merchants are reducing expenses in every possible way, and practicing an economy which was not necessary when sugar prices were higher. The government has been the last to come down to hard pan, and one idea of economy expressed is that the calling of the legislature is not in the line of curtailment of expenses. It is pointed out that if the government officials are not willing to accept a reduction in salaries, the same end can be obtained by reducing the number of officials. The bookkeeping maintained by every department with a multitude of clerks is properly the work of the audit office. In all the offices there are a multitude of clerks whose duties could be performed by half the number. By cutting out the unnecessary appendages throughout the entire list of appropriations, as Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson have started to do, would perhaps bring the Territory over until the next session with the help of the November tax receipts in fairly good shape.

TAXATION QUESTION.

An increase in the rate of taxation, would in the opinion of one banker, help the situation but little. Property is over-valued now, it is claimed, and property owners are simply paying on the increased valuation to help the government out of the hole, realizing as they do, that the money must come out of the taxpayers in one form or the other. If the rate was increased, it would mean simply that the taxpayers would insist upon the values coming down to an actual cash selling basis. As illustrative of this, it is contended that property rarely sells at the assessed valuation. There were two sales of property yesterday which proved the truth of the assertion. A tract of Fort street land near Kukui street belonging to Kaaka, upon which L. F. Alvarez held a mortgage was sold at auction under foreclosure yesterday. The property was bought in by R. W. Shingle, trustee, for $2100. The assessed valuation was $5300. Another piece of land at Palama, a residence lot, included in the same mortgage was purchased for $675. It had been assessed at $675.

If it is decided to call a special session there is one suggestion made yesterday, which may be of value. This is the passage of a law giving the treasurer the right to deposit government funds in the banks. In this way the million dollar loan money could be divided up among the four banks, and they would then be in a better position to take over the registered warrants and hold them until November. As it now is, the million dollars is locked up in the treasury vaults at an expense of nearly $3000 per month.

The registered warrants are so far not being offered below face value. Several private individuals have offered to buy them in, if there is a possibility of making a good thing by holding them until November.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

There has been a constant upward tendency in the sugar market during the week. Ninety-six test centrifugals quoted a week ago at 3.3825 were yesterday quoted at 3.42 and the experts believe that sugar will go still higher. Willett & Grays of February 18th predicted stronger markets and the prediction has been justified. The circular says "As noted last week the change for the better in the general sugar situation appears to have come to stay. While there has been no advance to be noted still a decidedly firmer tone prevails in all positions. During the week refiners have been free buyers of all Cuba sugars that sellers were disposed to offer upon the previous basis 2 cents cost and freight for 96 degrees test Centrifugals and there is now a suggestion even that a slight advance might be obtained from refiners for Cuba shipments that will be delayed into the month of March, if of sufficient quantity, while cargoes for immediate shipment do not readily find buyers at over 2 cents basis. The fact, however, that the melting continue large and on the increasing side, as a better consumptive season approaches, it is to be expected that the raw sugar market will hold its steadiness and firmness of tone, at the very least, even if no special improvement takes place for a week or two to come."

BOTTLED WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Those talented gentlemen, the war correspondents, who rushed off to the Far East to report the progress of the Russo-Japanese conflict for the enterprising daily papers of America, do not appear to be gathering much news. Considerable history has been made in the past few weeks but the distinguished war correspondents, the Richard Harding Davises, the Jack Londons and the other skilled writers of fiction are not telling us much about it. A big naval battle has been fought, and there have been thrilling skirmishes by land and sea, but all we know about them we have gathered in a vague sort of way by reading numerous contradictory and unauthoritative reports that have come from various unreliable sources. The probability is that the brilliant writers of fiction who have been sent over to the Orient, not because they are skilled newsgatherers, but on the strength of a reputation acquired by turning out "best sellers," are bottled up somewhere on the road to Mandalay. As a consequence we read one day that Port Arthur has fallen and on the next that Port Arthur is invincible. A little later we are told that the Russian fleet is icebound, and next we hear that it is shelling Japanese ports, only to be told the next day that it is trying to get through the Dardanelles. A Japanese transport is reported sunk with all on board by a Russian cruiser, and a week later we learn that all aboard were saved. The Yalu river is crossed by the Japs, and a few days later the Japs are only preparing to cross it. If this sort of thing keeps up newspaper readers will succumb to paresis. Perhaps if some enterprising newspaper proprietor would send one of his police reporters over we would soon be supplied with the news.

The activities in the Far East are fraught with opportunities for skilled newsgatherers, and I am surprised that somebody hasn't landed a big scoop ere this. However, the correspondents are undoubtedly laboring under difficulties. Neither the Japs nor the Russians are accustomed to extending courtesies to the press. Correspondents are not invited aboard Japanese warships or to accompany Russian regiments in the field. Moreover a strict censorship is enforced and correspondents are not permitted to send news that might prove advantageous to the enemy. In the circumstances the first duty of a correspondent is to establish connections with a cable office on neutral territory, and the best point for sending news about the war is Chefoo, which is on Chinese soil, and nearer to all points of interest than are any of the places from which contradictory despatches have been coming. It should not be a difficult matter for a correspondent to keep in touch with Chefoo by means of despatch boats. But it now seems as though we shall have to wait for the mail from the Orient to get full reports of the interesting doings.—Town Talk.

THE HUMOR OF THE DAY

Visitor—"Rock-a-by baby, in the tree top ———" Boston baby—"Excuse, me, madam, but I consider arboreal oscillation extremely dangerous."—Ex.

Curioso—"Your name is Ephraim, is it? How'd your parents come to give you that name?" Modestus—"I don't know for certain, but I suspect it was because I was a boy."—Boston Transcript.

Improvement at the gas office: "Did you have any luck when you went to complain about the gas bill?" "Better luck than last month," answered Mr. Meekton; "the man didn't laugh this time."—Ex.

"Funny about Ralston wanting his former wife to get a divorce from her second husband so that they might get married again." "Not very. He's always been falling in love with other men's wives."—Ex.

Daily Guide to Flattery: If there is something on the table that the hostess knows is so badly cooked that she feels bored about it, ask for more and eat it with the greatest apparent relish.—Baltimore American.

What he would rather have expressed differently: Gushing lady—"Oh, but Mr. Jones, I should love to be beautiful—even if for only half an hour!" Jones—"Yes; but you wouldn't like the coming back again!"—Punch.

The American doctor who grafted an ear on a millionaire has declared that leg-grafting is a possibility of the future. The announcement has created a feeling of pleasurable excitement among dachshunds.—London Outlook.

"Never mind," said the Populist, "the day will come when they'll raise a monument to William Jennings Bryan, and ———" "My friend," interrupted the old-time Democrat, "the day can't come too soon if they'll raise it over him."—Ex.

Haven't we: "But," said the Englishman, "you have nothing to see over here—nothing in the way of grand old things that have long since fallen into disuse." "We haven't eh? Wait till I get you a copy of the city ordinances."—Ex.

No difference to him: "I suppose, Jerry," the eminent statesman said, looking through his pocket-book for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowa-days, you would rather have clean money." "Oh, that's all right, senator," said the cabman, "I don't care how you made your money."—Chicago Tribune.

EXERCISE FOR OBESITY

BY PROF. R. A. WOODS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND FUN ON A KEG. THE KEG MUST BE EMPTY, AND BE SURE THAT YOU ARE NOT THE ONE WHO EMPTIES IT.

Most writers on all subjects elaborate extensively for two reasons, namely, one is because they are paid so much a column, and the other is trying to show how much they can write on one subject. It is not necessary to go into details explaining what fatty tissue is, its formation, etc. What is really necessaray to know is how best to avoid getting stout, and if you are stout how best to get thin, in as few words as possible, if it appeals to you as being practical, why not do it? We have constantly before us articles on physical culture by the best authorities, and scarcely do we pick up a daily paper but what we see something that is really of interest to the man who is in search of health and strength. The great trouble is, the articles are read and with a remark, "That just fits my case to perfection," but the fact is just this: After you have read the article it passes entirely out of your mind and is soon forgotten.

This article is condensed in order to make it as short and concise as possible, and at the same time convey a practical idea of what one can accomplish with the most simple methods. This method is not the one used by me at my Institute, yet it will answer the purpose for any one who has ambition enough to work at home. These exercises are not alone beneficial to those who are inclined to be stout and are anxious to reduce their weight, but will be of great benefit to any one who is anxious to become strong. It will aid digestion, quiet the nerves, cure insomnia and develop strength.

Scarcely a day passes but what I am asked this question: What can I do to reduce my weight, as you see I am becoming corpulent? The real answer to this is, not to be so lazy, for laziness in many instances is the real cause of people growing stout, and the stouter they grow the more lazy they become. Laziness causes fat, and fat causes one to be lazy. Now the best thing to do is to go to work, and as you work make it a business. Take an ordinary five-gallon keg. Wrap the ends so as to make the keg equal in diameter, so that it will roll and not wobble.

The First Movement is to lie over the keg allowing nothing but the tips of the toes and the palms of the hands to touch the floor, bearing the greater weight of the body on the keg; crawling forward, propelling the body with the hands, keeping the limbs straight and not moving the feet until the keg has rolled as far as the knees. Then reverse, pushing back with the hands until the keg rolls as far as the arms allow it to roll.

Second Movement: Reverse the position of the body, lying with the back on the keg, arms down to the side, moving as far forward as possible, allowing the keg to roll as far down as the heels. Reverse, going backward until the keg has reached the arms, keeping the lungs well filled, the stomach drawn in, the chest well out. This will have a tendency to cause one to walk erect and force the expansion of the lungs. When the keg has reached the small part of the back stretch the legs as far as possible, forcing into play the extension from the waist down, but not allowing the heels to touch the floor, then reverse, allowing the heels to rest on the floor so as to steady the body, extending the arms in line with the body reaching well out, keeping the hands open so as to stretch and extend the muscles of the upper body.

Third Movement: Lying with the side of the body on the keg using the right arm and hand only to balance the body, regulate the keg with free hand, going as far forward as your strength will allow without straining. Then reverse pushing backward, being careful at all times not to strain the body while in this position. Reverse this movement by lying on the left side.

