THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 2 — HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

GOVERNOR DOLE TAKES THE OATH

Inauguration of First American Executive Yesterday.

HAWAII ENTERS UNION.

THE CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

The Inaugural Address Read by the Governor Treats of Hawaii's Past, Present and Future.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in front of the Executive building, the inauguration of Hawaii's first Territorial Governor took place. There was an immense crowd of people present to witness the ceremonies, and the three stands erected for the occasion were filled with officials and their ladies. In the grounds surrounding the stands thousands of all nationalities had assembled.

The scene resembled very much the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag over the Executive building. The element of sadness, so noticeable on that memorable occasion, however, was absent yesterday. Rev. E. S. Timoteo, chaplain of the day, offered a prayer in Hawaiian, at the conclusion of which E. A. Mott-Smith, retiring Minister of Foreign Affairs, arose and read the commission signed by President McKinley, which made Sanford B. Dole the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. Chief Justice Walter F. Frear then administered the oath of office and Governor Dole signed the attestation thereto in the presence of the assemblage.

From a portfolio which was handed the Governor by his private secretary, he drew the manuscript of the following address, which he read in a clear and distinct voice audible to all present:

Fellow Citizens:—In accepting the position of Governor of the Territory of Hawaii at the request of the President of the United States, I feel certain that there will be some problems in the administration of the affairs of the Territory for which the government of independent Hawaii has created no precedents.

Were it not for the support that I am confident I have in your sympathy, and in your patriotic determination that in the new departure the country shall make progress in good government, I could not contemplate the task before me without deep misgivings.

The political evolution of Hawaii has been from feudalism to royal authority, then to a republic and now to dependence upon a stronger nation. The recent policy of the great powers to parcel out between them the islands of Polynesia, has been an influential factor in the last act of these successive changes. Paramount commercial relations with the United States have formed another. With such influences at work, it only needed the decadence of the monarchical authority to cause the Hawaiian community with its strong American sentiment to gravitate irresistably to the United States, choosing its own destiny rather than leaving it to be decided by others.

Hawaii owes its remarkable progress in civilization largely to the wise statesmanship of Kamehameha III. and other high chiefs, in the early part of his reign. These men and women carefully weighed the counsels of their new advisers from across the sea, and selected the best as a basis of action. A few months of peaceful revolution sufficed for an advance in civil administration, which has, in analogous cases, required years of devastating civil war. Personal rights were guaranteed: the absolute authority of the sovereign was voluntarily surrendered for constitutional limitations; the vast landed interests of king and chiefs—the rich prizes of the victories of Kamehameha the first, were divided and adjusted in conformity with the new recognition of the rights of the common people, and the creation of corporate government.

It is not easy for us at this time to give due weight to this organizing work of those chiefs and their foreign advisers. Had the former been less public spirited, or had the latter been less sincere, in all probability the history of many another tragic conflict between the forces of civilization and barbarism would have been repeated here.

The influence of this peaceful reform in the civil system has been to this day constant and controlling in the relations between the Hawaiian and the foreigner. To this influence we may largely credit the comparatively peaceful settlement of the disturbed condition of affairs incident to the dissolution of the monarchical system.

To Hawaiians this occurrence was especially painful and bewildering. Accustomed to the wise and successful rule of the Kamehamehas and to a hereditary sentiment of loyalty toward the ruling chiefs, but few were able to weigh the causes that led to the disintegration of the royal prerogative in 1853; yet in spite of the most disturbing nature of this event, they did not as a class assume a hostile attitude, nor refuse their confidence to those who succeeded to the sovereign authority, although they have to a considerable extent held aloof from participation in public affairs. Many among them have been irreconcilably hostile to the new movement, while others have been its steadfast supporters, but the mass have remained in a state of suspense in political matters.

The solution that has come is political union with a great and most friendly nation, in which relation native Hawaiians are guaranteed full civil rights as citizens of Hawaii and also as citizens of the United States. May they never forget how America has trusted them.

This generous treatment of the Hawaiians by Congress calls for no less consideration from their fellow citizens in these Islands. They were the first settlers in Hawaii—pioneers of us all. With the most limited resources and without metals, they worked out an elaborate and splendid feudalism, developed agriculture, hydraulic engineering and the manufacture of beautiful and useful fabrics. They welcomed the foreigner and adopted his civilization, both to their advantage and injury. May fellowship between the two races be honorable and helpful and sincere.

The United States—always the protector of Hawaii—has approached the question of annexation in the most considerate manner. With great deliberation has our request been acceded to and finally consummated with a regard for our public and private interests that we can never forget.

The joint resolution of annexation guarantees perpetual union; the non-application of American public land laws to our limited public domain; the use of land revenues for the sole benefit of our population for educational and other public purposes, and the payment of our public debt.

Upon these guarantees and the principles of the constitution of the United States and the friendship of the American people for Hawaii, has the Territorial Act, the groundwork of our new civil system, been builded.

Our Legislature and our Judiciary are restored to us without fundamental changes; American citizenship, manhood suffrage and representation in Congress are conferred upon all Hawaiian citizens; only Hawaiian citizens may qualify for the office of Governor or other offices under the Territorial government; our laws are substantially retained, save such as became unnecessary under the new conditions.

Hawaii has no longer a separate independence, but it is now a component part of an independent and powerful nation. Its limitations are slight and its freedom of action large enough for the present. Its fundamental law affords a large measure of self government and protects us from the rule of strangers.

In our composite community the great world races are well represented: Polynesian, Anglo-Saxon, Frank and Turanian. Because of this the difficulties of government are much increased. For the protection of the representative and other phases of modern civilized government, it has been deemed essential to refuse citizenship to representatives of the Chinese and Japanese nations which together form a large part of our population, although some of these are undoubtedly well qualified for the duties of citizenship.

The arbitrary denial of the franchise and consequent representation to these, places upon the rest of the community—whether as voters, legislators, the courts of the executive, the consideration of the interests of these unrepresented persons. Neglect of this obligation would not only be an injustice to them but would inevitably menace the welfare of all.

As a corrective to race prejudice, our educational system reaches all children of whatever nationality. The Chinese child may pursue Chinese studies at some part of the day or night, but he must take up his English lessons in regular school hours. As a result the boys of our public schools of all nationalities compete with each other in their school room work and play ball together on the play ground. By the time they are grown up their race jealousies have substantially melted away.

The pressing demands of agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines, the other as factors in the development of the state.

As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local and traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than heretofore.

Every one who is resident here, not merely to amass wealth, but to live a home life and perhaps to bring up children who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question, that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in any part of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made morally impossible or only immorally possible, or by opposing the settlement of the small proprietor. Indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice.

Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest and capable government and statehood in due time.

The land policy of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby public lands are opened for settlement in small holdings, should be continued by the Territory with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary, and carried on with vigor and earnestness in the hope that many Americans may be led to transfer their homes from the Mainland to Hawaii.

This future is something to work for, wisely and persistently. Business is shortsighted and will not strive for the ideal result unless it pays to do so. Let us convince it that it will pay to do this, in dollars and in the higher values also; and in the meantime, let the citi-

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THE FIRST INAUGURAL BALL

All Society Joined in the Event of the Year.

YOUNG AND OLD THERE.

THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS WERE HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

Hundreds of People Join in the Celebration in Honor of the Installation of Governor.

"A beautiful scene, like a picture from Fairyland." These were the expressions heard on every hand last night in describing the inaugural ball. The grounds and building presented a most beautiful sight as one drove up from the King-street side of the building. Streamers of read, white and blue lights extended along the driveway from the entrance of the building to the street, while over the front of the building red, white and blue lights, interspersed with flags of Hawaii and the Nation, presented an effect that it is impossible to describe.

And what a glorious picture that was inside, with all the beautiful toilets of the hundreds of handsome women present. Bright, cheery faces greeted one on every hand, all joining in the joys of the evening. Care and business was laid aside for the time, and fathers and mothers joined with sons and daughters in making the evening enjoyable and sharing in the pleasure of being disciples of Terpsichore.

The Representative hall and the temporary pavilion erected on the east side of the building were devoted to dancing, the Government band and a native orchestra being situated on a platform between the Representative hall and the pavilion. These organizations alternated in furnishing the music. The program was an elaborate one of twenty dances, the front being a facsimile of the American flag, the Hawaiian flag ornamenting the back. It made a pretty souvenir of the first inaugural ball of Hawaii.

Governor and Mrs. Dole attended for over an hour, holding an informal reception in the pavilion, where hundreds of people, who could not attend the morning reception, paid their respects.

Ample provision was made to cater to the hunger and thirst of the people, supper being served in a large tent in the rear of the Government building, while lemonade stands were erected between the band stand and the legislative chamber.

From 9 o'clock till 12 dancing was carried on under difficulties, owing to the large crowds on the floor. After that the older people began retiring, leaving the youth and beauty to enjoy themselves until the gray dawn was lighting up the east.

