

THE LATHROP
COTILLION

Scene of Beauty
at Progress
Hall.

WEALTH AND
FASHION THERE

List of People Who Were Present
From Honolulu's Four
Hundred.

It was a scene of beauty in Progress hall last night when Mr. Barbour Lathrop gave the signal for the cotillion which was given in honor of Miss May Damon and Miss Kathryn Widdfield. The function brought together a brilliant assemblage of persons prominent in the fashionable world. The ballroom had a conservatory effect—flower-wreathed chandeliers, pretty decorations of red and cream bunting splashed and sprayed with trailing masses of malle and scenery indigenous to Hawaii, garlanded with wreaths of flowers. Banked high upon red-draped tiers were potted palms gracefully waving over masses of glistening green ti leaves and ferns. Pyramids of these emerald growths of the tropics were grouped about the space reserved for the figures of the cotillion, lending the interior a charming aspect. The archways leading to the promenades were hung with bunting of red and white, which, near the ceiling, made an admirable background for the fringe garland of malle. Great jardinières filled with palms stood like sentinels at either side of the archways. The arch over the musician's platform was hung with red bunting and above which were dotted clusters of ti leaves. The flower favors relieved by the rich greenery made of the interior a symphony of color.

The decorations which were so novel and so beautiful were the handiwork of Mrs. Edward D. Tenney and Mr. Gerritt P. Wilder. To add to the scenic effect the first favors bestowed were of the lilua leis, which were draped upon a table near the promenades and the center of the semi-circle of chairs which faced the polished floor.

Mr. Barbour Lathrop was assisted in moving the guests by Mrs. S. M. Damon and Mrs. M. C. Widdfield, the daughters of the night's pleasure. Miss Damon wore a gown of white silk. Miss Widdfield wore an Empire gown of white silk, décolleté.

Supper was served after midnight in the adjoining drawing room suite. The cotillion was led by Mr. Lathrop and Mrs. Mary Gunn, while Mr. Gerritt P. Wilder was the rover. It was at a late hour this morning before the last of the dancers were willing to leave the scene of gaiety. The debutantes were out in full force.

The music was alternately rendered by an orchestra of Americans, who played the waltzes so dear to the heart of the dancer, while a native quintet played and sang Hawaii's love songs during the intermissions.

The first figure was the quadrille, ending into the pretty basket effect, the favors being lilua leis worn about the necks and upon the hair. From start until the very end the dancers entered into the spirit of the cotillion with a vim and it can be said that Honolulu society entered upon a new era of social festivity previously foreign to life.

The company invited, nearly all of whom were present, included: Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Charles B. Tenney, Mrs. M. C. Widdfield, Mrs. Gerritt P. Wilder, Mrs. Arthur M. Brown, Mrs. Edward D. Tenney, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Mrs. John S. Walker, Mrs. E. M. Hatch, Mrs. Alexander G. Jones Jr., Mrs. S. E. Damon, Mrs. C. V. Forster, Miss May Damon, Miss Kathryn Widdfield, Miss Juliet King, Miss Mary Widdfield, Miss Gertrude Scott, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Jessie Sullivan, Miss Ella Stansbury, Miss Kate Cornwall, Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Mr. Walter F. Dillingham, Mr. Gerritt P. Wilder, Mr. F. M. Swanny, Mr. Edward Whitley, Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. N. Prouty, Mr. George Potter, Mr. B. Griggs Holt, Mr. Isaac Dillingham, Lieutenant Hancock, U. S. A.; Mr. Arthur Brown, Mr. Robert Shingle, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. F. M. Hatch, Mr. J. H. Jones Jr., Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, Mr. George Fuller, Mr. Richard Ivers, Mr. Porter Boyd.

Some of the gowns were stunning, some beautiful, and rare taste was shown in the toilettes.

THE MODERN RHODERIC DHU



Come one, come all,
This rock shall fly
From its firm base
As soon as I!

DISPENSARY
BILL ARGUED

Meeting of the Gospel
Temperance League
at Orpheum.

The Gospel Temperance League held a meeting at the Orpheum last evening, the first of a series. Franklin Austin, the president, called the meeting to order at 8:10 o'clock, and announced the subject to be the discussion of the dispensary bill now before the Senate, but first made a report of the progress in the organization of the league and the practical work laid out for the establishing of temperance saloons, or coffee houses, as substitutes for the social allurements of the saloon itself.

Following Mr. Austin, Mr. Moses Nakulua, third vice president of the league, and chairman of the Hawaiian committee, explained the object of the society in the Hawaiian language.

Mr. Kanui, the veteran Home Ruler, who has done so much for his people, acted as honorary chairman of the meeting, and made a stirring address in favor of temperance reform and the dispensary bill.

Senator Russell addressed the meeting, advocating the dispensary bill as a measure conducive to public health and morals. He didn't believe any one could be against such a reform unless influenced by self-interest. "If you hear a man talking against the bill," said the Senator, "he either stupidly considers his own private interest before the public good, or is ignorant. Usually, he has shares in the liquor trust."

Mr. Austin addressed the audience upon the necessity of devising some means of depriving the liquor traffic of the social allurements of treating.

"The whole world is agitating temperance reform," said Mr. Austin, "and the consensus of thought is in the direction of government monopoly, and of all the measures yet suggested I consider the Hawaiian bill the best."

Mr. Austin paid a glowing tribute to Senator Kalaupokalani for his stanch championship of the cause of temperance, and gave him the credit of initiating advanced legislation on the subject.

The musical exercises were exceedingly interesting. Mrs. McDonald sang and was vociferously applauded.

SHRINER NIGHT AND LAST
PLAY OF THE SEASON

SHRINER night at the theater was a brilliant event. The auditorium had been gayly decorated with Hawaiian and American flags and banners of many colors hung from all available places. The balcony rail was draped in flags and bunting of festive tints and the boxes and orchestra rail were artistically decorated in the same manner. Over the stage hung the large crescent and star with the baby sphinx which was used at the Shriner ball.

The house was filled to its capacity, the red fezzes with the bobbing tassels worn by the Shriners lending a holiday appearance to the elegantly attired audience.

Prince David, accompanied by Miss Abigail Campbell, Miss Alice Campbell and Miss Christian of Oakland, Cal., occupied a box and society was well represented in the orchestra stalls.

The play was well adapted to the occasion. The performance of Nell Gwynne, with its rollicking fun and sparkling wit, at the hands of a good company, can never fail to please, and it is one of the best plays of the company's repertoire. The audience last night was inclined to mirth by reason of the occasion, and the quick wit of the dashing Nell, as given by Miss Roberts, provoked much merriment. Heavy bursts of applause testified to the good humor and appreciation of the audience and the spirit of criticism was conspicuous by its absence.

Miss Roberts' interpretation of the character of the fun-loving, good-hearted and witty orange girl who rose to be the first lady of the court, was up to her usual excellent standard and need no comment to those who witnessed her success in the play on the first night of the company's engagement.

Mr. Gerson, as Charles II, King of England, was pleasingly merry, jealous, good-natured and forgiving, in the right places, and did his part towards the success of the comedy. The fact that he lost one of his curls in the first act was noticed by only a few and was quite pardonable since he did not lose his cue. Lord Rochester, friend of the King, appeared before the audience in the personage of Clarence Montaine, who affected the bonhomie of the character with good grace.

Lucius Henderson, as the somewhat fickle Jack Mardyn looking in vain for brave deeds to do, was very acceptable, and when he found his opportunity in Nell Gwynne's ruse, in the poverty of words to conquer for Mistress Stuart, he utilized it well. Mistress Stuart was well represented by Miss Crosby, who always faints gracefully.

Carlyle Moore, as Hart, the actor manager at the theater where Nell Gwynne wins fame, appeared in pink satin and green velvet, with a pretty wig of auburn curls. Mr. Moore has a fine physique and is a fitting target for the favor of matinee girls. His roles are always a pleasing feature of the performance.

Allan Dunne, as prompter at the theater, presented a properly illustrated appearance and sour visage. Jack Morris, Scott Robinson and Ollie Cooper as actors preserved their own personalities, which served the purposes of the parts. Mr. Arper, as the aged ex-actor, hobbled about realistically and presented the fondness of Old Joseph for the stein very well. Miss Howe and Miss Crosby, in minor roles, made the best of such opportunity as was afforded them.

The music for the performance was furnished by Wray Taylor's amateur orchestra, consisting of seventeen pieces, and added much attraction to the play. The special musical selections were applauded in an appreciative manner by the audience.

"Nell Gwynne" last night wound up the company's engagement, which has been a very pleasant one for those theater-goers who are appreciative and not inclined to be too high-handedly critical. The members of the company have, without exception, shown themselves possessed of understanding and earnestness in the study of the various characters they have portrayed in the different plays. They have worked under many difficulties and have surmounted them only by much ingenuity and hard work. Due credit should be given them.

NAN BYXBE.

BUCKEYE CLUB ORGANIZED.

Ohio Men Meet and Effect Permanent Organization.

The Buckeye Club held a meeting for permanent organization last night. The following officers were elected: President, Joshua K. Brown; vice president, Dr. L. C. Garvin; secretary, and treasurer, W. E. Skinner. The executive committee is composed of the above officers and the following: Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Miss Cora Albright and Percy N. Pond. A social and literary committee was appointed, consisting of W. E. Skinner, Raymond C. Brown and Miss McCracken.

Many well known Honolulu people are members of the club. Those who have already joined the organization are Mrs. Mary E. McDowell, of Columbus; Miss F. N. Albright, Columbus; Miss McCracken, Bucyrus; Miss Cora Albright, Columbus; W. A. Bowen, Oberlin; M. Rice, Oberlin; Joshua K. Brown, Columbus; Dr. C. L. Garvin, Columbus; Dr. R. N. Malster, Marietta; F. F. Davidson, Marietta; E. S. Gill, Richmond; Raymond C. Brown, Columbus; Percy N. Pond, Oberlin; E. S. Thornton, Cincinnati; Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Oberlin; Charles McGonagle, New Lexington; Mr. Brown, Columbus; W. E. Skinner, Somerset; B. D. Mitchell, Mansfield.

Several of the members were unable to be present at the meeting last night on account of other engagements. The next meeting will be held on the first Monday in April, the 8th.

DIVERT SHIPMENT OF TROOPS.

An organized effort is being made by Puget Sound interests to divert the shipment of troops both to and from the Philippines to a large extent from San Francisco to Seattle and Tacoma. A long statement has been filed with Secretary Root, signed by all the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington calling attention to the superior advantages of Seattle and Tacoma as ports of shipment of troops to the Philippines and the Orient. A movement of this kind has been on foot for some months, but now for the first time has taken definite shape.

Avoid colds by drinking "Kentucky Favorite" whisky. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

Large Shipment

OF



Cleveland Bicycles

JUST ARRIVED. WE WILL SELL AT

\$35.00.

Everybody knows the CLEVELAND

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

HALL BUILDING, CORNER FORT AND KING STS.

THE SEASON'S LATEST

CREATIONS IN MILLINERY

Rare Combinations in Economy and Style

AT

THE M. E. KILLEAN CO., Ltd.

ARLINGTON BLOCK.

HOTEL STREET.

Manicuring and Hair Dressing

ON THE PREMISES

society people

throughout the world have made Cyrus Noble whiskey the leading brand.

Its pure and old.

One and three crown.

W. C. PEACOCK & CO., Ltd

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAII TERRITORY.

wise people

who really understand what good whiskey is, invariably order

Greenwood

a pure old fashioned Kentucky Sour Mash Aged in Wood.

Distilled from selected grain

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
Gen'l Agents, Honolulu

RETIREMENT OF COINAGE

Text of the Knox Report In Its Favor.

THE MEASURE WILCOX SPOILED

Some Interesting Statistics of the Monetary Resources of the Republic.

The Advertiser acknowledges the receipt from Senator Bard of California of the following report of Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Territories, on the retiring of Hawaiian coinage and currency:

The Committee on the Territories report favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 5328) relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency, and in support of such report quote from the report of the Hawaiian commission relative to Hawaiian currency:

THE HAWAIIAN CURRENCY.

The gold coins of the United States are the only unlimited legal tender. (Civil Laws, sec. 685.)

Hawaiian silver coins are legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10. United States dimes and half dimes are also legal tender in limited amounts. (Civil Laws, secs. 686 and 687.)

Coinage.—During the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 the following Hawaiian coins were put in circulation, having theretofore been coined at the United States mint in San Francisco (Biennial Report Minister of Finance, 1890, p. 7):

Dollars	500,000
Halves	350,000
Quarters	125,000
Dimes	25,000

This is the only Hawaiian coinage ever executed.

Paper Currency.—By Session Laws, 1895, Act 19 (Civil Laws, secs. 672-675), the Minister of Finance was authorized to issue gold and silver certificates of deposit upon setting aside sufficient of the respective coins for the payment of such certificates. The act also provided for the retirement of all outstanding certificates of deposit.

Under this authority certificates of deposit have been issued to the amount of \$272,500, for the redemption of which silver coin is now held in the treasury. These certificates have been issued in the following denominations:

5 dollars	112,500
10 dollars	35,000
20 dollars	50,000
50 dollars	75,000
100 dollars	100,000

There remains outstanding of old issues of silver certificates made under former laws a total amount of \$33,500. No record remains in the office of the Finance Department showing the denominations of these certificates, but silver coins are on deposit in the Treasury for their redemption.

Although authorized by the act above cited, no gold certificates have been issued. The Hawaiian currency consists therefore of silver coins amounting to \$1,000,000, of which \$332,000 is in circulation in the form of silver certificates. At this date (August 23, 1898), exclusive of silver held for redemption of certificates, is approximately \$101,500.

By the statutes authorizing coinage of silver (Session Laws, 1880, chap. 37, and Session Laws, 1892, chap. 8), all coins were required to be made of the same weight and fineness as the United States coins of the same value.

S. M. CULLOM.

Sir: In the year 1883, by Act of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Government, the sum of \$1,000,000 was authorized to be issued in Hawaiian silver currency. This amount was coined by the United States Mint of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding amount in United States silver currency. The denominations were:

1-dollar pieces	500,000
50-cent pieces	350,000
25-cent pieces	125,000
Dimes	25,000

Total \$1,000,000

Of this amount the dime has practically gone out of circulation. It is estimated that a fair estimate would be that \$50,000 (including the dimes) have gone out of circulation and disappeared. There remains, therefore, the sum of \$950,000, approximately, in Hawaiian silver currency that are legal tender under the present laws and institutions of this country to the amount of \$10 in any one payment. This currency, however, is only of value to the remaining portions of the United States as its pure silver bears to the piece, based on the current value of silver for the day.