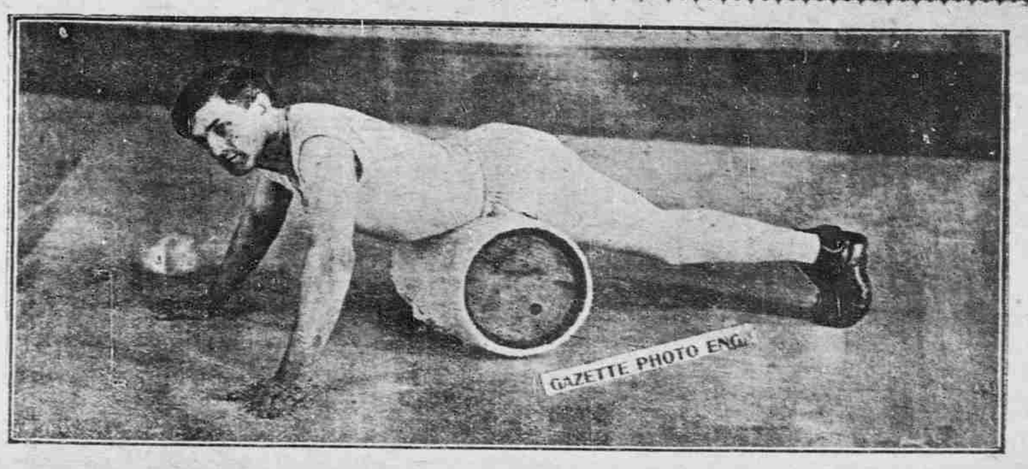
Fourth Movement: Lying with the back on the keg, arms folded, using only the feet to force the body over the keg until the keg has reached the shoulders and back of the head, keeping the body perfectly straight and rigid, drawing the body well up, rotating first to the right and then to the left. This exercise should be done with great care and not more than once or twice until you begin to feel stronger.

Fifth Movement: Stand with feet together, legs straight, stomach in, chest well out, shoulders up and back, head up and chin down. Lower the keg to the waist line, then back over the head keeping the body perfectly straight. Inhale through the nostrils while raising the keg and exhale through the mouth while lowering it. Raise the keg to line of chin, swing first to right, then to left, keeping the body erect, allowing the eyes to follow the motion of the keg.

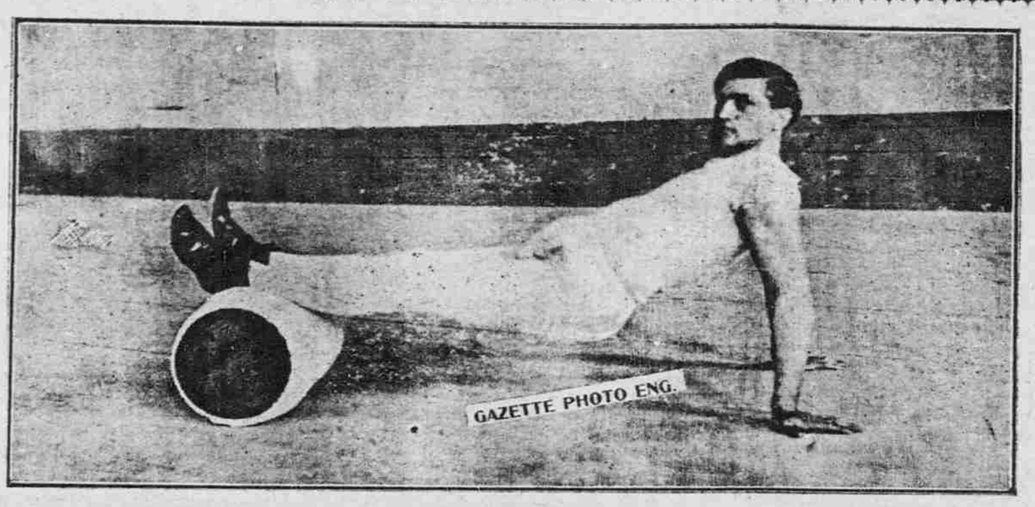
Sixth Movement: Feet about 24 inches apart, swing down well between the legs and high up over the head, bending the back and allowing the knees to bend slightly forward as the keg passes back of the body as before. Raise the keg as above stated, swing first to the right then to the left, lowering the body on each swing, being very careful not to strain, by working this movement too rapidly. While going through this exercise try to keep your mind constantly on the work, directing your attention to the parts of the body that you feel are being used, trying at all times to inhale through the nostrils, exhaling with force through the mouth. It is well to keep the lungs partly filled, so as to force into play the muscles along the walls of the thorax and abdominal walls.

Seventh Movement: Rest yourself by lying over the keg lengthwise, as illustrated, rolling first to right and then to left side, bearing the greater part of the weight on the keg; reverse, lying on the back.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used this method with very good results, both in reducing and developing the body.



FIRST MOVEMENT.



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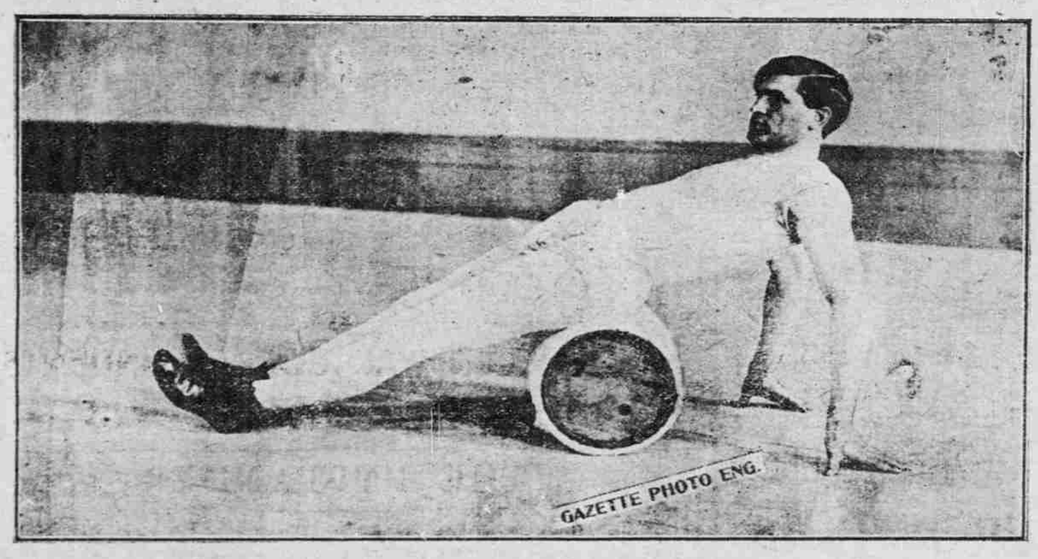
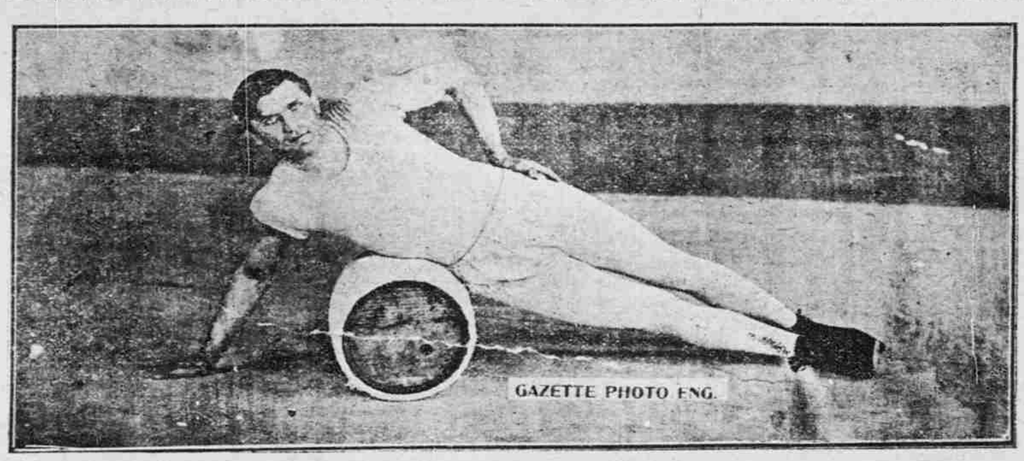
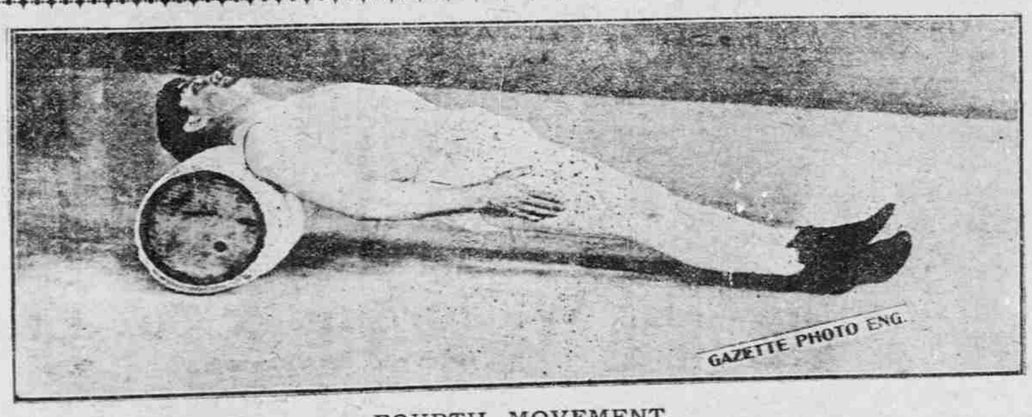


SEVENTH MOVEMENTS.



THIRD MOVEMENT.



FOURTH MOVEMENT.

BOXING VS. FOOTBALL

Murphy, the boxer, is, during his training for the contest with Barry on Saturday, March 12, trying out many of the local amateurs who visit him at his quarters at the Healani Boat Club. Murphy has readjusted his plan of training to suit the climate and expects to be much stronger the next time he tries conclusions with Dave.

