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GREECE REPLIES

Government Has Desire to Main-
tain Peace.

BELIEVES PROPOSALS WILL FAIL

Anarchy and Calamity
Will Follow.

Moral Duty Forbids Abandonment
of Crete—Appeal to Gener-
osity of Powers.

ATHENS, March 8.—The reply of
Greece to the powers was finally drafted
this morning, and sent to the foreign
legations this afternoon. The Cabinet
sat all night in council, the Ministers not
returning to their homes until after day-
break today. The reply after acknowl-
edging the receipt of the identical notes
of the powers, and recognizing the ex-
treme gravity of the possible results
bound up in the situation, proceeds as
follows:

"The Government of His Majesty, King
George, having examined with the closest
attention the points wherein the great
powers have agreed, believes it does not
quite to submit to the powers its own
opinion on the measures proposed by
them, an opinion which is the outcome
of long experience and profound knowl-
edge of the Cretan situation.

"Moved profoundly by the sentiments
animating the powers and their solici-
tude for the general peace, the Greek
Government will not fail in its duty, be-
cause Greece also has an ardent desire
to contribute to the maintenance of peace
and to preserve from complete ruin the
island and its inhabitants, and so often
declaimed.

"We believe that the proposals will un-
fortunately fail to respond to the nobler
intentions which inspired it, and that
therefore the same fate as many previous
unsuccessful experiments in Crete."

The report then refers to six previous
insurrections in Crete and argues the
unlikelihood that the present proposals
will terminate a state of revolution.

"Anarchy will ravage the country, fire
and sword in the hands of blind fanat-
ism will decimate a people who do not
deserve such a fate. In the face of such
a prospect our responsibility would be
enormous if we failed to attempt to
bring about a restoration of peace, and
to hand her back to Greece, to whom
she has properly belonged since Capri-
satrias was President.

"In the presence of the recent scenes
of massacre and pillage, the burning of
Cania and the frightful anguish of the
Creteans exposed to and menaced by the
boundless fury of the Mussulmans, our
whole country was torn with remorse for
its own responsibility. Last year to
persuade the Creteans to lay
down their arms, but the misfortune
which followed forbade us again to under-
take such a task. Even had we attempted
our voice would have been only a feeble
echo and would not have reached the
Cretean people.

"As autonomy would fulfill the noble
aim of the powers, it is obvious what
must be the situation of the island from
today until the establishment of the
autonomy. If the powers
persuade in their decisions in the face
of the foregoing views, then in the name
of humanity, as well as in the interest
of Crete, the pacifying of which is the
unique duty of all powers, we do not
hesitate to appeal to them on the
subject of another measure proposed
by them, namely the recall of our troops.

"Indeed, if the presence of the foreign
squadrons, and the conviction that they
prevent the landing of Turkish troops
are deemed necessary, we are ready to
accept the presence of the Greek fleet in
Crete, the presence of the Greek Army in
Crete, and the presence of the Greek
fleet in the Aegean Sea, and in the
interests of a definite restoration
of order.

"Duty forbids us to abandon the Cre-
tans to the mercy of Mussulman fanat-
ism and to the Turkish army, which
always deliberately and intentionally
shared in the aggressive acts of the popu-
lance against the Christians. Moreover,
the fullest confidence of the powers, had
received a mandate to pacify the island,
their desires and intentions would have
been completely realized with the most
perfect satisfaction.

"Then, order being restored, it would
be possible to restore the freely ex-
pressed desire of the Creteans for a de-
cision as to their fate. The sorrows
which they have suffered, and the wrongs
for many decades not only profoundly
agitate the Hellenic people, but interrupt
also all social activity and gravely dis-
turb our domestic economy and the
finances of State.

"Even if we admit the possibility of for-
getting for a single instant our com-
munity with the Creteans in religion, race
and blood, we could not in silence allow
the great powers to assume that the
Greek State is able longer to resist such
shocks.

"Therefore, we appeal to the generous
sentiments animating the powers, and
we beg them to permit the Cretean peo-
ple themselves to declare how they de-
sire to be governed."

POWERS ARE PLEASED.
Possibility That King George Will Com-
promise.

LONDON, March 8.—The reply to the
identical notes of the powers, delivered
at Athens on Tuesday last, insinuating
upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops
from Crete and of the Greek fleet from
Crete waters, was received here at noon. It
confirms the forecast cable exclusively
by the Associated Press. A Cabinet coun-
cil was immediately held, after which
the Marquis of Salisbury went to Wind-
sor to consult the Queen. There was
great animation in the foreign offices,
nearly every Ambassador having called
during the day.

The reply of Greece is regarded in official
circles here as of the most favorable
nature. It is believed the crisis will soon
be over, as the Greek note at least fur-
nishes a basis upon which a compromise
satisfactory to all concerned can be
speedily reached. The stock exchange
here and the bourses on the continent
reflect the confident feeling.

Fighting in Crete.
CANEIA, March 9.—Fighting between
the insurgents and the cordon of Tur-
kish troops drawn around Akrotiri has
ceased, and the insurgents are now re-
moving their camp with a view to aver-

ing a naval bombardment. It has been
ascertained by the foreign consuls at
Candia that the report, formerly denied,
of the massacre of 400 persons in vil-
lages in Sitia District is correct.

The Greek Vice Consul and his staff
and all the Greek newspaper correspond-
ents in obedience to Admiral Canavero,
embarked here for Greece this afternoon.

Turkish Minister Afraid.
ATHENS, March 8.—It is reported that
the Turkish Minister has asked to be
recalled, as he fears his life is in danger.
The reserves continue to arrive from
the provinces, and great enthusiasm is
displayed. The Government has formally
protested to the powers against the ex-
pulsion of the Greek Consul from Crete.

FILIBUSTERS' MOVEMENTS.
United States Cruisers Are Watching
Southern Waters.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 9.—The
filibustering excitement was revived
here this morning when the cruiser
Marblehead suddenly steamed into the
harbor and came to anchor near Mont-
gomery. She came from the vicinity
of Apalchicola to take on coal, leaving
an armed launch and crew there to
keep watch until her return. It is
an open secret that the cars of arms
and boats that left Jacksonville on
Thursday have arrived here. The
cars were opened and the contents
could clearly be seen. A body of Cubans
went to Apalchicola, and it is known
that a customs officer has gone from
here to that port. The fact that arms
and surf boats were shipped here in
broad daylight to Apalchicola, leads
the public to conclude that the whole
movement is only a ruse to divert the
attention of the officers from some
other point on the coast where opera-
tions are being carried on. No shore
leave is granted the men on the Mar-
blehead or the Montgomery, and it is
impossible to learn anything of their
future movements.

ANOTHER WAR FOR SPAIN.
Caroline Islands Natives Kill Japanese
Subjects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—The
long overdue schooner Vine got in from
the Southern Seas last night.

Captain Luttrell reports that Spain has
another war on her hands, in the Car-
olines, and that Japan will demand sat-
isfaction for the murder of several of her
subjects. It appears that latterly "the
little brown men" from the land of the
chrysanthemum have had control of all
trade on all the islands. This angered
the natives and they rose to their feet
on the Japanese when the opportunity
came. The whole colony was wiped out,
and now Japanese warships have been
sent to the scene of action, in order to
uphold the flag.

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the natives began to kill the Japs. The
Japs were killed, and the Japanese govern-
ment demanded satisfaction for the murder
of several of their subjects. It appears
that latterly 'the little brown men' from
the land of the chrysanthemum have had
control of all trade on all the islands. This
angered the natives and they rose to their
feet on the Japanese when the opportunity
came. The whole colony was wiped out,
and now Japanese warships have been
sent to the scene of action, in order to
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OLNEY EXPLAINS

Why Ex-Queen Lil. Was Given
Seat in Diplomatic Gallery.

AN EARLY AUDIENCE ASKED

Cabinet Congratulates It-
self Because of Peace.

Hawaiian Problem Confronts New
Administration—Another Line
to Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Sec-
retary of State Olney denies every per-
sonal responsibility for the presence of
ex-Queen Liliuokalani in Hawaii in the
diplomatic gallery of the Senate's yes-
terday, and to offset the publication
that the ex-Queen's presence was due
to a surreptitious gift of a ticket to her
by the State Department, exhibits the
following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.
February 8, 1897.

Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of
State.—Sir: Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is de-
sirous of witnessing the inauguration of
the President and Vice-President-elect on
the 4th of March, and she has made ap-
plication through her friends for two seats
for herself and one for escort.

"It is impossible for the

exports to the islands were valued at \$2,688,962, while our imports were valued at \$4,813,948. In the next year, 1896, still more wonderful increase is shown, and from 1894 to 1896, inclusive, our exports to the islands were of the value of \$23,421,422, while their exports to us amounted to \$35,925,552.

It is true that during the twenty-seven years whose figures I have just quoted, the islands took from this country goods valued at \$60,851,675, while they found a market in our country for goods valued at \$29,362,940. There is undoubtedly a vast difference in the value of what they sent us and what we sent them, but this discrepancy is due entirely to the law of supply and demand. For while it is true that their exports to this country have risen from an annual average of \$1,100,776 in the anti-treaty days to a present average annual amount of \$18,623,352, it is also true that one export to the islands has risen from an annual average of \$748,920 to an annual average of \$1,918,170.

That the increase of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands does not keep pace with the increase of our imports from the Hawaiian Islands is due to this simple fact. That in the one case the purchasers number 150,000, while in the other case the purchasers number 50,000. IT ALMOST SEEMS TO ME SHADY TO TALK OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HAVING THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN. I cannot help quoting here an extremely quaint remark of a statement to which I call the attention of those Senators who look upon this treaty as such a bad bargain, being all as they claim on one side.

That while the total value of all imports from everywhere into the Hawaiian Islands during the calendar year 1896, as reported in their statistical statement, was \$7,435,682, of this amount \$5,294,579 came from the United States; \$1,901,259 from the United Kingdom; \$84,145 from Germany; and \$559,698 from all other countries. That is, the Hawaiian Islands took from this country goods amounting to \$7,435,682 in excess of what they took from all other countries of the world combined. As a matter of fact, the Hawaiian Islands would gladly take from us every atom and scrap which they require, and it has only been by the extreme energy of their representative, Great Britain, and by the wonderfully increased commercial push of the Germans that they have been able to succeed in any kind of business foothold on the islands.

As we have seen, the entire population of the islands is only a trifle over 90,000, and they raise everything in the nature of supplies. In a word, as purchasers they take from all other countries, and we come to consider how much other countries take from us, we find some very instructive comparative figures. In the fiscal year 1892, the five Central American States combined took goods from us which in the aggregate were worth \$27,275,000, more than three times the value of the Hawaiian Islands took from us; the Argentine Republic took little more than half, or \$12,000,000; Chile was not a purchaser to an equal extent by \$1,748,572, while Peru was only a purchaser to the extent of \$1,007,000. Our exports to Japan amounted to but \$2,200,111, while even to China they imported only \$5,623,497, while we imported from China three times the value, for which we paid them our gold and silver. THESE FIGURES ONLY STRENGTHEN MY OPINION THAT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ARE A VERY GOOD PURCHASER.

The exports from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands have been of great value to our merchants and greatly benefited our people. We have seen that the product of the cotton loom of Georgia and Massachusetts, the iron from the mines and furnaces of Alabama and Pennsylvania has been by American machinery fashioned into machinery for crushing cane and manufacturing sugar, furnishing hundreds of miles of large iron pipe that is rolled in the rolling mills of Alabama, while the factories of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and other States have furnished the countries their iron and agricultural implements; and California, Oregon, and Washington have furnished them lumber, grain, flour, and other goods and other live stock; and built for them their steamships and other vessels that navigate among and around the islands.

The report shows that they have in the islands forty-two steamers and sailing vessels, and out of these two vessels that are registered there are THIRTY that have been BUILT in the UNITED STATES; eight were built by the Hawaiian Government, and the remainder furnished by our people, one was built in Japan, and the other three in Great Britain, thus bringing home to us the benefits of building these vessels in our own country, placing the cost of them into the pockets of our American mechanics.

So much, Mr. President, in brief for our side of the question. But the Hawaiian side of the question was more truthfully and more logically presented by the distinguished Senator from Alabama than it is possible for me to repeat it. To the Hawaiian Islands the solemn bond treaty has been the breath of life. The commerce of the islands may be said to be the child, the product, the direct result of the commercial relations established by treaty between the two countries of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States.

In the two years prior to the making of that treaty the Hawaiian Islands exported only 244,220 pounds of sugar, of which 145,254 pounds were sent to the United States; and 2,761,725 pounds of rice, of which 2,474,601 pounds were sent to this country. In 1891 the Hawaiian Islands exported 2,482,500 pounds of sugar, of which 2,474,601 pounds were sent to this country, and 4,500,150 pounds of rice, of which only 638 pounds were sent elsewhere than to this country.

In fact the Hawaiian Islands for the seven years, 1885 to 1891 inclusive, exported only 244,220 pounds of sugar to all other countries than the United States, or \$323,500 pounds less than they exported to all other countries in the one year 1891, and but 4136 pounds of rice in the same seven years to all other countries as against 2,474,601 pounds in the one of 1891. The commerce of the country is thus, it will be seen, practically with the United States and with the United States only, and I repeat it, the development of the direct result to the treaty which it now sought to abrogate.