While your honorable body is considering the subject of the obligations of this Government, I desire to call your attention to the subject of its withdrawal from circulation and substitution by a coin that would be legal tender in all parts of the United States.

Owing to the nature of the population of this country, silver will always be used here to a greater or less extent, and I desire to press upon your attention the necessity of considering this important subject while the Hawaiian commission is in session.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
M. DAWSON,
Minister of Finance.

HON. SANFORD B. DOLE,
Of the Hawaiian Commission.

The committee of the Senate referred the bill, after it was introduced, to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that he examine the same and give the committee the benefit of his opinion with respect thereto. In response, he sent to the committee, the following letter:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, Feb. 9, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing Senate bill No. 5328, relating to the retirement of the Hawaiian coinage and currency, and also report made to the House of Representatives March 28 by the Committee on Territories to accompany House bill No. 7991, relative to Hawaiian silver coinage, upon which you ask an expression of my views.

In reply, I would state that it is very desirable that the money used in the

Hawaiian Islands should be identical and uniform in all respects with that of the United States. The silver coins known as Hawaiian coins should be retired at their face value and converted into silver coins bearing the impress of the United States.

The coins for Hawaii which were struck at the mint of the United States at San Francisco are identical in fineness and weight as to denomination with those of the United States.

After a careful reading of Senate bill 5328 I find no objection to its passage, but everything to commend it, and trust the same will be introduced into law at an early date. Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,

Secretary.

HON. J. B. FORAKER,

United States Senate.

Subsequently the following letter was received by the committee from Hon. William R. Haywood, late internal revenue collector for the Territory of Hawaii:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to a recommendation made by the Secretary of the Treasury on page 19 of his last annual report, that liberty be given the collector of customs for Hawaii to deposit receipts at the Government depository instead of shipping the coin to the subtreasury at San Francisco, as he is now compelled to do by the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes.

From July 25 to December 7, 1900, the collector of customs at Honolulu paid \$2,082.70 for freight on \$427,352.32, sent from there to San Francisco. These figures are official.

Prior to the designation of a depository at Honolulu I, as collector of internal revenue, was compelled to ship my collections to San Francisco. The transportation companies charge one-half of 1 per cent freight. This was about half what it cost the Government to collect it.

The Secretary makes his recommendation because of the inconvenience and cost to the Government.

The bulk of the Government receipts from the Territory will be collected by the collector of customs, which must by law be deposited in the subtreasury. This will not leave enough Government funds in Honolulu depository for Federal expenses. Thus a double expense will be incurred by reason of the necessity of shipping currency back to the islands.

It is estimated by one of our leading bankers in Honolulu that \$1,250,000 will be shipped to San Francisco by the collector during the present fiscal year. This will be a great drain on the circulation of a community so isolated as Hawaii.

The Secretary in his report says:

"At present the collector of customs in Hawaii is obliged to send all moneys collected by him on account of duties on imports to the subtreasury at San Francisco, while public moneys required for use in Hawaii may, as a consequence, have to be transmitted by express or otherwise to the islands. Thus double expense, increased risk, and unnecessary delay in the public business may be and are occasioned. There seems to be no good reason why customs receipts of Hawaii and other island points should (not) be excepted from the provision of section 5153, Revised Statutes, which requires the deposit of customs receipts in a subtreasury. Liberty should be given to collectors of customs at the places indicated to deposit receipts with the collector depositories, as is now permitted by law in the case of collectors of internal revenue."

If it is possible at this late date to change the law so as to allow the deposit of customs receipts at the United States depository, a great saving will be effected to the Government and the business community of Hawaii relieved of the danger of a contraction of its currency. I am, very respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD.

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Chairman Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, United States Senate.

The committee recommend the following amendments of the Senate bill:

On page 1, lines 4, 5 and 6, strike out the words "or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States."

Also in lines 9 and 10, page 1, strike out the words "But they shall be received in the mints as United States coins."

Also in lines 2 and 3, page 2, strike out the words "In pieces of the same denomination as may be," and insert in place thereof "under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury into such coins of the United States now authorized by law as he may direct."

Also in lines 16, 17 and 18, page 2, strike out the words "when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation."

Also in line 1, page 3, strike out the words "or abraded below such standard."

In striking out the words "or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States," wherever they appear in the bill, the committee but conform to the rules of the United States Mint, as there is no standard of abrasion adopted at the mint, and the words in the bill are meaningless.

By the amendment in line 14, page 1, the Secretary of the Treasury is given discretion as to the denominations in which Hawaiian currency shall be received. The Secretary himself said that he should like such discretion, and it is apparent that it is not possible to foretell in what proportions the various denominations of the Hawaiian currency shall be found to be when they are collected together for recoinage. Indeed, it is suggested that the dime has already disappeared from circulation. There is no reason to suppose that such a discretion on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury would be exercised adversely than for the best interests of the Hawaiian people and the United States.

Swore at a Lady.

The man who drove car 17 on the Beretania street line last night is a rare curiosity even in Pain's varied collection.

The constant ringing of the bell for the car to stop whenever passengers wanted to alight seemed to aggravate the man's temper, and by the time he reached Central Union Church he began to mutter against the passengers who compelled him to wind and unwind his brake so often. When at last Emma street crossing was reached, a lady reached up and pulled the bell cord. There was no attempt on the part of the driver to stop his car and mules. The cord was again pulled, and then a third time. The driver looked back into the car, the door of which was open, and before commencing to put on the brake, said profanely, in a very loud voice, "When you folks get through pulling that bell, I'll stop."

Then the fellow condescended to put on the brakes and the car stopped in front of Dr. Mori's office, almost a quarter of a block beyond where the lady desired to alight.

No "Dark Days" for "Called Back."

Authors whose novels achieve a momentary popularity and are then engulfed in oblivion will be pained to learn that "Called Back" sold 23,000 copies last year. The total sales of the book since its publication have reached 400,000 copies, and others of the lurid Conway tales have done almost as well.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd Whitney & Marsh, Ltd

THE

Princess Gown

J. S. S.

When the PRINCESS GOWN made its bow here a few weeks ago it took our breath away. The lines were trying—too trying for any but tall women.

Since then it has been worked with and remade and so beautified that you, who saw it first, will scarcely recognize in the soft graceful flowing beauty of this, the stern lines of that.

It is a case of the ugly duckling over again. All last week women crowded our Dress Making Department where it, and other beautiful dresses, are being made.

There are some wonderful new embroidered Swiss dress patterns in evening shades which came to us on the last steamer. When you see their delicate workmanship, you will not be able to help falling in love with their sweet, artistic quaintness.

Then there's that new "Straight Front" Corset—but we told you all about that last week. Perhaps you've noticed though, that it has forced the price of the old-fashioned, out-of-date corset down to 50 cts. Pretty good sign as to what's going to become of the old corset, isn't it?

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd Whitney & Marsh, Ltd

BELLINA LEAVES CLUB STABLES

The Well-Known Reinsman Can't Hit It Off With the Directors.

Charlie Bellina, the well-known driver and owner of Lustre, for the past five years manager of the Club stables, has resigned his position.

The Club Stables, first incorporated for \$25,000, and became financially involved owing to a falling off of its business due to the unsettled political conditions of the country, and its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver.

G. Schuman purchased the stables in February, 1896, for \$6,300 and Bellina was made manager in the following month. Taking charge at a time when the valuation of the property had decreased over \$15,000, he succeeded in making the stables a popular and paying institution.

Schuman finally sold out for \$15,000, and in 1899 the stock had increased in value from \$15,000 to \$30,000, which increase was turned over to the shareholders.

At the time of the plague visitation the stables were closed for six weeks under orders from the Board of Health, and the resulting loss was still further augmented by the compulsory demolition of the entire frontage of the Fort street building, and the closing of a 44-foot strip of leasehold for the proposed extension of Pauahi street, and the erection of a two-story concrete building on the site of the old stores.

In spite of these serious drawbacks, the concern still prospered under Bellina's management, and in August, 1900, the capital stock was increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and the Pantheon and Hotel stables were incorporated with the Club stables.

Bellina was vice president of the corporation from August 14 last year, being an unexpired term.

It is rumored that there have been some serious losses occasioned by careless bookkeeping entirely apart from the management, these matters being under the control of the treasurer, as provided for in the by-laws and charter of the

company. It is understood that certain new stockholders attempted to transfer the blame for alleged shortages to Mr. Bellina, who, declining to become a scapegoat, stepped down and out. At the meeting held on the 18th inst. Mr. Bellina, although the largest stockholder, was not given an office.

Mr. Bellina will shortly start up in the carriage business on his own account, and will run his establishment in conjunction with that of W. W. Wright and Son's new place, on King street.

George T. Kluegel, assistant manager of the Club stables, has also resigned, and is now acting as salesman for Schuman and Company. To an Advertiser reporter he said yesterday:

"I have worked very hard for the good of the concern, but the constant fault-finding by those not in authority was too much for me."

"I uphold Bellina in the position he has taken in regard to the matter, and I feel that any fair-minded person familiar with the circumstances would do the same. I am a stockholder in the company, and as such cannot understand why Mr. Bellina, who is the largest individual stockholder in the company, should have been ignored at the recent meeting. Such action is almost unprecedented in the history of corporations."

A Twentieth Century Deal.

A young Philadelphia rounder who thought he had seen the limit in strange happenings, ran up against a new one, relates the Record. He drifted into a hotel bar for a drink, and while standing at the bar an elderly man, very nicely dressed, and with every indication of prosperity, if not wealth, came in and ordered a drink of 15-cent whisky, inquiring at the same time if that brand were not sold at the rate of two drinks for a quarter. Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative the old chap produced a flask, laid down a quarter and asked the bartender to put the other drink in the bottle to take away with him. The bartender, dazed, did so without a word, and the incident closed.

"Pa," asked little Georgie, "what's the pomp and circumstance of war, any way?"

"General Miles," replied the old gentleman, without looking up from his paper.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Regain Your Strength!!



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

To the man whose vitality is exhausted and who finds himself, while still young in years, a broken-down wreck of what he ought to be, the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of men suffering from a loss of vitality.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is worn while you sleep. For six or eight hours every night it pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve center, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it comes the vim, energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews the health and happiness of all men.

THOUSANDS PRAISE IT.

There are ten thousand people praising Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt now. It cures them of Nervous Debility, Physical Decline, Rheumatic Pains, Weak Kidneys, Lame Back, Neuralgic Pains, Indigestion, Torpid Liver and other ailments which go to make life miserable. It cures them and restores the joyous spirit of health and strength. That is why they praise it so. It has made them feel that all the world is their friend.

Send for My Book--Free!

Devoted to the development of perfect vigor, 80 pages, beautifully illustrated, will be sent, closely sealed, free to any man who wishes to recover his vigor, and any man will enjoy reading it. Write for it.

Dr. M. G. McLaughlin, 702 Market Street, San Francisco, California

5¢

ASK FOR IT
"Kamehameha" Cigar

DAVID LAWRENCE & CO. 532 FORT ST.

5¢

AT AUCTION
BY WILL E. FISHER
AUCTIONEER

SHRINERS, ATTENTION!

AT AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, MAR. 21.

Commencing at 12 o'clock noon, I will offer for sale at my salesroom, corner of MERCHANT and ALAKEA streets, a rare collection of

Hawaiian Curios

Consisting of
Calabashes, Stone Lamps,
Tapa, Stone Axes,
Tapa Sticks, Mica Stones,
Poi Pounders,
Nets, Fans, Squid Hooks, Etc., Etc.WILL E. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER.

At Auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

I will offer for sale by order of MR. LOUIS MARKS, on the premises corner of King and Artesian streets, on the McCully tract, and about one block beyond the Waikiki turn, on King street, and almost opposite the residence of John Cummins, Esq.,
An elegant assortment ofHousehold Goods
and FernsConsisting of Wakefield Rattan Rockers and chairs.
An elegant bevelled pier mirror.
Couch, onyx table.
Onyx lamp.
Combination oil and electric chandeliers.
Pictures, lace curtains, shades.
Portiers, draperies, etc., etc.
Oak dining table.
Heavy oak dining chairs.
Oak sideboard.
Glass and chinaware, crockery.
Bric-a-brac, etc., etc.
Several fine bedroom sets.
Maple bureau and table.
Mattresses, pillows, counterpanes, etc.
One new Bridge and Beach Royal range, complete.
Kitchen utensils, ice chest, meat safe.
Garden tools.
Furnishings of servants' quarters.
Also a large assortment of plants.
Veranda chairs, baby carriage and 1 cockatoo.

House open for inspection the day previous to sale.

WILL E. FISHER, Auctr.

Gold, Silver,
Copper, and
Nickel Plating

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WORKS AT PALAMA.

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GOVERNMENTCustoms Property
is Deeded to
America.PROCLAMATION
OF GOVERNORThe United States Given Formal
Title to Valuable
Holdings.

Governor Dole yesterday officially ceded to the United States Government, in the name of the Territory of Hawaii, all buildings and premises occupied by the customs department at the ports of Honolulu, Oahu, and Kahului, Maui.

The custom house lot in Honolulu is described as follows: From a point on the southeast side of Fort street, 125 feet from the Esplanade, the boundary runs northeasterly along Fort street 200 feet to Allen street; southeasterly along Kekuanakoa street 200 feet; thence northwesterly 200 feet to the starting point, including an area of 40,000 square feet.

The custom lot at Kahului is described as follows: From a point on the south corner of Front street and the Government road, and contains 3,750 square feet.

The transfer is made under the following section of the Organic Act approved April 30, 1900, "That the public property ceded and transferred by the Republic of Hawaii, under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, approved July 7, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the use and purposes of the United States by direct order of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii."

Governor Dole, believing it was necessary for the transaction of the public business of the Federal Government relating to the customs work that the premises and buildings thereon now in the control of the Territory should be set apart entirely for the use of the Federal Government, finally decided to make a formal transfer of the premises and structures now held by the United States Treasury Department.

YOUNG WAS
DISCHARGEDJudge Wilcox Held That Com-
plainant Got What He
Deserved.

In the Police Court yesterday morning W. Young, charged with assault and battery on A. J. Gonsalves, a hackdriver, was discharged. The affair was the result of jealousy caused by complainant's attentions to defendant's wife.