Murphy, who intends staying in Honolulu if circumstances permit, and who may give boxing lessons to many who admire his style, strongly deprecates the term brutal as applied to boxing exhibitions. "There is nothing brutal about it at all," says the Australian, "if the men are well trained and it is not nearly so dangerous as American football where sisters and parents applaud the efforts of their relatives to best each other by the display of sheer brute force in every football game, two or three are brought out of the game, often with a broken limb and the percentage of accidents serious and fatal is beyond comparison greater than that of boxing where skill as well as strength comes into play."

Barry has now been three months in Honolulu and has his training regime regularly laid down. He is practically always in condition and as he and Murphy meet at catch weights, does not have to worry about a pound or two.

The bout between Ackerman and Gardner is attracting a good deal of attention as this is the first time men of their size have come together in Honolulu. The Modlin-Castro contest is foreknown to be a close event and with Silva and Allen the program bids fair for a heavy patronage.

Patton will be on hand it is said to challenge either Murphy or Barry and talent from the Marines is looming in the background for the next tournament.

PACIFICS MADE A BRAVE SHOWING

In spite of the fact that they had but eight men on the field the Pacifics made a most creditable showing of skill against the Iolanis, with their team filled, at yesterday's Association football game at Makiki. The Pacifics started in with only five men, three others showing up later. But in this time the Iolanis rolled up three goals. These were made in the first half, the Pacifics preventing the victors from scoring in the second.

There was a misunderstanding as to who should line up before the Iolanis before the game was called. It was given out that the Pacifics might not play, and for that reason the Mailes came attired ready to play ball. The few Pacifics who did turn out, however, decided to play.

The field was soggy and in a most miserable condition. Then the Iolanis had everything their own way, tiring out the Pacifics, who, small in numbers, were compelled to be in every part of the field at once. The Iolanis forced the ball into the Pacifics' territory, but often had hard work to keep it there. Blackman played a clever toe game throughout, backed solidly by Henry and Stokes. Guild as usual was a most dependable man, but all this playing did not prevent the ball from passing thrice between the Pacifics' uprights.

In the second half the Pacifics surprised the Iolanis by continually working the ball into their territory. Duisenberg was drawn from fullback to a forward and while in this position carried the ball directly in front of the Iolani goal and made a fine kick for goal, which was blocked.

The game fagged out toward the end the Pacifics being all but winded.

Barry
VS.
Murphy
15 Rounds—Marquis of Queensbury Rules.

THE ORPHEUM
Saturday Evening, March 12

Also the following preliminaries:
MODLIN vs. CASTRO
6 Rounds.

SILVA vs. ALLEN
4 Rounds.

The Giant Heavyweights
GARDNER vs. ACKERMAN
200 lbs.—4 Rounds—200 lbs.

Popular Prices—Stage, $200; Orchestra, $1.50; Dress Circle, $100; Gallery, 50c.

Box office open Thursday, March 10.

Mrs. Willing—"They say she wore one for each bridesmaid. Do you believe that a bride's garter insures a speedy marriage?" Mrs. Ketcham.—"Sometimes—if well mounted and exhibited judiciously."—Town Topics.

FIFTH MOVEMENT.

A·B·C
BOHEMIAN
Pure, Pale and Sparkling. Bottled Only at the Brewery in St. Louis.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

To Enjoy the Day
order a rig from
The Club Stables
Fort St. Phone Main 190.

Smoke
Gillman House
Boquet Cigars
BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS
H. J. HOLTZ.

THE

Knickerbocker Shirt Waists 1904 Styles

NEW YORK FAVORITES—FAVORITES IN HONOLULU. The 1904 styles, just received, are handsomer than ever.

Correct in style, perfect fit, well made. The leading fine materials used in making in pure white, dainty colors and black and white.

A full line of sizes from 32 to 44.

Prices very reasonable.

AT $1.25

fine percale waist in black and white. Small neat figures.

Another lot in fancy stripes, in red, pink and blue.

AT $1.50

fine white lawn with fancy plaited front.

AT $1.75

fine lawn with all-over embroidered front.

AT $2.00

fine lawn, handsomely trimmed with embroidery in plaits.

AT $2.25

Made of fine brocaded mercerized material.

AT $3.00

A swell waist made of pure white linen of fine quality, plaited front and trimmed with pearl buttons.

N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO.

LIMITED.

Corner Fort and Beretania Streets.

Spring Dress Goods

The first showing of *NEW SPRING WOOLENS*—just right for the new tailored gown and separate Skirt. New goods from the fashion centers of the old and new world. Cloths in all the popular shadings and much used texture.

COVERT CLOTHS,
CLAY WORSTED,
BROAD CLOTH,
DIAGONAL,
SERGE,
VENETIAN.

Priestl--'s exclusive materials in *CRAVENETTES*—always good, always new, always stylish.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

THE DOUGLAS

BATH, THE PLUMBER.

165 King Street, opposite Young Hotel. 'PHONE 61.

First Grand Ball

GIVEN BY

Division No. 1, A. O. H.

AT PROGRESS HALL,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

Entertainment begins at Eight; dancing at Nine.

Tickets admitting Gentleman and Ladies (including supper) $2.00.

PIANOS TUNED

A piano needs tuning frequently to give good and long service. An untuned piano soon loses its power of tone and can never regain it. Expert tuner sent on short notice.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., Lt'd

Rose and Carnation Plants

Also Fresh Flower Seeds For Sale.

Mrs. Taylor.

Alexander Young Building. Telephone Main 389.

SOCIETY

The executive committee of the "Pirates of Penzance" benefit for the St. Augustine's organ fund have been hard at work all the week past getting the cast together. The patronage list is unusually strong and forecasts a big social success for the performance. Besides the executive committee consisting of the Princess Kawananakoa, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane and Mrs. E. S. Cunha, the following ladies are patronesses: Mesdames S. B. Dole, A. K. Campbell-Parker, J. S. McGrew, S. M. Damon, F. A. Schaefer, S. W. Terry, A. G. Hawes, F. H. Humphris, E. D. Tenney, J. G. Beckley, Herman Focke, T. A. Hays, Walter Hoffmann, E. B. McClanahan, H. E. Highton, J. G. Sullivan, W. M. Lanz, Annis Montague Turner, J. W. McChesney and Miss Hoare.

Arrangements have been made for rehearsals whereby the dates will not conflict with "Rowdy Dow," some of the singers appearing in both productions. The "Pirates" will however be given before the "Rowdy Dow" folk are really well into their work, the date being set for Thursday and Saturday evenings, April 21 and 23, at the Opera House.

The full parts, prompt book and orchestrations, arrived from New York on the China and rehearsals will start this week at the rate of two rehearsals a week. Mrs. Atwood will in all probability act as pianist and "Sonny" Cunha lead the choruses with Allan Dunn.

Quite a little quiet competition has been going on as to leading voices in the two operas though the fun has been entirely friendly. Both operas have now filled their cast and chorus and the committee of the Pirates is rejoicing in having unearthed two principal voices which are not only way above par in all requirements but have not been heard as yet in opera. Both singer also possess considerable dramatic talent. These "dark horses" are still being kept "dark" though the secret is bound to leak out before long as soon as principals and chorus get together.

The second act, set in the Major General's ancestral cemetery, is being especially painted for the occasion and will show illuminated window and moonlight effects that will discount the church scene of the "Old Homestead" production. All the costumes will also be entirely new, not hired for the occasion. The chorus is to be unusually large and powerful, and rejoices in several voices that have sung the opera before.

Some clever posters, which are now appearing in the down town windows, are drawing attention to the forthcoming performance, which will be made local and up to date, the comedy characters in particular giving broad opportunities to bring out local skits.

Mrs. Henry T. Scott, wife of one of the chief owners of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and Miss McKinstry, daughter of the late E. W. McKinstry, long on the Supreme Bench in California, and an eminent jurist, arrived in Honolulu on the Siberia, on their way to San Francisco, and met a number of their friends. They are terminating a trip of a year, during which they have visited the chief points in Europe and Asia.

Miss Lucy Adams, who resigned lately from the faculty of Oahu College owing to ill health, left on the Alameda for the States where she will remain indefinitely.

While envying them the trip abroad, society regrets the departure of Mr. Percy White, Mrs. James B. Castle and Miss Nellie White, who leave at the end of this month for Europe. The party will spend some time in the States before proceeding across the Atlantic. Mrs. Percy White will remain here until summer.

Mrs. Paul Neumann departed on the Siberia yesterday for London to attend the wedding of her youngest daughter, Lily, which to take place in June from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fowler. Mrs. Neumann will meet her daughter, Mrs. W. F. C. Hasson, now at Annapolis, Md., while in the East.

Mrs. William Kincaid departed for the mainland on the Siberia yesterday.

Society circles will greatly miss Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who left for Manila yesterday afternoon on the steamer China. A large crowd of friends was present to see him off.

The impromptu dance at the Moana Hotel on Friday evening was well attended, a large number of arrivals on the China and Siberia being present in addition to a phalanx of local society folk. The ball was given in the reception room, where a Hawaiian orchestra, screened by palms and fragrant blossoms, played until nearly midnight. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Terry, Captain Sebree, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sebree, Miss Rosie Cunha, Miss Hartnagle, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. A. Raas, Mrs. H. F. Scott, Miss Moorhouse, Miss Sybil Moorhouse, Miss Merrick, Miss Hammond, Miss Merrill, Miss Larned, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. R. C. A. Peterson, Mrs. F. Howard Humphris.

Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, wife of President Griffiths of Oahu College, left on the Siberia yesterday for the East for an extended visit. She will be joined later by President Griffiths, who will go on as soon as the college closes for the summer vacation.

The program prepared by Miss Carrie Castle for her musicale this afternoon is one which will delight music-lovers. Miss Castle will, if possible, continue her Sunday musicales until June or July. Among the numbers this afternoon will be a violin solo by Mr. Love, and solos by Mr. Arthur Wall, and Mrs. Roy Lyon. Mrs. C. B. Damon and daughters will sing a trio, and Mr. Bechtel will give a selection on the English horn. Prof. d'Albert and Mr. Bechtel will also play a duet. Mrs. Roberts Smith will sing a farewell solo.