To claim that the TRADE would CONTINUE to flourish under other conditions, it seems to me, most CHIMERICAL and most IMPROBABLE. Trade is the distinct result of the conditions CHANGE, and the results CHANGE. Supply and demand are two great regulators, and true, that there can be no continued supply where there is a continued loss, and demand will soon cease if there is an utter absence of the compensatory principle. THERE IS NOTHING IN ALL THIS THAT OFFERS THE FINEST VIOLATION to the most ADVANCED IDEAS of PROTECTION. Free trade is one thing and reciprocity is another. One is an individual contract and the other is a general invitation. They offer the commercial parallel of domestic chastity and promiscuous complacency.

Another point is involved—the less elevated one of selfish interest. Apart from closing up a market and giving the cold shoulder to a good customer, the abrogation of this treaty will annihilate our own interests and discount our own investments. There are 40 corporate and 27 unincorporated sugar plantations and an aggregate investment of \$23,347,800, and of this amount \$23,725,000 or 91.1 per cent. of the whole is owned by Americans. British investments, by the bye, represent 18.11 per cent of the whole, and German 6.92.

Like the unique example offered in Honolulu of the supremacy of our flag, so I believe, this is the only example on record of our monetary investments in one particular exceeding those of other nations in a foreign land, with the exception, perhaps, of our interests in Mexican railroads. Yet it is this very supremacy of interest that the Senator from South Dakota would seek to imperil, if not destroy. Again, in OUR TRADE with the ISLANDS WE EMPLOY 68 STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS, having 45,000 tons of registered tonnage, and GIVING EMPLOYMENT direct and indirect to ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

This fleet has grown up with the necessities of this branch of our international trade, and will lose its livelihood by the diversion of the trade that will surely result from the change in our relations. It is all very well to say that this trade need not be diverted, or that if it is the fleet can be employed in some other trade. The essence of the treaty was that so long as it remained in force the Hawaiian Government would make no similar treaty with any other nation, and that the privileges and rights which under the treaty we enjoy should be ours and ours only. It is this clause of the treaty, and this clause alone, which has kept the British merchant, swamping us out there as he has swamped us in every other foreign port, and the ABROGATION of the TREATY WOULD AS SURELY MEAN OUR LOSS OF PRESTIGE AS PUNISHMENT FOLLOWED SIN.

Canada and British Columbia stand ready to make a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Their agents and their emissaries have been pleading for the past year for them to make a commercial treaty, but they have declined to do so up to the present time, because in this contract with us they declare that they would not entertain a similar proposition with any other country. But the moment it is cancelled they stand ready to do it.

On the question treated by the Senator from Alabama as to whether thecession of Pearl Harbor would fall with the rogation of the treaty of reciprocity, I do not propose to enter. Like every other question of diplomatic policy, there seems to be quite as much to say on one side as on the other. What would appear to be inadvisable, avoiding the question, and though the manner of looking at things may have changed, the things themselves can not have altered.

We may construe one way in 1893-1894, and another way in 1893-1894, but it might be as well if we remembered, during this process of construction, that some of the very worst of national reputations have been gained by the instance of strong powers in exacting from weaker nations what they have been pleased to style "vested rights," as the residue of cancelled treaties. And closely in connection with this fact, that other extremely significant fact, that the present head of the Hawaiian Government has not hesitated to express his opinion that Pearl Harbor reverts to the Hawaiian Islands on the cessation of treaty relations. The very dissonance of opinion on this section of the question, thus adds an additional gravity to the situation and bids us beware.

The way of abrogation, indeed, is beset with danger, and it would be criminal to ignore. The LOSS of the FRIENDSHIP of a NEIGHBORING POWER, SMALL, BUT IMPORTANT, IS REPAIRABLE INJURY to a TREATY-FOSTERED TRADE; the FALL of our FLAG; the wretched suspicion of a powerful nation stooping to extortion; the grudge against a weakling; the possible LOSS of a STRATEGICAL POINT, as has been pointed out by the Senator from Alabama, whose serious value every other government understands and whose loss we may one day bitterly regret; the insensate play into the hands of our competitors—all these things STAND as the SIGNS of the TIMES, whose MEANING we should be blind to, and most UNPATRIOTIC to MISREPRESENT.

Let us then stand by the counsel of that able, that wise, that diplomatic Senator from Alabama who has given us these wise words of counsel today. Let the Republicans join with the Democrats upon one proposition and give a unanimous vote to retain this provision in the bill.

SHORT SESSION.

Health Board Meets and Decides on Several Matters.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present, Dr. Emerson, who took the chair in the absence of Minister Cooper who was at the quarantine station; Drs. Wood and Day and Messrs. T. F. Lanning, C. A. Brown, Kellipio and J. D. McVeigh.

The meat inspector's report was read and filed.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed about 48,000 and 23,000 fish respectively, received at the market during the last two weeks.

The regular report of Kapiolani Maternity Home for the month of February was read and payment of subsidy authorized.

Report of Dr. Stuart Eldredge for February 5 to 25 read.

Application of Dr. Henry C. Watt for license to practice medicine read. Dr. Wood moved to recommend that a license be issued from the Minister of the Interior. So voted.

A matter that has been under consideration for some time was brought up. Mr. McVeigh of the quarantine station had already asked that kinomias be made for immigrants arriving at the station in order that they may have something to wear during the time their clothing and effects are being fumigated. Several samples of cloth were exhibited before the members and a blue and white pattern was adopted and 600 at 60 cents each ordered made.

Through Willie Crawford, Mark Kok Leong asked the board that he be allowed to smoke opium, his condition being such that it was impossible to do without the drug. The request was granted, with the understanding that he receive a small quantity from the Government Dispensary.

At 4 p. m. the board went into executive session.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose road it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and so all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her."

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use

Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer any one to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him."

In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the deranged coach back on the rails, it releases the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

CALIFORNIA PIGEONS.

New Organization Formed to Unite Interests.

The Chronicle says that the admirers of the carrier pigeons have practically formed a new organization. At the last meeting of what was known as the Pacific Coast Pigeon Society and the California Home Club a new name was chosen, and after a lengthy discussion, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The members of the club has doubled in the last few months.

It was at the annual meeting of the two clubs that they were made one and the name California Pigeon and Home Society adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, T. W. Laydecker of Alameda; vice-president, Carlisle of Berkeley; secretary and treasurer, H. F. Whitman of Alameda; race secretary, J. W. Welch of San Francisco; librarian, J. Filmer of San Francisco; surgeon, Dr. T. N. Iglehart of San Francisco.

PREPARING FOR SYNOD.

The Pope Appoints Commission to Investigate Matters.

ROME, Mar. 3.—The Pope has appointed a commission of prelates, whereof Bishop Keane, formerly of Washington, is a member, and Cardinal Satelli is President, to study matters to be discussed at the next national Episcopal synod in the United States.

I learn on good authority that Mgr. Radini Tedeschi will be Papal envoy to study the Manitoba school question on the spot. The probabilities of Archbishop Corrigan's immediate elevation to the Cardinalate is still a subject of contention, but it is still impossible to make an absolute statement one way or the other.

Tea Importation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The proposed new system of regulating the importation of tea into the United States, which was presented to the ways and means committee of the House recently by representatives of the trade of the United States, was approved by the committee today. It was decided to recommend to the House the bill which the tea men drew and which has been approved by the treasury Department with certain changes. The purpose of the system is to prevent the importation of impure tea. The plan contemplates the appointment of a board of seven tea experts, who are to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury to hold office for one year and to establish standards of tea. The bill makes it unlawful to import teas not up to the standards.

Yale in Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Bob Cook, who is going to coach the

Yale eight this season, is going to coach the sons of Eli as they were never coached before. He has arrived here and has this to say as to the hopes of Yale:

"I will stay with the crew until the men have either led or followed Harvard and Cornell across the finish line on the Hudson. That will be the greatest race of years and Yale's opponents will be coached by the two leaders of two strokes, Lehman and Courtney. I will coach Yale and will make a harder effort to put a winning crew than I have ever done before. If Yale wins, as I hope she will, I will feel repaid."

Mrs. Beecher Sinking.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—The death of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is momentarily expected. She has been unconscious for hours and is sinking steadily. It is said that she cannot survive until morning.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUY-ERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions. It is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

CHEAP—true cheapness, NESS, is not in price but in value—and in value giving this store is known from Niihau to Hawaii. In short, the saving from other store's usual prices is a fourth, third or half. Is that worth while to you? It is to careful folks, house-keepers and hotel keepers.

We have oak bedroom sets at \$30—mahogany finish at \$115, the value is the same and cannot be duplicated in Honolulu. They are well made of the best quality seasoned lumber. Not old stock, but new arrivals and new designs. Our agents in the East are ever on the lookout for pretty furniture, and when found it is shipped to us. We number among our patrons the rich people of Honolulu; we like their patronage. But we cater to those who have not such a share of worldly goods and have furniture to please them.

For the next two weeks we will offer for cash, handsome hardwood sets at \$28. China closets, either round or square corners. Handsome sideboards at \$20. Chairs, straight backs and rockers. Solid oak and walnut chairs. The largest assortment in the city.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and is the most reliable remedy for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, and INDIGESTION.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Cough, Croup, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, **Dr. J. Collis Browne**. Sold in bottles 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 GREAT HUNDELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

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Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

W. W. DIMOND.

Spring exhibitions of art are held the world over—why not silver, glassware or crockery? The advantage in most presents is in the fact that they answer for any season in the year. A Christmas present of cut glass would do as well for a birthday in July. Our goods are seasonable.

Dorflinger's cut glass, the best in the world, because the cuttings are perfect and the designs unique. Best for the purchaser because the price is low. Best for the home because it is useful and decorative.

Our silverware is the same sort you buy of exclusive dealers in silverware. The weight is the same, the designs are the most modern and elegant, and the price is the same as you pay to the dealer in San Francisco. Ours is made by the Whitting Manufacturing Company, and has no superior. The pieces include everything to be found in a silver-smith's.

In crockery this is the help-fullest of stores. Make the most of it. Its every day selling is a series of agreeable surprises to China lovers. Genuine French China, Royal Worcester, Crown Derby and Coal Port go to you for what they are worth—nothing better for wedding presents.

Our stock of lamps is the largest and the assortment the best in Honolulu—some for oil and others for electricity.

Dr. J. W. Dimond
Von Holt Block.

Are You Puzzled

At the reason why our store is constantly crowded with customers? If so, you can solve the mystery by calling on us and making a purchase of any goods in our line.

We deal in none but

PURE

and strictly first-class goods in all of the various branches

Our Prescription Department is complete in every particular. We dispense none but

FRESH

and reliable remedies, compounded by competent pharmacists. We solicit your difficult prescriptions.

Our clerks are obliging and pains-taking; the interest of the customer is ever kept in mind. We want your trade today, tomorrow, and forever.

If you are in need of

DRUGS

Don't forget that we can satisfy your wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our part in saying that our patrons appreciate the treatment they have received at our hands during the past twenty-five years. We have labored to serve them honestly and faithfully.

We like all kinds of customers, but have a 10 per cent preference for those paying cash.

Holister Drug Co.

FOOD FOR INDIA

Lord George Hamilton Sends
Thanks to Americans.

ALL CLASSES ARE TOUCHED

Canada and United States
Liberal With Gifts.

Famine Makes No Discrimination
Between Rich and Poor.
Friends Wanted.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, has furnished the following exclusive statement to the Associated Press:

"The people of India of all classes and the mother country, from Her Majesty downward, are much touched with the sympathy and liberality shown by the United States and Canada toward the Queen's subjects in India who are now suffering from famine. Already large sums have been sent from Canada, and contributions of wheat and maize have been promised from the United States, and further assistance is understood to be contemplated."

"The Central Relief Committee of India report that they can make better and more prompt use of gifts of money than of contributions of grain, valuable as the latter are, to enable those now receiving relief to start afresh at the end of the famine, which is one of the avowed objects of the relief fund. Money is essential to the central local committees, on which serve philanthropic men of all races and faiths, including American and European missionaries. They administer the funds, bestowing great personal care and diligence in making the moneys received go as far as possible in relief and help, outside of the bare subsistence wage, or dole, which the Government is dispensing to those who would otherwise starve. In every famine district there are a large number of respectable persons who fear losing caste and die rather than seek public help for Government aid. To these help can only come through the relief committees, and great good has already been done in this direction since the committees were formed."

BOUGHT FLOUR IN OREGON.

Russian Troops in Siberia Eat American Grain.

The Chronicle says that California merchants have lost another heat in the race of competition, and one of the largest orders for flour for the foreign trade that have been sent to America in a long time has gone to Oregon.

An agent of the Russian Government recently came to this coast to purchase supplies for the large body of troops that the Czar maintains in Eastern Siberia, and applied first to San Francisco merchants. For some reason, presumably because prices did not suit, he did not place the order here, but proceeded to Portland, where he bought a large quantity of the material for manufacturing the staff of life.

It is understood that the amount purchased will require several ships to land it at its destination. The American ship Snow and Burgess, which recently brought a cargo of coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, was the first ship chartered to carry the flour, and she will sail shortly with 36,000 fifty-pound bags of flour and a large quantity of potatoes, also bought in Oregon.

SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT.