Attorney Vivas prosecuted and Lorrin Andrews appeared for the defence. It appeared that Gonsalves received a call to Young's residence, which he answered, and while talking to Mrs. Young was struck on the head by defendant with a piece of wood. Mrs. Young had been Gonsalves' sweetheart in the old days.

Lorrin Andrews said that when Young got married Gonsalves promised to leave his wife alone, which promise he had not kept. His opinion was that complainant had got what he deserved.

Judge Wilcox said that there was no excuse for a man interfering with a married woman. He held that a man who, knowing a woman to be married, deliberately goes round to her home with a hack and gets done up, is served right, and only receives what he richly merits.

Naiulilili and John Powell, who committed malicious injury by throwing a bucket into a Chinaman's store, were committed to the Circuit Court.

The case of John Brown, charged with assault and battery on Ah Sam, was continued until this morning, as was a charge of headless driving against C. E. Dunwell.

Ah On, who stole harness; Mahelona, who hypothesized sugar cane, and John Miguel, who pinched a chicken, were committed for trial.

Malinoki, a Pole, charged with having committed assault and battery on Lokalia, was reprimanded and discharged.

Twenty-two drunks paid the usual fine. Tsukamoto, who left his horse untied, was fined \$5 and costs, and En Yet, who had no light on his bicycle, escaped with a \$2 fine.

Charges of common nuisance against Thomas Merans and gambling against Matsui were nolle prosequi.

American Shoes in Mexico.

Work on the first factory for the manufacture of American shoes in Mexico began last month. Mexican leather will be used, and the factory will have a capacity of 2,000 pairs of shoes a day.

SESSION OF
THE HOUSEYesterday's Record
Of the Lower
Branch.

YESTERDAY being petition day, the House did a big lot of routine business. A little party friction developed in the morning session over a resolution introduced by Robertson instructing the clerk to post on the bulletin board a schedule showing what had become of the House bills that had been sent to the Senate. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, however, by a safe majority. Robertson declared that if the Senate was going to bury all the bills that came from the House without even asking the introducer to appear before them and explain what their purpose was, it was useless for members to sit up nights preparing bills and working with the committees. In the afternoon, however, there was plenty of fun, first over the Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, which provided that March 30 the House and Senate were to sit in joint session and "elect" the eight Senators who, under the Organic Act, were to hold over for four years. Copious quotations from the Organic and other Acts were made, and after several motions had been voted down, the resolution was adopted 15 to 9, which was changed by adding Kumale, Emmeluth and Makekau to the majority on the ruling of the Vice Speaker, Mr. Beckley, that those who declined to vote would be counted in the affirmative. Except for Kumale, the eighteen were Independents, and except for Kekaula, the nine who opposed it were all Republicans.

The second tilt was on the passage of Robertson's bill for the adoption of the Grand Jury system, which has been held up for one reason or another for several weeks, but which succeeded in getting through finally with a good majority, 19 to 7, the nineteen being all Independents and two being absent. During the debate on this bill the argument was advanced that inasmuch as the law had stood for twenty-five years as it was, there was no need of changing it to conform to the practice of courts abroad, which statement was promptly picked up by Robertson with the retort that it was not the practice of foreign countries that was under discussion but the provisions of the United States Constitution, which completely knocked down the old method of finding indictments by a Judge on the presentment of the Attorney General. Messman thought it was going to increase the expenses to poor litigants, but Makekau came to the rescue with the statement that the old law was not changed in the slightest, except as required by the Constitution, and he thought it better to have indictments presented by a Grand Jury rather than by the former method. An attempt was made to lay the bill over until today in order to caucus on it, but the Independents were not agreed on that point, and Prendergast's motion to that effect was lost. What the Senate will do with the bill remains to be seen. They have turned down the three Judges for the First Circuit bill by Robertson without even passing it one reading, and have buried one or two other bills by the same Representative. That was the purpose of Robertson's morning resolution relating to posting a list of the bills sent to the Senate.

Senator Crabbe's bill for preventing the fraudulent wearing of the Grand Army button was reported back for the printer and placed in the list of bills on second reading.

Notice was received from the Senate of the passage of three bills by that body—Senate bill 36, and Senate bill 6, relating to forest roads, and Senate bill 39, relating to the abolishment of capital punishment. The House, however, did not seem to care much more about Senate bills than the Senate seems to care for House bills, and they were not even read by title.

Seven petitions were introduced, four on the same subject, the extension of the Hawaiian Tramways Company lines to Moanalua at one end and to Palolo at the other, with a branch up Pauoa valley. Mahoe scored two on this list, one signed by 301 residents of Palama, Kalihi and Moanalua, and one signed by 140 residents of Honolulu. Aylett had one signed by 271 residents of Honolulu and Puukii one signed by Kaimuki people.

A petition relating to breakwaters at Hamoa and Hana, Dickey said, ought to be referred to Delegate Wilcox.

There was a lot of reports from standing committees, but the main feature was the report of the result of the conference with the Governor on the absence of Land Commissioner Brown. The report, which appears elsewhere in these columns, was sent to the printer and translator.

Three bills came back from committees, Mahoe's rambling bill, Hibi's Sunday law and Emmeluth's bill for improving the streets of the City. The Sunday bill was referred to the Sunday Committee, of which Mr. Aylett is chairman, and the others will come up in regular course, at which time the reports will be considered.

An appropriation of \$5,000 for roads in North Kona and of \$1,000 for South Kona was recommended by the Committee on Public Lands and the report went over to come up with the appropriation bill. Mahoe's dog tax bill came up again in the form of a minority report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the bill go to the Special Taxation Committee. Majority and minority reports went over to come up with the bill.

Some warm argument resulted on the report of the Public Lands Committee recommending that the Kumale resolution asking for improvements in the Kewalo streets be tabled. One member of the Public Lands Committee moved that the matter go to the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill and another member of the committee seconded the motion.

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PROGRESS BLOCK. FORT STREET.

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Novelties in Wash Materials.

If you desire to make your selections do not delay of inspecting our high class novelties. Our lines of every fabric are complete in regard to shades and patterns.

Special this Week

48-inch White Chiffon—regular
\$1.25 quality—95c yard, special.
48-inch White Chiffon—our reg-
ular \$1.00 quality, 85c yard.

ENGLISH PERCALE—

36 inches wide, special 12½c—
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Choice selections of Embroidered
Swisses this week—Special at 25c
yard.

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We invite attention to this class
of goods, the finest production
ever placed on the market—this
week special at 25c yd.

GLOVE SALE—

Wash Gloves, guaranteed and
fitted, 85c a pair.

1901 DRAPERIES—

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GANDIES in every grade.
WHITE DIMITIES, direct im-
portation from France.

Pacific Import Co.

INCORPORATED.

Fort Street.

Progress Block.

WHO IS THE LADY?



Eastern Papers Says She Is Miss Muriel Afong of Honolulu.

information to the Attorney General.
Speaker Akina was sick and left im-
mediately after roll call. Makekau pre-
sided during the morning session and
Vice Speaker Beckley came back to take
up the gavel in the afternoon.M'KENZIE SAYS
HILO WILL COMEG. S. McKenzie, the horseman, will re-
turn to Hilo by the next boat. He says
he will bring Socialist down if there is
three days' racing here in June. The
horse, he says, is in good shape and has
probably won another race at the Coast
ere this.McKenzie says that Gartlene is not
worth five dollars for racing purposes in
a big field of horses. When she started
at Oakland 200-1 was laid against her.
She is looking fine and will race here
this summer. Naples is a miss and has
been turned out. Evarato is a dog and
won't race. Of Ahulmanu, of sacred
memory, nothing is known, but she is
supposed to be racing under a new name.Bob Burns will be here with several
horses about the middle of April. Several
owners now racing at the Coast, are, it
is said, willing to ship down here for
pleasure if they can get any idea of what
the races and purses will be.McKenzie, who is now manager of the
Hilo track, says that he will enter a
horse in every race here next June, pro-
vided the local owners will agree to ship
to Hilo for the July meeting.Virgie A is being galloped on the road
and is looking well. A match with Wa-
tassa is likely in the near future.A good market for horses is reported
on Maui at good prices.The Maui News of recent date has the
following horse news: John Kerr's two
stallions, one a Nutwood and the other
an Electoneer, are both in fine fettle.
Mr. Kerr is now handling his Nutwood
for speed, and he goes like a ghost. Mr.
Kinney, his Electoneer colt, sired by
Charles S. and he by Albert W. by Elec-
tioneer, is a pacer, and beyond doubt the
fastest pacer on the Islands. He has not
yet been scientifically handled, but if he
were taken to the Coast and put in the
hands of an able trainer with money be-
hind him, he would win out a barrel in
one circuit. Jack Dow, head lura, at
Kihel, has lost his fine Creole colt out
of his choice Australian mare. This is
a serious loss, as competent judges pro-
nounced the colt to be a coming wonder.The Oahu Polo Club will meet tomor-
row afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Bishop
and Company's tea rooms, on Bethel
street. Details will be settled for an in-
ter-member tournament which will serve
as a try-out for the match against the
Maui Club, which will probably be played
in the latter part of April.Several of the Kamehameha track
team practiced at the Kaploloa Park
track yesterday. The hurdles received
special attention.Robertson and Emmeluth served notice
on the House that they were not to be
expected to draw all the bills of the
House; that the Judiciary Committee had
troubles of its own, but the House turned
the matter over to them just the same.A long communication from the Super-
intendent of Public Works was brought
in relating to the sewer contracts of Ho-
nolulu, upon which Mr. Beckley had been
desirous of getting information. It was
ordered printed, as the House had not
time to hear it read. Dickey suggested
it would cost \$200 for the job, but to the
printer it went, nevertheless.Mr. Ewalike sprung a nice little resolu-
tion asking for the modest sum of
\$250,000 for improving streets and roads
in Hilo, but the House wanted to think
about it first, and laid it on the table. It
will show itself again when the appro-
priation bill comes up.
Two new bills were brought in, No. 70,
by Kaniho, to permit the use of Hawaii-
an and English languages in Circuit
Courts, and No. 71, by Makekau, relating
to gambling. They passed their first
reading and went to the printer.Notice of four new bills was given, one
by Kekeli to amend certain sections of
the Civil Laws (837), and three by Rob-
ertson, amending the Audit Act, and
certain session laws.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 26

Does the President of the Senate sign official documents with an alias?

One need feel no surprise that the Legislature has been to do what it could to keep a true record of its proceedings from going officially to Washington.

The Advertiser has set apart plenty of space for a public debate over the Dispensary bill. People who want to express their views on the measure and have something to say are welcome to the floor.

It has been whispered that the Hon. Makekahu will raise a question in the House today which will create great trouble. The High Sheriff has sent out his dog catchers and many yelping curs which had no tax badge were carted to the police station and to the pound. The learned legislator now wants to know whether the clause in the Organic Act relating to no imprisonment for non-payment of personal taxes doesn't pertain to the persecuted dogs. We trust the matter will be referred to Congress with other "Dole scandals."

President "Russell," we understand, is sponsor for the bill to establish a library in every school district. In his position, he enjoys the support of the book combines, which, in view of the extravagant sum named in the bill, are likely to bend every energy to get it passed. The result which is ostensibly sought by the "Russell" bill could be reached at much less expense by adopting the traveling library system which, in the more progressive states of the Union, has supplanted that of stationary libraries. These latter were a complete failure in New York state, the "district school libraries" finding themselves, all too soon, in the lost, strayed or stolen catalogue. The traveling library, kept track of at a central office, has proved as successful as the other kind has proved disadvantageous.

The Independent is scarcely fair in its discussion of the Cooper case. In arguing that the Legislature has the sole right to determine who shall attend its deliberations that paper quotes section 20, imperfectly, as follows:

Section 20 says: That the Senate and House of Representatives shall each choose its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, not inconsistent with this, and keep a journal.

The section should read in conclusion: "not inconsistent with this Act, and keep a journal."

How important is the omission of the word "Act" may be seen in section 69, defining the duties of the Territorial Secretary as follows:

He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature.

This means that the power of the Legislature to control the recording and preserving of its own official history is distinctly limited.

Senator White, as we understand, will do the grand trick of the legislative circus this morning. His party will amend rule 77 to read that a majority simply of the Senate can throw out members annoying the majority. Mr. White will of course win the day and the minority, represented by Senators Baldwin, Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, John D. Paris and Achi, will stand a show to be invited to leave. They are, in the mind of Senator White, all disorderly persons, and although at least Baldwin and Crabbe have done all in their power to smooth things over they may be declared "disorderly" also and expelled at the will of the White-Kalaupokalani Senate. An evening paper which has always represented the runaway faction—we refer to the Independent—said in an issue lately that 5,000 voters would make a demonstration against Governor Dole. Senator White's demonstration, if he has his way, will be far more to the point. His course may result in the expulsion of the best men of Hawaii and in the ultimate disfranchisement of the poor devils who now believe that Robert W. Wilcox rules the United States and that Judge So-and-So has yet got a "sack."

TO DESTROY THE FISH.

If the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator J. Brown of Hilo, relating to the Hawaiian fisheries, is passed, the industry in these waters will suffer a blow which years of careful labor and diligence on the part of the local and Federal authorities can hardly repair.

Senator Brown desires to have the law against the use of explosives in the fishing preserves repealed and to give all a free license to kill, mutilate and destroy fish of every size, from the spawn to the largest species of the finny tribe.

The section he refers to is 1462 and reads as follows:

"No person shall use giant powder or any other explosive in taking fish within or upon any harbors, streams, REEFS OR WATERS within the jurisdiction of this Republic."

Senator Brown seeks to have the words "reefs and waters" repealed. This done, only the harbors of Oahu and the few streams running into the sea can be secured from the destructive Japanese.

As most of the fishing is done within the "reefs or waters" of the Islands, it can easily be seen what damage might be done to the food supplies of the population. The persons who will be most hurt by the destruction of fish are the native Hawaiians. Allow the Japanese fisherman to explode his cartridges of giant powder within the reefs and the stomachs of the Hawaiians will, within a very short time, grow hungry.

There is a fine opportunity for the local society for the preservation of the fish industry to get in its work and, if possible, induce the Legislature to reject the Brown bill.

The United States Fish Commission is about to send its representatives to the Islands to survey their coasts and investigate the fish which inhabit the waters and there is no doubt but that the Federal authorities would have something to say regarding this undigested measure.