Among those present were: Governor and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, Colonel J. W. Jones, Dr. G. L. Garvin, Captain T. Wall, Edwin S. Gill and wife, Mr. Frank L. Hoogs, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Ka-ne, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Towse, Colonel Soper, Captain Pratt, Will E. Fisher, the Misses Fisher, Major Camara and wife, Captain Kanake, Secretary H. E. Cooper, A. T. Atkinson, E. O. White, Miss Low, Captain Andrew Brown and wife, Ruby Dexter, Mrs. F. S. Pratt, Chief Justice Frear, J. H. Schnack, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hitchcock, Miss Platter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oswald Lutted and daughter, L. L. La Pierre, J. E. Davis, Captain Gonsalves and wife, Captain Johnston, Lieutenant Wright and wife, Captain Cottrell and wife, Lieutenant Nakuina, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. King, the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Norrie, Mr. Fred Smith, Mr. Charles M. Cooke, Mr. W. Miller, Judge Perry, J. A. Gilman, E. C. Lovekin, Mr. and Mrs. David Dayton, Miss Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, Miss Johnston, Miss McCorriston, W. O. Atwater and wife, Captain Charles Wilcox, Dr. Posey, Mr. M. Johnston, Dr. Sinclair, Will Soper, James A. Kennedy and wife, Captain Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Blume, C. St. Sayers and wife, George R. Carter and wife, George Angus, Geo. S. Evans and wife, F. A. Schaefer and wife, Postmaster J. M. Oat and wife, Ed Banner and wife, C. D. Chase, L. C. Ables and wife, Miss Wall, Dr. Wall, A. J. Smithies, Lieutenant Smith, E. A. Mott-Smith and wife, H. E. Waity and wife, E. P. Dole, W. O. Smith and wife, Paul Neuman and wife, Dr. Bowman and wife, Mr. Harris, Mr. E. M. Boyd, Miss Stansbury, J. A. Hughes, Dr. Miner and wife, Harold Mott-Smith, C. Nolte, Sr., C. Nolte, Jr., C. R. Collins, Judge Stanley and wife, E. D. Tenney and wife, Mrs. Gun, Colonel J. H. Fisher and wife, Mr. Robert Lange, F. M. Hatch and wife, Captain Klemme and wife, Lorrin Andrews and wife, Rev. J. H. Hay and wife, Dr. Cooper and wife, Miss Marion Scott, Misses Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, J. W. Cathcart and wife, Dan Renear, George Ward, Mrs. Bryant, A. J. Coats, Miss Fraser, J. Soper, W. A. Allen, Judge A. S. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lederer, Mr. Clark and wife, Miss Hammerschly, Leslie Scott, Mr. Flint, Miss Gritz, F. M. Brooks, Mr. Newhouse, Miss Holly, Charles Fraser, J. Warner, Mr. S. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weedon, Mr. Archie Young, Charles Chillingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieutenant Foster, Lieutenant W. R. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Catton, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Samson, Colonel J. H. Boyd and wife, W. C. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, High Sheriff A. M. Brown and wife, W. E. Wall, C. Bolte, Senator Theo. F. Lansing and wife, Miss Kate Kelley, Fred Damon, W. C. King and wife, Mr. Richardson and wife.

Few Foreign Ships.

Now that American ships are no longer cleared as foreign vessels, the duties of the customs guards and inspectors, which at times of late have been very onerous, cease to be so hard. Where heretofore there have been in the neighborhood of 30 to 40 vessels of foreign registry in the harbor of Honolulu all the time, there were yesterday but six foreign bottoms in the harbor. This is what made the great reduction in the outside force of the Custom House possible.

THINK IT WAS AGUINALDO.

MAJOR MARCH'S TROOPS BELIEVE THEY SHOT HIM.

Many of His Private and Public Papers Found in Saddle Bags on the Fleeing Man's Horse.

VIGAN, Luzon, June 2 (via Manila, June 3).—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third Regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19 at Lagat, about 100 miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer supopsed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers. Aguinaldo had 100 men, Major March 125.

The American commander reached La Boagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening on May 19 Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night. Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountainside, the figures of 25 Filipinos, dressed in white with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddlebags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled: "The Deathknell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had made for a river, which is tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river on May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out 24 of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri on May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

The soldiers of General Young, military governor of Northwestern Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon on May 10 and hurried north toward La Boagan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion, divided into two parts, started from Rangue, province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garrison in the Cagayan valley was disposed of in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward. Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching La Boagan he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas of the Filipino army, and saying:

"There having arrived this morning at La Boagan a hostile column from Bokore, I have set out with all my force. My road has no destination."

This was signed "Colonel David," a sobriquet. Aguinaldo called at the presidencia, whence he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table, when speeches were made eulogizing Gregorio del Pilar. That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning and reaching Lagat, 40 miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers were all very important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he estabiished himself in La Boagan, province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection, happy if indeed he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Gorrotes, who killed several of his followers.

The Mariposa from San Francisco on the 20th will probably bring U. S. Judge M. M. Estee and U. S. Marshal D. A. Ray.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS

List of Appointments Made by Governor Dole.

THEIR PERSONAL FITNESS.

SENATOR McCANDLESS TO BE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. T. Atkinson to be Superintendent of Public Instruction—Other Appointments to be Announced Today.

Among the new Territorial officers by far the most important to the Territory generally is the Superintendent of Public Works. In selecting ex-Senator J. A. McCandless to fill this position, Governor Dole has made no mistake. The office requires a man of great executive ability and activity, as well as one possessed of a wide knowledge of the needs of the different districts of the Islands generally. In these respects few excel the new appointee. Personally acquainted from frequent visiting with the roads on all the other Islands, he is enabled to judge accurately of their needs and guard against waste. As the author of the wide-tire act, passed by the last Legislature, he has also a personal interest in good roads and their maintenance. His experience in the late Legislature as a prominent member of the committee which had to do with all the roads, bridges and public works of all kinds throughout the Islands will also stand him in good stead.

E. P. Dole, the new Attorney-General, has fairly earned his promotion by years of hard work as the deputy under Attorney-Generals Smith and Cooper. Well read, of scholarly attainments, besides being an author and novelist of growing repute, he is possessed of all the requisites for the office, which under the new regime being practically cut loose from the Police Department, will enable him to devote his whole time to the duties of the legal adviser of the Governor and prosecuting officer of the Territory. He is a nephew of the Governor and has been a resident of the Islands some six years.

A. T. Atkinson, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, is not new to his duties, having served in a similar capacity, both under the monarchy and the Republic. Like Senator McCandless, he brings legislative experience to assist him in the proper administration of this important office, having been a prominent member of the Committee on Education in the lower house of the last Legislature. It was largely owing to the efforts of his committee that we now have the beautiful Kaiulani and Kaahumanu schools in existence to-day. As editor of the Star for the past three years, Mr. Atkinson has become widely known, as well as through his recent appointment by President McKinley to the position of Superintendent of the Census for this Territory. Personally acquainted with every school district in the Islands, if not with every little one-room schoolhouse, the interests of the Department of Education will be in safe hands for the next four years.

J. F. Brown, the Commissioner of Public Lands, virtually succeeds himself. He is probably the best-posted man on land titles and affairs generally in the Islands. He is now in Washington, where he will gain an insight into the American way of conducting the land bureau, which will enable him to institute many needed changes in this department, subject, of course, to the commissioner at Washington.

H. C. Austin, formerly Auditor-General, becomes plain "Auditor." His duties, however, will remain the same, except that he now has to shoulder all the responsibility of his acts, instead of sharing them with the Minister of Finance or the Executive Council. His deputy, Mr. Meyers, has been reappointed by the Governor, and will continue to serve the public.

As High Sheriff, A. M. Brown assumes the same duties as those performed by him as Marshal of the Republic, but, in addition, becomes the actual head of the police of the Islands, instead of only the nominal one. Sheriff Brown, however, will be found equal to the additional responsibility and all that it implies. The appointment was regarded as a certainty from the start.

Professor Alexander, as the Surveyor of the new Territory, also loses the "General" from his title, but the public are the gainers by his remaining in office. Having devoted a lifetime to the duties of his position, it has almost been regarded as a sinecure, and the office falls to him as a matter of course.

Other appointments will probably be announced by the Governor to-day, such as the new Board of Health, Prison Commissioners, Board of Education and Board of Fire Commissioners.

Pilot Laurenson Hurt.

Pilot Laurenson met with a quite painful accident yesterday which might have been very serious but luck was in his favor. In attempting to board the Erskine M. Phelps early in the morning the ladder let down over the side of the vessel slipped and caused the pilot to fall back. He struck his back on the gunwale of the pilot boat and fell into the water. Apaki and Niho two of the boat crew jumped into the water to aid their captain and he was hauled into the boat. He made his way to the deck of the Phelps and brought her into port. He was pretty well shaken up and had to be helped from the pilot boat into his buggy. A physician was called who upon an examination failed to discover any broke bones.

Captain Laurenson is severely bruised and will not be about for more than a week. Late last evening he was feeling much better but suffering quite a deal of pain. While the pilot was in the water the crew of the Phelps offered no assistance whatever.

The Reason Why.

A good deal of disappointment has been expressed by many at the absence of one or more American war vessels at this port during the Admission Day celebration. An attempt was made to have the Iowa or Philadelphia here to assist in the festivities as will be seen by the following communications:

Honolulu, May

TELEGRAM

President, Wm. McKinley, Washington, D. C.

Admission day June fifteenth, the citizens of Hawaii propose to have a grand celebration. Will you honor us by sending war-ships Iowa and Philadelphia. Answer care Bishop and Co.,

J. R. BURNS.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 31st, 1900.

Sir:—

I enclose herewith copy of telegram received this date from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully,

MURRILL MILLER,

Captain, U. S. N., Commanding, Navy Yard and Station.

Mr. J. R. Burns,
Care Bishop and Company, Bankers,
Honolulu, H. I.