Town Talk says of Harry Gillig: There will be a big crush of society at the Donald Graham concert tonight. The prospect of hearing Harry Gillig sing will draw a good many, and Mr. Graham's popularity will draw the rest. Though so much has been said and written about Harry Gillig's studying for the stage, he himself says that he never seriously thought of such a career. He studied in Paris because he liked it. Very few people in this city not members of the Bohemian Club have heard Mr. Gillig sing, and the consequence is a big curiosity concerning the voice of which every one has heard so much.

Mr. and Mrs. Landers, who have been guests at the Moana Hotel for a few weeks, departed on the Siberia yesterday for San Francisco.

Mrs. Florence Macfarlane was a passenger for the Coast on the Siberia.

Mr. Wm. Munro, a prominent banker of Montreal, who has been sojourning at the Hawaiian Hotel for several weeks, has left for the Orient.

Mrs. A. T. Kelley, mother of Mrs. C. C. Perkins, returned from a pleasure trip to Japan.

Of a honeymoon couple who arrived on the China and are domiciled at the Young Hotel, the Chronicle says:

A charming home wedding was that of Miss Emma Howie McMillan and David Erskine Allison, which was quietly celebrated at the McMillan home. The living-room where the simple ceremony was performed was exceedingly tasteful in its decoration of fruit blossoms, great branches of the delicate pink and white flowers projecting from numberless handsome Indian baskets on the walls and mantel. Miss McMillan has been an enthusiastic collector of Indian baskets, possessing over ten dozen rare specimens of the quaint native art. Writers on the subject and other Indian curio collectors have taken a great interest in Miss McMillan's success in procuring fine baskets, and several times permission has been asked to photograph her collection. It was in this room, hung with her most prized treasures, that she chose to have the nuptial knot tied, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Her one attendant was her sister, Miss Jennie McMillant, Edward Allison, the groom's brother, being the best man. The bride wore her going away gown, a beautiful creation of tobacco-brown peau de soie, jacket and skirt, and made in one of the quaint old fashions lately revived. With it was worn a blouse made of row upon row of sheer beautiful Valenciennes lace over white silk. It too had the long shoulder seams of years ago. The chic, unusual costume was decidedly becoming to the pretty bride, a petite brunette of animated, vivacious manner. Its finishing touch was a broad-brimmed hat of brown ostrich plumes. Robert McMillan, well known in real estate and social circles, gave his sister into the groom's keeping.

A delicious repast was served to the wedding guests, who lingered in their jolly toasts and merrymaking, knowing the original plan of Mr. and Mrs. Allison's hasty departure had been altered by the delay of the steamer China, on which they will go to Honolulu for about two months. They will, however, undoubtedly sail today at 1 o'clock. Both are particularly popular young people, who have won by their own cordial unaffectation the warm good fellowship extended to them by a large circle of friends.

John F. Merrill, of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, of San Francisco, and his wife, arrived on the China for a short visit to Honolulu. They are stopping at the Moana.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and daughter and Mr. Freeman of the yacht Lurline are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston.

Mrs. Frederick Knight, formerly Mrs. Parker (nee Dowsett), and daughter, are expected to arrive from San Francisco some time in April and will spend several months on the Parker Ranch at Mana, Hawaii.

Mrs. J. C. Cohen gave a whist party at her rooms at the Young Hotel Friday afternoon to the Florodora Social Club in honor of Mrs. I. Levingston, one of the members, who went to the Coast on the Siberia. Among those present were: Mrs. Louis Abrams, Mrs. Francis Brooks, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Chas. Crane, Mrs. J. C. Cohen, Mrs. S. Kubey, Mrs. Roy Lyon, Mrs. I. Levingston, Mrs. George Martin, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Elsie Sanders, Mrs. Arthur Soule, Mrs. Simm Lederer.

A delightful pedro party was given on Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5, by Mr. and Mrs. George Rodiek, at their new Nuuanu Valley home. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hanneberg, a hand-painted fan in a silken bag; Miss Belle Walker, who was awarded a satsuma vase, and Mrs. A. A. Young, who carried away the consolation prize, a Chinese gong. The score cards were hand-painted views of the Rodiek home. Among the guests were: Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Cunha, Mrs. McCloud, Mrs. Du Rol, Mrs. Highton, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hanneberg, Mrs. Smithies, Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Focke, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Humphris, Mrs. Couzens, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Isenberg, Mrs. Ivers, Mrs. Conradt, the Misses Walker and the Misses Ward.

Dr. and Mrs. Day may shortly leave the Young Hotel and resume home life in a cottage near the former's office.

Miss Alice Campbell was hostess on Tuesday evening at a "Carmen" dinner given for the principals of Carmen, of which she was a most attractive member. A unique departure in the place cards was that each guest was presented with a doll dressed in the character he or she represented in the opera. A quintette of Hawaiian singers was present to add to the gayety of the occasion. The guests were Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, Mrs. W. Philip Frear, Miss Alice Rice, Miss Ada Rhodes, Miss Stella Love, Mr. Lot Kaulukou, Mr. Robert White, Mr. Raymond Brown, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Arthur Mackintosh.

Mrs. Paul Neumann was guest of honor at a dinner given on Monday evening by Mrs. Charles B. Cooper. Flowers and ferns were the attractive table decorations. The guests were, beside Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. Herman Focke, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Young.

Miss Terry, Miss Campbell and Mr. A. Raas were among the guests at a dinner given on Monday evening at the Young Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Hays in honor of Mr. B. Griggs Holt.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boardman of San Francisco were the guests of honor on Saturday evening at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane at Waikiki. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Ivers, Messrs. Macfarlane, Potter, Terry and Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening. The centerpiece was a beautiful pyramid of roses, the same fragrant blossoms being at each guest's place. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Barton, Dr. and Mrs. Cofer, Misses Schaefer, Miss Lilian Bacon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Frank Armstrong and Mr. W. Adams.

Cards have been issued by Miss Alice Jones to meet Miss Gertrude Jones and Miss Eva Livine on Friday, March 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boardman of San Francisco, who have been spending their honeymoon pleasantly in Honolulu, have booked to return to the coast on the Sonoma, which sails March 8.

The News Letter says: What do you think of Southard Hoffman coming back here to settle down and remain? There's joy for you. I daresay he has had enough of Honolulu to last him awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wall entertained at dinner Monday night complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Funston of St. Louis. Beside the guests of honor there were present Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers.

Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, one of Honolulu's former very attractive society matrons, is expected home from Shanghai in May, for a visit of several months.

Mr. K. Ito, American manager for the Japanese steamer line plying between the Orient and San Francisco, was entertained at luncheon at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday by prominent Japanese residents of Honolulu. Among the guests were a number of Japanese, prominent in diplomatic and social circles, both here and on the mainland. Manager Smith provided an especially excellent lunch for the visitors and their local hosts.

A CHILEAN BEAUTY.

(M'lle Clena Vergara y Errazuriz, San Clemente, Chile, who encloses her portrait to Gov. Carter upon a postal card with a note requesting the autograph of the "President of the Sandwich Islands.")

MOTHERS AND TEACHERS' CLUB HEARS MARY ROBERTS SMITH

The second meeting of the Honolulu Mothers and Teachers' Club was held in the gymnasium of the Y. W. C. A. yesterday at 3 p. m. After the usual order of business an excellent program was given. The first number, a "Sonata" by Rubenstein, was beautifully rendered by Prof. D'Albert with the violin, Miss Caroline Castle accompanying him most sympathetically on the piano.

Then followed the lecture of the afternoon charmingly delivered by Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith on "The Influence of Music on the Early Life of the Child."

"Children are not little grown people," began Mrs. Smith. "Their natures are very different from those of their fathers and must be dealt with accordingly. One cannot expect from a child that delicate judgment which the educated adult employs. Children are little savages. With them as with the primitive races the play instinct is far stronger than the work. The uncivilized man is lacking in ability to reason but his power of memory is great. Is this not also true of the child? In the child's love for startling contrasts in colors, such as a vivid purple combined with a striking green, is revealed a barbaric taste, as likewise in their hatred of detail work."

In this connection Mrs. Smith criticized the present day kindergarten method of furnishing the child with straws and tiny bits of paper. He should be working with sticks of wood rather.

"By studying therefore the forms of music of the primitive man we shall gain an idea of what the child likes. The keynote of this is simplicity. It is also marked by a rhythm and pronounced melody combined with a noticeable absence of harmony. The crudest forms of music are the rhythmic chant which gradually develops into a melody.

"The musical sense of the child develops by the same mode of progression. When first the baby lisps a lullaby he carries the words in a monotone and not until lafer is he able to grasp the melody. Why then should a child be taught music?

"First because it furnishes a mode of expression for pent up feelings. Nothing is so harmful to a child as constant self-repression. These highly organized, sensitive little beings must find an outlet for the emotions which are growing within them. What more potent safety-valve can be found for the hysterical girl than music either poured out from the throat or drummed off on a piano? And the high-spirited boy will in this find an outlet for that which otherwise must expend itself in daring escapades and reasonless pranks.

"Music is also invaluable as a muscular training, in the development of the lungs and in self-control. The singer must breath properly, stand correctly and hold his emotional nature in such command that while moving an audience to tears he himself will remain self-possessed: nor may he be lacking in feeling lest his hearers find him cold.

"The study of music also develops the senses. The organist with his eyes fixed on the notes before him is employing his hands on the keyboards and his feet on the pedals while his ear is alert to prompt the crescendo or diminuendo of sound.

"The musician develops his taste to a gratifying degree. The doors of the most refined society stand wide open to him and this if there were no other, would-be reason enough for encouraging children in the pursuit of the art; while the amount of pleasure enjoyed by a family of musicians is inestimable.

"However a child may be found who cannot be taught the execution of music, but even he may be led by a patient interpretation and a careful training of the ear to appreciate the intricate harmonies of master compositions.

"What kind of songs then should we teach to children? Don't expect a child to appreciate the best music. Even as the musicians of the time of Handin and Handel would have found Wagner and Strauss incomprehensible so will some of our most delightful lullabys fail to catch the interest of a child.