REAL ESTATE PRICES.

About a year ago the Advertiser ventured to say that the price of real estate in Honolulu had gone much too high and that the inevitable result would be to diminish sales and check the growth of the city. Though Honolulu is far from being a metropolis, lots can be bought in the suburbs of San Francisco, close to Golden Gate park, for less money than similar properties can be had in the suburbs of this town. Such a condition we then regarded as abnormal and we are glad to see that financiers like Mr. Lloyd of the German Savings and Loan Association agree with us. A leader of the Shriners, a man of general business experience, says the same thing.

We have had and are still having a real estate boom. It differs from the late Southern California boom only in that it makes no use of brass bands and but little use of loud-voiced auctioneers. Its genesis was in the plethora of money here which enabled rich men to buy at any price, careless of the consequences so long as they got what they wanted; and in the sanguine expectation of the public that Honolulu would become a great city. Perhaps the latter assumption is true; but it is also true that, in proportion as the price of land increases, the attractions of a given city to homeseekers decrease. It is a bad thing for an expectant town when a man of moderate means cannot buy a homestead; and when real estate offers a greater certainty of being lower than higher in price in the long run. The experience of California goes to show that, when real estate prices reach a point which sober judgment knows to be unwarranted the population becomes stationary or begins to recede. Are we approaching that status in Honolulu?

AS TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Senate yesterday passed at third reading a bill which abolishes capital punishment in this Territory. The Republican members voted no, but the Hawaiians were determined to carry a measure, the importance of which they hardly understood. That their mentor from Arizona is opposed to capital punishment and has many reasons to favor and promote such a bill is natural, but we hardly expected that the Hawaiians would follow him, knowing the existing conditions in this little Territory with its mixed population as they do. A few countries in Europe and some states in our country have abandoned capital punishment from religious, conscientious and honorable motives. Our Senate here, in spite of the earnest remonstrance of men like Senators Baldwin, Cecil Brown, George Carter and Clarence Crabbe, passed the bill simply because it was introduced by a political nonentity like John Brown of Hilo, who probably had the bill handed to him by the small coterie of pettifoggers that are trying to carry this Territory to its political ruin. They cannot succeed in their hopes to bring it to a financial ruin because the "missionaries" do not scare easily, even if an Arizona kicker appears on the scene.

The bill passed, and is of course of great importance to the people living here, and we think that if more consideration had been given to the bill the Hawaiians, good-natured as they are, would have thought twice before they said "Aye" to the passage of one of such a sweeping nature. If the Hawaiians will reason with us for a moment we think that they can understand why we favor the retention of the existing laws providing for capital punishment for murder.

A large part of our population is composed of Asiatics who think very little of human life, and to whom imprisonment for life in Jailer Henry's neat cells, with the work on the roads from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m., is a picnic compared with the work they had to do on the plantations. We have other classes of immigrants—many different races here, and, however careful the importers of the laborers may be, there are bound to be some characters who, as they said in days gone by about the Indians, are only good when they are dead. But few Hawaiians have ever been swung over the great river by the hangman's noose. Looking over the official records we find that during the past twenty years only seven Hawaiians have suffered the death penalty. Nearly all the countries in Europe have re-enforced the law authorizing capital punishment. Switzerland held out, but since the brutal, cowardly murder of the unoffending old Empress of Austria by a fanatic a bill has been submitted to the Legislature of that model republic to repeal the law in regard to capital punishment, from which, we have reason to believe,

the bill which was passed by the local Senate yesterday was copied. It is not surprising to see Senator Russell and Judge Humphreys fighting the law relating to capital punishment. The family album of the ex-Russian-Siberian doctor used to be adorned with his photograph minus his head, to keep the third department of St. Petersburg from tracing him, and really, it must be horrible to be beheaded even by photograph. The local bill which passed yesterday should be killed by vote or veto. Hawaii is not yet ready, with her mixed population, to take away the terror of swift, sure and certain punishment which should always stare our half-civilized imported population in the face when the principal command of the law of Moses is violated. We have reason to hope that the House will kill the Senate bill and give the country at large a chance to express its opinion in regard to such a radical measure as that of abolishing capital punishment.

SHRINERS WILL SOON LEAVE

Their Only Criticism is About the High Prices Here.

A group of Shriners were talking last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel of the wonders of the Paradise of the Pacific. All had good words for the country, for the hospitality with which they had been greeted, and expressed regrets that they had so soon to depart for their own balliwicks.

"Honolulu is all right," said one. "The trip has been worth all the money I've spent, and more, too; and I'll settle down to business when I get home in a happy frame of mind, but I'll miss the summer weather you're having down here, though. I live in Michigan, you know."

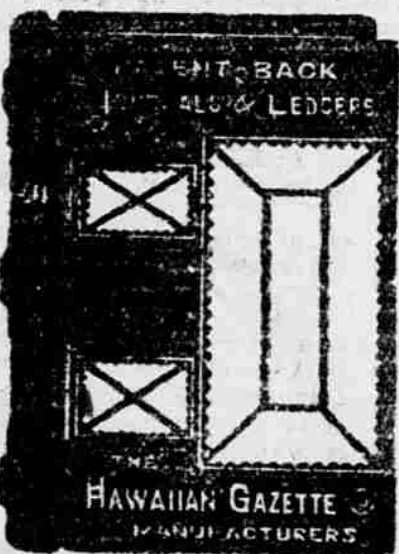
Another Michigander, who hails from Dowagiac, was of the opinion that those Shriners who failed to come along with the "crowd" had missed a good thing.

"Wait till I get home, and won't I lay it all over those fellows, though? Why, we've had about the jolliest old time that could have been dreamed of. Think of leaving two feet of snow and being transported to a place where it is all sunshine and fine weather, and all that sort of thing. It pays to get out of your own section of the country once in a while and come over here and let the Pacific breezes blow over you. Yes, sir, it pays in a whole lot of ways. My health has been better on this trip than I thought it would be. I've gained flesh. Oh, yes, we've all done a good deal of running about, but I've been on the gain just the same. I'm going back home and talk Hawaii until the boys back there will simply have to pack up their grips and come over here to see the rest of the Shriners."

And so the talk ran. There was not a word of regret at anything they had come in contact with, and they were mighty sorry that the beginning of the end was in sight, commencing with the departure of the Mariposa tomorrow, when a few of the Shriners take their departure.

"Haven't you anything to say about what you don't like in Hawaii?" queried a reporter.

"Only the prices—that's all," was the response, which came with a sigh. And there was a serious look on the faces of the rest of the group. "Yes; the prices for things are pretty steep out here; but as most everything we've bought were things we really had to have, we simply had to shell out. I wonder at it that your prices are so high on almost everything that is found in the stores. It's the same way with real estate here, too. I have investigated the real estate field, and I have come to the conclusion that if prices keep on rising you will have a bubble which will burst sooner or later."



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From the Coast That Has Cold Storage.

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ALSO POULTRY, SALMON AND HALIBUT.

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That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

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

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

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

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

ANOTHER LOT of Flower

AND

Vegetable Seeds

Just Arrived.

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Something new in the Cleaning Line. Cheaper than Pearline. Come and try a sample.

SOAP-SOAP-SOAP

We have some bargains in soap for a few days. Borax Soap, 4, 4 or 5 cakes for 25 cents. Other soaps, 5, 6 and 7 cakes for 25 cents.

SALTER & WAITY.

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IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE BOTH HOUSES

THE DAY IN THE SENATE

The Republican Senators Go Out Mad.

A HOME RULE MONOPOLY

Wilcox Legislature Going at Break-neck Pace to the Pali.

THE political thermometer of the Senate showed yesterday that the quicksilver indicating the temperature of that "august body" runs fairly even with that which proved that it was a very hot day yesterday. The chaplain got through his work in a rather drowsy manner in the morning. Careless rattled off his minutes and Bush interpreted some of them when the clock stopped. It was 9:47 a. m. when the old clock in the ex-billboard room refused to keep time, and from that moment everything went wrong.

Fans were in demand and we believe that Senator Kalua will make a statesmanlike move tomorrow and have electric fans placed in the Senate chamber to cool the uneasy brains of the wise men and brush off the mosquitoes from the pates of the solons.

There were no files on Senator Paris when he started the ball by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$352,685 be inserted in the loan bill or appropriation bill for roads and bridges, etc., in the district of South Hilo, Island of Hawaii, as more fully appears in items hereto attached and made a part of this resolution.

J. D. PARIS, Senator First District.

Paris evidently doesn't mean to let the taxpayers off easily, but it is clear that his "extravagance" will be followed shortly by more jingling music in the Senate.

Senator White then gave a fine exhibition of his true American sentiments, per Judge Humphreys, in offering the following report for the majority of the judiciary committee on Senate bill 4, entitled "An act relating to exemption of certain property from attachment and execution and repealing section 1483 of the Civil Laws:

We beg leave to report that they have carefully examined and considered said bill. The object of the bill is praiseworthy in the extreme.

The policy of all American States and Territories is to provide liberal exemptions so far as to give one the opportunity to mend his broken fortunes and to protect the wife and children against the improvidence and recklessness of the husband and father; also to secure to the laborers and the professional man the tools and appliances and the books and instruments with which they respectively earn a livelihood. While commending to the fullest extent the very laudable purpose of this bill, we yet deem it illiberal and congested and recommend that the same do not pass.

Senate bill 26, with the same object in view and yet more comprehensive and more in the interests of struggling humanity, is in the opinion of the majority free from any objections.

WM. WHITE, S. E. KAIUE.

I do not concur.

G. R. CARTER.

The report was adopted. And the good "American" from Lahaia and the judiciary committee then presented the following report, which also has the earmarks of a learned Circuit Judge and relates to "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description," and repealing an act entitled "An act to facilitate the recovery of rents, passed on the 10th day of January, 1885, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act," and reads:

The majority of your committee are of the opinion and belief that said bill is free from every objection of any sort. The only wonder is that such a law was not put upon our statute books a quarter of a century ago. The committee strongly urges the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE, S. E. KAIUE.

I do not concur.

G. R. CARTER.

This report was also adopted and the bill was ordered typewritten and read the third time on Tuesday.

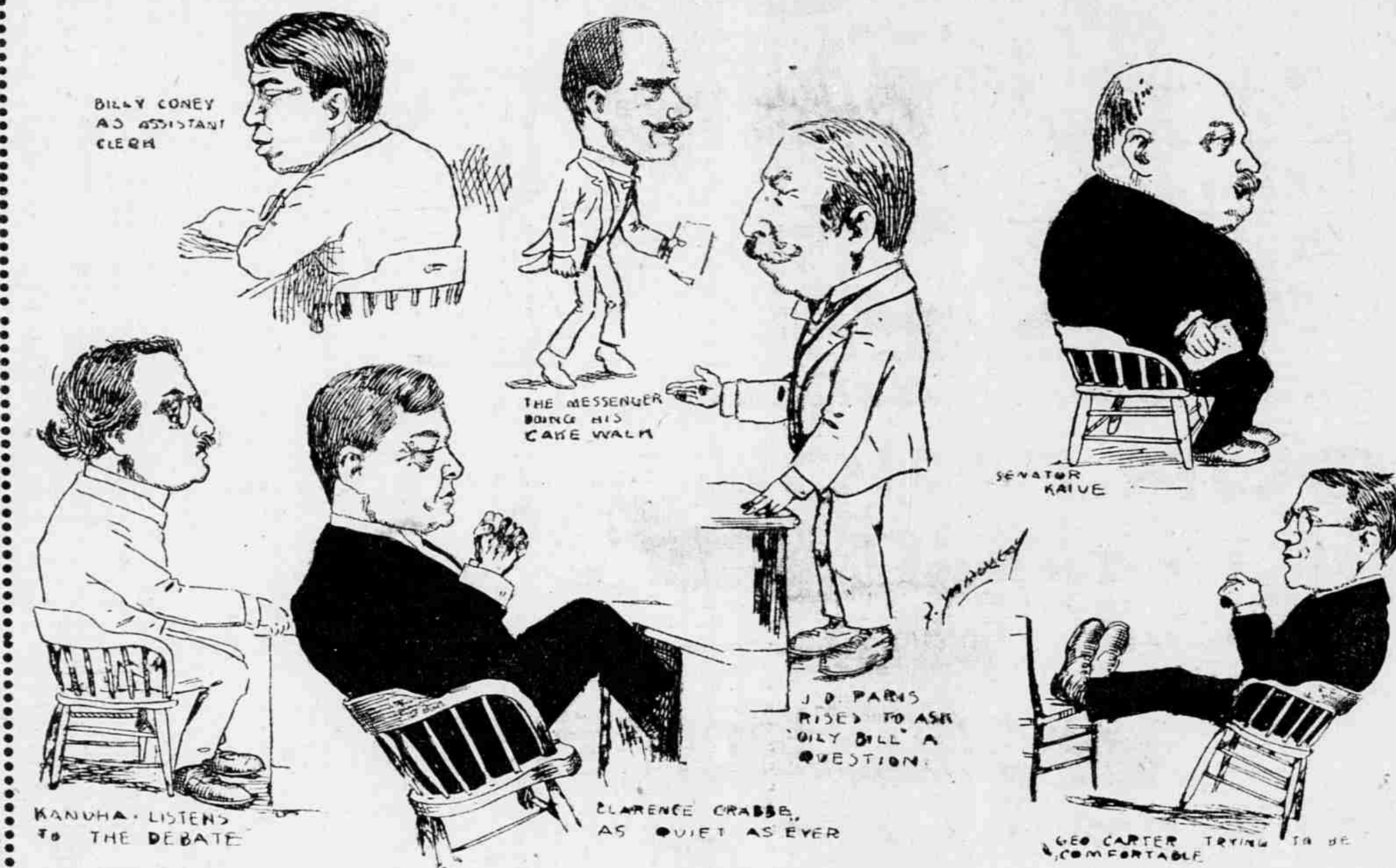
Senator Kaohi introduced a resolution calling for \$25,000 for roads in Kona and Kohala.

The resolution was referred to the public lands committee.

Mr. Achi introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the same committee:

Resolved, That the sum of \$25,000 may be inserted in the appropriation bill or loan bill for the expenses of grading, filling and macadamizing the road on the east side of Kalih valley, extending from King street.

Senator White gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to rule 77 of the Senate rules, relating to the punishment for disorderly conduct of any member of the Senate.