New Title Bestowed by United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Congress has acted on the suggestion of President-elect McKinley and changed the title of the office now held by Mr. Thurber, and soon to be held by Mr. J. Addison Porter, from that of Private Secretary to the President to that of Secretary to the President.

When Mr. Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State he once took Senator Hawley to task for speaking of the private secretary to the President as secretary to the President, telling him that the Secretary of State was the secretary to the President, under the traditions of the Government, and that nobody else could properly have that title.

The change was made by the Senate in the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and the House has now acquiesced in the amendment. The salary was left at \$5000.

PINGREE STAYS IN OFFICE.

End of Novel Suit to Oust Detroit's Governor-Mayor.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—The suit brought by D. W. H. Moreland, a member of the board of public works, to oust Mayor Pingree from office, was decided in favor of the governor-mayor today by the circuit court on a technicality. Moreland's contention was that when Pingree became governor he vacated the office of mayor.

The court did not touch upon this point, but held that Moreland, as a private citizen, had no right in court and should have brought his suit in the name of the attorney general. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

COLOMBIA FOR PEACE.

Hopes to Settle Nicaraguan Question Amicably.

PANAMA, March 4.—El Mar Curio publishes an official dispatch from Bogotá, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the territorial dispute with Nicaragua. The dispatch says:

"Not only has the Government of Colombia up to the present time not considered the question of armed aggression, but it has been confident that the dispute with Nicaragua could be settled in a more amicable way. It is

not the desire of the Government to disturb the peace of this country or to upset the harmony existing in international relations."

The press of both countries for some time has been filled with bitter articles and this official statement is designed, it is believed, to place the Government on record in the matter.

ELEVATOR IN THE YELLOWSTONE

Application to Erect One in Grand Canyon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Francis has sent a communication to the Senate in response to a resolution concerning the statement in regard to the efforts that have been made by the Grand Canyon Elevator Company to secure the right to erect a passenger elevator in the grand canyon of the Yellowstone. He says that the application of the company was at first denied on the ground that such a structure would mar the beauty of the scenery, but after visiting the park last summer Assistant Secretary Sims decided that the elevator would be a convenience, and had indicated his willingness to indorse such an application. Secretary Francis says that the application is now in Mr. Sims' hands, but has not been brought to his (Francis') attention.

NOW THEY ARE SCARED.

Condemned Parisian Threatens to Expose Panama Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—At the Seine Assizes today there was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the sentence of two years imprisonment imposed on him for bribery in connection with the Panama Canal scandal.

In the course of the proceedings Arton promised to explain the distribution of \$400,000 among members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were bribed to support the projects of the Canal Company.

There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton proposed to make a full confession of his dealings with certain of the members.

AGAIN GRINDING SUGAR.

Cuba Plantations Busy in Spite of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Senator de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has received the following telegram from the President of the Chambers of Commerce, of Havana:

"The sugar plantations of the larger manufacturing districts are grinding cane. Railroads and telegraphic communication are regular."

"HERNANDEZ."

The larger sugar-producing districts of Cuba referred to are Eastern Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Three Friends Forfeited to U. S. Says Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered an opinion in the case of the steamer Three Friends, seized November 7th last by Collector of Customs for the District of St. Johns, Fla., as forfeited to the United States under section 5283 of the Revised Statutes known as the neutrality act. The opinion fully sustained the position of the Government reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

Transvaal Court Objects.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg says: In today's session of the High Court of the South African Republic the Chief Justice read a statement of the Court, signed by all the judges, expressing their regret at the action of the Volksraad, in placing the Court virtually under its control, characterizing this action as a gross encroachment upon the rights of the Court, and finally declaring the Court adjourned until June to await the voice of the people of the Republic. The adjournment of the Court will cause great inconvenience to the people.

Severe Floods in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—At 9 o'clock tonight the river here was 58.8 feet, and was rising rapidly at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. Everywhere in the Ohio Valley, near here, the weather is clear and cool. Above Wheeling the Ohio River is falling at all points. In the region of the sources of the flood the streams have been going down for 12 hours and the danger is past. No less than \$1,000,000 loss and damage to lumbermen and farmers is the rough estimate to the Monongahela Valley.

In Trouble Over Stamps.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Captain Thomas Munce, chief of the stamp division of the Post Office Department, and one of the best known officials in Washington, was suspended from office indefinitely today by Postmaster-General Wilson, on the charge of taking stamps from the department without authority. The action is the outgrowth of the investigation into the Coleman stamp case which recently figured conspicuously in New York City.

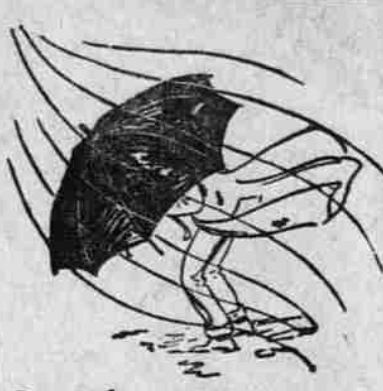
Sultan Is Critical.

LONDON, March 2.—The Athens correspondent of the Times learns on good authority that the Sultan regards the Cretan imbroglio with cynical satisfaction. He is glad to be relieved of a troublesome responsibility. He recently remarked, while rubbing his hands gleefully: "The powers appear to be getting on well with their protegee."

Trouble in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: A deplorable state of anarchy reigns in Asia Minor. The Kurds and Armenians are harrasing the Armenians right and left without hindrance from the authorities.

It is reported that the rector of a well-known Episcopal church in Saginaw, Michigan, has decided to go on the stage and play in Shakespearean roles.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

TURKISH TOWELS

A fig for a Turk as a towel maker. The Armenians conjured these loops of luxury. But Turkish they



are called, though most of them are made in the United States. We have various grades—any of them adding to the luxury of the bath.

After the bath, what? A bath robe. These, too, are made in the States but Turkey gets the credit. We have a few odd sizes. One of them may fit you—the price will anyhow, for they're down to almost nothing apiece.

Bath Rugs at \$1.25
Bath Robes at \$6.50
Turkish Towels \$1 a dozen
Better Ones at \$1.50
Longer and Stronger \$2.35
The Very Best at \$8

See our mauka window.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 30 days and it never fails to make the weak become strong, nervous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Non-TOBACCO Habit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



High Grade Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,
Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,
For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL,
For Steam Pumps;

SUMMER BLACK,
For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;
Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;
Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;
12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

JUST RECEIVED:

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.



California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd. have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

EX S. S. MIOWERA.—
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN LONDON.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

'Three B' PIPES!

INCLUDING THE
Pfleuger Patent.

Endorsed by the well-known
Specialist, SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.



Hollister & Co

COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,
And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila
and American Cigars.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

In looking over the personnel of President McKinley's cabinet, we find he has selected as his advisers men of recognized ability, some of them of wide reputation and most of them known as most conservative and sound thinking men. But the man who attracts the principal attention in this country is John Sherman, Secretary of State. It is to Mr. Sherman that the people of the United States will look to outline the foreign policy and upon Mr. Sherman's say—so will in some degree depend the success of annexation.

In going back over Secretary Sherman's career we find one distinguishing feature particularly prominent during his service in the Houses of Congress—he favors the action that appears to be the most expedient for the time being. In his capacity as a legislator Mr. Sherman has not been the leader who stands out prominently among his fellows; the robust character who looks far into the future, maps out the way and says: "This is right. I will lead. Who will follow?" In the first years of the Civil War we find Sherman advocating and voting for the "Crittenden resolution" which practically guaranteed slavery to the Southern States. Later Sherman was in the van that made the Crittenden resolution a dead letter and wiped slavery out of existence. Again in 1890 Sherman fathered the silver "purchase act" and in the extra session called by President Cleveland he was one of the foremost advocates of its repeal, stating that in 1890 he considered the law the best way out of the difficulty for the time being.

With the exception of his term of office under President Hayes, Mr. Sherman's career has been marked by his shifting opinions. This is not the mark of ideal statesmanship yet the fact remains that Sherman has continued in the harness year after year and has witnessed the more brilliant lights of a generation rise and set.

In looking over his past life it is readily apparent that Mr. Sherman is a man who believes there are times when statesmen must act without reference to the past and that inconsistency is not a sin. Consequently it is next to impossible to forecast what he will do as Secretary of State by looking up his past record and his attitude in various political campaigns. Realizing his declining years and the fact that he is now as near the Presidency of the United States as he ever will be, it is highly probable that Mr. Sherman will seek to make a record that will be remembered. His years of active service are few at best and the time has come when he can assert his personality much more fearlessly than when his tenure of office depended upon the people. It is safe to assume that he will seek not only to add merit to his own name, but will also seek to carry out the promises of his party and fulfill the expectations of the people who supported the leader, President McKinley.

KING GEORGE AND CRETE.

In all these months of diplomatic bickering over the "sick man of Turkey" it has remained for Greece to fire the shot that has been heard around the world. And strange to say, after all these months devoted to the condemnation of the miserable Turkish rule, the progressive, enlightened and Christian nations of Europe have been the first to demand that the

Greeks, who alone have the courage to defy the Turk and drive him to the last ditch, shall cease their warfare and allow the "sick man" to remain undisturbed in his arrogant misrule of the island of Crete.

The courage displayed by King George in defying the assembled Powers of Europe has attracted the honest admiration and sympathy of the people of every civilized nation and the popular vote of today would be overwhelmingly in favor of King George. At the present time it is impossible to say what is the true position of the individual nations of Europe. King George has received notice in no uncertain terms that he must withdraw from Crete, and yet it seems hardly possible that he would start out upon such an aggressive campaign with no more war material at his back than can be gathered within his little realm. Certain it is that he cannot fight.

On the other hand it is possible that King George has been forced to occupy Crete to satisfy the clamor of his people resulting from their hatred of the Turk and friendship for the insurgents. Knowing that he cannot be successful he may go far enough to satisfy his people and place the responsibility for failure to further act upon the Christian civilization of Europe.

While we admit that war is to be deplored there are few people who would not view as an act of Providence an event which would result in carving the Turkish domain and relegating the Sultan and his court to the shelves of history never more to figure as active agents in the rule of any race or nation.

THE JAPANESE CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, in the Japanese immigration matter, may be far-reaching in its consequences. Time and further reflection only will show its influence on our relations with Japan.

The policy of excluding the further immigration of the Japanese is now settled here, and we shall not discuss it at present.

The decision of the Court is, first, that these immigrants are aliens, because they have not landed here, and therefore that the right to consult and employ counsel cannot be permitted to them, under the treaty which allows resident Japanese the privilege or right to appeal to the courts. Second, that the proceedings regarding their right to land are wholly executive, and not judicial under the law, and therefore the Court will not review the decision of an executive officer. In reaching this conclusion the Court follows the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the proper executive officer has decided that these immigrants are not qualified to land, his decision is final. Third, it is held that the refusal of permission to land is an executive act, and therefore, no formal notice to the immigrants of the decision is necessary. They cannot be discharged, because they have not been notified of the decision, and have not appealed. The decision of the Supreme Court is final, and we hope it is a wise one. From our own standpoint it seems to be almost necessary in order to preserve our distinct nationality.

An international question may arise out of the decision of the Court, that not until the immigrants are landed and are residents, are they entitled to the privilege of counsel and of access to the courts. Until residents, they have no rights. Art. II of

the treaty with Japan provides that the Japanese shall have "the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes" to Hawaii, "and they may remain and trade" there. The Court holds that rights under the treaty are not acquired until there is a residence. The Japanese authorities will undoubtedly insist that the right to enter the Islands carries with it all the legal rights under the treaty, and that there is no provision by which the treaty is inoperative until the immigrant becomes a resident.

It is not quite clear how far the Court has, indirectly gone, in following the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in holding that the legislative power may override the obligation of treaties. The legislative power of the Federal Government forbid the immigration of Chinese. This was contrary to the existing treaty between the United States and China. The Supreme Court sustained the authority of the legislative branch to practically annul the treaty, under the sovereign power which a nation has, to protect itself.

It may be noted that upon this decision the Executive branch at once negotiated a new treaty with the Chinese, by which the Americans were permitted to exclude the Chinese.

If our Supreme Court has, indirectly, followed this decision, and in any way impaired the obligation of our treaty with Japan, it may compel the Executive to make a new treaty with Japan, so as to avoid serious misunderstanding. We believe that the Japanese Government will act strictly in accordance with international law in any controversy.

ADVERTISER AND ANNEXATION.

Some of the readers of the Advertiser ask only for the truth, so far as it can be obtained, regarding annexation and reciprocity matters. And some of its readers, including many sincere annexationists, really do not want the "cold facts," but wish to be "warmed up," "made to feel good," and above all things, like to be stuffed with annexation talk.

The Advertiser modifies its opinions with the change of events. What was apparently true, or probable yesterday, may be quite untrue or probable today. Six months ago the Advertiser considered Senator Perkins an unflinching friend of annexation. Today, for causes which are not openly discussed, he is opposed to it. He apparently refuses to follow the declaration of his party regarding "control" of these Islands. Of course, the taffy annexationists would like the Advertiser to say that the Senator was drunk when he declared opposition, but that when sober, he is a sincere annexationist, and will humbly apologize to President Dole.