"Songs which the children love are simple and rhythmical with a marked melody and an absence of harmony or piano accompaniment. A grotesque story, an incongruous circumstance told in song delights them as do also the motion songs or those to which they can dance. A lullaby to be a lullaby must move with a drowsy rocking motion: must catch the attention only to direct it into the channel of dreams."

After illustrating with several songs Mrs. Smith closed her address to the wealth of which she had added the charm of a personality of penetrating strength and sweetness.

The afternoon closed with a song delightfully rendered by Miss Terry.

THE BYSTANDER

(Continued from page 4.)

out on aither soide. An' for why do the Halifaxiers stand it, d'ye aks? Well, it's exackly for the same rayson that the people in ould Oireland—God bless them—have the British flag over their hids. They can't help it."

If the Capitol grounds are going to have an armory and garrison equipment, why not also a dockyard for the training of a militia naval reserve? Caretaker Greene, though an army veteran of the sixties, would welcome the wet arm of the service upon the grounds which he so sedulously keeps. He points with pride to Mirror Lake, with its twin lochs, close by the proposed armory site and suggests its value for the flotation of naval training ships. Although there are dangerous shoals in the lake between rainy seasons, the water works collecting basin in the Capitol basement ought to be equal to any emergency. The natural rainfall might also be conserved to keep the docks replenished by letting the banyan tree on the lake shore develop into a forest. No doubt the defensive power of this Territory would be found top-heavy with land-lubber forces if Diamond Head Charley sighted the Deutschers twenty miles off this morning, especially in view of the maritime advantages that might long ere now have been utilized to create a strong contingent of sea-fighters. Let us have some cork sailors as well as tin soldiers to keep Hawaii annexed.

RUG SALE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH.

RUGS, CARPETS, DOOR MATS, CRUMB CLOTHS AND LINOLEUM.

Velvet Rugs
Size 5 ft. 2 inch.x7 ft. 5 inch., worth $14.00 — $9.50

Crumb Cloths
Size 9 ft.x12 ft., worth. . . . . 14.00 — $8 00

Daghestan Rugs
Size 3 ft. 3 inch.x3 ft. 3 inch., worth. 7.50 — $5 50

Japanese Rugs
Size 3 ft.x6 ft., worth . . . . . 2.50 — $1.25

Japanese Runners
Size 3 ft.x14 ft., worth.. . . . . $ 5.50 — $3 25

Velvet Door Mats
Size 18 inch.x36 inch., worth . . . 1.50 — 75cts.

Axminster Rugs
Size 3 ft.x6 ft., worth.. . . . . 7.50 — $5.50

Brussels Carpet
27 in. wide, worth . . . . . $2.25 yd. — $1 50 yd.

Linoleum 6 feet wide, $1.75 quality. Sale price. . . . . $1.25 yd.

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Fort Street.

COMBS! ! !

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OVERSTOCKED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Combs, 15 and 10 cents each; formerly, 35 and 25 cents.

Get a supply while it lasts.

Hollister Drug Co.

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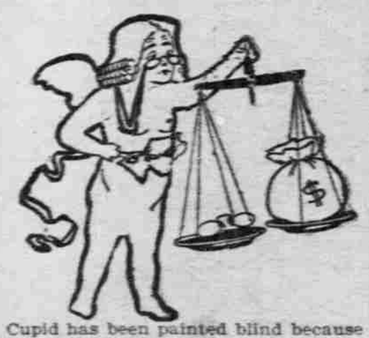

Cupid has been painted blind because "love sees not with the eyes but with the mind." For practical purposes, however, good eyesight is indispensable.

Who will gainsay that love is not more precious than money and sight more precious than either?

If your eyes are weak or defective you should consult us at once. Our advice is valuable, and might save you suffering and worry.

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OPTICIAN
BOSTON BLDG., FORT ST.
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Eyesight Testing and Spectacle Fitting are our Exclusive Work.

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THE PERFECT BALL BEARING MOWER

It has no equal, and should receive your inspection if you are interested.

One screw adjusts the bearings and effectually takes up all lost motion. It has the improved ratchet and adjustable handle device. It is made of the best material and is handsomely finished.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

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In French and German Nickle, Porcelain and Enemalled.
SPICE CABINETS AND SALT BOXES—WOOD—
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Heavy cast-iron, old fashioned. Good.

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ABNORMAL POI PRICE

Taro Market Depressed With Manufactured Article High.

There is something anomalous in the high price of poi which continues to prevail. Some reason existed two years ago for a rise in price of this Hawaiian staff of life. Taro plants throughout the islands were struck with blight, destroying a great deal of the crop. Blight still affects the cultivation, but it is said that the damaged part of the root can be cut off and leave the rest fit for food. There is alleged to be no scarcity of taro suitable for poi-making, yet the price of poi does not come down from the semi-famine rates.

The manufacturers and sellers of poi are accused of being in a virtual combination to keep up the price to consumers. At the same time they are dictating the price of the raw material to the cultivators of taro. Some ridiculous figures have lately been accepted by the owners of small taro patches for the crops thereon, the alternative having been to let the tubers rot in the ground. Others say they cannot even give away their taro, which is probably an exaggerated way of saying that they refuse to let the poi manufacturers take them by the throat.

Chinese have the manufacture largely in their own hands, the Judge Wilcox estate being also a large producer of poi from its own taro. Reference to "a poi trust" is common. Likely the trust does not mean any more than the well-known skill of the Chinese for combinations, intangible in form but irresistible in effect, as illustrated in their handling of the laundry business.

One poi dealer is quoted as admitting that taro is abundant, while giving as a reason for the persistently high price of poi that there will be scarcity next year.

Meantime Hawaiians have learned something from the necessities of the dearth created by the blight. This is that wheaten flour makes an excellent poi. About the only objection they find to it is that it ferments quicker than the taro paiai. Flour can hardly be less nourishing than the taro product. It would be interesting to have comparative analyses from the Food Commissioner on this point.

Should wheaten poi come into general favor with the natives, the taro-pounding trust may find that it has overreached itself.

Miss Ruth Merrill and Miss Grace Hammond were guests of honor at a charming dinner given last Saturday evening by Miss Edna Davis. The affair was thoroughly informal, gotten up on the spur of the moment, as it were, because of the coming departure of the two young girls for Honolulu. They expect to accompany Mr. and Mrs. John Merrill to the islands, sailing on Friday, the 26th, to be gone about six weeks. A delightful visit is anticipated.—Chronicle.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of Dr. McDonald of Honolulu, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hutchins, on Broderick street. Mrs. McDonald's father was a well-known Congregational minister for years in charge of the Congregational church at Petaluma.—Chronicle.

"Women claim that the way to get on with a man is to give him plenty of nicely cooked food." "Well," answered Sirius Barker, irritably, "why don't some of them try it?"—Washington Star.

CLEGHORN OPPOSES IT

Is Against the Proposed Armory Site and Militia.

"I am strongly opposed to having the armory placed in the Capitol grounds," said Ex-Governor A. S. Cleghorn yesterday. "I am opposed to any armory at all and to any militia for this Territory. The grounds should be reserved exclusively for the Capitol building and for park purposes. The buildings there now should be removed, excepting the band stand, which was erected at the time of the coronation. I have very strong views on the armory matter, and I can't conceive of any reason which would justify its location in the corner of the Capitol grounds as proposed. If the armory must be built, and the expenditure made from the loan fund, then place it on the site between the automobile building and the judiciary grounds.

"There are many associations connected with the Capitol grounds, historical and otherwise, which should form sufficient argument against the proposal. The present Capitol was the old palace, and it is built on the site of the smaller palace where many of the rulers of Hawaii lived. The large mound on the south marks the graves of some of Hawaii's famous chiefs. Formerly the old mausoleum stood there, and when the new mausoleum was built up Nuuanu, Kamehameha IV ordered that the remains of some of the chiefs be buried on the spot. The remains of the mother of Princess Ruth, who gave her fortune to Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop to be used in founding the Kamehameha Schools are marked by this mound, and are also in the same place, the remains of many other famous chiefs. I believe that proper care should be taken of this burial place, and an iron fence erected about it. In the days of the monarchy the mound was fenced off and a garden kept about it, but now it is utterly neglected.

"The palace grounds should be maintained as a park, and only the main building itself allowed to remain upon it. Recently I called upon Supt. Holloway and asked him to see that the rubbish piles on the Likelike side of the grounds were cleared away. That is a bad example for the government to set for the public. The grounds should be preserved exclusively for park purposes, and the buildings other than the band stand cleared away. And the dilapidated old seats should be replaced by some of neat appearance.

"What do we need with the militia now? One of the benefits we derived from annexation was the strong arm of the United States government behind us. Now we have a detachment of artillery here and that is sufficient for all purposes. The militia is of no service, and unless the members are willing to pay for it themselves it should be cut out altogether. If the United States wants to make an allowance of uniforms and guns, well and good, but a government which has a place for every cent of its revenue, as this Territory has, should not be called upon to support a military organization. The detachment of United States troops is sufficient for all purposes, and they can be called upon in case of emergency. I believe the governor has the right to call upon the Federal troops, when necessary. And if there should be a sudden emergency, the young men of this country will be quick to respond with guns on their shoulders.

"I was somewhat mortified when Secretary Taft was here for this Territory to be able to show only the one company of soldiers under Captain Johnson, as representing the militia. If there is to be militia at all, the entire force should be kept up to the same standard. When I was governor we had several companies of Hawaiians and they drilled beautifully, as does Co. F. But we don't need any of them. The National Guard is all right when we have nothing else but now we have the regular army here, and prepared to face any emergency as they did during the plague time. You can say that I am emphatically opposed to placing the armory on the Capitol grounds, and also to the militia, if it is to be kept up at the expense of the taxpayers of the Territory."

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We take the greatest pains to correct every optical defect, and adjust glasses with a precision seldom attained.

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FIRST—That our glasses, because of their accuracy of fitting, promote a healthful condition of the eyes.