A DAY IN THE SENATE.

This means simply that any member displeasing the majority can be expelled by a simple majority vote, while under the present rules it takes a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the Senate to remove a member.

The amendment will be introduced tomorrow and carried and there will be no further use for the "previous question," as the minority Senators will simply be fired off if they should oppose the Russell-White combination.

Senator J. Brown wanted more time to look into the bill relating to the distillation of spirituous liquor. He hadn't "seen" any liquor man yet, nor had he "seen" "seen," and he admitted that he didn't understand the provisions of the bill, which will be called again tomorrow.

Then Senate bill 39, the most important measure presented, was called and passed by a party vote of 9 to 6, the Republicans opposing the measure vigorously. The bill is short and reads:

"An Act to abolish capital punishment within the Territory of Hawaii, and to substitute in lieu thereof imprisonment for life.

"Section 1. That capital punishment within the limits of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby abolished.

"Section 2. That wherever capital punishment is provided in the Penal Laws or elsewhere in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, such provision is hereby repealed, and imprisonment for life, with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the court, is hereby substituted instead of capital punishment."

The atmosphere was sultry then and it didn't need a weather bureau to predict a storm. Several Senators, gentlemen and ladies, had entered the senatorial sanctum, and smiled approvingly at the noble Senators and their work, which was recorded as follows:

Third reading of Senate Bill 6, relating to forest roads. On the ayes and noes being taken a unanimous vote in favor of the passage of the bill was registered.

Third reading of Senate Bill 37, relating to the regulation of the fees of witnesses and jurors. Postponed until Tuesday on motion of Mr. J. Brown, who stated that he had an amendment which he wished to introduce.

And then started a circus, which ended in an early adjournment and in the non-appearance of the Republican members during the afternoon session. The bill under consideration relates to the appointment of bailiffs in the district courts, and to their pay, and is really, to all appearances, at least, a very innocent measure. It led, however, to the most heated debate that the Senate has yet witnessed. The Republican members were on their feet and pounded their desks, and tried to get the chair to give a fair ruling, according to parliamentary rules. They might as well have talked to the people on Mars, because the majority wouldn't listen, and even Senator Paris was turned down with a dull, awful thud.

The evil genius of Senator White was sitting close to that gentleman and instilling his venom into the honorable gentleman who possesses many good points, and all fairness and justice were cast to the winds.

On motion of Mr. Kanuha, a recess was taken, and in the heat of the excitement it was presented as an adjournment and the Senate broke up, some members holding that they were adjourned till today, and others saying it was only a recess.

Prior to the exodus, Cecil Brown called for fair play, and Paris, for time to say a few words. Achi reminded the president of a ruling given a few days ago, directly opposite to the present ruling of the chair, and Carter said that the minority might as well stay away for good, as long as the president acted as a partisan simply.

"We will never come back," cried the Senator, and "Billy" White said, "Haoie pilikiki kokua; that suits me."

The afternoon session opened in a peculiarly gloomy manner. The faithful nine, "Home unruled," were there, but not a member of the Republican party.

Senator Carter appeared at the door, looked disgusted, shrugged his shoulders, and cleared out, and then Mr. Baldwin appeared, and like the sincere and earnest man he is, took his seat, whispering to a sympathetic newspaper man, "It is hopeless, but I am here for keeps." And then Senator J. A. K. and his compatriots had a legislative picnic. The following bill passed second reading and will be pushed

through on Wednesday next. It reads: "An Act to prohibit the employment of any person not a duly qualified voter of the Territory of Hawaii as a laborer upon any public work of any kind, manner or description in the Territory of Hawaii, by any public officer, servant or agent of the Territory of Hawaii, or by any contractor under and with the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide a penalty for the violation of such Act."

Under suspension of the rules Kanuha's bill relating to a Territorial boarding school at Lahaina passed second reading.

No bill was called for a legislative kindergarten, a measure which surely would have been supported.

Then came White's concurrent resolution, which is intended to give into the hands of the Hawaiians the full control of the Legislature in the future sessions, Judge Humphreys, whose man Friday drafted the concurrent resolution, should be congratulated on his success in bamboozling the Legislature, as well as the Senator, Baldwin, who stuck to his colors, and spoke earnestly and sincerely against such an unprecedented measure. He referred to the Governor's veto, but was responded to by derisive laughter of the Humphreys' men, who know that a concurrent resolution is not submitted to the Governor. The resolution reads:

Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing and apportioning eight Senators from among the members of the Senate for the term and period of four years.

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1901, the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives do convene in joint session in the chamber of the Senate, and that the Senate and the House of Representatives at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of said day, with the president of the Senate presiding over such joint session, and the clerk of the House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate acting as clerks of said joint session, and that the Senate and the House of Representatives shall directly upon being called to order by the presiding officer, proceed to nominate and elect two members of the Senate from the First Senatorial District, who shall hold their respective offices as Senators for the period and term of four years; three members of the Senate from the Third Senatorial District, who shall hold their respective offices as Senators for the period and term of four years; one member of the Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District, who shall hold his office as Senator for the term and period of four years. The nominations of all such Senators shall be viva voce, and the vote thereon shall be viva voce by aye and nay on the roll call of the Senate by the secretary thereof, and House of Representatives by the clerk thereof, respectively. The said joint session may adjourn from time to time, and for such length of time as may be necessary until the election of the several Senators aforesaid is completed. The Senators who receive a majority of all of the votes of the joint session, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present, shall be duly elected; provided, that the vote shall be taken so as to elect one Senator at a time, and

"Be it further resolved, by the Senate aforesaid, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Senators so elected as provided in the preceding resolution, be respectively declared, assigned and apportioned to the Senatorial term of four years, in conformity with section thirty of an Act of the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States, approved on the 30th day of April, 1900, and entitled, 'An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' and that the eight Senators elected, as above provided, shall severally be furnished with a certificate of apportionment signed by the presiding officer and the clerks of said joint session aforesaid, which certificate shall entitle said Senators to hold their respective offices for the term of four years; and

"Be it further resolved by the Senate aforesaid, the House of Representatives concurring, that a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of the Senate aforesaid, and House of Representatives aforesaid, in joint ses-

sion as provided in the foregoing resolution, be entered at large upon the Journal of the Senate, and the Journal of the House of Representatives respectively."

WM. WHITE.

Senator White, in response to Mr. Baldwin's appeal for fair play, simply answered: "We have got the opportunity, and we will use it." The resolution was passed, re-consideration moved and lost, and Henry P. Baldwin, who is as true a patriot as Hawaii ever saw, walked out with sadness in his heart for the misguided Hawaiians, but as usual, showing himself a good and brave loser.

The Senate adjourned.

ter of little importance to you, but long experience has shown that it is best to be particular about the authenticity of papers.

Mr. Gilfillan—We have got to get practice in this sort of thing. The Governor—The first one was certified by you, I believe. (Addressing Mr. Makainai.)

Mr. Makainai—I certified to it. The Governor—You should have demanded the clerk's certificate. In regard to the second resolution, if you wish me to respond I will do so.

Mr. Gilfillan—I think it would be a good thing. The Governor—I am just waiting for papers that came in yesterday. I do not wish to be technical, but experience has shown that it facilitates business to recognize certain ways of doing things, particularly as to the correctness of copies of documents.

Mr. Gilfillan—There are so many greenhorns in the House, we don't know how to do with the very best of intentions mistakes will occur. The Governor—I know that a great many members have had no experience in legislative procedure. These two resolutions, I suppose, are worded just the same—the one Mr. Makainai certified to and the one that came in yesterday. As soon as I received this one yesterday I immediately told Mr. Hawes to arrange for a meeting, as the resolution was perfectly satisfactory. I suppose you know that Mr. Brown has returned, and is now in the City.

Mr. Gilfillan—We were aware of that, but as the committee had been appointed we were compelled to carry out the wishes of the House.

The Governor—This is a letter that was given Mr. Brown to take with him. (Reads from his letter-press copy book.)

December 11, 1900, etc. The Governor—The latter part of last year there was some uncertainty as to the authority of the Territorial Government in the management of Government lands. Mr. Baird, the United States Attorney, has expressed the opinion that the Territorial Government was not authorized to proceed with the disposition of Government lands according to the Hawaiian law. The instructions from Washington have been such that we felt that we had no authority, but this coming up from an officer of the United States Government, and the matter having gone to the Government at Washington, it seemed to me desirable that Mr. Brown should be there. Mr. Brown is better posted on land laws, and knows better what has been done and what is being done in that connection than any one else in the country.

It seemed better that he should be there, especially in regard to this matter that Mr. Baird has raised; also in regard to some provisions of the Organic Act which were not very well understood here—mainly the provision in a section stating the legislative power.

Legislative authority, section 55, after providing that the Legislature shall have power and so forth not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable, goes on to say that the Legislature shall not grant any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise without the approval of Congress, but it may by general act provide for the incorporation of persons together, and then states what must be the purposes of such incorporation which the Legislature may authorize, giving a long list, including bodies corporate, for manufacturing and other pursuits, savings banks, cemeteries, railroads, corporations for operating irrigation ditches, colonization and improvement of land and benevolent and other associations. Then comes a provision, "Provided, That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporations or associations contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

In regard to that section, it was so short that it was a matter of doubt whether "acquire and hold" real estate included leases or not, or simply referred to fee simple titles. It was a matter of considerable importance for the sugar planters are cultivating large amounts of land leased from the Government. Some have considerable land in fee simple, but others are leasing land, as much as 7,000 acres, which is the largest amount leased.

If this section was intended to cover leases, as soon as these leases terminate

(Continued on Page 16.)

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Less Tempting to the Jugglers. Because the tendency to habitual drinking is often a disease, it does not follow that it is not frequently merely a vice, dogmatically asserts the Medical Record. The authorities at Bellevue Hospital, New York, it seems, are beginning to comprehend this, and, in the case of chronic repeaters who "get on a jag" with the consciousness that it will be worked off in the comparative comfort of a good bed in the alcoholic ward, shelter from inclement weather, and a sufficiency of square meals, have determined henceforth to transfer all such offenders to the police authorities for more suitable and adequate treatment. One "patient" already has been transferred to "the island" for six months.

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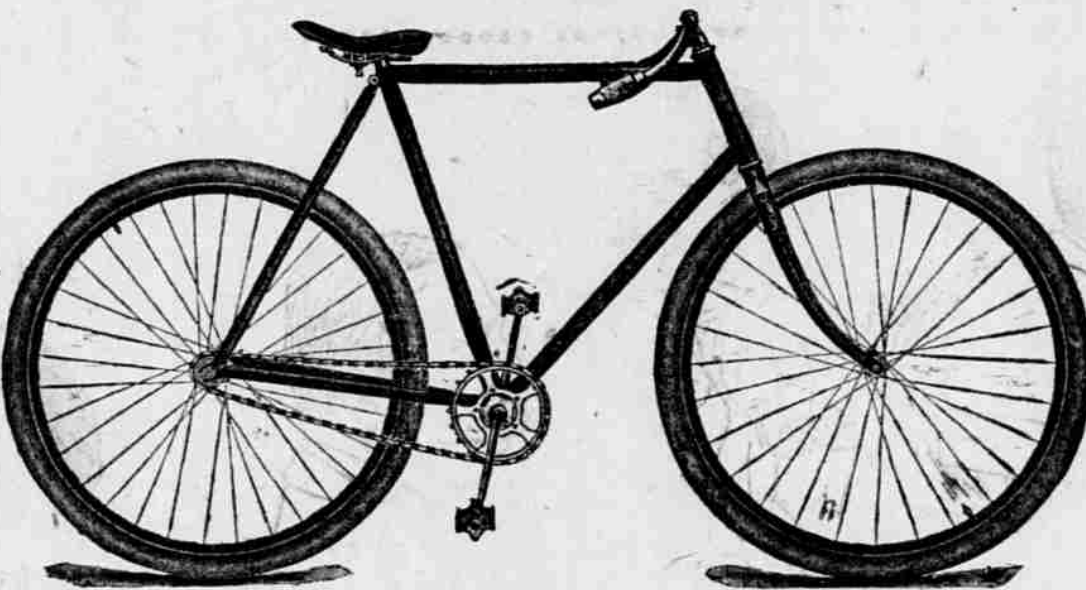
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DISPENSARY DISCUSSION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Editor Advertiser: Owing to the interest I take in the cause of temperance your article of Saturday, March 23, on the Dispensary bill, and questions propounded for public consideration, coupled with your offer to open the columns of the Advertiser to free and unbiased discussion of the subject, has naturally challenged my special attention and led me to ponder deeply upon the proposed legislation, and I herewith embrace the opportunity.

In discussing the Dispensary bill now before the Legislature I cannot consent to confine myself entirely to your queries, Mr. Editor, as, in my humble opinion, they confine the discussion to a too superficial consideration of the subject.

In view of the Advertiser's laudable enterprise in publishing the full text of the Dispensary bill, Friday, March 22, the lamentable ignorance of the objects of the bill displayed by those interviewed on Saturday seems past belief. Rev. Mr. Azbill very ably stated the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League toward the bill, but he could not go far enough, being limited to the queries. The hysterical remarks of the saloon keepers are not worthy of consideration, as they present no arguments, their objections emanate from a personal standpoint and show ignorance of the scope and nature of the bill. The statements of T. A. Simpson and P. T. Ryan may perhaps be excepted, but their objections will find reply in the general argument to follow.

I desire to state right here, as a question of personal privilege, that my defense of the Dispensary bill is in no way of a personal nature. I am acquainted, and, I may say, have been intimately so, with nearly every saloon man in the city of Honolulu. I have traveled the world over, and I take pleasure in embracing this opportunity to make the statement that in no city of the world that I have visited is the personnel of those engaged in the liquor traffic of so high a standard or composed of more public-spirited gentlemen, as in Honolulu; nor is the business more respectably conducted or the letter of the law more universally followed anywhere than by the liquor dealers here. Many of those engaged in the business are total abstainers and all of them are temperate men. So impressed am I with this fact that I cannot but believe that the liquor dealers of Honolulu would be the most enthusiastic supporters of the Dispensary bill could they be convinced that it was a measure which conserved the best interests of the Territory, and public morality; and would gladly embrace the opportunity offered by the bill for retiring honorably and without loss to themselves from a business which must necessarily be distasteful to gentlemen of refined sensibilities who have the good of humanity at heart. So high is the personal standard of the liquor dealers and their employees that, should the Dispensary bill become a law, it is quite likely that the majority of them will be invited to become Government employees and assist in putting the law into effect.