COPY OF TELEGRAM:

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1900.

Commandant, Navy Yard,
Mare Island, Cal.

Forward following by first steamer to J. R. Burns, care of Bishop and Company, Bankers, Honolulu. Your telegram mailed in Honolulu and sent East from San Francisco on May twenty ninth having been referred by the President to the Navy Department. The Department regrets to inform you that on account of employment of the "Iowa" and "Philadelphia" elsewhere and on account of repairs to both vessels it will be impracticable to send them to Hawaii for June 15th.

LONG.

A true copy:
Murril Miller,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding,
Navy Yard Station.

VOLUNTEERS WILL RETURN HOME.

To be Replaced by Regulars for Duty in the Philippines—Changes to Begin in November.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Adjutant-General Corbin to-day said that under the law the entire volunteer army in the Philippines will go out of existence June 30, 1901, and the problem before the War Department is how to get the 31,000 men of that army home from the Philippines before the date named, at the same time relieving them with troops of the regular establishment.

General Corbin says it is proposed to maintain an army of 40,000 regulars in the Philippines so long as required, and to do this it will be necessary to draw upon the troops now in Cuba. The army in the Philippines at present numbers 67,000 men, equally divided between regulars and volunteers. The homeward movement of the volunteers will begin early in November. They will be brought home, so far as possible, in the order of their departure from the United States.

The plan is to have all the men at their homes and their accounts with the Government closed on the last day of their term of enlistment. This is a task of enormous proportions and will tax the powers of the entire military establishment to the utmost from now until it is fully accomplished.

Orders have been issued for the assembling of the Sixth Cavalry at San Francisco for transport to Manila. One detachment of that regiment will leave about the 15th inst. and another about the 1st of July. It is believed that many of the troops in Cuba can be relieved from duty in that country soon after the elections there on June 15th. In case the conditions justify it, these troops will be brought home and assigned to home stations, in order that the home garrisons may be utilized to recruiting the army in the Philippines.

Amusements.

"Il Trovatore" at the Orpheum last night was marked by much that was good. The play was well costumed and well staged. Miss Sallinger was at her best as Leonora. Miss Hattie Belle Ladd gave a clever characterization of Azucena in her duet with Mr. Goff, winning hearty applause. Mr. Goff, as the Count di Luna, sang powerfully and well, throwing a good deal of dramatic fervor into the part. Mr. Wolff, in the small basso role, was, as usual, consistently good. Mr. Baker, as Manrico, was very sick last evening with malarial fever, which, unfortunately, increased as the evening progressed, and will obligate "Il Trovatore" being shelved for "Fra Diavolo" the balance of the week, when Mr. Arnold, who has sung the role of Lorenzo many times before with Mr. Wolff, will again essay the part. Accordingly, "Fra Diavolo" goes on for to-night and the matinee and evening performances to-morrow. While the withdrawal of "Il Trovatore" is to be regretted, "Fra Diavolo" will no doubt fill the house, as the Orpheum folks have been giving a pleasing presentation of the opera, and it contains plenty of merriment, combined with a touch of tragedy that will probably suit a Saturday night house better than Verdi's music.

SMALL CROWD BUT GOOD SPORT

Evereth Surprised the Talent at Park Yesterday.

GARTELINE'S GAME RACE.

CLOSE AND EXCITING FINISHES THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Dexter Wins Bicycle Race Handily—Antidote and Venus Beaten Easily—Harness Races Good.

About half a thousand spectators witnessed some very good racing at Kapiolani Park yesterday afternoon. The Jockey Club was rather disappointed at the attendance, as the events warranted a much better crowd than was present. Long waits between the events and a wind that blew great clouds of dust into the grand stand made many people complain, but after the sport was over all except the losers expressed themselves as satisfied with the day's entertainment.

The first event was a mile and a quarter bicycle post race. Ten dollars was the prize offered to the man having his wheel in front at each of the quarters. The winner of the race to get $50. There were five starters—Dexter, Manoa, Merrill, Ullrich and Vincent Sylva. The first post was won by Merrill, the second and third by Manoa, and the fourth and race by Dexter, who was almost nipped out at the finish by Manoa. Time of the race, 3:15. Ullrich got third place.

The second event was a half-mile dash, free for all, for a purse of $100. Garteline, Sir Cassimer and Maples started. At the start Garteline acted badly and worried herself and the other horses so that it was a full fifteen minutes before they were finally sent off; Garteline two lengths to the bad. The tedious wait for the start was made up for by the splendid race made by the two mares. Garteline had a big lead to make up and caught Maples about half way down the home stretch. It was a battle royal, and whip and spur were used at the finish. Garteline just getting under the wire first. Maples took second and Sir Cassimer was a poor third. Time, 0:49 1-5.

Considering the start, Garteline's run must have been much faster than that for the distance.

The second race for Hawaiian-bred was withdrawn, as there was but one entry.

The fourth race was run third. It was a mile trotting race for the 2:30 class, best two in three heats. Clipperess was entered, but did not start, and so the race was between Albert W., driven by Gibson, and Eros, driven by Jim Quin. Quin had the pole, and the start was a good one. Albert W. took the lead at the first eighth and kept it till the home stretch, when Quinn began to steal up. To the last eighth it was as pretty a race as could have been wished for, both horses going without a break. At the last eighth Eros was urged a little too hard and, coming abreast of Albert W., went off his feet when the race looked like his. Albert W. finished a half length ahead in 2:33. The second heat was too much for Quinn's horse, and at the first quarter, while two lengths behind the sorrel, he broke and galloped to the three-quarter pole. The little sorrel kept up his regular pace and although Eros was brought down to his stride again and finished several lengths ahead, the judges decided in favor of Albert M. Time of second heat, 2:33 1-5.

The fifth race was withdrawn and the sixth was run fourth. It was a gentlemen's driving race, open to all road horses with a record. A good deal of amusement was afforded by the rigs that appeared on the track. They were mostly antiquated sulkies, and looked very out of date alongside of the pneumatic tired racing carts. There were six starters, and everyone expected to see a mixup, but it did not occur. The drivers were Charles Bellina, Willie Bellina, J. P. Shaw, Frank Vida, Bonney Judd and Harry Evans. The first start made was in the form of a hollow square. The men were called back and tried it again. The third time was the lucky one, for they got off in a bunch and immediately strung out like a procession. Judd took the lead and kept it to the finish, behind him came Frank Vida, then Willie Bellina, Charles Bellina, J. R. Shaw and Harry Evans. The horses were not very evenly matched. Time of the race, 2:28.

Maples and Venus were the only starters in the five-eighths-mile dash. It was a runaway for Maples, and Venus finished weak. She took the running to the last eighth, when Maples came up in a drive and won by about a length. Time, 1:03.

The last race was a mile and a quarter free-for-all, and was the best race of the day. Antidote, Evereth and Aggravation faced the starter, and after a couple of breaks, got away in a bunch. Aggravation was liked by the talent and carried a lot of money. Antidote, too, had many backers, and from start to almost finish the result was in doubt. Aggravation took the pace, with Evereth running easy close behind. Old Antidote fell behind at the three-quarters, but before the mile was reached had made a game struggle and was abreast of the others as they swung into the stretch. Evereth's jockey, who had been riding with a tight rein, here urged his mount, and he and Aggravation fairly lost old Antidote in the last hundred yards. Evereth won in a drive from Aggravation, who, after making the pace for the whole distance, had not the steam to win out. Time, 2:15.

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

Published Every Morning Except Monday by the Robt. Grieve Publishing Company, Limited.

EDWIN S. GILL, - - - - EDITOR.

TELEPHONES:

Business Office.....545
Editorial Rooms.....123

Entered at the Post Office at Honolulu, H. I., as second-class mail.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, by Carrier.....$ 75
One Year, by Mail.....8 00
Six Months, by Mail.....4 00
Three Months, by Mail or Carrier. 2 25

HONOLULU, H. I., JUNE 15, 1900.

"If you see it in The Republican it's so."

Try The Republican's want columns. You will get better returns for your investment than ever before in this city.

The sweet singer of Honolulu's evening orb should write another song beginning, "I'd leave my happy home for you."

It is no longer "Mr. President" in addressing Hawaii's Chief Executive, but the simpler American title of Governor.

The new administration seems to be steering directly for the shoals of "family compact." A word to you, Governor—don't.

The many words of commendation upon the appearance of The Republican by the business men of the city is most gratifying to the management. It shall be the constant aim to always merit such approabtion.

It is altogether likely that a man who has for a number of years been in the very foremost ranks of the able practitioners at the bar will make quite as able a judge as a man who never had a case in a law court in his life as a practicing attorney.

The Republican would like to see S. M. Damon a member of the first Legislature of Hawaii. Mr. Damon's record as a citizen and as Minister of Finance of the Republic is a most enviable one. He is of the right mold for a first-class legislator.

As the term of service of the volunteers now in the Philippines expires in June, 1901, the War Department is making preparations to begin returning the volunteers home in November. Thus the Democratic press will be afforded another opportunity to howl

Who said: "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more?" What of it, even if uncle is Governor, Eddie is Attorney-General, Arthur High Sheriff, Jakey Commissioner of Public Lands, and father-in-law Alatau is Superintendent of Public Instruction. Isn't it all in the family?