Just after the Presidential election, the Advertiser believed that the Republican declaration of "control" would soon be made effective. Now it sees that the new Secretary of State is a man who has bitterly denounced the Reciprocity Treaty, with which annexation is interwoven. Of course, the taffy annexationists wish this paper to say: "Glorious old Sherman, he is with us." The Advertiser cannot shout with that crowd quite yet, and is therefore a pessimist. It has some special knowledge regarding the movements of the Sugar Trust, and has some fear of its enormous money power in politics. The taffy annexationists wish it to cry out that the Trust is bankrupt, and is powerless in Congress.

The Advertiser has much contempt for the opinions of people here regarding the intricate and confusing work of political machinery 5,000 miles away. It is doing its best to inform its ser-

ious and anxious readers about the situation, and it declines to be a taffy shop. It trains with men who have "enlisted for the war," and takes no interest in "three months militiamen," who are a nuisance in all wars, because they are discouraged at the sight of a little blood.

The people who control the Advertiser are thoroughly committed to annexation and a better civilization here. On these points they have put the Advertiser on shore and burned the ships behind it. In its work it needs no assistance, especially from Royalist hands covered with annexation gloves.

To the serious annexationists this paper says: There is no reason for losing courage. Beyond Perkins and Sherman and others who are disaffected is the policy of the Republican party in the matter of control. Notwithstanding the declarations of political parties it is well known that influences are often brought to bear which defeat the original purpose of the party managers. When this paper sees antagonistic powers at work the public may depend upon it that we will not stand like dumb fools and seek to furnish a blind for facts. The Advertiser chooses to be optimistic enough to believe that the party in power is enlarging its views about foreign relations, and we believe that it will fulfill its promise to "control."

TREATY LIMITATIONS.

The bearing of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the Taku case, on our international affairs should be well understood by the laymen. It is not the purpose of the Advertiser to call it in question, but rather to put it in such a shape that it may be clearly understood. The Court does not give at length its reasons for the conclusions arrived at, owing, no doubt, to the need of an immediate decision. The lawyers would be glad to have had these reasons in detail, as the questions involved have not only a local but also an international aspect. The necessary brevity of the decision is therefore unfortunate.

The Court holds that the treaty provisions with Japan and other countries are not in force, so far as judicial proceedings are concerned, until immigrants, or the persons of foreign birth have landed here. Here is probably an international question. Have the Hawaiians no right, under the treaty, until they reach Japan? If a Hawaiian merchant proposes to reside in Japan, and makes preparation accordingly, and sells out his property here, is he barred out from landing in Japan because he has not got a residence there? Can the Japanese Government say to him: You have no "rights" until you land? If one of the Japanese now in quarantine is robbed by a native, what is his remedy? The Court holds that he has no "rights" under the treaty until he is a resident. But it also holds that he is not a resident until he has been admitted to the country. We suggest these queries, in order to show how readily serious questions under international law may arise. We heartily desire that the decision of the Court will stand good as international law. At the same time it will do us no harm to study on these questions.

The decision of the Court that the treaty privileges do not operate until there is a landing, raises the broad question, when do the privileges begin and where do they end? We can decide that for ourselves, but neither the United States, or Great Britain, or Japan will consider themselves bound by it, excepting so far as it has force of reasoning, and comes within the law of "amity" if it comes at all.

Rev. Henry T. Cheever died in Worcester, Mass., on Feb. 13 last, at the age of 83. About the year 1840, he traveled about the South

Seas, and published several books, among them, "The Whale and His Captors," "The Island World of the Pacific," "Life and Religion in the Sandwich Islands." He was a brother of the unrelenting abolitionist Rev. George B. Cheever, who was mobbed by the pro-slavery party, on several occasions. In 1845, if we remember correctly, a large coarse print was received in this town from Salem, Mass., which represented "Deacon Giles Distillery." A still was represented, and the workmen were devils, with horns, and tails. These devils ran the still, gathered the rum, and put it in bottles. But the faces were those of many of the most respectable citizens of Salem. Geo. B. Cheever, the author of the picture, was a fanatic in the temperance cause, and tried in this way to help it. He was tried and convicted for libel, and was imprisoned. Among the prominent leaders of the anti-slavery movement, he took rank, with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and May.

Apropos of the discussion in various foreign journals as to the possibility of producing hybrid sugar canes by grafting and budding, H. M. Whitney, in the Planters' Monthly for March, gives facts obtained from personal experience. While Mr. Whitney was connected with the sugar business in 1877-78 he succeeded in grafting the Lahaina cane with the common potato cane grown by natives in the uplands. The result was a superior cane for higher altitudes now known as "Whitney Cane," or "Yellow Bamboo." In this incident we find still another argument in favor of a Government experiment station. Time and again we find the advocates of new agricultural industries overwhelmed by the cry: "It can't be done." Yet every once in a while we see incidents cropping up that prove that many of these impossibilities can be accomplished. How much more might be done if the Bureau of Agriculture were given land and money to work with, thus guaranteeing systematic and progressive experiments for the direct benefit of our smaller agricultural industries.

Charles Edward Stowe, a son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has given public notice that he and his sisters will erect a suitable monument over their mother's grave. He also makes the following sensible request to the public: "No more useless or unsightly way of wasting money, generally speaking, is known to man than that which finds expression in the statue nuisance. There are many ways of doing honor to the memory of a person like Mrs. Stowe much more in keeping with her character. If anything is to be done, why could not money be raised to found a Harriet Beecher Stowe Scholarship at Hampton, Fisk, or Tuskegee? Such a memorial would, I know, be quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to God than some brazen monstrosity, sootling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal. The ordinary bronze statue ought to be regarded as a terrible penalty to be inflicted only on great offenders against society, like Adam, Captain Kidd, or Benedict Arnold."

The Literary Digest, in reviewing the opinions expressed by the American press on the Arbitration Treaty, makes interesting extracts from the Irish, French, Spanish and German-American papers. Almost without exception the Irish-American papers condemn the measure from beginning to end. The French and Spanish speak in an indifferent manner, taking the position that the treaty is an experiment that there is no harm in trying. The German-American organs seem to be about evenly divided, with possibly a narrow ma-

jority in favor. There is nothing surprising in this review. To make the average Irishman believe that Great Britain can be honest in the arbitration of any matter would be to accomplish a seven days wonder. The simple fact that Great Britain is mentioned is enough to make the Irishman mad. While the French, Spanish and Germans are not lovers of Great Britain, they are not so blinded by prejudice that they cannot see some possible good coming out of general arbitration.

We give in another column a speech made by Senator Perkins of California in defense of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Notwithstanding the Senator from California is reported as being at the present time an enemy of reciprocity, the statements which he made before the Senate in 1894 hold good today and we know of no good reason why Mr. Perkins should "change his views." The same line of argument taken up at the present time would show still larger sums of money flowing into American pocketbooks through the kindly medium of Hawaiian reciprocity.

INDIA RELIEF FUND.

W. W. Hall Will Forward Contributions From Hawaii.

W. W. Hall states that those desiring to contribute to the Indian famine relief fund can do so through the American Board. This organization is constantly receiving funds from all parts of the United States, and its agents in India see that the money is properly expended. Mr. Hall, as the American Board's representative in Hawaii will forward funds to the home office, where the money will be sent on its mission of relief to the starving inhabitants of India.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said, the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver-ills; easy to take, easy to operate, and.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

MCKINLEY'S GIFTS

New Appointments for Foreign Countries.

Important Measures Not Signed by Cleveland—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the earliest appointments the most important already decided upon by President McKinley are the following:

John Hay, of Ohio, Ambassador to England; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, Ambassador to France; Gen. William D. Taft, of Ohio, Ambassador to Germany; William B. Brewster, of Minnesota, Minister to Austria; Chas. G. Dawes, of Illinois, Controller of the Currency (whereas Mr. E. A. Tamm, of Massachusetts, is Ambassador to Mexico); William H. Hall, of Ohio, Minister to the District of Columbia; John E. Smith, of Ohio, Minister to the Philippines; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, an important secretaryship.

It is understood that Harrison G. Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, is slated to be Assistant Secretary of War, to succeed Gen. John E. Doe.

BILLS NOT SIGNED.

Sundry Measures Were Pocketed by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "pocketed" bills of the session of Congress ending yesterday which failed to become laws, because not signed by the President, exclusive of the four great appropriation bills, were 45 in number, of which 12 bills to correct the military records of individuals and 4 were local legislation for the District of Columbia.

The measure of general importance that reached the President and failed were:

The sundry civil bill.

The agricultural bill.

The Indian appropriation bill.

The deficiency bill, which did not reach the White House.

The joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States.

The act to amend certain laws in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as Washington National Park.

The act to permit the right of way through public lands for railroads, canals, etc.

The act to repeal the timber culture laws.

The act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain conditions.

To require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for the settlement of the peninsula of Florida.

The act to simplify the system of making sales in the Subsistence Department of the Navy.

The act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Indian Territory.

MCKINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

First Meeting of New Administration. Bundles of Applications for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley and his cabinet held their first formal meeting at 11 o'clock today. The meeting lasted just an hour. It was stated that no questions of importance came before the cabinet meeting, the remark being made that fortunately affairs in Cuba and Hawaii were unusually quiet at present. "Huge bundles of applications for office were sent from the White House to the various departments today. They comprised some 10,000 in number and were received at Canton by Secretary Boyle. He had been hard at work on them in advance instead of waiting for the deluge of applications now coming in."

House Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The caucus of the House Republicans on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., will lack the usual element of interest. It will be held to nominate the House officials of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which will convene on Monday, and so far as can be learned, the present official list will be nominated without opposition. It was reported that several weeks ago that the Illinois delegation would present a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms in opposition to Mr. Russell, but the purpose seems to have been abandoned. There has been no suggestion of a candidate in opposition to Mr. Reed or of the other officers, excepting that of Sergeant-at-Arms.

The call for the Democratic caucus has been issued. There are three dates for the Speaker's Messrs. Richardson and McMillin of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas.

New Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, has been tendered and has accepted the office of First Assistant Secretary of State, now filled by Mr. Rockwell, of Maryland.

BRITISH COMMENTS.

Newspaper Opinions on King George's Action.

LONDON, March 5.—The "Times" in an editorial this morning upon the reply of Greece to the powers, considers that she advances no convincing arguments why they should not execute their threats of coercion.

The Daily News thinks that the reply furnishes reasonable basis for further negotiations. It is stated that Admiral Canaris of the Italian fleet, and in command of the combined squadrons, proposed as a first step in the event of a negative reply from Greece, that all the powers should recall their Ministers from Athens. Probably it would be decided to enforce the peaceful blockade applying only to vessels under the Greek flag. These would not be notified, and remained only until the blockade was raised. Much is hoped in the way of a solution of the difficulty from Lord Salisbury's visit to the Queen, and the influence of the royal family and its relations upon King George.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

In Behalf of Cretan Liberty and European Peace.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Government for a promise that the British forces should not be used against the Greeks before Parliament was consulted. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, declined to pledge the Government to the course suggested by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but said that the Ministers wished Parliament to feel that they were acting with a full sense of the responsibility, and in behalf of Cretan liberty and European peace. Both the Foreign Office and the Ad-

miralty were open all night. Lord Salisbury remained at the office late receiving the French and German and Russian Ambassadors, and later at night important dispatches were forwarded to him at his house in Arlington street. Queen Victoria is taking a direct personal part in watching the policy of Great Britain in this emergency, as she did in the German crisis 14 months ago. She summoned Lord Salisbury to Windsor on Monday for consultation, and it is evident she may delay her departure for the Riviera, which was fixed for Wednesday.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The kernel of the situation is the fact, inexplicable to everybody here, that Russia is pursuing Greece with terrible vindictiveness." A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that much anxiety is felt there lest Great Britain should refuse to join in coercing Greece. As yet, Austria, Germany and Russia are the only three of the six great powers that have assented to the propositions made by the foreign admirals in Cretan waters, which imply severe blockade of the coast of Greece. The correspondent adds that the vessels of the Greek Navy, which are being kept in the harbor, are put under strict surveillance.

MRS. BEECHER DEAD.

Venerable Widow of Great Pulpit Orator.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:32 o'clock a. m., today, the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband. Mrs. Beecher had been sinking steadily since Saturday noon, and during the 24 hours preceding her demise had been unconscious. William Beecher, one of her sons, reached Stamford Saturday evening, and remained until last night, when he left for New York. At the same time this morning were gathered Mr. Scofield, his wife, the daughter of Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Scofield's two children and Mrs. Bullard, a niece of Mrs. Beecher. The funeral arrangements, which were practically completed tonight, will include private services at the residence of Mrs. Scofield on Wednesday afternoon. Thursday morning the remains will be taken to Brooklyn, and from there to New York City, where they will be interred in the cemetery of the Plymouth Church. At 2 p. m. public funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Mrs. Beecher was born in Sutton, Mass., on August 18, 1812, her father being Dr. Bullard, who was a farmer as well as a physician. There were seven sons and daughters in the family. One brother, Rev. Ebenezer Bullard, and a sister, the wife of Dr. Bones, of New York, survive. Miss Bullard became the wife of Henry Ward Beecher on August 1, 1835, just prior to the ordination of the bridegroom, who became the foremost pulpit orator and one of the most notable figures of his time. Mrs. Beecher was mother of eight children, four of whom, three sons and a daughter, survive her. She contributed many articles to the press, principally reminiscences of her distinguished husband and discussions in the province of women.