The attitude taken by the business men, for and against the bill, is worthy of far more serious consideration than the statements of liquor men or Anti-Saloon men. Take three gentlemen who made statements, namely, W. W. Hall, George W. Smith and S. E. Damon. Every one will admit that these gentlemen are equally public-spirited and equally in favor of temperance and public morality. Their statements are as follows:

W. W. Hall: "If the Government sells liquor, and it is not drunk on the premises, it will do away with the social side of the saloon, which is its worst allurements. But if it goes through, the people of Honolulu will have to provide something to take the place of the saloons. They must have attractive rooms where temperance drinks and coffee can be had, and where we can go to read and spend an hour sociably. They must have all the attractiveness of saloons."

George W. Smith: "I am opposed to the Dispensary bill as offered. I believe that it will be found in conflict with many of the laws of the United States and that it will be the cause of trouble and confusion if passed. There will not be money enough in the Territory to supply a police force large enough to prevent illicit manufacture and sale of liquors if this bill becomes a law. Parts of the law are in conflict with the rights of the individual."

S. E. Damon: "It does not get at the root of the evil. The trouble is that these fellows are selling bad stuff. If there were a Government law providing that everything sold should be up to a certain standard, most of the damage would be done away with."

Mr. Hall goes straight to the root of the evil, namely, the social allurements of the saloon and the treating habit, which the Dispensary deals with most successfully. The suggestion that something must be provided to take the place of saloons as social resorts has already been met by the scheme of the Gospel Temperance League, which can be put into operation as fast as the saloons go out of business if the necessary capital can be obtained.

Mr. Smith is all wrong, and his statement shows that he has not read the bill. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly declared the Dispensary Act of the State of South Carolina to be constitutional, and that such a law in any State or Territory is not in conflict with the laws of the United States. The proposed bill admirably provides for inexpensive policing within its own operation, and also holds the regular police force responsible (this point will be considered in full later), and the bill especially encourages



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

King Edward's son, George, who has been known as the Duke of York, is now the Duke of Cornwall. It was expected that George would become Prince of Wales when his father succeeded to the throne of Great Britain. The fact is that the title of Prince of Wales is not hereditary but is conferred by royal patent, though it has been the custom for the heir apparent to the British throne to be so honored.

the manufacture of liquor on Government account, so that there can be no incentive to illicit manufacture, because there would be no chance to profit by it. But Mr. Smith wanders farthest from a statement of facts when he declares that "parts of the law are in conflict with the rights of the individual." The bill most scrupulously guards individual rights at all points, as I think can be shown.

Mr. Damon must have been very, very busy when the reporter saw him, or otherwise he could hardly have been guilty of making the statement he did. If the "root of the evil" is selling "bad stuff," then the Dispensary bill is just exactly what Mr. Damon wants. The proposed law pledges the whole power of the Government to the very object of seeing that the people get "good stuff" and nothing but "good stuff."

I am convinced that the liquor question is the greatest problem that confronts modern civilization and from heartrending experience I know that it is the greatest of human tragedies; that its attendant evils lay the axe at the very root of social progress—the degradation of manhood and womanhood. I am also convinced that the concentrated force of the consensus of public thought, or opinion has powerful hypnotic influences upon legislation; and, furthermore, that the public utterances of individuals of high standing in a community have a hypnotic influence in directing the trend of public opinion for good or evil. Therefore, men of such high standing as Mr. George W. Smith, Mr. S. E. Damon and others who condemn the Dispensary Act, without due reflection, have taken upon themselves a grave responsibility.

Temperance reform is a subject that is now agitating the civilized world, and the trend of reform measures in Europe and America is in the direction of government monopoly of the liquor traffic. The Hawaiian Legislature is therefore in the direct line of modern progress in introducing such a measure, and prominent people have no right to judge the subject hastily.

It would be impossible, Mr. Editor, to consider this great subject exhaustively within the space you could allot me for a single issue of the Advertiser. I beg therefore that you will permit me to take up the subject in a series of papers, say, in four or five numbers, one to be published each day, to which this letter shall be considered the introduction; and I earnestly appeal to the public to withhold the formulation of any crystallized opinion until the subject has been thoroughly discussed and most carefully considered pro and con.

FRANKLIN AUSTIN.

The Boy Got Back at Him.

School Commissioner O'Brien, of New York City, has a way of suddenly appearing in school and asking one of the classes some complicated questions. One day he surprised a school in this way and asked a class of boys: "If three-quarters of a gill cost three-quarters of a mill, what would a gallon cost?" One daring youngster vainly struggled with the conundrum for some time, and then wrote on his slate: "If three-quarters of a brick hit three-quarters of a Mick, what would happen to O'Brien?"

Kaiser Leads the List.

The newest Prussian census shows that Emperor William's landed property includes eighty-three separate estates, aggregating about 124,800 acres. Next comes Prince Pleiss, with seventy-five; the Dukes of Ujest and Ratibor, with fifty-two and fifty-one respectively; and then the King of Saxony, who owns fifty large estates.

Notice—When you need whisky always ask for the best quality, "Kentucky Favorite," of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

WANT RIGHT OF WAY EXTENDED

Bruce Waring & Co., Make a Proposition to the Government.

C. S. Desky and J. G. Pratt, representing Bruce Waring & Co. and the Pacific Heights railroad, appeared at the Governor's Council yesterday morning in regard to Mr. Desky's application for right of way between Nuuanu stream and Nuuanu avenue for the extension of his present electric system. The matter was discussed at some length when Mr. Desky made the proposition that, as he had a claim against the Government for donating a strip of land in front of the Orpheum theater for street widening purposes, he would exchange that for the land he desires in Nuuanu valley and would pay to the Government whatever difference in value could be agreed upon. The proposition was favorably considered by the Council and referred back to the Public Works Department.

Attorney F. M. Hatch brought up the Wahiawa water license and presented memorandums of agreement and licenses which were read. The papers were satisfactory in form with the exception of a few minor changes. When these changes are made action will be taken in the premises.

A Card From Mr. Osborne.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me to correct some portions of the Advertiser's interview with me, as it appeared in yesterday's paper. I do not for a moment think that your reporter intentionally misrepresented me, but, not being an American churchman himself, he has quite misunderstood some statements made, and, I presume, in his desire to provide amusing reading for the public, he has made use of undignified language not used by myself, nor yet intended, and the remarks I did make he has so colored that your readers would receive the impression that I made light of this serious affair, and had spoken with acrimony of the Bishop of Honolulu.

Nothing is further from my intention than to speak in a flippant or malicious way in this most serious matter. I fully recognize the disgrace and misfortune of this whole controversy, for which I am not in any way responsible; but if I have to disagree with the Bishop, it is my wish to extend to him, on all occasions, the respect and courtesy due to his position, and to preserve the dignity due to my own.

Yours truly,

JOHN OSBORNE.

A GOOD COUGH REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Morgan, a well known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

HILO'S BANK CHARTERED

Organization Effected With a Capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The proposed charter and constitution of the First Bank of Hilo, Limited, were filed with Treasurer Lansing yesterday. The incorporators are P. Peck, C. C. Kennedy, C. E. Richardson, John T. Moir, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, John J. Grace, F. S. Lyman, J. S. Canario, Wm. Pullar, H. V. Patton, Ivy Richardson, John T. Baker, A. E. Sutton, D. Kakinsey, C. A. Stobie, John H. Bole, W. S. Wise, Wm. H. Shipman, Chas. M. Cooke, Limited, C. E. Gordan.

The bank is capitalized for \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. P. Peck retains the largest number of shares for himself and in trust. His personal shares are \$40. It is agreed that upon the consent of two-thirds of the stock being voted, the stock may be increased to a sum not in excess, in the whole, of the sum of \$2,000,000.

Annual meetings are to be held in the month of January of each year. The board of directors is to consist of eleven members, of which the president, vice president, second vice president, cashier and treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and the other six to be elected by the stockholders. No person shall be eligible as a director unless he owns at least ten shares of the capital stock and is also a resident of the Hawaiian Islands. When he owns less than ten shares his office shall thereupon become vacant. The rate of interest shall be governed by the condition of the money market, and shall be fixed from time to time as to the directors shall seem expedient.

A wise provision is made when it is agreed that no officer, clerk or employee shall be allowed to overdraw his account, and no loan shall be made to stockholders upon the pledge or hypothecation of his shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

The principal place of business will be at Hilo and a general banking business will be carried on. The backers of the corporation are representative business men of the Raiaty City and of the Island of Hawaii.

OAHU

Carriage Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
RIVER STREET.
Between Beretania and Pauahi Sts.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Carriages, Wagons and Trucks

Repairing Work a Specialty

All orders promptly attended to. Only competent help employed.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

314 Fort Street.

Has the best assortment of PACIFIC ISLAND CURIOS in the city and also has the rental of eight offices. Rent cheap.

GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO

The Most Famous Gaming Place Visited.

DETAILS OF ROUGE ET NOIR

Some Sensational Attempts to Beat and to Plunder the Bank.

(Special Correspondence.)

MONTE CARLO, March 1.—A little before Christmas last year, when Nice and Monte Carlo had filled up with their sporting cosmopolitan winter populations, one of the trusted employees of the bank called croupiers made a combination with nine other Christmas money-seekers to defraud his own trente-et-quarante table.

It is a curious fact that scarcely one man in ten of those who play against the game through a Monte Carlo season understands how trente-et-quarante is operated. They see the croupier, or tailleur, deal the cards into two little piles; they hear him count the points and they perceive that red or black has won—but why or how they seldom take the trouble to ask.

This game, sometimes called rouge-et-noir or red and black, preferred by serious players to roulette because of its smaller percentage against them, is operated with sixty packs of fifty-two cards each. The picture cards count ten each, the others count their points. In trente-et-quarante, meaning thirty and forty, the winner of each deal is the color whose little pile of cards surpasses 30, comes nearer to 30. The tailleur deals first for black. Suppose the cards come: King of clubs (10), seven of clubs (7), two of hearts (2), ace of diamonds (1), three of spades (3), six of diamonds (6), and three of hearts (3). Total, 32. The employee announces simply "Two!" and then begins to deal for red. Suppose they come: Five of diamonds (5), three of clubs (3), jack of hearts (10), two of spades (2), nine of hearts (9), and six of clubs (6). Total, 35. The employee announces "Five," and adds, "Red loses."

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

It is this "Red loses!" that the average player goes by. He does not know that each pack must add up more than 30 and less than 40 and that the winner is the weakest total, nearest to 30. Thirty-one is the lowest total possible and 40 the highest. The word "black" is never pronounced. Suppose black adds up 32 and red 36. The tailleur calls "Two—six. Red loses!" Suppose black adds up 37 and red 31. He calls: "Seven—one. Red wins!" When both count the same total, say 36, he calls: "Six—six. After!"—"after" signifying "no play." A tie means "no play," except in one case, when both colors count "1." This makes the referee, the bank's commission, corresponding to the "zero" of roulette. As with the money bet on the even chances at roulette, the referee puts all the money on red and black "in prison." The next deal decides whether the money on red or that on black is to be irrevocably lost. The non-loser simply gets his stake back.

Even imagining the average player to get this far, he is most unlikely to master the intricacies of couleur and inverse and the manner of calling them. Couleur is black's first card, i. e., the first card of the first range. Couleur wins when it is the same as the winning color at trente-et-quarante simple; but the manner of calling it is confusing. Suppose the first card be black. Suppose black's total comes to be 36 and red's 34. The tailleur announces the coup: "Six—four; red wins and color loses." If the first card has been red—the winning color at the simple game—he would have said: "Six—four; red wins and color." When color loses inverse wins, but the word is never pronounced.

BEATING THE BANK.

To return to the unfaithful croupier and his combination. The syndicate was made up of an ex-croupier, at the time operating a clandestine roulette at Nice; a man without profession, his woman friend, an employee of the ex-croupier and five other individuals of the same morality, who got away. The 50,000 francs capital of the syndicate was divided equally among the nine, who stationed themselves around their partner's table. When it came his turn to take the bank they made ready. He gave the signal. Immediately three or four of his associates demanded gold for 1,000 franc notes from the three other croupiers of the table. At the same instant the lady, who had remained standing, let fall to the floor a handful of gold 20-franc pieces. It stopped the game because many of the players had to make room for the servants to pick up the coins.

At the moment when the attention of all was distracted one of the syndicate slipped into the unfaithful tailleur's hand, on top of the other cards he held, several similar cards arranged to make red win eight times in succession. The game started up again. The syndicate bet on red and in the space of a few minutes relieved the Monte Carlo bank of 700,000 francs, or \$140,000.

But Monte Carlo is well served on the whole. The chef de partie, who had noticed that all the heavy betting returned faithful to red, even after it had won five, six, seven times in succession, counted the cards later on and found thirty too many. The unfaithful croupier was conducted to the director and, after being passed through the third degree, arrested. Brought up before the Monaco tribunal, he was condemned to eighteen months of prison—but he had won 150,000 francs. The others, escaping with the spoil, remained faithful to him; and it is said that, though still in prison, he is in the enjoyment of all kinds of favors. Others pretend that he is not in prison,

but that he was secretly let go because it was feared that he might talk after serving his term.

THE NIGHT OF THE BOMB.

"The evening of the bomb" will remain historic in the annals of Monte Carlo. Four high class confidence operators, of whom two were said to be English or American, conceived the idea of getting away with one of the trente-et-quarante tables' stack of 1,000-franc notes. The play at this game is much higher than at roulette, not only because of its lower take-off but because of its higher maximum, 12,000 francs (\$1,240), and the fact—weighty with those who believe in such things—that, once the six packs are shuffled and cut, no chance event, like that of a gold piece falling into a roulette cylinder or the "jumping" of a roulette ball, can risk breaking "the series." The tendency with which many poker players hold to drawing their "right cards" in the case of a turn-up arises from just such a consideration.

Well, these four conspirators thought that they might get at the 150,000 francs in big notes that each trente-et-quarante table is pretty sure to have in bank along toward 10 o'clock at night. Each table starts with this sum in gold and notes, and winning it, with its accumulations or less its diminutions, constitutes "breaking the bank." Constructing a bomb, principally of loose powder enveloped in caoutchouc, they furnished it with a concealed spiral fuse and introduced it into the large gaming hall hidden in the high silk hat of one of the conspirators. The others sought places near the principal croupier at a prosperous trente-et-quarante table, convenient to the bank roll, and gave the signal. He of the bomb and plug hat, watching his opportunity, deposited the hat with the bomb in it on the large mantel-piece in the center of the hall, lit it with a cigar that he kept palmed for the purpose and coolly stroled away.