How about that final rally and feast of reason and flow of the soul of the Annexation Club, which its members have been looking forward to for so long? It has been suggested that the old Annexation Club take hold of the forthcoming Fourth of July celebration and make it one long to be remembered.

The inaugural ball of last night reflects credit on the committee in charge. The decorations of the buildings and grounds and the arrangements for dancing were all that could have been asked for. Everything that could be done to make the evening pleasant for those in attendance was done. The committee deserves praise for its work.

Governor Dole's inaugural address is an able paper and does the Governor credit. Hawaii will do well to follow his suggestions in regard to opening the public lands for settlement in small holdings. By so doing hundreds of progressive American citizens will be induced to take up homes here and add immaesurably to the wealth of the Territory.

John A. McCandless will have ample opportunity to demonstrate his executive and administrative ability as Superintendent of Public Works. The streets of Honolulu are nearly all in bad condition, and the opportunity for a man who will take the bit in his teeth, as Governor Sheppard of Washington did, to make this a beautiful and well-paved city is golden. The Republican believes Mr. McCandless has the backbone to do this.

Sir Arthur Sullivan must have had the Territorial government of Hawaii in mind when he made the refrain for Sir Joseph Porter's song, "And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts. Let us see: "I'm High Sheriff, Papa Alatau is Superintendent of Public Instruction and brother Jake is Commissioner of Public Lands. Well, I guess that's pretty good, as far as it goes. What, with the deputyships, clerkships, etc., we can take good care of the whole family now."

THE COMMITTEE ERRED.

The Republican believes a mistake was made by the committee in charge in making the inaugural ball an invitation affair. An occasion of the kind is necessarily a public function, and as such should be open to all the public. To make it an invitation affair is to give it an air of exclusiveness which causes many heartaches, disappointments and much bitterness.

The rule in the States is to make inaugural balls open to all who may care to attend, making the price of admission such as to keep out those who would be out of place at such an affair. This custom is also observed at the inaugural balls in Washington, and surely an inaugural ball in the Territory of Hawaii should not be more exclusive than the inaugural ball in the nation's capital in honor of a new President. Prices for admission to the ball at the inauguration of President McKinley were $5 for each person.

No matter how conscientiously a committee on invitations may work, some one is certain to be slighted—people of the highest standing in the community and people whom the committee would be glad to invite if they were only thought of in time.

In preparing for last night's ball, the expenses were borne by the Government, and this is an additional reason why it should have been open to all the people. To use a taxpayer's money for a public function and then tell that taxpayer he can not participate unless he holds an invitation card is wrong. Instead of the State paying for the expenses of the ball, those who wished to attend it should have paid them. This could readily have been accomplished by making the price of tickets $5 per couple, with $2 extra for each additional lady and man escorted to the ball. Like a public utility, an inaugural ball should be open to the humblest citizen if he sees fit to pay the price for such a luxury. To make it an invitation affair savors too much of monarchical times, when only the favorites of the court were invited to court functions. Under the present democracy an invitation ball was a mistake.

HAWAII'S ORGANIC ACT.

In The Republican of Thursday morning attention was called to the great liberality of the American Congress in creating the Territory of Hawaii, and the fact that this Territory had been extended certain privileges and rights in the matter of self-government never before extended to any Territory.

The organic act of Hawaii contains special provisions for local self-government that it is well to call attention to, which were not mentioned in the former article in this paper. The act expressly provides that only a resident of the Territory shall be appointed to any Territorial office. This absolutely precludes the idea of carpet-bag rule. In no other of the Territorial organic laws is this provision found. In the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma men are filling Territorial offices, judicial and otherwise, who never resided in either Territory before their appointment. In contradistinction to this is the fact that every judicial appointee for Hawaii is a resident of Hawaii.

No man is eligible to a seat in either branch of the Territorial Legislature until he has resided in the Territory for three years. This absolutely prevents outsiders from obtaining control of the Legislature. A man must be a bona fide resident a sufficient length of time to make him a part of the community before he can be a legislator. In New Mexico and Arizona a man who has only resided in the Territory six months is eligible to the Legislature.

No other Territory ever created since the establishment of the Government was allowed control of the public lands within its boundaries excepting Hawaii. The farthest Congress ever went in this respect with any of the other Territories or States was to set aside the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each township for school purposes, the proceeds either from leasing or sale of said sections to go to the school fund. Hawaii is granted absolute possession and control of every acre of public land within her boundaries.

The public debt of the Territory is assumed by the National Government, an act without precedent in the history of the nation.

The right of franchise and the right of every man to participate in the government of Hawaii is more liberal and extended than ever before in the history of the Islands. Neither under the monarchy, the provisional government nor under the Republic of Hawaii was the government of the Islands so directly in the hands of all the people as under the act of Congress by which Hawaii is now a Territory of the United States.

There is great responsibility resting upon those holding the reins of government under President McKinley's appointment. It rests with them whether the natives, who look with eyes of loving tenderness towards their late Queen, accept the generous conditions extended by Congress or whether they be turned aside and driven into secret hatred of the Government which has done so much for them.

The Hawaiians are of the stuff to make loyal and patriotic citizens of the American Republic. That is plainly shown by their loyalty to their Queen. Loyal to the one, they will be loyal to the other if the new regime will but recollect that they, too, should be considered in the selection of men to help conduct the government.

The Commander Ignored.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Sir:—It almost looks as though the invitation committee for the public ball must have a grudge against the G. A. R., as its commander was entirely ignored. It is to be hoped that no collusion exists between the committee and the editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

W. L. EATON,
P. C., G. A. R.

Honolulu, June 14, 1900.

The Daily Republican will be delivered to any part of the city for 75c per month.

American Expansion.

When the American Union was founded it consisted of a string of thinly settled States between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies. West of the mountains there was a stretch of uninhabited country extending to the Mississippi and belonging to the various States. Beyond the Mississippi was a vast expanse of foreign territory.

We might have adopted the principle, as many people thought we should, of confining the nation to the original thirteen States, governing the western lands between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi as colonies, and leaving the remoter regions to Spain or any other country that wanted them. But the great men who founded our republic were wiser. They provided for the growth of the Union, and devised a method of growth, not by accretion, but by expansion. They invented our beautiful territorial system, by which a region that is not prepared for Statehood remains in tutelage as long as necessary, and yet its people, few or many, are Americans with all the civil rights of citizens, and with the feeling that the American flag is in the fullest sense their own flag, and not the emblem of foreign domination. None of the epoch-making political discoveries of that time was more important than this device.

This system has been operated with the most perfect adaptability to both national and local needs. Under it, Louisiana, which was bought from France in 1803, became a State in 1812, while Alabama, which had belonged to us from the beginning, was not admitted until 1819. California was made a State two years after it was ceded to us by Mexico, while the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, which were part of the Louisiana purchase, are Territories to this day, nearly a century after they came under the American flag.

If we had adopted any policy but that of expansion, the Union would have perished before it was fifty years old. If we had stayed within our old boundaries we could not have resisted external aggression, and if we had accumulated subject colonies, we should have fallen to pieces of ourselves. Instead, we grew, and our strength increased with our size.

The old policy is still as good as ever. Porto Rico can be an American Territory as well as Arizona. The discussion of Statehood is not germane to the present question. Arizona has been American for over half a century, and it is still a Territory. There is no need to worry now about what we may want to do fifty years hence. Our duty is to do what needs to be done now, and do it right.—San Francisco Examiner.

Organized Murder in China.

Repeated and apparently irrepressible atrocities perpetrated upon Christian missionaries in China by the society of "Boxers" have at last taken on a political aspect, and will probably lead up to a precipitate settlement of the open-door question, although in an indirect manner. Unless the authorities at Peking display more willingness or ability to protect foreigners than they have shown thus far the governments of civilized nations will be compelled to take affairs into their own hands. Once that this step is made there will probably be an end of both "Boxers" and of the "Chinese question."

The Thug society, whose unspeakable deeds have horrified the Christian people of two continents, is said to have a membership running up into the millions. The scene of its present outrages is the maritime province of Shantung, which lies south of the Chinese capital city. Shantung has an area of 56,000 square miles, almost the exact size of the State of Illinois. Packed within this space is a population of not less than 35,000,000 subjects of the Emperor. These figures indicate against what odds our Christian missionaries have to contend.

When and where the Society of Boxers was organized is not known. But we are certain that it was not originated for the purpose of slaughtering "foreign devils," the name bestowed on Europeans by the Chinese. The society was first called the "Brotherhood of the Strong Sword," and its object was the extirpation of native robbers. But this admirable motive was corrupted by wicked men within the organization, and of recent years its machinery has been turned against all Europeans, and especially against missionaries. This fact is due to certain unalterable prejudices, beliefs and customs of the Chinese on one hand, and to the deliberate lies and slanders of the educated natives on the other.

Take him all around, the Chinese is a quiet, peace-loving fellow, who abhors a fight. He is not warmly wedded to his religion, as is the Hindoo. He would as soon profess Christianity as Buddhism or Confucianism. He has no quarrel with the Christian missionary because of that functionary's doctrines or because of his desire to let the light of the gospel shine in China. The enmity of the yellow man for the missionary lies in the almost insane regard in which the Chinese hold their dead ancestors. The Chinese will listen unmoved to any denunciation of his religion; but a word in derogation of his beloved dead rouses within him a fiend that stops at nothing.