STAR POINTER SOLD.

James F. Murphy, a Chicago Millionaire Bought a Racing Stallion.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Star Pointer, the famous racing stallion, was sold and resold at W. B. Fagis's sale at Madison Square Garden tonight. At the first sale the son of Brown Hal and Sweepstakes was knocked down to Denton Peersall of Brooklyn, N. Y., who bid \$10,000, just over the offer of James Hanley of Providence. When Peersall came to the "rack" with his check and refused and the horse was again put up for sale. The bidding was started at \$10,000 and after a spirited contest between "Bolt" Painter of Boston and James M. Murphy, the Chicago millionaire, the bay stallion went to the latter for \$15,000. There were about 5,000 people present at the sale.

BRAM MUST HANG.

Mate of the Barkentine Herbert Fuller to be Executed on June 18th.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The sentence of death has been pronounced upon Thomas Mead Bram, convicted of the murder of Capt. Charles I. Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller. June 18th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., is set as the time for the execution by hanging. When asked if he had any address to say, Bram made a short address to the Court, protesting his innocence, and ended with the words: "They will be done."

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Rebels Lose Two Hundred Men in an Engagement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A dispatch to the Herald says: Large groups of rebels appeared between San Mateo and Marikina, close to Manila yesterday. They were pursued by Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Smith, who caused them to lose 200 men. The rebels tried to force an entrance into the province of Nueva Ecija, but dispersed and returned to the hills.

Papal Delegate for Canada.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Government has been officially apprised of the appointment of Mgr. Merrydelval, private secretary to Pope Leo XIII., as delegate to Canada. It came in the following message received last Saturday night: "The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Merrydelval, starts soon for Canada. The Pope desires it to be known that in despatching one so closely attached to his person, he gives exceptional assurance of his special personal interest in the religious welfare of Canada." (Signed) C. RUSSELL.

Transvaal Investigation.

LONDON, March 8.—The inquiry by the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed this morning in Westminster Hall. Public interest in the matter has lapsed since the examination of Colonel Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and the self-confessed manipulator of the scheme, is completed. There were but a few persons present today, and the evidence presented was of no particular interest.

Opium Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the bills signed by the President before noon yesterday was one amending the tariff act so as to authorize the sale of forfeited domestic smoking opium.

Col. Hay in London.

LONDON, March 6.—Col. John Hay is expected to assume his duties at the United States Embassy at Easter. He has taken the Earl of Clarendon's house, 10 Carlton House terrace, from April 15th. This is next to the residence of Mrs. John W. Mackay.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Discussed by Board in its Regular Session Yesterday.

In the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners yesterday, there were present Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Professor Alexander and W. A. Bowen. In the absence of Minister Cooper at the quarantine station, Professor Alexander acted as chairman of the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The application of Miss Finckler to come to Honolulu to remain one day over the regular Easter vacation, was granted.

The blanks of Mr. Mills, school agent at South Kona, arranged with the special design of keeping tabs on the truancy officers, were accepted by the board, and the secretary instructed to notify Mr. Mills to that effect.

A petition from Puuhue, Hawaii, asking for the appointment of a teacher for that place, was read. In this the residents offered to furnish a school room. The offer was accepted, and by vote, it was decided that the matter of appointing a teacher and fixing salary for same, be referred to the teachers' committee.

Mr. Scott reported that Mr. Austin had accepted the appointment to Hanalei, Kauai, and that work in the new place would begin on April 1st.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Works Rowell, telling of the completion of the school house at Kahuku, this island, and the acceptance of the same, was read. The board voted that the matter of appointment of a teacher for the new school be left with the Teachers' Committee.

Professor Alexander reported that he had found through investigation that there was a large number of young children of school age in Palama who should be sent to school at once. The board instructed Mr. Scott to look into the matter thoroughly, to find out the opportunities for a school building at that place, and to report as soon as possible. At 4:15 p. m. board adjourned.

SUGGESTION TO CHRISTIAN.

"Diogenes" Presents Saying of John Wesley.

MR. EDITOR:—I recommend this saying of John Wesley to the Christians of Honolulu:

"I need not be guilty of lying to be guilty of Evil Speaking; for, if I tell my neighbor's fault or folly, known or reported, when I am under no necessity of telling it, I am guilty of Evil Speaking."

Honolulu, March 16, 1897.

ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Immigrants at Quarantine Inspected by Dr. Kobayashi.

It has been reported among the Japanese residents during the past few days that the men and women at quarantine were seriously ill and were denied the services of a physician. When the report reached Marshal Brown, he immediately sent for Dr. Kobayashi, the celebrated Japanese physician, and requested him to accompany Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Official Interpreter, Chester A. Doyle to the quarantine station and make a thorough investigation of the

physical condition of the Japanese there and report.

The three gentlemen visited the station together yesterday afternoon, and Dr. Kobayashi personally inspected each immigrant with the result that one was found suffering from beri beri, another with earache and a third with stomachache. The health of the balance of the immigrants was found to be unusually good, and they expressed themselves as being well housed and well fed. This report dispels the rumor of sickness and dissatisfaction.

Marshal Brown has specially engaged Dr. Kobayashi to look after these people, professionally, during the time they are in quarantine.

U. S. S. MARION HERE.

Comes to Relieve the Alert Which Leaves Saturday.

At about noon yesterday the U. S. S. Marion, Greene commander, came into port and anchored in naval row alongside the U. S. S. Alert. The Marion sailed from San Diego, Cal., on February 27th, and was consequently 19 days in coming. The Marion started out under steam, but as soon as she got into the trades she sailed. The tugboat Eleu went out and towed her into port. The Marion was here several years ago, and comes this time to relieve the U. S. S. Alert. She is an old boat and has 155 blue-jackets and 24 marines, besides the officers. She has 1 8-inch muzzle-loading rifle, 6 9-inch smooth-bore cannon, 1 60-pounder and a number of smaller pieces aboard. Following is a complete list of her officers:

Commander, James G. Greene; lieutenant, E. J. K. Cogswell; lieutenants, E. F. Qualtrough, H. M. Dombagh, F. W. Kellogg, W. C. P. Muir, J. M. Elliott; ensign, C. J. Lang; chief engineer, W. H. Nauman; past assistant paymaster, T. H. Hicks; first lieutenant, L. H. Moses, U. S. N. C.; surgeon, C. P. Bagg; gunner, R. Somers; boatswain, S. R. Boland; sail maker, M. B. Barr; carpenter, B. F. Markham; pay clerk, G. F. Southgate.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, March 6.—3 3-16c.

Turkish towels are selling in Ehlers' store at a dollar a dozen.

Middle-aged man desires a position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation.

The engagement of Miss Grace Dickey to Mr. Harry Waterhouse has been announced.

Sealed tenders are called for by the Board of Health for furnishing beef cattle to the leper settlement.

President and Mrs. Dole gave an attractive dinner to Miss McGrew and Dr. C. B. Cooper at their Waikiki home last evening.

A new iron safe was sent to C. H. Bishop of Lihue by the W. G. Hall yesterday. Business is picking up on the Garden Isle.

During the illness of Mr. Liebenroth, Mr. J. H. Walker will occupy the position of advertising solicitor for the Gazette Company.

For the past 25 years the Hollister Drug Company has tried to please the public. A glance at their busy store will show that they have pleased.

A local in the Advertiser of a recent issue referred to a rumor that the employees of the post office would henceforth be seen with uniforms on their

Extraordinary Opportunity.

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is selling DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5c. to 25c upon a single watch. Retail watch dealers and jewelers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our specialty only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this, of course, being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring), thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognized to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case, and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months, should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered, post free and custom duty paid, to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver. All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:

A. Stem-winder, sterling silver, half marked, jeweled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch.....\$ 4

AA. The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved..... 5

B. Gold stem-winder, half marked, strong keyless action, jeweled in 13 actions, with gold or steel hands, small second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc..... 10

BB. The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper..... 17

C. Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement, of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches..... 20

CC. The same watch with double and extra strong, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc..... 32

D. Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day the week, the month, and date of month, jeweled in 13 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than \$250..... 50

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque, Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) or any country, in registered letters.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances. Address for letters and orders:

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 7 Red Lion Court, London, E. C.

Wanted, at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

mainly forms. Now the rumor has come to be fact, and the post office employees will from now on have to be known as the boys in gray.

Owing to Yokohama, Japan, being an infected port, the Board of Health will quarantine all vessels and passengers for a period of 18 days from the date of leaving that port.

It is understood that Mr. W. G. Irwin will go to Kilauea, Kauai, soon to look into the matter of a wire landing at that place similar to the ones now in use along the Hawaii coast.

The British residents of the islands through H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes will make an effort to have the diamond jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria reign. It will occur June 20.

Business is not "generally dull" with men who resort to printer's ink to let the world know what is offered for sale." W. W. Dimond reports almost holiday trade in solid silver, cut glass and Royal Worcester ware.

The Keahou route to the Volcano is a thing of the past. The Inter-Island Company has abandoned the scheme and Mr. Ena will not go up to investigate into the condition of the landing and the short cut to Kilauea's burning fires.

The regular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$30.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

GAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Kailua, Hana, Maui, and Kilauea, Monday morning, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$30.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President, S. E. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from San Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver Vancouver. 1897.

On or about On or about

BelgieMch 29 Rio Janeiro.....Mar 23

AustralieMch 30 Warrimoo.....Mar 24

CopticApr 8 MonowalApr 1

WarrimooApr 8 GaelicApr 3

Rio Janeiro.....Apr 17 DorsetApr 12

AustralieApr 27 MowlaApr 24

MonowalMay 6 AlamedaApr 29

DoricMay 18 PeruMay 23

AustralieMay 25 Warrimoo.....May 24

AlamedaJun 3 Mariposa.....May 27

BelgieJun 5 CopticJun 1

PeruJun 15 AustralieJun 2

WarrimooJun 16 GaelicJun 10

AustralieJun 22 MonowalJun 24

MowlaJun 24

PekingJun 29

AustralieJun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nununu" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Agents, Honolulu.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

ENGRAVING

STEREOTYPING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WALL, NICHOLS & CO.

SUPREME COURT.

Decision Handed Down Remanding Japanese Immigrants.

FREE LABORERS WERE ALIENS

Cannot Change Decision of Collector General.

Proceedings of Collector Are of Executive Nature—Act Does Not Discriminate.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The habeas corpus case in the Supreme Court attracted fully as much attention yesterday as on the first day. Again the Court room was filled with expectant Japanese, who patiently waited through the long morning for the Court to render a decision. But no decision was rendered yesterday. It will not be made known until 10 o'clock this morning when the Court will again convene.

There was but one session of the Court yesterday on the case, the morning session. Before adjourning at 12 o'clock the Court announced that it was pleasing to both parties, the next case, that of the Japanese contract laborers, would be taken up at once, so that if one had any bearing on the other the Court might be able to come to a decision without asking for more testimony. Both sides agreed that the second case would be on exactly the same argument as the first, and the Court then decided that it would be unnecessary to argue the second case. The first case is the one just argued, that of the free laborers, who claim they are not paupers. The second is similar, but there are concerned in it only the Japanese who showed contracts, claiming that on the strength of these contracts they had ability to maintain themselves for three years. The Government claims that the cases have been decided, and that the Collector General's decision is final. If the Court sustains their position, then the cases will be dismissed. If the Court decides against their claims, then each case must be argued and testimony brought in.

On the opening of the argument yesterday morning, Minister Cooper insisted that Messrs. Kinney and Ballou show their authority to act for the Japanese confined in the quarantine buildings. Mr. Kinney replied that, under the habeas corpus act, any one could apply in their behalf, and the Judge who granted the writ must be assumed to have inquired into their authority, if any was needed. Minister Cooper said that when the Japanese asked permission to communicate with counsel, it would consent. Mr. Kinney replied that the men had been, and were now locked up so that they could not communicate with any outside persons, and therefore could not reach counsel, or any one else. Minister Cooper then said that Mr. Kinney had formerly warned every one against Japanese immigration, but now he was taking the opposite stand, and was attempting to force them into the country against the wishes of the Government. He questioned Mr. Kinney's motive in making his change.

Mr. Kinney replied that his conduct was perfectly consistent; that he was as much opposed to indiscriminate immigration as anyone, but he was not now trying, nor would he try to keep the Japanese out of the country, as the Minister was, by the misuse of the judicial powers.

Minister Cooper then proceeded to contradict the allegations set up in the traverse. He characterized Mr. Kinney's argument as an assault upon the Government. He denied any intention, or act of bad faith on his own part or on the part of the proper officers who had acted in this case. Mr. Kinney objected to a specific denial, as the Minister was not on the stand and could not be cross-examined. He held that for the sake of argument the allegations were assumed to be true, and that the only question at issue was whether or not the findings of the Deputy Collector, that the immigrants were disqualified from landing, was conclusive and could not be reviewed by the Court. The Court ruled that it was hardly proper orally to argue the question of the traverse. The Court sustained Mr. Kinney in his views.

Minister Cooper then argued that the treaties which allowed counsel to those from other countries applied only to citizens, not to aliens, as were these men at quarantine. He said that the burden of proof was on them to show why they should be admitted. He cited American authority to show that under the act of 1891 the decision of the Inspector of Immigration was final. He also quoted English cases showing that the mere possession of \$50 did not insure entrance into a country, that the inspectors had authority to prevent them from entering if they were undesirable immigrants or aliens.