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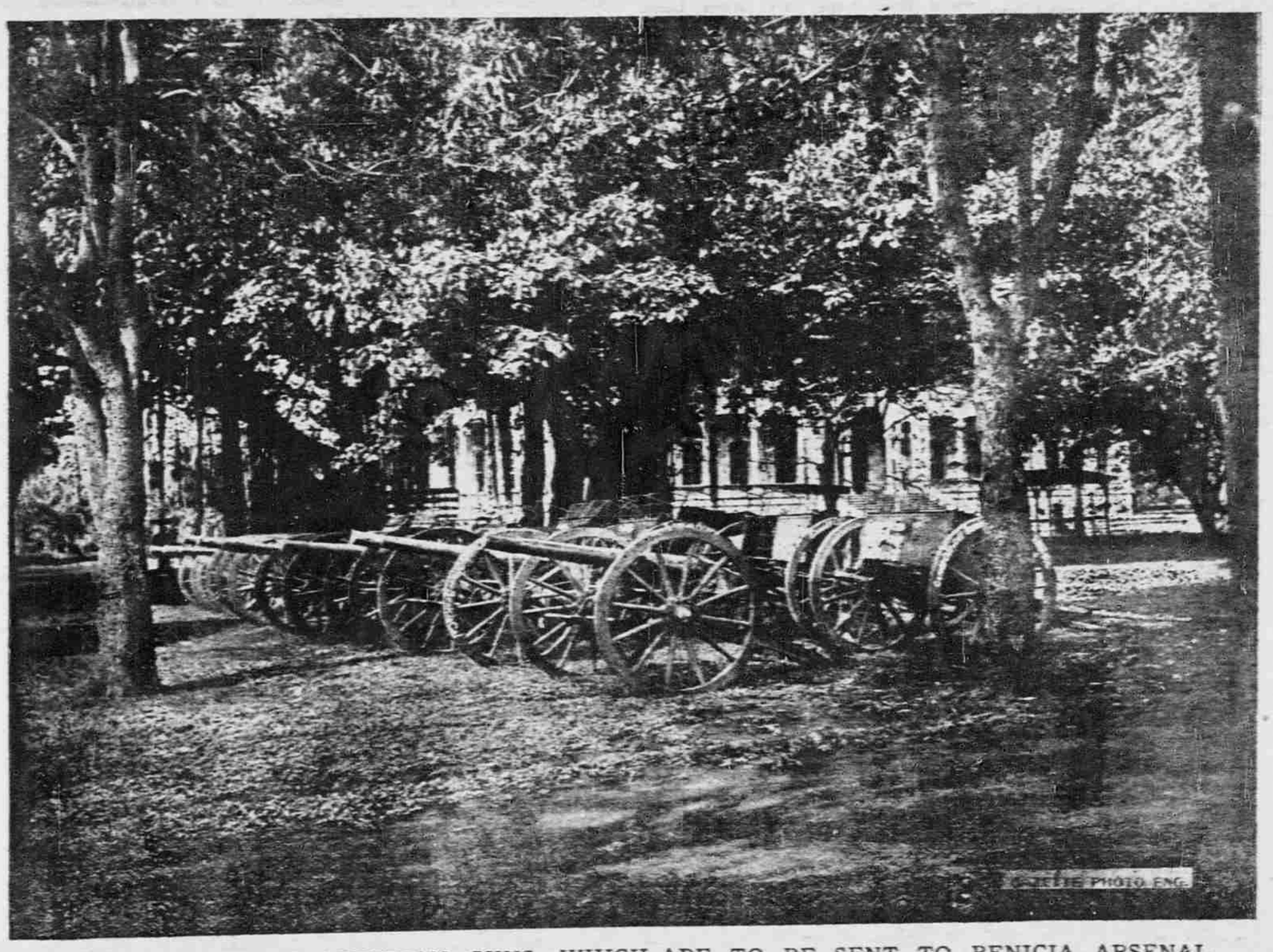

HAWAII'S HISTORIC AUSTRIAN GUNS, WHICH ARE TO BE SENT TO BENICIA ARSENAL.

AT AUCTION
WILL E FISHER
AUCTIONEER

At Auction

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1904,
AT 10 A. M.,

At my salesroom, 180 Merchant street, near Alakea street, for account of whom it may concern, I will offer for sale at Auction the following:

Hawaiian Curios

Elegant colored picture of the late Princess Kaiulani (by Ewing), Koa Table, Calabash, Tapa Pounders, Bronze Vases, Goblets, Japanese Arrows and Bows, Mirror Hat Rack, Book Cases, Picture Frames, etc., etc.

N. B.—The articles mentioned were formerly the property of H. M. Kalakaua.

WILL E. FISHER.
Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION

MONDAY MARCH 7, 1904,

At 10 a. m., at my salesroom, 180 Merchant street,

One 12½ foot Oak Top Counter,
One 7 foot Counter,
One Upright Show Case,
One Counter Show Case,
Counter Scales, Ice Chest and Large Canvas Awning.
Dishes.

WILL E. FISHER.
AUCTIONEER.

Sunday Advertiser

(Entered at the Postoffice in Honolulu, H. T., as second class matter.)

Published Every Sunday Morning by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., Ltd.

... Block, 65 South King St.

A. W. Pearson........Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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OAHU

RAILWAY & LAND CO.

TIME TABLE

May 1st, 1903.

OUTWARD.

For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Way Stations—*9:15 a. m., *3:20 p. m.

For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—†7:30 a. m., *9:15 a. m., *11:05 a. m., *2:15 p. m., *3:20 p. m. †4:15 p. m., *5:15 p. m., ‡9:30 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

INWARD.

Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialua and Waianae—*8:36 a. m., *5:31 p. m.

Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—†6:50 a. m., †7:46 a. m., *8:36 a. m., *10:38 a. m., *2:05 p. m., *4:31 p. m., *5:31 p. m., *7:40 p. m.

* Daily.

† Sunday Excepted.

‡ Sunday Only.

G. P. DENISON, Supt. F. C. SMITH, G. P. & T. A.

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T. H. GOODMAN, San Francisco, General Passenger Agent, Cal.

JAPANESE SHIPS NOT DAMAGED

TOKIO, February 21.—The reports from various quarters saying that Admiral Togo's fleet was partly crippled in the operations at Port Arthur are unfounded.

It has been unnecessary to send a single large ship to Sasebo for repairs. Two torpedo destroyers have been damaged, but not in fighting. The Akebono, in attempting to coal from a collier during a storm, collided with the Oboro, disabling her machinery. Both were sent to Sasebo to be repaired, and they will be ready for service soon. The armored cruiser Chiyoda has been docked at Sasebo and cleaned. She had been in the water for months and her bottom was so fouled that her speed was impaired. The battleship Shikishima, which was injured on the eve of war, was repaired in time to participate in Admiral Togo's attack on Port Arthur. On February 9th she was returning to Sasebo after the naval maneuvers, and, while changing her berth, struck bottom. The accident was at first regarded as serious, and it was thought that Japan would have to defer war until the Shikishima had been repaired, owing to the then closely balanced naval strength of Japan and Russia. When docked it was found that the damage to the Shikishima was slight and repairs were effected in a few days. The accident was kept secret and few were informed of it. It was generally thought that the Shikishima was still docked at Sasebo and unable to participate in the attack on Port Arthur.

On Siberia's Scent.

On the night of February 17 while the Siberia was in the vicinity of Woosung a Japanese cruiser kept close watch on the liner, as the Japanese were at that time waiting for a Russian boat to come out of the harbor of Woosung.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Alexander St., March 5, 10 p. m.

Mean temperature—72.5.
Minimum temperature—70.
Maximum temperature—75.
Barometer at 9 p. m.—29.99; irregular.
Rainfall, 24 hours up to 9 a. m.—.28.
Mean absolute moisture—7.8 grs. per cubic foot.
Mean relative humidity—89.
Winds—South; force, 0.
Weather—Rainy to cloudy.
Forecast for March 6—Variable airs and unsettled weather.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

FELL FROM THE DECK OF CHINA

Either with the desire of remaining on Hawaiian soil, or because of an accident, a Chinese steerage passenger on the China created a flutter of excitement at the Channel wharf yesterday afternoon as the big liner was swinging out into the stream, preparatory to her departure for Yokohama. The Government band was playing catchy and martial airs, the crowd on the dock was waving a collective handkerchief goodbye to the other big crowd on the steamer's decks when the stentorian voice of Customs Inspector Dinklage was heard above the noise: "Man overboard!" This followed closely on a splash on the starboard side of the vessel, and when the crowd looked to where the inspector pointed, the body of a Chinaman was seen in the water near where the water was being churned by the propellers. A whirlpool created by the suction of the propeller blades dragged the man down and the crowd held its breath. The situation was taken in by the pilot boat boys and they bent to their oars as they went to the rescue. The body came to the surface, where it bobbed momentarily, when another deep suction drew the body down. The pilot boat reached the spot where the man had disappeared and a few seconds later the body rose and was dragged into the boat.

The unconscious Chinaman was taken to the Healani boat house and the water was rolled out of him. He revived and was asked whether he desired to remain behind. He feebly answered that he had no money, but had his ticket, and all he wanted was to get back to China. He was put in the boat again, rowed over to the China, which was still maneuvering in the stream, and sent aboard.

Two departures of Pacific Mail steamers yesterday gave the harbor a lively scene. The Siberia departed at noon for San Francisco carrying 210 cabin passengers all told. The band was on the Hackfeld wharf, playing national airs, and a big crowd was there to see the passengers off. A large deputation of Japanese, Consul-General Saito among them, were present to bid adieu to Baron Kaneko and the other prominent Japanese travelers.

In the afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock the steamship China sailed for Japan and China. It was a gaily decorated lot of passengers who lined the rails. The newspaper correspondents had been liberally bedecked with flowers. Lieut.-Commander Hugh Rodman's friends turned out in force and loaded him with leis. Dr. Katsunuma, of the United States Immigrant Station, who goes to Japan to enter the army as a sub-lieutenant, was covered with leis by a deputation of friends. Dr. Katsunuma will first go to see his son who is also in the army. The band was present and the crowd on the steamer cheered several times as the inspiriting old tune of "Dixie" was wafted to them across the water.