For ages the Chinese have followed a funerary practice which has been held in more reverent esteem than the pigtail. When a man dies his son dedicates to his memory a tablet of wood upon which are inscribed the words: "Spirit Lord" and "Spirit Throne." After burial this tablet is taken home, set up in a specially prepared place, and the eldest son, morning and evening, for the mourning period of three years, sets before it offerings to the soul of the dead man. This custom is not religious any more than is the Christian custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the departed. It is only the peculiar fashion in which the Chinese honor the memory of their ancestors. And, strange as it may seem, this custom has stood between Christianity and the millions of China for two centuries.

When the early Catholic missionaries went to the Celestial kingdom they found its people apparently worshiping a slab of wood. Ready to listen to all suggestions from the missionaries in other maters, the Chinese drew the line at giving up this particular act of homage to their dead. The soldiers of the cross were puzzled. Uncertain as to whether or not the tablet worship was idolatry, they appealed to Rome, and the judgment of the Pope was adverse. To be a Christian the Chinese must give up the memorial tablet. When, later, the other churches sent out their missionaries the Roman precedent was followed by them, and has been followed until to-day. That is one reason why China has been backward in changing the joss-house for the church.

All this, however, would not account for the murderous attacks on the missionaries which have made the very name of China an abomination. The masses of the people in that country are steeped in ignorance. They are easily influenced by their intelligent and educated countrymen. The latter have been at very great pains to instill into the minds of the vulgar an intense hatred for the white preachers of the gospel. They influence the passions of the villagers by telling them that the missionaries adopt Chinese children for purposes of witchcraft. Orphan asylums founded by the missionaries, they say, are used as covers to conceal the murder of the little ones, whose bodies are cut up to obtain certain parts very valuable to the witch doctor. As the belief that certain organs of the body are very potent in magical operations is a powerful superstition with the Chinese, it is easy to see how readily the cultured among them can impose on their simpler fellows by using so powerful a lever as this.

In the society of the Boxers the educated Chinese found an efficient instrument with which to vent their hate for the industrious missionaries. Boxers is the new name for the Society of the Great or Strong Sword (in Chinese Ta Too Why). Its members kill and loot foreigners and natives without discrimination on the slightest provocation, and oftentimes on no provocation at all. Occasionally a Boxer is executed by the order of the provincial governor, but these punishments are only half-hearted affairs, which, in view of the proverbial disdain of death common among Chinese, have little effect. Something more than diplomatic protests will probably be necessary before European and American missionaries will be perfectly safe in China.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GOVERNOR DOLE TAKES OATH

(Continued from Page 1)

zen and his representative aim to prevent enterprise from doing the least thing against the interests of the body politic.

Two other great enterprises will especially enlist the thought and energy of the Territory—the improvement and extension of highways in a measure consonant with prospective needs; and the creation of municipilities. This will require the profoundest study and an honest public spirit, that such governments may perform a useful service and not become sources of civil corruption and thereby oppressive to those within their jurisdictions.

A happy feature of our late period of civil dissension was the usual survival of friendly relations between individuals of divergent political opinions and consequent public action. Few friendships were broken on this account or social relations disturbed. Mindful of this, I feel the utmost confidence in calling upon all of whatever name or opinion, to allow the political irritations of recent years to disappear in the shadows of the past; and, turning to the future, to join hands in the creation of an ideal commonwealth out of our complex conditions.

Our outlook is most auspicious. The shores and islands of the great Pacific ocean have already become the theater of a drama, the successive acts of which will affect the mutual relations of the nations of the world.

The great powers are massing their forces in this ocean for the protection and development of their commrce and the promotion of national prestige.

Hawaii is the one mid-ocean refuge of the North Pacific—a half way house where all passers by must stop for refreshment.

A stately procession of ships carries our products around the stormy cape to the Atlantic shores of the United States, another to the Pacific Coast. Our harbors are already inadequate for our commerce. Hawaiian agricultural enterprises, easily leading the world in the relative production of our main crop, is as yet far from its climax. Our climate, the joint production of the sun and the trade wind acting over a thousand leagues of sea, and the loveliness of our mountain scenery are a perpetual invitation to the denizens of all latitudes. Hawaii is forearmed by its past experience for this new essay in government. The honorable competition of sister Territories, the hope of Statehood, and the glorious history of America must inspire her.

Let us take up this work with enthusiasm, and be worthy of the confidence which Congress has in us.

Let us keep forever upon our great seal our old national motto—the breath of the land endures in righteousness, and always remember that private character is the real foundation of national strength.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the Government band conducted by Captain Berger struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and passing the reviewing stand halted on the right front and continued playing for the march past of the troops. It was followed by the fife and drum corps conducted by W. C. King.

The 6th Artillery, U. S. A., led the parade in command of Major Ennis. It was followed by the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Colonel J. W. Jones on foot. There were no mounted officers. Colonel Jones, with Captains W. G. Ashley, J. Schaefer and Thos. E. Wall of his staff, took up a position beneath the stand until the troops had passed, when they saluted Governor Dole and received a bow of acknowledgement from him.

There were bursts of applause when the gay regimental colors, an American and a Hawaiian banner, were borne past the stand and when the native Hawaiian company marched by. Majors J. M. Camara and C. W. Zeigler respectively led the two battalions of the N. G. H.

Immediately after the review Governor Dole went into the reception room with the receiving party. Many hundreds of people soon blocked the great hall and the doorway opened into the chamber, on their way to pay their respects to the first Governor of the Territory.

Governor and Mrs. Dole were supported by the following receiving party: Mr. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, and Mrs. Cooper; Mr. Justice Frear and Mrs. Frear; Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. S. P. Dole, Attorney General, and Mrs. A. T. Hawes.

Governor Dole was attended on the inaugural platform and in the reception chamber by Colonel J. H. Soper, Major Curtis P. Iaukea and Captain J. W. Pratt of his personal staff, also by his private secretary, A. T. Hawes Jr. At the inauguration there were also on the platform: Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, retiring Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction; Hon. Alex. Young, retiring Minister of the interior; Hon. Saml. M. Damon, retiring Minister of Finance; Hon. Henry E. Cooper, retiring Attorney General and incoming Secretary of Territory, Hon. W. F. Frear, Chief Justice designate of the Supreme Court; Hon. A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Rev. E. S. Timoteo, chaplain of the day.

Upon the right platform among others were noticed: Consul W. Robert Hoare of Great Britain; J. F. Hackfeld of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Russia; Consul Yang Wei Pin of China. Consul Miki Saito of Japan, Consul H. W. Schmidt of Sweden and Norway, Consul Focke of Mexico, Vice Consul Dr. L. F. Alvarace of Spain and wife, former United States Consul General Wm. Haywood, former United States Vice Consul General W. Porter Boyd and wife, Robert W. Wilcox, J. K. Kaulia and D. Kalauokalani, former Royalist delegates to Washington, Consul Pollio of France, Consul F. A. Schaefer of Italy, dean of crops, and wife, Consul Canavarro of Portugal, Captain Merry, U. S. N.; Colonel Ruhlen, U. S. A.

Upon the left platform among others were: Hon. F. M. Hatch, former Cabinet member and Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Hatch; Hon. W. O. Smith, former Attorney General, and Mrs. Smith; Hon. W. C. Wilder, President of late Senate of Hawaii, and Mrs. Wilder; Hon. J. Lot Kaulukou, Speaker of late House of Representatives and member of late Council of State, Messrs. P. R. Isenberg, Mark P. Robinson, M. A. Gonsalves, John Nott, J. A. Kennedy, A. V. Gear, C. Bolte and A. G. M. Robertson, members of late Council of State, Mrs. Nott, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Kaulukou, Hon T. F. Lansing, former Minister of Finance, and wife.

Elsewhere in the front of the building were noticed: Judge Antonio Perry, Judge W. L. Stanley and wife; Judge Geo. A. Davis, High Sheriff A. M. Brown and wife; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Rev. G. L. Pearson and wife, Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, D. G. Camarinos, Captain Gregory, C. A. Graham and wife, J. L. McLean and wife, Judge David Dayton, Rev. F. W. Damon and wife, Col. J. H. Fisher, Arthur Johnstone, J. F. C. Abel, M. Kohn, Wells L. Peterson and wife, Henry Davis and wife, Charles Hustace, Thos. O'Dowda, Geo. R. Reaton and wife, James Lyle and wife, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, Dr. Pratt and wife, Dr. Derby, Miss Mary Green, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Marcnte, Captain De Greaves, Dr. N. B. Emerson, W. C. Weedon and wife, R. J. Greene and wife, G. W. R. King and wife, Julius Asch, H. S. Townsend, A. F. Cooke, C. G. Ballentyne and wife, Miss Hartnagel, M. Brasch, H. F. Wichman and wife, Charles J. Rhodes and wife, H. R. Hanna, Will Thomas, J. A. Magoon and wife, Captain A. Fuller, Clarence L. Crabbe, J. W. Luning, J. Ouderkirk and wife, Dr. C. B. Wood and wife, H. A. Webb, Ed. Stiles, Mrs. Hasson, Henry Smith, J. B. Atherton, J. M. Vivas, H. A. Parmalee, L. T. Grant and wife, Edwin Benner, Col. J. H. Boyd, J. D. McVeigh, Edmund Norrie, W. Horace Wright, S. G. Wilder and wife, Mrs. J. H. Paty, Postmaster J. Mort Oat and wife, Colonel W. F. Allen and wife, Jonathan Shaw, W. A. Bowen and wife, Mrs. S. M. Damon, J. G. Spencer and iwfe, Commissioner J. K. Brown and wife, Prof. C. J. Lyons, Captain Ed. Towse and wife, H. E. Coleman and wife, E. R. Adams and wife, P. L. Weaver, Col. Geo. F. McLeod and wife, Prof. M. M. Scott and wife, L. A. Dickey, Andrew Brown, former Senator J. N. Wright and wife, Judge W. L. Wilcox.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders for supplying the Honolulu Fire Department with hay, grain or other feed stuffs for the period of six months, commencing on July 1, 1900, and ending on December 31, 1900, in such quantities and at such times as may be required will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 30, 1900.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

By order of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

GEORGE MANSON,
Secretary.