Mr. W. R. Castle followed Minister Cooper. He said that there were two propositions before the Court. One was the finality of the Inspector's decision, and the other whether or not the Court is bound by treaties with other nations. He thought that only in the case of fraud could the Court review the decision of the Inspector. With this exception the Court could not go behind the return. He pointed out that the decisions cited by the petitioners' counsel were made in the United States prior to the last immigration law of 1891; that since that law was passed, the Courts held that Congress had given the determination of the immigrants qualifications entirely to an executive officer. The Hawaiian law was similar to the American law. He cited, also, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress has the power to override treaties. If the Legislature power of Hawaii had passed a law overriding the treaty with

Japan, it found the best precedent in the example of the United States.

Mr. Ballou followed, citing authorities on the point of an attorney's right to petition for the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Magoon, also, made a brief argument. Some discussion took place regarding the effect of the decision of the Court on the status of the proceedings. The Court said it would decide the principles involved, and then apply the principles in detail to the case. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday morning in the case of Taku et al., free laborers. The Court room was crowded at 10 o'clock, when the Court convened, and the interest was intense. The decision dismissed the petition in both cases and remanded the petitioners.

The opinion is prefaced by the incorporation of the petition, signed by S. M. Ballou, to the effect that the petitioners were qualified to enter and locate in Hawaii under the treaty now existing between the Emperor of Japan and the Republic of Hawaii. The petitioners represented that they had bona fide possession of not less than \$50; that upon their arrival they were severally examined by a duly authorized inspector. They further allege that ever since their arrival they had been unjustly restrained and deprived of their several liberties, which they were entitled to enjoy under the existing treaty between Japan and Hawaii; that the Collector General threatened to deport them to Japan. The usual prayer is added.

The opinion is as follows: "The return made by the Collector General of Customs, among other things, alleges that 'it does not appear on the petition that S. M. Ballou had any authority to petition for any of the said petitioners for whom a writ of habeas corpus had been asked.' The traverse to the return, also signed by Mr. Ballou, alleges that 'all access to said petitioners and all communication from them being purposely shut off by respondent, no direct authorization from them was possible, but that S. M. Ballou, being retained with W. A. Kinney by friends of the petitioners on shore to bring this suit, has assumed to act in their behalf as aforesaid in accordance with law.'

"It will be seen that the petitioners are the Japanese immigrants in question, and yet they do not sign nor swear to the petition. If the petition is intended to be Mr. Ballou's on behalf of the Japanese who are alleged to be restrained of their liberty, he should have made himself the petitioner. Our statute allows a petition for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus to be signed by the party for whose relief it was intended or by some person in his behalf. So far as we know the authority of the person to make a petition in behalf of a party alleged to be in restraint has never been questioned or demanded to be known. By the common law a mere stranger had no right to come into Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought upon habeas corpus. But it is enough that the application by whomsoever presented shows probable ground to suspect that the person in whose behalf it is made is suffering an involuntary and wrongful restraint or imprisonment. No legal relation is now held to be necessary between the prisoner and the applicant for the writ. This is the view laid down by Hurd on Habeas Corpus, p. 211.

"The failure to state the fact that the person for whom relief is sought, is under disability through coercion to make or authorize the application, would not be sufficient ground, after the issuance of the writ, upon which to dismiss the writ or remand the party alleged to be wrongfully restrained, yet it is desirable to put this allegation in the petition. The writ having issued, the presumption is that the Justice was satisfied that either the application was authorized, or that there was reasonable ground to suspect that the persons in whose behalf the application was made were suffering involuntary and wrongful restraint."

The return of the Collector General of Customs then follows. This return shows that the petitioners were natives of Japan and aliens; that upon their arrival in Honolulu they were removed to the quarantine station and there subjected to an examination by the Deputy Collector General of Customs to ascertain their qualifications for entering this country. It was decided that all the petitioners were not entitled to land, because they were "illegally landed, because they were not accompanied by a sufficient number of guarantors as required by law for landing. It was then decided that they should be held to await the return of the steamer that they might be deported."

The decision of the Court continues: "A lengthy traverse to the return was presented for the petitioners by Mr. Ballou, which substantially denies that any legal ground existed for the return of these Japanese to land was made by the Deputy Collector or that any legal decision thereon was made. It is claimed in argument that the Court should inquire into the proceedings, in order to ascertain if the statements relating to the landing of aliens in the Hawaiian Islands (Act 66 of the Laws of 1894) was complied with. Counsel urge that the decision alleged in the return is not legal, because it was not communicated to these Japanese, and therefore they have had no opportunity to appeal therefrom to the Collector General as by the statute allowed. They also claim that the decision is not binding, because no opportunity was allowed these Japanese of consulting counsel, and that this was in derogation of their rights under the treaty of Hawaii with Japan, which provides that Japanese subjects may remain and reside in the Hawaiian Islands, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, one of which privileges is, as set forth in the treaty with Spain, for instance, that they shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in the pursuit and defense of their rights in every instance and degree of jurisdiction established by the laws; and shall be at liberty, under any circumstances to employ lawyers, advocates or agents from any class whom

they may see fit to authorize or act in their name."

"These treaty provisions, as it seems to us, do not require that aliens be allowed counsel in cases of examination by the immigration act in question, for the reason that they refer only to persons while resident in the Hawaiian Islands, and not to those who, like the aliens in question, have not yet landed in these Islands, and also for the reason that these treaty provisions apply only to judicial proceedings. As we shall see later on, the proceedings under the Act in question to be conducted by the Deputy Collector, are of an executive and not judicial nature. It is not contended here that the Act in question is in conflict with the treaty with Japan, this Act making no discrimination between subjects of other countries."

"There being nothing in the treaty to invalidate the Act itself, or the action taken by the Deputy Collector, it remains to consider whether the statute has been complied with. Upon this point we are greatly assisted by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, made under an Act of Congress, passed on March 2, 1891, from which our statute was for the most part taken. Both statutes exclude certain classes of undesirable persons, and confer upon certain executive officers the duty of inspecting all alien passengers and deciding upon their right to land in the respective countries, that is, the authority to pass upon the question whether they are within the prohibition."

The Court then quotes at length from the decisions of the United States Court in which it has been decided that Congress gave a "discretionary power to an officer, to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts," and "he is made sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts, and no other tribunal, unless expressly authorized by law to do so, is at liberty to re-examine or controvert the sufficiency of the evidence on which he acted." Under these decisions "the proper inspection officers are required to go on board any vessel and to inspect and examine them and may for this purpose remove and detain them on shore without such removal being considered a landing, and shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of such aliens to enter the United States."

The Court, in its decision, sums up the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as follows:

"When the law is confided to a special tribunal and matters in law and fact are determined by that tribunal, the decision of that tribunal within the scope of its authority is conclusive upon all others."

"It is contended that the decision of the Deputy Collector of Customs is not final because not announced to the petitioners, so that they might appeal. Having held that the decision refusing to admit them to land is an executive function, the Court is not essential to its validity. We as a Court do not know whether the decision may not have been announced to them by this time. The failure to announce the decision is not ground to discharge them from the restraint they are undergoing."

"In a case, in re Chin Yuen Sing, a United States Circuit Judge held that the Act of 1891 'left nothing for the Court to inquire into, save only whether the petitioner is an alien and whether he states that he has decided adversely to admission, is conclusive. Even if he had not so decided when the writ was applied for, the signing of such a return is itself a decision.' The opinion of the Deputy Collector cannot be inquired into by this Court."

Mr. W. R. Castle then moved that both petitions be dismissed, and the petitioners be remanded to the Collector General. The Court so ordered.

FINANCIAL TALKS.

Proposes Alloy Coin of Gold and Silver.

MR. EDITOR:—As man early learns to covet gold and silver, he would give other commodities for these metals, and again might be induced to part with them in exchange for some needed thing. In this way the metals came to be "mediums of exchange." In the early bartering stage the metals were treated as other commodities, but as civilization advanced and governments became stable, to facilitate exchange, kings would stamp pieces of metal with their weight and the seal of the government as attest. Metal in such pieces is money. It was found that the relative value of the two metals was about 15 to 1; that is, one pound of gold was worth about fifteen and one-half pounds of silver. So the metals were coined and by law made interchangeable at that ratio. But the commercial value of the metals varies in accordance with natural laws of trade. Though the metal is coined into money, that does not prevent its being used in the arts. If the jeweler wishes gold, he can obtain it in money and might wish to exchange his silver money for gold money. Governments have found it as useless to say one pound of gold shall be worth just so much silver the world over as to say one bushel of wheat shall be worth just so many potatoes the year round.

Though readily conceding that both metals should be used as lawful money, but being unable to regulate their relative value; some nations employ but one, in some others where both are used gold is the standard, and large sums are required to be paid in gold, while silver is a legal tender for small amounts. This latter arrangement works an injustice to the business man who receives money in small amounts and has large bills to pay. Receiving silver money, and possibly being required to pay gold, he must obtain the gold of banks, who thus have an opportunity of "cornering" the merchant "cornering" gold. The use of a metal as money gives it a market which it otherwise would not enjoy, and by creating a greater demand increases its value. As both gold and silver are worth just so much wheat shall be the privilege of coinage in civilized nations.

It being impossible to keep the relative value of the two metals uniformly the same, yet desiring to use both as money, the right way for the nations to set, the matter is to make an alloy of the two metals, the proportion of the metals in the alloy to be nearly as found on the market at the present time. A "double standard" of this kind would have an advantage similar to that gained by using two metals in a pendulum. The standard of value, then, might be a coin consisting of four hundred Troy grains of silver and twenty-five grains of gold. This would be in the ratio of 16 to 1, and with the addition of a base metal for hardening, would make a coin of not inconvenient size. Its value about two dollars United States money. Or the standard coin could be of twenty-five grains weight, metric system, which may be better for

an international monetary unit. This seems to be the only tenable bimetallic theory. As a theory it certainly has few objectionable features, and much can be urged in its favor.

FINANCIER.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely of the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks good, wears, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the "Ramblers." In fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

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THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

ABOUT BIKES.

An ex-dealer in wheels is credited with saying, "a man can buy one of fifty bicycles and not make a mistake." What he meant to infer was, that the material from which the Black Manufacturing Company constructs the Tribune bicycles is so uniformly perfect; that the workmanship is of such a superior character, that out of fifty wheels, one is as good as another.

The '97 model Tribune has three improvements over those of '96. The upper frame tubing is constructed of 1 1/8 inch steel and the seat post is one inch tubular, and is secured by a clasp. The advantages of these changes are manifest to every rider of a wheel. The sprocket chain has a recently patented improvement owned by the Black Company, and not found on any other wheel, and the pedal shank is made longer than before, an improvement easily recognized.

Price of '97 models for lady or gentleman \$110; model of '96 \$100.

The "Stormer" is a new and beautiful wheel just introduced here, but a favorite in the States. Our price \$75, model of '97 and the cheapest high grade wheel on the market.

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M. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

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Sugar Review for 1896. The Sugar Industry in British Guiana for 1896. Cash or Credit.

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SECOND CHAPTER

Japanese Meet and Discuss Court's Action.

WILL APPEAL TO JAPAN

Meeting Was Orderly in Every Particular.

Another Investigation Being Made.
Consul General Shimamura
Makes Demand.

The result of the deliberations of the justices of the Supreme Court yesterday remanding the Japanese back to the Collector General was not a surprise to those who were familiar with the case and the determination with which the officials were working.

The report of the justices flew over the city like wild fire and the people wondered what was coming next. By an understanding between Ministers Cooper and Shimamura those gentlemen accompanied by their secretaries, Marshal Brown and Interpreter C. A. Doyle and a representative of the Advertiser were taken to quarantine in the Foreign Office boat. On arrival the party was met by the police guards. Minister Cooper began an investigation into the individual cases of the men and women at the station. Among the lot he found thirty who were here under contracts for service with Theo. H. Davies & Co. Another case was that of a man and wife who had lived here for two years and then returned to Japan. Minister Cooper believed they were eligible after learning that they were to go back to Paauhau plantation.

The Minister conducted his investigation privately in the fumigating house and as he did not complete it before dark he left with the understanding that it would be renewed to-morrow. At 3 p. m., Consul General Shimamura, through his attorney, A. S. Humphries, made a demand upon the minister for an investigation on his part to begin as soon as Minister Cooper had finished. Whether this request will be granted or not will be known this morning as Minister Cooper has the matter under consideration.

In speaking of the release of thirty Japanese from quarantine yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kinney said: "The Kobe Immigration Company had an approved contract for that number of laborers and they were given permission to select them from those at the station. The release had nothing to do with the case tried in court. I know nothing further of the case and my connection with it ended in the court except that I will defend Messrs. Gallagher and Shimizu in the Police Court. As to what may be done after this I do not know. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision and that is the court of last resort."

While the officials were at quarantine station, the Japanese were not idle. Word was sent to clubs and clubs throughout the city announcing a mass meeting to be held at the hall over Luce's auction rooms at Fort and Queen.