ROD BROKE ON THE DOWN STROKE

The Kinau arrived from Hilo and way ports at 10:30 yesterday morning, having left Hilo the day before at 5 p. m. Despite the accident which caused the flagship to be towed into Hilo on Wednesday, the vessel made excellent time on the return trip. The accident took place while the vessel was off Hakalau, the low pressure connecting rod being broken. Although not entirely disabled Captain Freeman immediately headed out toward the sea and hoisted signals for assistance. Mr. Ross at Hakalau saw the bunting and telephoned to Pepeekeo where the steamer Hawaii was lying. The Hawaii immediately responded and soon had the Kinau in tow for Hilo. The connecting rod was broken on the down stroke enabling the engineer to stop the engines before any further damage could be done.

On arrival at Hilo the broken rod was sent to the repair shops of the Hilo Railroad Company, where it was repaired. As the vessel left Hilo so late on Friday afternoon, all intermediate ports were cut out in order to bring the vessel into port before the sailing of the mail steamer for San Francisco.

The steamer Helene, which was on the Hamakua coast, is following the Kinau into Honolulu, calling at the ports missed by the Kinau.

An investigation of the accident has exonerated the engineer from blame.

Shipping Notes.

The Kinau brought the following cargo: 25 bdls. iron, 20 cords wood, 44 kegs, 135 pkgs. sundries.

The steamer Kauai came in yesterday forenoon from Hawaii with 2600 bags sugar and 50 head of cattle.

The transport Thomas with the Eleventh Infantry aboard, is due to arrive today from Manila via Nagasaki.

The steamer Noeau came in yesterday morning from Hawaii ports with 4,448 bags sugar and 63 packages sundries.

The ships Erskine M. Phelps and Dirigo with a combined cargo of 11,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar, arrived at Delaware Breakwater from Honolulu on Friday. The cargoes were valued at $750,000. Sugar was worth $68.40 a ton when the vessels arrived. The Phelps made the trip in 121 days, being much faster than the Dirigo.

Three pretty little Russian bears formed part of the cargo of the Siberia. They are owned by the "Flying Jordans" and will be trained in trick performances on arrival at the mainland.

The steamer Lehua arrived yesterday morning from Molokai, but failed to bring any sugar from Olowalu, finding the weather too rough there to load. She brought 200 sheep, 60 bags of corn, 20 hogs and 50 packages sundries.

The ship Astral and the Marion Chilcot, both bound for Honolulu, were prevented from sailing from San Francisco on February 26 on account of the high winds. Both were expected to sail on Feb. 27. The Astral will load sugar here for Delaware Breakwater.

The following sugar is reported on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olaa, 12,000; Wainaku, 2500; Onomea, 14,000; Pepeekeo, 9000; Honomu, 12,000; Hakalau, 20,000; Laupahoehoe, 7000; Ookala, 3500; Kukaiau, 2000; Hamakua, 5500; Paauhau, 7000; Honokaa, 2500; Kukuihaele, 2500; Punaluu, 2600; Honuapo, 387.

The barkentine Coronado, twelve days and fourteen hours out from Honolulu, with 21,939 bags of sugar arrived at San Francisco on February 26. The Coronado left this port in company with the Gerard C. Tobey, and there were wagers up on the race. The Tobey had not arrived when the China left.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 5.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 9:20 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo direct, at 10:30 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii ports, at 11:50 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, at 10:58 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, March 5.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for San Franicsco, at 12 noon.

Am. schr. Mildred, Kendall, for the Sound, at 9:30 a. m.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, at 4:30 p. m.

Am. bktn. Chehalis, Simpson, for the Sound, at 2 p. m.

Am. schr. Mildred, Kendall, for Port Townsend, at 8 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Hilo, per stmr. Kinau, March 5.—H. C. Dennison, Dr. S. D. Presbrey, Miss Florence Presbrey, W. K. Licht, H. J. Cambie, H. B. Cambie, L. Scruydam, J. Frye, Geo. W. Carr, Mrs. Mary Ailau and girl, Theo. Troll, W. T. Rawlins, A. A. Braymer, J. A. Lee, Mrs. W. McNeil, Master W. McNeil, H. W. Holling, Geo. S. McKenzie, Mrs. C. Ross, J. O'Rourke, M. G. Santos, J. Nakookoo, H. Rickard, Mrs. H. S. Rickard.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports per stmr. Lehua, March 5.—F. J. Cross, Dan McCorriston and wife, Mr. DeCew, Miss Gorman, Miss Moalakini, Miss McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Yee Sheong, Hugh Robertson and 8 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Siberia, March 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bierce, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Landers, Mrs. Admiral Cooper, B. Bonny, B. von Damm, Rudolph Mueller, Emil Tschumi, S. T. Alexander, Miss Annie M. Alexander, Miss Edna Wimpele, J. F. Morgan, wife and child, Joseph Marsden, Mrs. Kincaid, son and maid, Mrs. A. T. Griffiths, Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Nash, Mrs. Ellis, F. J. Amweg, A. B. Wood, wife and child, Mrs. Styne, Master Rolff, Mrs. Prosser, Mrs. E. C. Macfarlane, Miss D. B. Cooper, Master L. B. Cooper, Miss M. E. Carrigan,, Mary Monsem, Mrs. Neumann, F. F. Baldwin, D. E. Llewellyn and wife, H. Tuggy, wife and child, Mrs. E. McLean, F. H. Moore, I. Levingston and wife, E. Wilder, A. R. Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Harford, Miss D. F. Farte, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, A. M. Barber, T. C. Treadwell and wife, C. S. Park, Thos. J. Diven, Mrs. Kittie O'Nash, G. McKenzie, Mrs. Grace Waterhouse, Miss Pugh.

Per S. S. China, for Japan and China, March 5: Mrs. E. G. Delano, R. Freiwaild, Eben Lane, Mrs. Eben Lane, Miss F. G. Lane, William Munro and servant, Mrs. M. S. Porter, Lieut. Com. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N.; Dr. Katsunuma, Mr. Hugo.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, due early in the morning.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, due early in the morning.

BOOKED TO SAIL.

Per S. S. Sonoma, March 8 for San Francisco: Mrs. Stack, Miss Taft, Simon Davis, J. B. Williamson, Miss Etta Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Boardman, William W. Bierce and wife, Miss Grozelier, Dr. S. D. Presbrey, Miss C. B. Presbrey, Miss F. B. Presbrey, W. J. Lercht, H. C. Dennison, Mrs. Robert Smith, Chalmers Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Morgan, W. S. Reid, wife and son, Mr. Borriman, Mr. Mockmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. Norrenburg, Clay Linch, A. Blom, Mrs. William Donelly, Philip Miller.

BOOKED TO ARRIVE.

Per S. S. Sierra, March 9, from San Francisco: J. H. Lenehan and wife, Miss Wright, Miss Cummins, L. H. Ross and wife, G. L. Grimes, Miss M. A. Williams, Dixwell Hewitt and wife, J. Gilman, Mrs. Campbell, Master Campbell, Miss Cullendar, Miss Heppner, Master Lenehan, Master Alan Nichols, Mrs. McNewton, W. H. Kilpatrick and wife,, Misses Kilpatrick, L. H. McFadden, Mr. Appleton and wife, Mrs. Jewell, Miss Jewel, Mr. Rislez and wife, Mrs. High, Miss High, Mrs. Morez, J. A. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Morgan and wife, C. Duroi, Mr. Lishmen, S. Rebbel and wife, Alexander Young, W. G. Moore, Rev. C. C. Tiffany and valet, Miss M. Sturbud, Mrs. S. H. Clark, Mrs. C. T. Littlejohn and 2 children, C. J. Hutchins, Mrs. Newell, Miss Newell, Miss Hutchins, Miss Ida Quinton, C. F. Lynch, H. C. Brum, Mr. Dully and wife.

Bell-Boy (outside of room 55)—"Say, the gas is escaping in there." Countryman (inside of room 55)—"No, it ain't; I locked the door."—Ex.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS FRANCHISE MEASURES

The Hitch is Mainly on the Thirty-Five Year Franchise---What Hawaiians and Others Say---The County Bill.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—After a wait, necessarily quite long, Hawaiian affairs will be taken up this week before the House Committee on Territories. The subcommittee, of which Ex-Governor Powers of Maine, is chairman, that has in charge the franchise bills, expects to give an early hearing. Hon. W. O. Smith of Honolulu, who has been here for a couple of weeks and in the meantime has been explaining features of the electric light bill to individual members and others having a right to know about the purposes of the legislation, is ready to go before the subcommittee. Mr. G. B. McClellan of Honolulu, who has come in the interest of a rival concern, is expected in Washington by tomorrow at the latest, having telegraphed a few days ago that he was on his way across the continent. Mr. D. L. Withington, who has come in the interest of the gas franchise bill, is at the Ebbitt and was at the Capitol Saturday (yesterday) renewing acquaintances with some of his old California friends.

"We have been waiting chiefly to allow the representatives of various interests involved in these bills to reach Washington," said Gov. Powers today. "We want to get them all together and have a comprehensive hearing. That's about all one can say now."

"Do you think the bills will be favorably reported from the subcommittee, of which you are chairman?" was asked.

"Well, if something can be done to properly limit the term of the franchises and assure a reasonable price for the utilities in question, I think the bills would be favored," replied Gov. Powers.

"Mr. Withington, who is here for the gas company, has stated his willingness that the thirty-five year term for his company's franchise should be eliminated altogether and no term mentioned, Congress being given the power to alter or repeal the franchise any time it desires," was suggested.

"Well, that is good," said Gov. Powers. "That would help the bill greatly. We do not like the idea of a thirty-five year franchise."

Mr. W. O. Smith today, as he and Mr. William Haywood and Mr. A. Gartley of Honolulu, were leaving the Shoreham hotel for the Capitol, expressed the view that everything was moving along nicely for the electric bill. He predicted that whatever difficulties there may have been in the way of that measure would be removed. Mr. Smith evidently has strong hopes that the bill will pass the House in due season.

Mr. Withington, who had a long talk with Representative McLachlan of Los Angeles, a friend of former days, was seen at the Capitol. He stated that an early hearing was expected not only on the gas bill but also on the electric light bill and explained that he was entirely willing the provision for a thirty-five year franchise should be stricken from the gas bill entirely.