2-6t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding bills for services, supplies needed to this office on any account up to June 14, 1900, on which date the undersigned will cease to be Collector-General of Hawaiian Customs, must be presented to the undersigned for settlement by the proper officers not later than June 30, 1900.

Notice is also given that all sums due to this office for pilotage, wharfage, harbor dues, etc., accruing prior to June 14, 1900, must be paid to the undersigned on or before June 30, 1900.

E. R. STACKABLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved:
(Signed) S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

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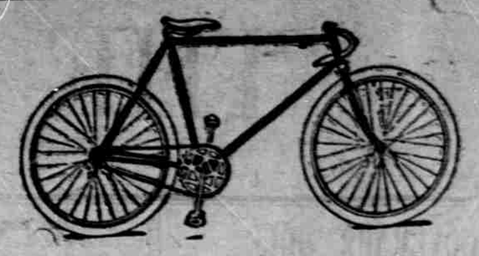

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You'll Enjoy the Display if You Visit Our Store.

MISS. M. E. KILLEAN

Arlington Block HOTEL STREET

Should be of Interest

We have just marked and placed on sale another large shipment of

Merchandise Direct from New York

comprising, among other things, some of the latest Novelties for LADIES' EVENING WEAR, arriving just in time for the approaching opera season.

French Silk Gauzes

With alternating satin and lace stripe, 44 inches wide, in black and all the popular evening shades—pink, light blue, maize, lavender, black, shot with silver threads; black, with satin stripe and ecru lace inserting; Nile green, lavender, maize, with satin stripe and ecru lace insertion; black spangled, with gold sequins, and white spangled, with silver sequins. These are only a few of a stock too numerous for individual mention, comprising Chiffons, Silk Mulls, Liberty Silks, etc.

Pine Apple Silk

This most desirable fabric we import direct from Japan, and the number of good qualities it possesses is astonishing.

It resembles silk in lustre and strength. It is made from a vegetable fiber, and, consequently, washes, laundering perfectly. It does not easily crumple or muss, but once rumpled, it is easily pressed, so that it looks as good as new. In spite of its extreme thinness, its strength is remarkable. It makes one of the daintiest of evening dresses.

Opera Capes

Just received direct from Europe, a half dozen Opera Capes, which, we believe, will be pronounced by competent judges to be the triumph of the dressmakers' art. There are no two of these alike in any respect, and any lady wanting a really chic and up-to-date opera cape should see these at once. They are so few and so desirable that they will be soon disposed of.

Gloves Gloves

We carry the world-known Dent's Kid Gloves, than no better is made. We have them from two-clasp length to 22-button length. We have them in black, white, pink, light blue, lavender, tans, etc. Any one wanting a first-class, perfectly fitting glove, will do well to call and examine the Dent's gloves. Their price is no higher than others, in spite of their superiority.

Fans Fans

Just received and marked a line of the latest in evening fans; no two alike. Among them are some exquisite creations—hand-painted, daintily colored, with hand-carved ivory sticks. No evening gown will be complete without one of these fans. Come and see them.

Gimps and Passamenteries

For trimming evening dresses, we have a stock, very complete, of all evening shades of Bead Passamenteries, Silk Appliques, Chiffon Ruffles and Ruching Sequins in all colors, Sequin Trimmings and Applique and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Now a word on other subjects than evening wear.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Our stock of this is very complete and choice, we buying only of the very best makers of the most advanced ideas and styles.

Shirt Waists

We have just placed on sale another line of Ladies' Waists, in both colors and white, comprising everything that is latest and new, and, what is of some importance, they are marked right.

For the benefit of tourists, who come here unprepared with suitable clothing adapted to this climate, we would say that our Shirt Waists and ready-made Skirts of pique, linen, covert cloths, tc., should prove a boon.

Gentlemen

We have just received direct from New York a very choice line of the latest in Neckwear. There is not an old number in the lot. These have been very carefully selected, and will only have to be seen to be appreciated. In addition, we have our usual stock of carefully selected Gent's Furnishings.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

NEWS OF THE TOWN

Mr. R. Halstead is seriously ill.

The funeral of the late J. C. Riordan took place yesterday afternoon.

There was no meeting of the Hawaiian Lodge No. 1, I. O. R. M. last evening.

There was very little business yesterday on account of its being Admission day.

The supper at hall last night was served in a tent behind the main building.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co. have some important items of interest in the advertisement on this page to the ladies.

A new flag pole has been placed on the Custom house. From it will wave the customs department flag.

There was a battery of Kodaks leveled at Governor Dole yesterday during his inaugural speech.

The Republican editorial room telephone is 123. The business and job office telephone is 475. Paste this up.

The display of flags and bunting about the city yesterday was not as profuse as it ought to have been.

Don't wait for a solicitor to come around. You can get The Republican quicker by ringing up telephone 475.

Very few stores were open yesterday, and those only for a short time, printing offices, of course, excepted.

Japanese soda-water peddlers monopolized the main entrance to the Executive building yesterday.

Over one thousand sample copies of the first issue of The Republican will be mailed to the other Islands by the next outgoing steamers.

E. W. Jordan, Fort street, has just opened a new line of European goods, consisting of ladies' golf capes, cricketing flannels, etc.

The beach was thronged with bathers yesterday afternoon and many surfing parties spent the afternoon in canoes and on surf boards.

When you contemplate buying your spring suit visit The Kash. They will be pleased to show you their large new and up-to-date line.

The wander of the city is the beautiful jewelry to be had at Kerr's and the price is like giving them away. Watch and Chain $6.75 both warranted.

A careful hunter of bargains in the grocery line should consult us before going elsewhere. We can satisfy your wants in goods and prices.

A squad of eight men from the N. G. H. fired a salute of twenty one guns yesterday morning on the drill shed grounds. It was in honor of the Territory.

The shooting season opens July 1st. Buy your Winchester rifles, shotguns and ammunition from E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., King street, and be prepared.

Hearing of cases in the Circuit courts will will be continued by judges W. L. Stanley and George Davis until the qualification of their successors.

J. H. Schnack, real estate agent, Merchant street, has a number of very desirable building lots for sale. See list in his advertisement on Page 4.

Chief Justice Frear was the first of the new Territorial officers to take the oath of office yesterday, and Governor Dole the second.

Hawaiian Ballasting Co., 16 Queen street, is prepared to fill orders for foundation stone, curbing, black and white sand and soil of all description.

George Manson, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, calls for sealed tenders for Hay, Grain and other feed stuffs, for the Honolulu Fire Department.

Persons desiring anything in real estate should consult W. E. Bivens, corner King and Bethel streets. See a partial list in his advertisement on Page 4.

Blankety, Blank, Blank, Blank. The Custom House furnishes no more blanks. Just received a full assortment U. S. *Custom House* Blanks. Wall, Nichols Company, Ltd.

Secretary Manson of the Board of Fire Commissioners asks for tenders for supplying the department with hay and grain for the six months ending with December 31st next.

The customs officials were all sworn in yesterday by Collector Stackable. At 1:30 p. m. the men were lined up in the Collector's private office and the oath was administered to them.

The messages to be sent by the "Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd." on next Saturday will come from their station at Kaimuki to a flag-staff on the Executive building. This will give everyone an opportunity to see the working of the system.

The Porter Furniture Co., Hotel and Bethel streets, have received direct from Eastern factories a new shipment of all the latest and most stylish designs in furniture.

The dredger working on the slips of the U. S. Naval reserve at the foot of Richard street., has finished slip number one. It is now working successfully on the second slip. The wharf building is progressing as rapidly.

All the ships in harbor were decked with bunting from stem to stern in honor of Admission day.

The Myrtle and Healani boat clubs displayed their flags.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. have just opened a large shipment of the latest novelties for ladies' evening wear. These goods are direct from New York and are very appropriate for the approaching opera season.

The up-to-date grocery store is the place to get the lowest prices. Read our advertisement and see what we are offering this week. Salter & Waity, Orpheum block.

Gentlemen's fine silk-front shirts in great variety of color, can be had at Kerr's. These are warranted to fit, and the price makes them bargains. Think of it, only 75 cents each.

The Daily Republican will be delivered to any part of the city for 75c per month.

J. C. Riordan, a well-known veterinarian, died at his home at the Sunny South, Waikiki road, early yesterday morning. The funeral took place in the afternoon. Old age and rheumatic complications were the cause of death. The deceased was the father of Mrs. J. A. Morgan and Maggie and George Riordan.

The new Superintendent of Streets did a good job in wetting down the Waikiki road for the races of Saturday, Monday and yesterday. If this was done every day life would be less of a burden to those driving along this much-frequented highway, while property-owners would almost think they were getting something for their taxes.

The ROBERT GRIEVE Publishing Co. Ltd.