Long before the hour hundreds of little brown men flocked to the building and crowded it from mauka to makai walls. A sprinkling of white citizens were present and found places where they could. Interpreter Doyle fixed himself comfortably in a window so as to be easy of exit and a reporter for the Advertiser sat with him for the same purpose.

To get this point of vantage they had to walk on the narrow projection above the windows of the first floor, holding on the similar projection above where they walked. The feeling of the Japanese was in rather a high tension and great interest was paid to the various speakers. One young man in addressing the audience said:

"This is the first time we have been treated with the ignominy that characterizes treatment today. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for those people over in the quarantine station and if it is necessary I am ready at any moment. (A drink of water was then taken and the harangue continued.) When a man comes here he comes under the treaty and with the same rights as every one else. We have brought the country to what it is, we own it and we have a right here. If we commit an offense in our own country we get justice but here we are left to the decision of the collector of the port. These people here say they are going to send the Japanese at the station back to Japan. Are we going to let them go or not? We must stick to one another and help one another out in this grave matter and we will. (Great applause.)"

Mr. Shimozawa followed: "I am not much of a speaker, and I apologize for my defects. Last time we had a meeting I apologized to you because the matter was in the hands of the Court and we could not well say anything. I thought at that time that we would not be decided against, but we have been, and now is our time to act. We are here to decide what we will do. Then followed a history of the arrival of the Shinshu-Maru and subsequent events. A lot of us went out to see our friends aboard, but we were not allowed even to go alongside the steamer. We couldn't even stand on the wharf. I had been promised from day to day that after the regular and added quarantine for the disease of German measles, the Japanese would be let out. Then it was hatched up that they must have \$25. Because they told the truth and said that they got the money from their fathers, they were rejected. The steamer's captain applied for clearance papers and was promised that they would be forthcoming after the investigation. Then we were told all the Japanese had to get out of the country. I was denied all

communication whatsoever with the Japanese at the station.

K. Furuya, who acted as secretary, made a few remarks, in which he said: "I have made an effort to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Civilization tends to bring great good to a great number, but with this civilization comes the struggle for existence. In Hawaii, Japan is being discriminated against. First, by increasing the duty on sake to a point that it is practically prohibitory, and now the Government desires to exclude us from the shores of Hawaii. The white races in the world are arrayed against the yellow races. Take the United States as an example: When railroads were to be built, China was importuned to send her subjects to California to help out the promoters. But when the interests of the Chinese conflicted with the whites an exclusion act was passed. When the planters of Hawaii wanted laborers in 1888 the Labor Convention was effectively negotiated, and our people came here. Now our colony has grown and our interests conflict with those of white residents. This action of the Government is a step toward exclusion."

Mr. Watanabe, of the Hiroshima Immigration Company, suggested that the only course left for the Japanese in Hawaii was to appeal to the home Government. The laws of this country must be obeyed, and as justice could not be secured here the Government of Japan would protect its subjects.

Mr. Takezawa addressed the audience and cautioned those present against acts of violence. He said he had a deep interest in the matter, as deep as any one, but quiet must reign among Japanese citizens. He would present a resolution, which he hoped would be adopted. As the speaker read, he reviewed each clause separately, and explained it to the people present. Following is the interpretation:

"Whereas, We cannot find right reason for the action of the Government of Hawaii in refusing to permit the immigrants from the Shinshu-Maru to land here, and

"Whereas, According to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Japanese citizens of Hawaii are denied the protection of the law in their individual rights, and

"Whereas, This action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is in contravention of the 'most favored nation clause' in its treaty with Japan, and

"Whereas, We consider that this action establishes a precedent for all future cases; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Japanese residents in Honolulu communicate through their Consul with the Government of Japan, stating the facts of the case and abide by the decision of the officials in Tokyo."

The resolution was adopted by the audience, and the following committee appointed to prepare it for transmission to Japan:

K. Kawasakio, U. Kobayashi, K. Ueda, S. Takemura, S. Kojima, K. Iwakami, K. Furuya, Dr. I. Mori, M. Chijia, C. Shiozawa, A. Iwamoto, K. Watanabe, H. Mizuno, T. Masuda, B. Shimizu, S. Ozaki, H. Takezawa and G. Sato.

The committee will meet this afternoon and perfect the resolution. The following persons addressed the audience:

K. Watanabe, T. Nakaka, C. Shiozawa, Susumago, Akazawa, Umura, Furuya, Takahashi, editor of Hawaii Shingo.

JAPAN'S TREATY

Text of Document Now Under Discussion.

Obligations Assumed by Hawaiian Government and Japan.

Whereas, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between His Majesty the King, and His Imperial Majesty the Temo of Japan, was concluded at Yedo on the 19th day of August, 1871, which has been ratified by His Majesty the King, and His Imperial Majesty the Temo of Japan, and the ratifications duly exchanged—which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and His Imperial Majesty the Temo of Japan, being equally animated by the desire to establish relations of friendship between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty, reciprocally advantageous, and for that purpose have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, His Excellency C. E. De Long, appointed and commissioned by His Majesty, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Hawaii, near the Government of His Majesty, the Temo of Japan, and His Imperial Majesty, His Excellency Sawa Iusanne Kiyowara Nolyoshe, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Terachima Jusoe Fugiwara Munemori, First Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which are found in good order, and in proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and His Imperial Majesty the Temo, their heirs and successors, and between their respective subjects.

Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, paying at all times such duties

and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties.

Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to appoint, if it shall seem good to them, a Diplomatic Agent, who shall reside at the seat of the Government of the respective countries, and Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in the ports or places within the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the high contracting parties shall exercise all the authority and jurisdiction, and shall enjoy within the territories of the other all the rights and privileges, exemptions and immunities which shall appertain or may hereafter appertain to Agents of the same rank of the most favored nations.

Article IV. It is hereby stipulated that the Hawaiian Government and its subjects, upon like terms and conditions, will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may hereafter be granted by His Majesty the Temo of Japan, to the Government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

Article V. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by Hawaiian subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad, on application to the Governor of any open port.

Article VI. It is hereby agreed that such revision of this Treaty, on giving six months previous notice to either of the high contracting parties, may be made by mutual agreement, as experience shall prove necessary.

Article VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and by His Imperial Majesty the Temo, and the ratifications exchanged at Yedo, the same day as the date of this Treaty, and shall go into effect immediately after the date of such exchange of ratifications.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, Done at the City of Yedo, this 19th day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, corresponding in Japanese date to the fourth day of the 7th month of the 4th year of Meiji.

(Signed) C. E. DE LONG. [Seal.]

SAWA IUSANNE KIOWARA NOLYOSHE. [Seal.]
TERACHIMA JUSOE FUGIWARA MUNEMORI. [Seal.]

Now, all persons are hereby notified that the said Treaty is a part of the Law of this Kingdom, and is to be regarded as such.

[L. S.] CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Foreign Office, September 27th, 1871.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Two Important Decisions From the Higher Court.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of William C. Weedon vs. Elizabeth B. Waterhouse, executrix of the will of J. T. Waterhouse, deceased, overruling the exception to the order of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, sustaining the demurrer and ordering judgment for defendant.

The case, reviewed, is this: J. T. Waterhouse entered into a contract on June 4, 1895, with William C. Weedon to pay him a salary of \$200 a month and a bonus of \$300 at the end of each year for three years. They both agreed that if a change was brought about in the business, provisions should be made for the protection of plaintiff's interests. Mr. Weedon accepted the conditions and served under it until the death of Mr. Waterhouse, on March 2, 1896, and served the defendant executrix of the will until July 1, 1896. Mrs. Waterhouse then sold the business and disclaimed all responsibility under the arrangement made by her husband.

The plaintiff entered a complaint for the recovery of the balance due him, as he claimed, from the selling of the business until the expiration of the three years' agreement. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the declaration did not show sufficient cause for action: that the declaration showed no breach of the agreement; that the declaration was ambiguous. The demurrer was, by consent of the plaintiff, reserving his right to make exceptions, sustained, and judgment was rendered for the defendant and bill of exceptions filed and allowed.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the contract terminated at the death of the employer; that during his lifetime there was no breach of contract, and that the obligation in the contract does not survive to the representative of the deceased employer. The "change in the business" meant the "change in the business" during the time of the employer, therefore there was no breach of contract. The Court therefore handed down its opinion.

In the case of A. Feek vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company, Judge Perry of the Circuit Court, handed down a decision on the demurrer. Feek claimed that the \$7,000, promised him by the defendant on certain conditions, had not been paid, although time had elapsed for carrying out those conditions. One of the conditions was that the line should be extended beyond Waiman. The defendant had, it was claimed, refused to comply with those conditions.

The demurrer states that the promise of payment was made on the contingency, and the occurrence of the contingency was not stated.

The contention of the plaintiff was that this contingent agreement must be held as an absolute contract to extend the road. Counsel for the plaintiff cited cases to support their position. The Court decided that to hold that the defendant had covenanted to extend its line would be adding to an agreement a provision not intended. The Court therefore sustained the demurrer.

Among the botanical specimens collected by the Cornell scientific party in Greenland were some full grown forest trees less than three inches in height.

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin
Purifying and Beautifying
Soap in the World.
The Purest, Sweetest, and
Most Refreshing for Toilet
Bath and Nursery.
For Pimples, Blackheads
Red, Rough, Oily Skin
and Baby Blemishes,
For Red, Rough Hands
Shapeless Nails and
Painful Finger Ends,
For Irritations of the Scalp
with Dry, Thin, and Falling
Hair it is wonderful.

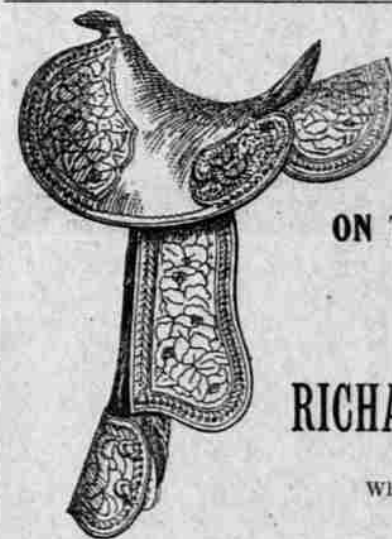
Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
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Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
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OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

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

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

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Resolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896,

\$12,433,131.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500

2-Fire Funds - - - - - 2,601,925

3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 2,144,144

Total - - - - - £12,433,131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire

and Life Departments are free from lia-

bility in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stores and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

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

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersig-

ned General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,690,000

Total reichsmarks 107,690,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 55,000,000

Total reichsmarks 63,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Swiss Life Insurance Company of

Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Sprackels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

STILL GOING ON

Immigrants Being Questioned by
Minister Cooper.

CONSUL SHIMAMURA ON SCENE

New Girl Baby Appears
at the Station.

Japanese Representative May In-
vestigate as He Wishes—No
Ban Put on His Work.

The investigation into the individual cases of the Japanese was continued personally by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle yesterday. Chester A. Doyle officiated as interpreter. Mr. Igarashi, Japanese inspector was also present at the request of Minister Cooper. B. L. Marx, stenographer took down the testimony.

Consul General Shimamura and his secretary were present during the morning session but in the afternoon they withdrew and, together with the representatives of several immigration companies, investigated on his own account. This was agreeable to Minister Cooper who informed the Consul that he was liberty to investigate privately or publicly and in any manner he wished. This is a refutation of a statement published that Mr. Shimamura declined to investigate on the terms imposed by Minister Cooper.

When Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle and party left in the afternoon, Consul Shimamura was still questioning the Japanese. The investigation on the part of the Government is conducted in a careful manner and slowly; not more than thirty were examined during the day. At the present rate it is not thought that the investigation can be finished before Sunday.

About 11 o'clock yesterday while one of the immigrants was being questioned, Officer Toma entered the room and announced that there was one more Japanese at the station than the tally sheet called for. Dr. Kobayashi, who was present immediately left the room and visited the quarters. It was a brand new girl baby born a few minutes before. The mother and child were removed at once to the hospital and attended by the physician. As the parents are Japanese and the child was born on what is, to a degree, Hawaiian soil and yet under the immigration laws it is no soil at all, and she was born under the quarantine flag, Chester Doyle is in a quandary to know what nationality the little tot may belong to. Mother and babe are doing well regardless of these difficulties.

At 9:30 this morning, Minister Cooper and his party will begin their day's work at the station and will remain through the day. There was considerable talk on the streets regarding the outcome of the investigation. One gentleman, who claimed to have a straight tip, offered to wager \$100, even money, that not one of the Japanese now in quarantine would be forced to go back. The opinion generally expressed was to this same effect; not because the Japanese would resist any attempt to deport them, but because the Government is inclined to act in a manner which practically reverses the decision of the Court.

What foundation there is for the rumor cannot be found; it is doubtful if there is any, and conservative men are inclined to take the rumor as chaff. Two staunch supporters of the Government were talking over the situation yesterday afternoon. Said one of them:

"These almost daily investigations into the status of the immigrants is becoming painful, and shows weakness on the part of the Government. If the men are here illegally (and the Supreme Court decides that they are), by remanding them over to the Collector General, then they should be sent back. I am not in favor of excluding from Hawaii any one who has a legal right to come here, but I believe the Government should take prompt and decisive steps to keep out 500 Japanese who are brought here without possessing the right. The public does not consider that these people are entitled to the privilege of taking the master's certificate with the law. If the Government will use its prerogative in this instance, and return the rejected men, it will retain its friends."