It was 10 p. m. The concert had finished. The gaming hall was filled with the overflow, and all was animation. Suddenly a formidable explosion filled the Casino with clouds of thick smoke and indescribable alarm. The anarchists had not been forgotten, and it had been predicted that the Monte Carlo Casino, filled with the rich and idle, ought to be considered by the anarchists an ideal spot for their propaganda. The thick smoke covered a good-sized panic. Several persons, slightly wounded in the face and hands by flying pieces of broken glass, looked through the smoky mist as if they might be badly wounded. In their haste to get away many jumped from windows. At the central door a woman laid the foundation for a human barricade. She had fallen prostrate and after her came others. Hats were smashed, coats torn, gowns ripped and gas brackets loosened. The four conspirators had calculated that, besides creating great clouds of smoke, the explosion would put out the lights. Happily for the bank the gas only went out. The petroleum lamps, which are retained for double safety, despite the march of improvement, continued feebly to light the scene. They made light enough for the cool-headed croupiers, who, faithful to their trust, stood on the alert to guard the bank roll. There was a dash made—and two of the conspirators were taken into custody. That they tore away the next moment and escaped is only a detail. The next day visitors to the casino observed that all the mantelpieces had been taken down and that a rule had been posted forbidding hats or packages to be deposited on chairs, on tables, on sofas or the floor. You must now hold your hat in your hand or leave it at the vestal.

ITALIANS WON HEAVILY.

The band of eighteen Italians who a few years ago won 800,000 francs in one month from the bank owed their good fortune not so much to active as to passive fraud. They bet on the physical defects of a particular roulette. Was it a fraud? The Casino people thought so, though they could not see their way to prosecuting the offenders. Perhaps it would be best to call it an indicacy.

In any case, these Italian geniuses began by observing that the roulette machine at table No. 2 had a manifest tendency to repeat frequently the same numbers—0, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 24, 28 and 31. This discovery led them to experiment "a cheval" on the numbers 12—15, 14—17 and 28—31, which happen to be neighbors on the "layout," and on plain on the single squares of 0, 8 and 24. Divided into several groups, relieving each other every two hours, they began betting heavily from the opening of the salons till their closing. At the beginning the chef de partie, the croupiers, the lookouts, spies and detectives who are banded around each table to protect it paid no attention to them. After several days, however, habituated though they were to pay out big sums and looking indifferently on phenomenal runs of luck, the bank's protectors began worrying. Night after night they were bringing back no profits to the general cashier. Often they brought him heavy losses. They themselves asked to be changed from table No. 2, which they declared to be hoodooed. A new set of croupiers and watchers was put in their place. Still table No. 2 continued losing money. In two months it had cost the administration over 800,000 francs, or 13,000 francs a day.

The Italians had been observed by this time. They were known to be the guilty-winners. Had they found a sure-winning system? The administration laughed at the idea. It was remarked, nevertheless, that the Italians always played at the same table and always on the single numbers "en plein" or "a cheval." This awakened the suspicions of the administrator, M. Boulant, and caused him, late in the day, to do what would be done after a week's bad luck at present. He ordered the unlucky roulette cylinder to be put aside. Another was substituted; and they sat down to watch the result.

THEN CAME A CHANGE.

The next morning the Italians entered with a business-like briskness. They had come to collect their income, as usual. Seating themselves at table No. 2, they prepared to play. All at once it was noticed that they hesitated. They exchanged glances. They began consulting. They examined the roulette cylinder with furtive glances. Then they packed away their gold and bank notes, got up and strolled away, conversing earnestly. It was equivalent to a confession. The syndicate was surprised into committing an error. It ought to have continued playing. The next morning, however, it was M. Boulant's turn to be surprised. En-

tering the salons a few hours after their opening, he found the Italians at their accustomed places, playing—and winning—as, if nothing had happened. He was more than surprised a moment later, when, on careful examination, he discovered that the unlucky cylinder had been brought back. Who had replaced it? It mattered little, and the traitor in the camp was never discovered. An order was issued for the guilty machine to be broken up into kindling wood, the syndicate ceased betting on its chosen numbers and the bank escaped losing 13,000 francs a day at table No. 2.

THE METHOD A MYSTERY.

The secret of the matter was never discovered. Had the Italians merely observed that the particular roulette was imperfect? The compartments 0, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 24, 28 and 31 were the merest trifle larger than they should have been and the edges of at least a few of the divisions were declared to have been the merest trifle higher than the others. Was the roulette imperfect by accident? To imagine anything else would be to doubt the good faith of an honorable German manufacturing official, Herr Schwilge of Strasbourg, to whom the Casino authorities pay 1,000 francs apiece for the machines. Schwilge's roulettes have a European reputation for the most perfect precision. Turned with force, their cylinders continue to revolve for twelve minutes. Had an employee of Herr Schwilge been bribed to "fix" that particular machine? It is difficult to believe it. But it is still more difficult to imagine how an accomplice in the employ of the Casino could have done it. The thing remained a mystery. Only ever since then the sixteen roulette wheels of Monte Carlo have been changed about from table to table nightly. The thing is done in secret, by special employees. Each cylinder is examined for scratches and other private marks that might betray its identity; and they keep fifty reserve cylinders on hand.

If one listens to the wonderful stories of the Monte Carlo croupiers' skill in throwing the ball and pushing the cylinder that are current in the bars and smoking rooms of Nice and Monte Carlo hotels and pensions, one begins to wonder that conspiracies against the bank are not more common.

CROUPIER'S MARVELOUS HAND.

Even the best friends of the bank, who can see nothing "crooked" about its operations and nothing mysterious in its luck, admit willingly that the "hand" of the croupier plays an important role in bringing about roulette results. One croupier will be more likely to bring low numbers, in spite of the fact that the numbers, high and low, are scattered all over the cylinder. Another has a tendency to make high numbers "come out," and a third will "bring the neighbors"—i. e., numbers of the cylinder adjoining those which have just won. All this, they say, is done unconsciously, without the will or power of the croupier. It is simply the habit of hand that, in the long run, produces certain results.

There are others, however, who see in the hand of the croupier a real occult power. "Please remember," a wily old habitue was saying only last night at Ciro's, "that the postulant croupier at Monte Carlo is obliged to do two years' apprenticeship before he is allowed to 'turn' in public. During these two years he is obliged to practice five hours a day 'at all the functions of his future employment,' as the phrase runs, in order to acquire—what? Habit, coolness and sureness of hand? It would hardly take that long," smiles the old habitue. "No, it is to acquire the ability to throw the ball into any compartment desired."

Then followed story after story of wonderful feats performed by indiscreet croupiers. One man told of something he had seen with his own eyes. The hero was a young croupier who, one sleepy afternoon in the dead-season summer time, took advantage of the absence of the chef de partie to boast to his friends of his skill. To prove his words he began throwing the ball. He brought out in succession, without error, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 before the arrival of "the boss" caused him to desist.

Here is a conspiracy not against the bank, but against the public. Another man told this story: "One day, sitting at table No. 4 of the roulette, I observed the chef de partie carefully. He was interesting. A real Parisian, talkative, restless, busy, unquiet, he gave himself away to me, for I knew the type. Several times I had already observed him giving the signal to the croupier. I think he knew I was watching him and it increased his embarrassed bravado. All at once, when the dropping of a coin on the floor attracted the attention of the players, my chief de partie took advantage of it to give the croupier a plain out-and-out order to bring the zero. I saw his lips move, forming the words. I called the attention of a friend to the fact and begged him to play the zero with me, but he called me a visionary and argued—something which might have been true—that as zero had just come out the chef's pronouncing of the word might only be to call the croupier's attention to the fact. During this dispute the ball began rolling, and before I could get my money out I heard the sacramental: 'Rien ne va plus!' What number won? Why, zero!"

PLAYING THE BANK'S GAME.

The natural question of every one will be—as it was the other evening: "Then why not go on profiting by such knowledge? You have only to play the bank's game."

A syndicate was formed on the spot to do that thing. I happen to know this fact. Four men, of whom two were Americans, put up each \$50, to be played only when all four were present; to be played only on the bank's game—i. e., on black when there should be a disproportionately large amount staked on red, and so on; to be retired and the profits divided when the capital should be first doubled and to be replaced in the same manner, the bets to increase with the capital after the first division.

There was a syndicate prudently hedged around with conditions. A first difficulty presented itself the moment the four sat down to play. "They wanted to play the bank's game. It seemed as if everybody around the table was wanting to play exactly the same game. When black seemed to be overcharged there was a rush to red; when manque looked for they had to punt on passe. Zero won them \$70 after having lost them \$40. Now and again the scheme really seemed to work. Once "odd" was neglected. They bet on it and won \$25. They made four wins on red in an hour and a half, waiting patiently. Twice when they put money on "even" they won. It is remarkable how little they lost. To sum up the first day's play they had won \$180, which they divided. They are beginning again today. Was it mere luck and did the syndicate's conditions pre-

vent them from "plunging" headlong? In any case they earned their money. "Don't call that play," one of the syndicate remarked afterward; "the same amount of patience and self-control ought to bring its reward in any legitimate business."

THE AMERICAN BEAUTY.

All this brings back to mind the sad case of a beautiful American girl, Miss A—, who in 1893 came to Nice, tall, slender, beautiful, with only a weak-willed aunt to chaperon her and a letter of credit for \$250,000. It was her whole fortune that she had imprudently turned into cash. She had not been at Nice a month before she developed a passion for gambling. She never played heavily, however, until the day she won 1,000 francs betting on the number 24. The next day she won 100,000 francs on the same number, and had all Monte Carlo talking about the miracle.

Miss A— now began to plunge in earnest. Day after day she lost constantly until the whole of her fortune, 1250,000 francs, had been devoured by the bank. When her last dollar was gone, not being able to face a miserable future, the unhappy girl committed suicide with a revolver. The suicide and the peculiar causes which led to it made a nine days' sensation all the way up to Paris. The papers contented themselves with remarking what a pity it was, she was so beautiful a girl, to have such a tragic end. But in the Nice and Monte Carlo smoking rooms quite different remarks were made. Miss A— it was recalled, had won 100,000 francs in one day betting on the number 24. It was also remembered that she had begun operating without a capital proportioned to such winnings. She had won repeatedly and miraculously from the start. It was as if the money had been given to her. Now, say the enemies of the bank, given the known skill of croupiers, it is impossible for any one to win in one day 100,000 francs by betting on a single number unless the croupier himself deliberately brings the event about. They therefore arrive at this hypothesis: Either Miss A— had been temporarily favored by a croupier fallen in love with her, or else the bank, knowing her financial situation, had given orders to lead her on. In the first case, she must have repulsed the ambitious ball spinner. In the second case, there was a black conspiracy against the weak and innocent. STERLING HELLIG.

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of wind-pipes and lungs.

It takes the edge off a cold

in a night, and relieves it pro-

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a little.

An old bronchitis, however,

is obstinate. Nothing re-

stores the tissues, when once

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itis has gradually impaired and

partly destroyed the lining of

those small pipes between

throat and lungs.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver-

oil is the balm; it soothes it

cannot restore.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII—IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Pang Hoy, Bankrupt. To the creditors of Pang Hoy, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, District of Hawaii, bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ABOVE NAMED BANKRUPT.

Take notice that there will be sold at public auction,

FRIDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1901.

At the store formerly occupied by the Sam Wo Hop Kee Company, Fort street, near Kukui street, by James F. Morgan, auctioneer, all the personal property, store fixtures and stock in trade of the said Pang Hoy, contained in the said store formerly owned and occupied by the said Pang Hoy, under the firm name and title of the Sam Wo Hop Kee Company. Said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii, in bankruptcy, pursuant to the order of the Hon. M. M. Estee, Judge of said court.

Dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1901.

WADE WARREN THAYER.

Trustee for Pang Hoy, a Bankrupt.

5808

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNMENT, OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 24th day of April, A. D. 1897, from Gustav A. Maier to Victoria Ward, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, in book 170, on pages 200 and 201, and by said Victoria Ward duly assigned to E. H. Wodhouse, of said Honolulu, by assignment dated the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds in book 170, page 201.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, E. H. Wodhouse, assignee, assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is hereby also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in said Honolulu on Monday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of all that piece and parcel of land situate on Nuuanu street in said Honolulu, comprising an area of 41-100 of an acre, and described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 4095, to said Gustav A. Maier.

For further particulars apply to E. A. Mott-Smith, attorney for the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 11, 1901.

E. H. WODHOUSE,

Assignee of Mortgage.

5804

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated January 14, 1899, made by C. H. Patzig, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, to John Radin, of said Honolulu, as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu in liber 187, on pages 288 and 289, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 30th DAY OF MARCH, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece or parcel of land situated near Punahou, at the corner of Metcalf street and Beckwith street, in said Honolulu, and described as follows:

Starting at the corner of intersection of the westerly side of Metcalf street, with the southerly side of Beckwith street, and thence running:

1st—South 75° 40' west one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet along this said Metcalf street;

2d—North 54° 50' west on a line parallel to Beckwith street, towards the west seventy (70) feet, along land belonging to A. Maier;

3d—On a line perpendicular to this above last, along the boundary of a lot belonging to S. C. Allen, one hundred (100) feet up to its intersection with said Beckwith street;

4th—Along same Beckwith street south 54° 50' east, one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly down to starting point, containing an area of 11,000 square feet, more or less, being a part of the land described in Royal Patent 1945, and conveyed to C. H. Patzig by C. J. d of said John Radin, dated the 14th day of January, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 189, page 204.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

J. H. RADIN, Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash. United States gold coin; deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 7, 1901. 5799

Ship Chandlery!

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Ship Supplies.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.,

No. 26 Queen Street, Opposite Boat Landing.

TELEPHONE 304.

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS & CO.

Galvanized wire hoisting rope, chute landing cables and steam plough cables.

TUBBS CORDAGE COMPANY, HARTMAN'S RATJEN'S

Paint for iron ships.

WOOLSEY'S AND TARR

AND WILSON'S copper

paint for wooden vessels.

BOSTON & LOREFOOT

BLOCK CO. pulley blocks

Wing Hing Lung Co.