WILL FURNISH

Artistic Printing,
Up to Date Binding,
First Class Job Work
Plantation
Stationery of all kinds at short notice

WE PRINT

Letter Heads
Bill Heads
Statements
Envelopes
Programmes
Invitations
Cards
Circulars
Posters
Etc., Etc.

WE BIND

Ledgers
Cash Books
Journals
Blank Books
Check Books
Pay Rolls
Invoices
Bank Books
Stock Books
Record Books
Etc., Etc.

WE RULE

Bill Heads
Statements
Pay Rolls
Expense Accts
Manifests
Pl'tn. Blanks
Agency Bl'nks
Calendars
Diaries
Bank Blanks
Etc., Etc.

Having succeeded to the old established business of the late Robert Grieve, it will be our aim to uphold the reputation so long held by him for first class work in every department of the printing office, while our increased facilities enable us to fill orders at much shorter notice than heretofore.

Address all orders to

GEORGE MANSON,
P. O. Box 485 | Business Manager
Telephone 475

WILLIAM SAVIDGE,

Real Estate Broker.

O. 206 MERCHANT STREET

Classified Advertisements in this column will be inserted at 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents second insertion; 30 cents per week and 50 cents per month.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED To Rent: Furnished cottage or part of house arranged for housekeeping. Address G. E. S. Care REPUBLICAN.

W. N. Co.'s Ltd.

BOOK BULLETIN

OF NEW BOOKS.

Hiwa, A Tale of Ancient Hawaii, By Edmund P. Dole
The Alabaster Box, Sir Walter Besant
The Cambric Mask, R. W. Chambers
From Cape Town to Ladysmith, Steevens
Three Men on Wheels, Jerome
Vengeance is Mine, A. Balfour
A Ten Years' War, Jacob A Riis
Autobiography of a Quack, S. Weir Mitchell
Biography of a Grizzly, Seton-Thompson
D. Dinkelspiel, by Hobart
Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson
To Have and to Hold, Johnston,
His Lordship Leopard, by Wells
Via Crusis, F. Marion Crawford
Janice Meredith, Ford
Richard Carvel, Churchill

and many more, at

Wall-Nichols Co., Ltd.

J. H. FISHER & CO.,

Members of Honolulu Exchange

Stock and Bond Brokers

411 FORT STREET.

Advances Made on Approved Security

BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS.

H. J. NOLTE : : : : : Proprietor.
Fort Street, opp. Spreckel's Bank.

First Class Lunches Served
With Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk. Open from 3 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Smokers' Reqtdsites a Specialty.

Red . . .
Rubber
Stamps

SAVE
TIME
LABOR
AND
EXPENSE

Manufactured by the

HAWAIIAN NEWS CO.
LIMITED.

N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO., Ltd.

THE PEOPLES' PROVIDERS

THIS STORE GETS RIGHT DOWN TO TACKS IT DROPS FRILLS AND IT KEEPS GROWING INTO A BIGGER BUSINESS, BECAUSE IT SAVES MONEY FOR ITS PATRONS

You can Buy from us

A Single Yard or Article

At Less than Wholesale Price

WHILE OUR ASSORTMENTS OF NOVELTIES AND STAPLES ARE THE LARGEST TO BE FOUND ON THE ISLANDS

We have placed on sale the most representative line of

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions

ever offered in Honolulu, ranging in price from

20c. PER DOZEN YARDS $1.00

It will pay you to buy them Now, as this lot came in under the old tariff, and are worth to-day 35 per cent more than they were previously.

We are also showing a choice lot of

GINGHAMS AND WASH GOODS

in all the Newest Designs and Colorings. You cannot afford to miss seeing them; they are something out of the common.

N. S. SACHS DRY GOODS CO., LTD.

THE PEOPLES' PROVIDERS

—ALL MY STOCK OF—

FINE CARRIAGES At Reduced Prices

COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Now is the Time to Get Handsome

SURREYS,
PHÆTONS,
BUGGIES,
ROAD CARTS, Etc.

IN EIGHT DIFFERENT STYLES.

Call at Once. Don't Place An Order Until You Have Seen Our Stock, at

SCHUMAN'S

Carriage and Harness Repository

Merchant Street, Between Fort and Alakea Streets.

—WE HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY OF—

Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company

—SELLING AGENTS FOR—

Columbus Buggy Company,
Babcock Buggy Company,
Westcott Carriage Company

ALONG THE WATER FRONT

Every Thing Quiet at All the Wharves Yesterday.

MANY SHIPS DECORATED.

THE ERSKINE M. PHELPS ARRIVES FROM MANILA IN BALLAST.

Four-masted Schooner Americana Puts into Port after Encountering Terrible Storms.

All was quiet along the water-front yesterday, wharf gates were closed and "poolas" were nowhere to be seen. Custom House officers appeared for a few moments at different times and then retired to their offices to figure out their duties as officers under the new conditions.

For hours nothing but a few stray rats could be seen gamboling in the dust of the wharves and trying to get aboard the various vessels for the morsels, for the lunch baskets of laborers were missing and life was again a weary struggle.

The water-front was saved from its "make loa" appearance by the decorations of the vessels in port flying the American and Hawaiian flags. The queen of the fleet was the ship Star of Italy, flying the Hawaiian flag. She was pronounced by all the old salts a marvel of beauty. Her signal and other flags floating in the breeze, produced a charming effect. The Carrier Dove, anchored at Allen & Robinson's wharf, was another well-decorated vessel.

Early in the forenoon W. Porter Boyd took a hack and went to the water-front, delivering the captain of each vessel in port an invitation to the ball at the Executive building to-night.

Two island steamers came in during the early morning—the Iwalani from Hamakua and the Niihau from Kauai ports—but the former bears the distinction of being the first to enter the harbor of Honolulu under new conditions.

The Iwalani has not been here since May 26. From that time until Tuesday afternoon she was busy in Hilo loading the Edward May and S. G. Wilder with sugar for San Francisco. The former sailed a week ago Friday, while it was expected that the Wilder would leave yesterday morning.

The Iwalani brings 5336 bags of sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co. W. G. Hyman was the only cabin passenger. Purser Clapham reports everything quiet.

The Niihau also brings sugar. Captain Thompson reports rains on Kauai and a broad smile on the faces of the plantation managers. It is not probable that the Niihau will get away for her usual ports until Monday.

ARRIVALS.

Thursday, June 14.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua; 5336 bags sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, from Kauai; 5760 bags sugar.

Am. sp. Erskine M. Phelps, Graham, from Cavite, Manila, April 24, in ballast.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail to-day and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.

Mariposa, San Francisco, June 20.

Hongkong Maru, San Francisco, June 21.

China, San Francisco, June 29.

DEPART.

Nippon Maru, San Francisco, June 22.

Moana, San Francisco, June 22.

Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, June 30.

ERSKINE M. PHELPS.

The Erskine M. Phelps, one of the largest American ships afloat, came in from Cavite, Manila, this morning in ballast. She was 49 days making the trip. The Phelps comes to Honolulu to load sugar. She is consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

LATEST CHARTER.

The very latest charter on the Pacific Coast previous to the departure of the Gaelic on June 6, was the American barkentine George C. Perkins, 389 tons, redwood lumber to this port. She was chartered by Charles Nelson.

LUZON FOR KAHULUI.

The American ship Luzon, Sodergren master, sailed for Kahului Wednesday with a cargo of 5555 bags of sugar, weighing 616,605 pounds, and valued at $22,914.37. She will complete her cargo at that port and will then sail for Philadelphia. The bark Ivanhoe, in ballast for Royal Roads, left at about the same time.

THE AMERICANA.

The four-masted schooner Americana was boarded by Pilot Cameron early in the morning. She put in here in distress, as on her way to San Francisco she encountered some very heavy weather, losing several sails and running short of provisions on account of her long trip from the nitrate ports. She is 106 days out and will get supplies and water here and then continue on her voyage to San Francisco. The Americana is a Clyde-built steel schooner which made her first voyage here some six years ago to get Hawaiian registry. She now is an American schooner.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Albert, Am. bk., Griffiths, San Francisco, May 25.

Archer, Am. bktn., Calhoun, San Francisco, May 22.

Agenor, Am. sp., Colby, Newcastle, May 3.

Albert Meyer, Am. schr., Nielson, Seattle, May 5.

A. J. Ropes, Am. sp., Chapman, San Francisco, April 15.

Australia, Br. sp., Jeuss, Newcastle, May 12.

Bloemfontein, Br. S. S., Belloch, Seattle, May 19.

Bangalore, Br. sp., Blanchard, Newcastle, May 9.

Big Bonanza, Am. bk., Bergman, Newcastle, June 3.

Carrier Dove, Am. schr., C. W. Port Townsend, May 31.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., Collay, San Francisco, April 27.

Carondelet, Am. bk., Stetson, Newcastle, June 5.

Edward May, Am. bk., San Francisco, May 17.

E. K. Wood, Am. schr., Hansen, Tacoma, June 3.

Florence, Am. sp., Rhodes, Newcastle, May 9.

George Curtis, Am. sp., George S. Calhoun, San Francisco, June 5.

Halcyon, Am. schr., Charles Mellin, Eureka, May 31.

Himalaya, Haw. bk., Dearborn, Newcastle, April 17.

Henry B. Hyde, Am. sp., Scribner, New York and Valparaiso, March 20.