"And," said the other, "if the decision of the Supreme Court, which gives the Government the right to act, is reversed by the Government itself, I would be in favor of having the entire National Guard act. Not to act at this time would show that the Government has no respect for itself or the wishes of the people who support it."

This shows the thoughts of a number of the citizens. Men of a certain political faith say the Japanese are being badly treated, and they should be allowed to land, but it is a strange fact that these same men are the ones who are planning the old Government and the planners for bringing to the islands a class of citizens who, by low wages, have thrown Hawaiians and men of almost every other nationality out of employment.

"If the Japanese are more desirable citizens and stronger supporters of the Government than other classes in the islands, let them stay. Hawaiians have been thrown out of employment by them, and the Portuguese," said another anti-Japanese citizen, "stonemasons have felt their influence. The Japanese are a fine thing for the master stonemasons, who use them because they will work for 75 cents a day, but where does the white man get off?"

EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

One of Steamer Waialeale's Boats
Capsized at Kilauea.

By the James Makee yesterday morning came the news of what might have been a very disastrous accident at Kilauea early Tuesday morning in which Captain Parker, Purser Henry Crane and five of the native boat boys of the steamer Waialeale, were concerned. Captain Tullett of the James Makee tells the following story of the incident:

"The steamer Waialeale was at Kilauea on Tuesday morning. The winds were blowing hard and the sea was very rough. At about 5:30 o'clock, Captain Parker, Purser Crane and five boat boys put off for shore in a boat laden with freight for Kilauea. Upon drawing close to the landing, an immense wave came along and spread over the top of the boat like a great arched. The boat boys jumped for their lives but Parker and Crane were caught. The boat was dashed away upon the rocks and smashed to pieces while the two men were battling with the waves. The natives had already reached shore Crane cannot swim well and Parker went to his assistance, aiding him to the rocks. He himself was swept out again and it was quite a while before he was able to get ashore.

"In the meantime First Officer Mitchell was becoming very uneasy as the Captain's boat had failed to return after ample time. Putting some freight into the other boat he was about to lower it to go ashore when he saw something floating close by the steamer's side. This proved to be one of the mail bags taken in the first boat. Mitchell thought better of going and waited until it was light enough to see. Then he spied Captain Parker, Purser Crane and the boat boys on the bluff near to the landing. Parker cried out for Mitchell to take the steamer to Kilauea, a place about three miles distant from Kilauea. Here the men were taken aboard ship and the Waialeale put back to Kilauea.

"On Wednesday morning Captain Parker took the remaining boat and tried again to make shore but he struck the same luck. Before he knew it his boat was swamped but he soon had things righted again. In this last accident a box, supposed to contain a lot of dental instruments belonging to Dr. George Huddy, was lost.

"Crane was hurt but not badly. He may consider himself lucky that nothing worse than a badly scratched leg fell to his lot. None of the other men were hurt."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 15.
Am bkine Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, March 17.
S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, from Portland.
Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, from Nainai, B. C.

Thursday, March 18.
U. S. S. Marion, Greene, from San Diego.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kilauea.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennett, from Maui.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay from Vancouver and Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 16.

Am bkine S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco, with load of sugar.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kilauea ports.

Stmr Lohu, Nye, for Oahu, Honolulu, Hakalau and Pohakamau.

Stmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Pauhanu.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennett, for Olohalu.

Wednesday, March 17.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Likilike, Nye, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaena, Smythe, for Wailana.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honolulu and Kilauea.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kilauea ports.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for the Colonies.

S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for Japan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Portland, per S. S. Mount Lebanon, March 17.—Mr. Adams and two in transit.

From Kapa, per stmr James Makee, Mar. 15.—T. Wolf and 5 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Mar. 18.—Mr. and

Mrs. McCandless and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Keller and child, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Gehring, Irving, Burgess, Slowell, Davis, Toellner, Gehring, Miquilham, Waldron and 11 through.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bkine S. N. Castle, Mar. 16.—Mrs. J. Lyett and child, Miss Mary Lyett and Frank Grace.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kilauea, Mar. 16.—For the Volcano: J. H. Sears and wife, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Owens, H. S. Channing, Dr. W. F. Channing and P. Ogle and wife, For Hilo and way ports: Miss Cahill, Mrs. Friedman, Mrs. E. H. Ward, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, Miss Mary Hitchcock, Mrs. Sisson, Miss Hattie Hitchcock, R. D. Bronson, Capt. F. C. S. Desky, Thos. Blyth, Miss Wight, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, C. S. Reynolds, C. J. Fisher, Judge E. G. Hitchcock, J. L. Barker, C. H. Fairer, G. H. Angus, Mrs. Thos. Blyth and son, H. Edwards, V. M. Fulcher, A. Potemkin, T. Lebedeff, Dr. N. Russell, C. Notley, Bro. Bertram, J. R. Wilson, Miss Bernard, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mrs. W. W. Weight, A. Young, Miss B. Young, Miss Young and Miss M. Lishman.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Mar. 16.—Rev. M. C. Harris, Mrs. Emma, Mrs. Anna Alna, John Winter, H. C. Overden, M. Decker, H. McCann, L. von Tempel, J. H. Wodehouse, T. Matsukaki, Miss Akana, Dr. Oliver, C. Nikumi and R. S. Takada.

For Kauai, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 16.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Miss Rice, Theo. Hoffman, Captain McDonald, Mrs. Lidgate, J. M. Lidgate, T. J. King, Mrs. Dannehauser and five children, Mrs. Schumann and Dr. Wall.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Kahla will be taken from the Marine Railway today.

The dredger is now but a few feet away from the seawall near the Fish Market.

The 30 Japanese released Wednesday were sent to Maui on the Likilike last evening.

The U. S. S. Alert, Hamford commander, will sail for San Francisco on Saturday.

The U. S. S. Alert is getting ready for sea. She will probably be on her way to the Coast inside of two weeks.

The Miowera brings 200 tons of general merchandise for this port and loaded the largest general cargo (2,500 tons) that ever left Vancouver.

The schooner Kauihala sailed for Maui Wednesday. While beating up the Molokai channel she split her jib, and, returning, anchored just off port.

The American barkentine Kikikat, Cutler master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19 days from Port Townsend, with a cargo of 600,000 feet of lumber, consigned to Wilder & Co. Fine weather was the experience of the Kikikat throughout the entire trip.

The American bark Highland Light, Lewis master, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon with a cargo of 1,500 tons of coal for Allen & Robinson. The Highland Light was 23 days on the trip. Fine weather, with the exception of the last two days, was experienced.

The United States Court yesterday decided that the cargo of a vessel when consigned to the master or to the vessel's owners, could be attached for debt as well as the vessel itself. The decision was given in judgment on an amended libel of the crew of the American barkentine Marion against the vessel for wages.—S. F. Examiner.

The S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean master, arrived in port early Wednesday morning, 11 days from Portland, with a full cargo of general merchandise. She was bar-bound for two days at the beginning of her trip, but got along with a pleasant voyage after that. The Mount Lebanon had a big fire to the starboard, caused by the shifting of four tons after her departure from Portland. She will sail for Japan today.

BORN.

ELBERBARK.—At Honolulu, Kauai, Hawaii, to the wife of William Elberbark, a daughter.

METIGHE.—In this city, March 13, 1897, 10 a. m., to the wife of Thomas F. Metighe, a daughter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.

Honolulu, H. L. Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

| STATIONS. | ELEV. (Feet) | RAIN (In.) |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| HAWAII— | | |
| Waialeale | 50 | 11.20 |
| Hilo (town) | 100 | 11.55 |
| Kaunapali | 1250 | 17.56 |
| Pohakamau | 1100 | 17.01 |
| Papaehaione | 100 | 9.28 |
| Honolulu | 300 | 10.16 |
| Honolulu | 950 | 16.17 |
| Hakalau | 200 | ..... |
| Honohina | ..... | ..... |
| Laupahoehoe | 10 | 6.68 |
| Laupahoehoe | 900 | 11.34 |
| Ookala | 400 | 8.61 |
| Kukuihale | 250 | 6.02 |
| Pauilo | 750 | 5.27 |
| Pauilo | 300 | 4.38 |
| Honolulu | 1200 | 3.41 |
| Kukuihale | 470 | 4.36 |
| Niuli | 700 | 2.59 |
| Niuli | 200 | 2.51 |
| Kohala, Ostrom | 350 | 3.68 |
| Kohala | 316 | ..... |
| Kohala Mill | 308 | ..... |
| Waimea | 2720 | 0.75 |
| Awini Ranch | 1100 | 3.49 |
| Kailua | 950 | 1.76 |
| Laupahoehoe | 1540 | ..... |
| Kalaehekehe | 1350 | 2.07 |
| Kalahiki | 800 | 1.79 |
| Kalahiki | 1200 | 2.53 |
| Naalehu | 650 | 1.06 |
| Naalehu | 1250 | 0.95 |
| Honouapo | 15 | ..... |
| Hilea | 310 | 0.20 |
| Pahala | 1100 | 0.40 |
| Olaa (Mason) | 1650 | 16.41 |
| Pohakamau | 2900 | 16.27 |
| Waialeale | 750 | 9.08 |
| Kailua | 50 | ..... |
| Pohokiki | 10 | 2.53 |
| Kamali | 650 | 6.71 |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| MAUI— | | |
| Kahului | 10 | 0.06 |
| Kaunapali | 15 | 0.81 |
| Lahaina | ..... | 0.13 |
| Olowalu | 15 | 0.00 |
| Hana Plantation | 200 | 1.81 |
| Hana | 1800 | 3.80 |
| Hama Plantation | ..... | ..... |
| Pala | 180 | 1.14 |
| Puomalei | 1400 | 3.36 |
| Kula | 3000 | 0.74 |
| Kula | 4000 | 0.00 |

| | | |
|----------|------|-------|
| MOLOKAI— | | |
| Maunaloa | 70 | 1.69 |
| LANAI— | | |
| Koole | 1600 | ..... |

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| OAHU— | | |
| Makiki Reservoir | 150 | ..... |
| W. Bureau (Green St) | 50 | 1.91 |
| Honolulu (City) | 20 | ..... |
| Kulaokahua | 50 | 0.89 |
| King St. (Kewa) | 15 | 0.93 |
| Kapiolani Park | 10 | 0.17 |
| Manoa | ..... | ..... |
| Pala | 50 | 3.10 |
| Inasane Asylum | 30 | ..... |
| Nuuanu (School St) | 50 | 2.84 |
| Nuuanu (W. Main St) | 250 | ..... |
| Nuuanu (Elec. Stn) | 405 | 7.32 |
| Nuuanu (H. T. way H) | 730 | ..... |
| Nuuanu, Luakaha | 550 | ..... |
| Maunawili | 300 | 1.75 |
| Kaneohe | 100 | ..... |
| Ahulimanu | 350 | 2.95 |
| Waimanalo | 25 | 0.61 |
| Kahuku | 25 | 1.30 |
| Waianae | 15 | ..... |
| Waianae | 1700 | 2.28 |
| Ewa Plantation | 60 | 0.15 |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| KAUAI— | | |
| Lihue, Grove Farm | 200 | 3.95 |
| Lihue, Molokai | 300 | 5.81 |
| Hanalei | 200 | 3.89 |
| Kilauea | 325 | 9.42 |
| Hanalei | 10 | 15.02 |
| Waiaua | 32 | 0.97 |
| Makawili | 50 | ..... |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's | 5.41 |
| Maui Stations Aver. by Dist's | 1.45 |
| Oahu Average by Districts | 2.75 |
| Kauai Average by Districts | 4.56 |

Records Not Hitherto Published:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| JANUARY. | | |
| Laupahoehoe | 10 | 5.68 |
| Laupahoehoe | 900 | 7.91 |
| Waialeale | ..... | 4.85 |
| Kalahiki | ..... | 0.61 |
| Hana Plantation | ..... | 2.01 |
| Hana | 1800 | 5.48 |
| Kulaokahua, (corrected figure) | 2.13 | ..... |
| Lihue, Molokai | ..... | 1.04 |
| Hanalei | ..... | 0.58 |

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

SITUATION WANTED.

Middle-aged man, competent bookkeeper, with best of references as such, now occupied as piano teacher, wishes position as bookkeeper or storekeeper on plantation. Address H. P. O. Box 321, Honolulu. 1847-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Edward Hutton, late of Laupahoehoe, Island of Hawaii, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Edward Hutton, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to T. R. Walker at the office of Theo. H. Davis & Co., Limited, on Kanihuanu street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 9th, 1897.

T. R. WALKER, Executor of the last will and testament of Edward Hutton, deceased.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington, President
W. M. Pomroy, Vice President
C. G. Ballentyne, Treasurer
William Savidge, Secretary
James B. Castle, Auditor

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE, Secretary.

Honolulu, March 5, 1897.

4550-3t 1844-2w

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, March 17, 1897.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1897, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Fat Beef Cattle, or (2) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed. Cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending September 30, 1897.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid. By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary.

4560-3t 1847-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a portion of the Government tract of Kapahulu, on the southside of Le-ah, or Diamond Head, containing an area of 346-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.
Upset Price: \$350.00.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897.

1847-td

TH. BRANDT, ESQ., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 9th, 1897.