"We shall be entirely satisfied," said he, "with a provision for a perpetual franchise, coupled with a provision that Congress may alter or repeal the same any time it chooses. We are willing to take our chances on that."

Touching the matter of a general law allowing the Legislature of the Territory to prescribe under what terms charters shall be granted, Mr. Withington said he thought it would not be favored in the Islands. That seems to be the attitude of other Hawaiians here. Representative Spalding of North Dakota, who introduced the bill to strike from the organic law authority for the legislature to grant franchises, said today:

"The bill seems to be misunderstood in the Islands. As the law now is the legislature can not grant franchises without the approval of Congress. I would strike from the law those words: 'without the approval of Congress.' That would make it encumbent on the legislature to enact a general law for issuing charters to corporations. I am aware there are two sides to the question. But I nevertheless believe that the proper way to do is to have a general law for the granting of charters. One difficulty would be that there are no civic authorities in the towns and cities of the Territory to grant the franchises to corporations after they have been organized and given a charter. I believe, however, that could be arranged by lodging the power with some of the Territorial authorities.

"What the fate of my bill will be I cannot say. There is opposition to it in the House Committee on Territories. Delegate Kalanianaole does not approve of it."

Mr. Withington expressed the view that it was not good policy to undertake changes in the organic law of the territory, any more than it is good policy to undertake changes in the constitution of a state, except when there is a great popular demand for the same. It unsettles conditions.

THE COUNTY BILL.

Representative Spalding is chairman of the subcommittee that has charge of the county bill. The efforts to revive that legislation have been mentioned in a recent letter. A hearing was arranged for last Tuesday afternoon. Hon. W. O. Smith and others were to appear before the subcommittee, but Mr. Sterling, one of the members of the subcommittee, was out of town, and Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, another member, was detained elsewhere. The hearing was accordingly postponed. Mr. Smith had a long conversation with Mr. Spalding about the measure but it was altogether of an informal character.

"I should think it probable," said Mr. Spalding today, "that the county bill would be favorably reported from the subcommittee, of which I am chairman. I cannot, of course, speak with great accuracy yet on the subject, but that seems to be the disposition. If a favorable report is made on the bill it will be only after numerous changes have been effected. Most of these changes, as proposed, are of a minor character. They will be to the end of correcting inconsistencies in the bill and straightening out provisions that are not altogether in line with the trend of legislation in the various states."

The House Committee on Territories has received a number of letters from the Territory about the county law. One of these was a protest about the provision therein concerning sureties on official and business bonds. The law, as it stood before declared unconstitutional by the Territorial court, required each bondsman to qualify for the entire amount of the bond, although there were several bondsmen on the same paper. This is declared to work injustice in several ways. The subcommittee will probably correct that.

Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who is chairman of the House Committee, expressed less hope of favorable action on the county bill, but he stated that he had not given the matter much attention lately, it having been entrusted to the subcommittee, of which Mr. Spalding is chairman. "I referred the gas bill to the same subcommittee as had the electric light bill in charge," said he, "because the questions involved in both bills are about the same and can well be handled together."

No further move has been taken in either house of Congress on the Frye Bill, affecting shipping to and from between the mainland and the Philippines. It will hardly be reached till the Senate has disposed of the Panama Canal treaty, which will be voted on day after tomorrow, and until the programme with the appropriation bills is well advanced at that end of the Capitol.

Careful inquiry here demonstrates that there is no occasion for alarm over the Lodge educational amendment proposed to the present immigration law. Senator Lodge, the author, has no expectation that it will be pressed at this session of Congress. It is also reliably stated that there is no prospect of its being adopted during the life of this Congress, which will expire March 4, 1905. The next session will be the short session of Congress and the influence of the large transportation companies will be sufficient to prevent the adoption of such far reaching legislation during the three months that Congress will have a year from now for the enactment of the annual appropriation bills.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

New shirt waists, very latest. Kerr's.*

Wall, Nichols make the best rubber stamps. *

110-inch Mosquito net, $1.85 piece. Kerr's. *

Latest in lace collars, lace and spangle stocks at Sachs.' *

Ask for Appligate's Indelible marking ink; won't wash out. Wall, Nichols. *

Marvelous value. Children's dresses. Kerr's. *

A man and wife advertise in today's Classified Ads for room and board in private family.

A pearl bar pin has been lost. Return to office of Hawaiian Hotel and receive a suitable reward.

Damask table cloths, 2 yards long, 75c. Kerr's. *

A mosquito proof room with board in private family can be had by consulting our Classified Ads today.

Kerr's are showing special purchase Children's ready-to-wear dresses worth fully three times more than prices marked. *

Damask table cloths, 2½ yards long, 95c. Kerr's. *

An elegant colored picture of the late Kaiulani, by Ewing, will be sold at Will E. Fisher's auction sale of curios, etc., tomorrow.

Miss Bills of B. F. Ehlers & Co. has just returned from the Coast with a new line of millinery which will be opened in a few days.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co. have received their 1904 styles in knickerbocker shirt waists. A few prices are given in today's advertisement.

All silk liberty ribbons, Nos. 5 and 7, 5c. yard. Kerr's. *

A small gold pin with pearl pendant was lost somewhere between the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the Manoa valley. Reward if left with the Hawaiian Hotel.

A list of vegetables put up under the S. & W. label is given in Henry May & Co's advertisement in this issue. Besides vegetables all kinds of fruits and preserves are packed under the well known S. & W. brand.

Knickerbocker shirt waists the favorite; from $1.25 up, at Sachs'. *

Paymaster Biscoe Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Navy Department has been informed by Rear Admiral Evans, commander in chief of the Asiatic squadron, that Paymaster Biscoe of the battleship Oregon cannot be detached at present, as requested by the department, because he has been placed under arrest pending his appearance before a court-martial on a charge of neglect of duty, as published yesterday in the San Francisco Call.

JAPANESE HANGED

ST. PETERSBURG, February 23.—The Japanese who were hanged by the Russians in Manchuria for attempting to blow up the railroad bridge over the Sungari river were disguised as coolies. They were arrested just as they were about to make the attempt. Inquiry revealed that they were Japanese officers of the general staff, namely, Colonel Asasi of the engineers, and Lieutenants Yoneguchi and Karta of the sappers. They were at once hanged from the girders of the bridge.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born, to wife of A. R. Gurrey, Jr., a daughter.

Governor Carter inspects the police of Honolulu at 10 o'clock this morning.

The inspection of the police by the Governor will take place today at 10 a. m.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have appointed the Volcano Stables Co. as their express agents at Hilo.

Judge Dole will hold court tomorrow, when he may give his decision in the Davis disbarment case.

Rev. J. H. Behrens, pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist church, is severely ill from intestinal trouble.

The trio of voucher defendants are to plead to indictments, or show reason why not, before Judge Robinson at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Reports from all precincts indicate increased ferocity as well as fecundity of the mosquitoes in consequence of prevailing rains. It is a case of survival of the fightest.

The ships Dirigo and Erskine M. Phelps arrived at Delaware Breakwater on Friday with cargoes of Hawaiian sugar, just late enough to catch a rise in price of the commodity.

Mr. Hugo, of Hackfeld & Co., departed on the China yesterday for the Orient, en route to Germany on a vacation. He goes by way of India, the Suez Canal, Greece and Italy.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the 10th precinct, 5th district, to take preliminary action on the expected early primaries was held at Vineyard street quarantine camp last night.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle will give a talk on "Modern Short-Story Writing," illustrated by manuscript reading of Hawaiian stories, before the Kilohana Art League next Saturday evening at 3 o'clock in the League rooms.

Two white men have been arrested and released on bonds, the warrants being placed on the secret file in the U. S. Marshal's office, for aiding and abetting the escape to Japan of Adachi, a witness in the conspiracy cases.

F. M. Brooks is credited with sacrificing a desire to leave the Territory on a business trip so that he can answer any accusation that may be made against him relative to the Japanese conspiracy cases. Mr. Brooks employed Adachi, the star witness, as a clerk in his law office prior to the Federal crusade.

The trial of E. M. Jones for the murder of Mrs. Jones will be started before Judge Robinson tomorrow morning. Great difficulty in obtaining a jury is expected. All who served on the trial of Jones for the murder of Mrs. Parmenter, together with the many jurors excused for cause on that occasion, will as a matter of course be excluded.

Connoisseurs are said to pronounce the sake brewed in California to be as good a liquor as Japan's product. Besides the nearness of the California brewer to the Hawaiian market, there is an advantage in taxation for him. While the customs tariff on sake is 50 cents a gallon, the internal revenue tax on the domestic article is but 3½ cents a gallon.

By the Siberia the First National Bank shipped $10,000 more of redeemed Kalakaua silver currency. Total redeemed to date is $817,000. Considering that much of the coin has gone into the hands of jewelers, that the dimes were largely bought by speculators before the redemption act and that much of the silver was lost in the two Chinatown fires, there cannot be a great deal of the $1,000,000 left.

How he lost her: She—"I suppose if a pretty girl should come along you wouldn't care anything about me any more." He—"Nonsense, Kate! What do I care for good looks? You suit me all right."—Ex.

Quick action: First Russian—"You say the fight was quickly over?" Second Russian—"Yes; it was finished before you could say Jackopolinsky Robinsonopolotoksky!" — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chumply—"I don't know whether I ought to take your daughter from her father's roof." Her father—"She doesn't live on the roof."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Classified Advertisements.

LOST.

ON Friday afternoon, a Pearl Bar Pin. Finder please return to office of Royal Hawaiian Hotel and receive reward.

SMALL gold pin with pendant pearl. Reward if returned to Hawaiian Hotel.

ON Feb. 22d, between the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and Manoa Valley, a small amethyst pin, set in pearls. The finder please return to Hotel office; reward.

WANTED.

BOARD and room in private family for man and wife, or four-room furnished cottage; best references given. Address "E," Advertiser office.

FOR RENT.

MOSQUITO-proof room, with hot and cold water bath, with board, near car line. "K," this office.

FOR SALE.

BABY carriage, reclining go-cart, fine condition. 758 Lunalilo street. 6732