I. F. Chapman, Am. sp., Carter, San Francisco, April 28.

Ivanhoe, Br. bk., Newcastle, May 13.

James H. Bruce, Am. schr., Peterson, Aberdeen, May 26.

Luzon, Am. sp., Park, New York, May 1.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., Smith, San Francisco.

Mary Dodge, Am. schr., from Eureka, May 14.

M. P. Grace, Am. bk., Grant, Sydney, April 20.

Okanogan, Am. schr., Reusch, Port Townsend, April 27.

Oakland, Am. bk., Ackerman.

Planter, Am. bktn., McNeill, San Francisco, May 4.

Reaper, Am. sp., Newcastle, May 17.

R. P. Rithet, Haw. bktn., McPhail.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Mary Winkleman, Am. bktn., from Grays Harbor.

Dirigo, Am. sp., from Hongkong.

Enegia, Br. stmr., from Hongkong.

Kilmory, Br. sp., from Liverpool.

Helen Brewer, Haw. sp., from New York.

Wallace B. Flint, Am. bk., from New York.

A. J. Fuller, Am. sp., Nagasaki.

Challenger, Am. sp., from New York.

Henry Failing, Am. sp., from New York.

Hayden Brown, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Lyman D. Foster, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

John C. Potter, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Oregon, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Robert Searles, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

James Rolph, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

General Fairchild, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Euterpe, Haw. sp., from Newcastle.

Star of Russia, Haw. sp., from Newcastle.

Wachusett, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Marion Chilcott, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Bechmont, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Elisa, Ital. sp., from Newcastle.

Harvester, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Inca, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

City of Hankow, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Empire, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Ivy, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Louisiana, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Republic, Br. bk., from Newcastle.

Sea King, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Perseverance, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Abby Palmer, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

King Cyrus, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

J. B. Brown, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Yosemite, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Woollahara, Br. bk., from Newcastle.

William Bowden, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

W. H. Talbot, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

Columbia, Am. schr., from Newcastle.

Benicia, Am. bktn., from Newcastle.

Prince Albert, Nor. sp., from Newcastle.

Prince Victor, Nor. sp., from Newcastle.

Clan Macpherson, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Encenis, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Fantasi, Nor. bk., from Newcastle.

Invincible, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Stjorn, Nor. bk., from Newcastle.

Wrestler, Am. bktn., from Newcastle.

Drumburton, Br. sp., from Newcastle.

Fresno, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Alex. McNeil, Am. bk., from Newcastle.

Golden Shore, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Dominion, Br. bk., from Newcastle.

James Nesmith, Am. sp., from Newcastle.

Balkamah, Br. sp., Newcastle.

Marion Lightbody, Br. sp., Newcastle, Eng.

Omega, Am. bk., Nitrate Ports.

Buckstep, Am. bk., from Tacoma.

Katie Flickinger, Am. bk., from Tacoma.

Solide, Ger. bk., from Hamburg.

Hera, Ger. sp., from Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Ger. so., from Hamburg.

Carnedd Llewellyn, Br. sp., from Hamburg.

Ventura, Br. bk., from Antwerp.

Vola, Br. sp., London.

DIAMOND HEAD.

June 14, 10:30 p. m.

Weather clear, Wind, Lt. N.

WOMEN'S PART IN BATTLES.

Responsible for Defeats as well as for Victories.

Many as the cases are of battle won through the agency of women of the type of Boadicea and Joan of Arc, there can be no denying the fact that equally numerous, if not more so, are those of victories spoiled by the fair sex and of battles lost owing to feminine machinations.

There are many, says Tit-Bits, who assert that failure of the Jameson raid at the outset was brought about by women. President Kruger is in the habit of employing countless detectives, both male and female, in the Transvaal as well as abroad. The barmaids of Johannesburg, for example, were said to be in the pay of Oom Paul. These ladies, by means of their propensities for extracting confidences, are alleged to have wrung from some of the raiders long before the raid itself was entered upon the fact that it was forthcoming. The consequence was that when it came about Cronje was fully prepared.

cases in which victories connected with the republic have been spoiled by women, and the whole course of events changed in consequence. For example, the fall of General Boulanger was brought about by a member of the fair sex. But for the Vicomtesse de Bonnemain there is the chance that he might have become the ruler of France. The lady induced him to pay her a visit on the night of his election as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, when, had he refrained from so doing, and instead marched upon the Elysee, as his partisans begged him to do, the history of the republic might have been entirely altered.

Somewhat similar is the Old World case of Hannibal, whose wife was the unintentional cause of his fall and the failure of his once successful armies. The great general was so foolish as to marry when he should have been devoting all his time to the conduct of military affairs. His troops became utterly demoralized during the period of his honeymoon, with the result that they were rendered quite unfit for arduous service, and never regained their former standard of discipline.

Again, in this connection, there is the case of James IV of Scotland, who is said to have lost the battle of Flodden Field through a woman. It is argued that if the King had seized the opportunity given him of occupying a favorable position wherein to meet the English forces the battle that ensued might have had a very different ending. But James lingered at the castle of a fitled lady whose charms had captivated him, and so it was that the southern troops were allowed an opportunity of choosing a suitable position, which could never have been secured had the monarch not hesitated. The lady was a certain nobleman's wife named Heron, and was very beautiful.

The noted Russian general, Paranoff, was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death a year or two ago, thanks to a woman, one of his own family.

CHINESE RETURNS FROM THE DEAD,

Bernard Stahl, the well-known New York cigar manufacturer, while in this city recently outfitting the ill-fated Latuya Bay mining expedition, in which he was heavily interested, told of a remarkable accident he witnessed while crossing the Pacific in the old side-wheel steamship Niantic in 1874. He was just fresh from school at the time and had accepted the invitation of a young Japanese of good family, who had been his classmate, to return with him to Japan for a visit of several months. Incidentally, it might be stated that three days after their arrival in Japan the Jap borrowed Stahl's pistol and blew his own brains out because his sweetheart had forgotten him during his absence and had married another fellow. But that is another story.

It was on the outward voyage that the incident happened that Mr. Stahl related to a group of friends at the Palace one evening. It appears that the Niantic ran into a big storm that amounted almost to a hurricane. During the worst part of the blow a Chinese sailor, who was at work on the fore mainsail yard, was wrenched from his perch and thrown headlong into the sea, just ahead of the port paddle-box. The sea was too rough to put down a boat. As nothing was seen of the Chinese after he struck the water, he was given up as lost, and a note to that effect was entered in the log. It was several hours before the storm subsided and the ship put on her course. Then the chief engineer ordered the paddle boxes opened to see if any damage was done. Imagine the astonishment of the oilers when they found the unfortunate sailor's body in the port paddle-box, lying limp across a timber just out of reach of the wheel. The body was dragged out and turned over to the surgeon, who soon found that the man was only stunned and had sustained no serious injury. When on the following day the sailor was put back to work among his fellows they refused to associate with him, claiming that he was a spirit returned from the dead.

Mr. Stahl vouches for the truth of this strange story and refers to Captain Howard, now superintendent of the Oceanic Steamship Company, but then master of the Niantic, for verification. Captain Howard says that he has a vague recollection of such an incident, but cannot say certainly, as in those days there were so many strange things and he had so much else to think about that he did not tax his mind to remember stories of Chinamen. —San Francisco Call.

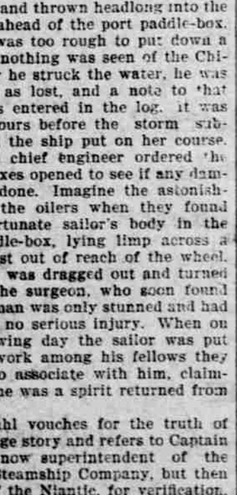
The Daily Republican will be delivered to any part of the city for 75c per month.

Nutritious, delicious and refreshing beverages can be had at Benson, Smith & Co.'s soda fountain. Corner Fort and Hotel streets.

You can depend upon getting the latest New York styles in all dress goods at Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., Fort street.

Panama Hats at Kerr's. Immense assortment to choose from and the best value for your money in the city.

Subscribers who failed to receive their first copy of The Republican yesterday will please notify the business office at once. Telephone 475.



GAS & ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.

66 MERCHANT STREET.

W. E. BIVENS,

REAL ESTATE,

STOCKS & BONDS

OFFICE—CORNER KING AND BETHEL STREETS

FOR SALE.

1. Business Lot on Fort street.

2. Business Lot on Beretania street.

3. Business Lot in Chinatown.

4. New House, eight rooms, half acre grounds, near car line. Very cheap.

5. Beautiful Residence Property on Prospect street, commanding view of th ecity.

6. Elegant House of seven rooms, large grounds, on Lunalilo street.

7. Five-Room House on Beretania street.

8. Four Lots in Kaimuka Tract. A bargain. On very easy terms.

9. Lots near Kapahuli road, $75 to $200 each. Easy terms.

ALL KINDS OF

Horse Furnishing Goods

ON HAND.

Plantation Orders Solicited at Living Prices.

California Harness Shop,

639 KING STREET,

Lincoln Block. Telephone 778.

FOR SALE.

A few fine lots (about 100x200) on Manoa Heights, commanding an unparalelled view over Waikiki and ocean. Price, $1,750 to $2,000.

A beautiful corner lot (120x150), high grounds, in best portion of Kalihi. Cash, $600; balance on easy terms.

A large lot on good street in Kalihi; area, about 15,500 square feet; good view. Terms easy.

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