No. 46 HOTEL STREET.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL MER-

CHANDISE.

Lam In Chew, Manager, holds power

of attorney to act for this firm in all

matters. 5807

Daily Advertiser, 75c a month.



TOMORROW

afternoon at 3 o'clock

the Oceanic steamship Mariposa,

Captain Rennie, will sail from the

Oceanic wharf for San Francisco.

On Thursday at noon the Zealandia will

also get away for the Coast.

Happiest Man on Waterfront.

A quiet little wedding took place in

this city last Saturday night at the

residence of Rev. Mr. Pearson. A. P.

Anderson, the popular and gallant sec-

ond assistant engineer of Wilder's

stamer Maui, took unto himself a

wife.

The bride was Miss Nellie Raymond,

daughter of Harry Raymond of San

Francisco, chief engineer of the Grace

Dollar.

The young lady came down from the

Coast on the Mariposa, arriving Satur-

day morning.

Anderson has been in his present po-

sition for about six months. He has

been in the Islands a little over a year,

having made many friends here and

having gained the reputation of being

a steady and reliable young man. He

is a son of Anderson of the firm of

Lewis & Anderson of San Francisco.

His father is well known in San Fran-

cisco, being a prominent ship owner

and chandler.

The happy couple are at present

spending a brief honeymoon at Waia-

lua, stopping at Haleiwa, the magnif-

icent hotel by the sea.

Anderson is laying off for one trip of

the Maui. He and his wife have al-

ready started housekeeping in Hono-

lulu.

Another Customs Promotion.

R. H. Bemrose, of the customs in-

spectors has been promoted to a cap-

taincy, taking the place made vacant

by the recent resignation of C. De Cue.

Bemrose won his promotion by hard

work and a faithful attention to duty.

He is well liked by all the men and

has the confidence of his superiors. C.

De Cue, who resigned his place on the

force to accept a more lucrative po-

sition, leaves a most excellent record.

His many friends in the department

deeply regret his departure.

Transport Sails for Manila.

At noon yesterday the United States

army transport Indiana sailed from

this port for Manila, via Guam. She

made an unusually short stay here, ar-

riving from San Francisco on Satur-

day. None of the nine hundred soldiers

aboard were allowed leave ashore on

account of an epidemic of measles and

mumps on the vessel.

A Kerosene Famine.

The supply of kerosene and gasoline

in Honolulu is rapidly becoming de-

pleted and prices are advancing in pro-

portion. The reason of the shortage is

that vessels are meeting with such a

demand to carry other cargoes that

they do not deem it worth the risk to

take inflammable stuff.

Only a little while ago kerosene sold

for a little over \$2 a case; now \$3 a

case is being asked. Although gaso-

line has not as yet been advanced, it

is expected that the price of this article

will soon take a jump. Unless further

shipments of kerosene and gasoline are

soon received from the Coast there is

likely to be a famine in this line of

goods.

Ship owners at the present time do

not find it necessary to accept cargoes

of coal oil and gasoline, as other stuff,

which is not inflammable, is pouring

in on them and they have all they can

do to handle it.

What the Ships are Doing.

The harbor presents a busy scene

these days, and there is much doing.

There are two steamships in port

loading sugar for San Francisco, the

Mariposa and the Zealandia, both of

the Oceanic Steamship Company. The

The total tonnage in port today

equals 23,862.

Not Water-Tight Compartment.

When the news of the sinking of the

Pacific Mail Steamship City of Rio de

Janeiro was received in Honolulu the

Advertiser made reference to the fact

that she was not equipped with water-

tight compartments, and that nothing

could have saved her from sinking

after a hole had been made in her bot-

tom. This statement was contradicted

here, and it was stated that the Rio

was supplied with water-tight com-

partments.

The New York Maritime Register,

than which there is no better author-

ity, dealing with the matter editorially

in its issue of the 6th instant, shows

the Advertiser to have been correct, as

follows:

"Referring to an editorial paragraph

in our previous issue, replying to

questions from several subscribers in

regard to the sinking of the steamship

City of Rio de Janeiro, a regular Pa-

cific liner of the Pacific Mail Steam-

ship Company, while entering San

Francisco harbor on the 22d of Feb-

ruary in a fog, we can now furnish our

readers with a few additional details.

Her seven bulkheads, mentioned in the

'Record of American and Foreign

Shipping' cannot be considered synon-

ymous with the 'water-tight compart-

ments,' on vessels of modern construc-

tion, and have therefore not been in-

strumental in keeping the vessel afloat

after she struck and received her fatal

injuries. The fact, that she had not

been furnished with a double bottom,

had a great deal to do with her

immediate sinking. The actual re-

sponsibilities for this awful calamity

must be decided by a proper court; the

coroner's jury in San Francisco, which

investigated the details of the disas-

ter, held that the vessel was not

caused by criminal negligence on

the part of both Captain Ward and

Pilot Jordan. The management of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Company avers

that according to their instructions,

the captain of each of their vessels

remains in actual command even after

the pilot boards the vessel, and that

the latter acts only in an advisory

capacity. The pilot, Captain Jordan,

stated under oath, that he gave orders

to proceed slowly when the fog lifted,

but almost immediately ordered the

vessel stopped when the fog was fall-

ing again; that Captain Ward, how-

ever, ordered him to proceed. The

clearer testimony was given by Sec-

ond Officer Coghlan, son of Captain

Coghlan, of the Raleigh, who declared

that the whole fault lay in trying to

steam into the harbor in a fog so thick

that it could be seen and heard, and

the only guide was the fog sirens on

each side of the Golden Gate. The Pa-

cific Mail Steamship Company is also

condemned by the coroner's jury for

employing unfit Chinese seamen.

Testimony thus far adduced seems

clearly to indicate that captain as well

as pilot have been criminally negli-

gent; the management of the Pacific

Mail Steamship Company should also

be held to the strictest accountabil-

ity."

Shipping Notes.

The transport Meade is due today

from San Francisco.

The Kinad does not sail today for

Hilo. Her departure has been post-

poned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

The bark Irirang, Captain Schmidt,

sailed for San Francisco yesterday af-

ternoon with a load of sugar.

The schooner Defiance, Captain

Bloom, is expected to sail this morn-

ing for the Sound, in ballast.

The Claudine sails for Kahului

and will be here at 3 o'clock.

The transports Pak Ling and Penn-

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Midway Is-

land, August 5.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alden Besse, Am. bk., Potter, San

Francisco, March 25.

Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Goffrey, Yoko-

hama, March 20.

Bertie Minor, Am. schr., Raven, Eu-

reka, March 14.

Carrollton, Am. bk., Hayes, Tacoma,

February 17.

Defiance, Am. schr., Blumh, Newcastle,

March 16.

Eric, Am. schr., Roos, Caleta Buena,

March 20.

Fantasi, Nor. bk., Anderson, Newcas-

tle, February 28.

Himalaya, Am. bk., Dearborn, Newcas-

tle, March 21.

Henry Villard, Am. sp., Quick, Savan-

nah, March 18.

Jabez Howat, Am. sp., Clapp, Tacoma,

March 15.

John C. Potter, Am. sp., Meyer, Ta-

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

Tremendous Bargains

IN OUR

Domestic Department

The attention of Householders, Hotelkeepers and others is a specially invited to a

Great Special Sale

OF WELL-KNOWN STANDARD BRANDS OF

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings

We anticipated the recent rise in the Cotton Market, and secured an immense stock at old prices. We bought more than we require.

WE MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS

Everybody knows the goods. The following prices speak for themselves.

Sale Commences

Monday, March 4th.

Pillow Cottons,

Lockwood Brand, 42 inches wide,	10 cents.
" " 45 " "	12½ cents.
" " 50 " "	15 cents.
Dallas " 42 " "	10 cents.
Pepperell " 45 " "	12½ cents.
Pequot " 42 " "	12½ cents.
" " 45 " "	15 cents.
" " 50 " "	17½ cents.

Sheetings, Sheetings,

A SPECIAL LEADER of 50 pieces of White and Brown 10-4 Sheetings—SALE PRICE 15 cents.

Lockwood Brand in the following widths:
6-4—16 cents; 7-4—18 cents; 8-4—20 cents;
9-4—22½ cents; 10-4—25 cents.

Pequot Brand: 6-4—18 cents; 7-4—20 cents;
8-4—22½ cents; 9-4—25 cents; 10-4—30 cents.

Linen Sheetings

and Pillow Casings

EQUALLY REDUCED.

Dress Department

Space will not permit us to quote prices, but at this sale we will offer BARGAINS that will astonish you.

Remember the Opening Day

Monday, March 4th.

L. B. KERR & CO.,
LIMITED.

Queen St., Honolulu.

CAME TO HER ASSISTANCE

Honolulu Man is Prima Donna's Backer.

CHIVALRY IN CHAMPIONSHIP

How J. Q. Wood Entered a Fight in Behalf of American Singer.

J. Q. Wood, the genial and ever-obliging young collegian who made Honolulu his home for many years, and who left here to attend college, has now blossomed out as a journalist and the champion of American prima donnas in Sunny Italy. J. Q. was always a lady's man, here and elsewhere, and was a general favorite in society circles. That he should take up the pen in defense of the American girls who invade the countries where operas and great singers are born, is only natural.

In the "Italian Gazette," published at Florence, Italy, February 16, a journal which circulates "throughout Italy, France and the Riviera," is a fine article from the versatile pen of J. Q. Wood, who signs himself as the "Special Correspondent" from Modena, Italy. The article is headed, "Enrichetta Godard, an American, who had a notable debut as Elsa in 'Lohengrin,' at Modena."

The story of the young songstress shows the hardships which those of this country have to contend with in attempting to win plaudits from a foreign audience. The critics were one and all of a mind to ridicule her interpretation of the role, and did so, when Mr. Wood, as the "Special Correspondent," jumped in to the breach and wrote an article which scored for the singer a success not only from a press standpoint but from those who were inclined to take issue with her merits.

Mr. Wood goes on to say: "It has been written that many are called but few are chosen. Surely this is true of foreigners who attempt to secure a foothold on the operatic stage of Italy, the land of song. But in the case of Miss Godard, the preparation for this test had been well made. During four years under the careful and able instruction of her maestro, Arthur J. Hubbard of Boston, a strong foundation had been laid. This study was supplemented by two years' work with the well-known maestro, V. Vannini of Florence. When the production was about to be given over to the public, another artist was chosen, influenced by the biased judgment of the maestro of the orchestra, who notified the impresario that Miss Godard would not be allowed to sing, cowardly fortifying themselves with the shallow excuse that 'her pronunciation was faulty at times,' although they admitted that she possessed an unimpeachable voice and that her person was ideal for Elsa."

"Such a bombshell thrown in the camp of a well-equipped prima donna would have caused consternation, but nothing fazed this American girl, a lawyer was at once secured and suit filed for heavy damages on the very day set for the debut. This method of attack proved exceptionally effective, and the impresario consented to allow Miss Godard to sing if the directors would withdraw their objections. This most efficient body of musical critics upon whom the public depends for guidance, very reluctantly agreed to give Miss Godard a trial. With the directors antagonistic, the impresario unfriendly because of the lawsuit, the maestro of the orchestra intensely hostile and vindictive because he had been temporarily balked in the King. She was crowned faultlessly and presented a beautiful picture—sweet, modest, tall, graceful and dignified, an ideal Elsa. A wave of admiration swept over the theater and many exclamations of 'Bella' were heard. Spontaneous applause burst from the entire audience during an interval in her first song, showing that the people appreciated the matchless purity and sympathetic quality in Miss Godard's voice. Her interpretation of Elsa's dream was correct and artistic. In the difficult quintet and chorale at the end of the first act her high notes were clear, strong, clean cut and perfectly true to the key. As a reward for such excellent work two curtain calls were given. As soon as the curtain fell it was noticeable that the opposition wished to be heard, but it was immediately overpowered by the generous applause which followed. 'Brava! Brava! Brava!' continued until the audience became defiant in its desire to be satisfied with the appearance of Elsa. The gallery gods were shouting and screaming; the most aristocratic people in the city were standing in their boxes vigorously applauding and crying 'Brava! Brava!' All was a babel! Another more dangerous enemy had arisen in the tenor, who refused to leave his dressing-room until the impresario compelled him to appear with Elsa before the curtain. This was a most critical time for in another moment the audience would have shown its anger in no uncertain manner, and Miss Godard has the impresario to thank for this narrow escape."

"Just before the orchestra began the prelude to the last scene, the maestro of the orchestra and the directors of the theater received a taste of the public's wrath. 'Down with the maestro! Down with the directors!' cried the people. Then followed much hissing and whistling. With the last scene Miss Godard's debut came to an end."

J. Q. Wood is from Boston and Miss

Godard is a Bostonian also, and the two, one with his pen and the other with her divine voice, have succeeded in making the Italians of Modena and Florence understand that the American girl has gone there to stay.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cold, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Company F Congratulated.

Captain Samuel Johnson of company F, N. G. H., has been receiving many letters of congratulation since the victory of that company in the competitive drill on the 16th inst. Among them is the following from W. A. Fetter, captain company D, N. G. H., at Hilo:

"Captain S. Johnson, Captain Company F, N. G. H., Honolulu.—Dear Sir: Accept my heartfelt congratulation for you and your company upon the victory of company F at the competitive drill. I was very much pleased when I saw in the papers that your company had come out ahead. Hoping that you will continue to be the best drilled company and eventually win the trophy for good, I remain your friend."

"W. A. FETTER."

"Capt. Co. D, N. G. H., Hilo. 'P. S.—My company gave three cheers and a tiger for company F when we heard the news.'"

Company D of Hilo had hoped to enter the drill, but on account of the distance and transportation difficulties they were compelled to withdraw from the competition. It is understood that had it been possible for Captain Fetter's company to compete it would have made an excellent showing. Captain Johnson visited company D at Hilo some time since, at the time of its organization, and witnessed some of the preparatory drills and says that company D compared most favorably with the companies who entered the competition.

LEAVING ON THE MARIPOSA

Passenger List Containing Many Well-Known Local Names.

Kamaaina and malihinis leave on the Mariposa tomorrow for San Francisco, whence they will spread out over the Mainland. The list of passengers is a large one and very few of the visiting Shriners were able to secure passage upon the favorite liner of the Oceanic company.

Among those of the kamaaina who are about to depart are Mrs. S. T. Alexander and daughter, Mrs. John Waterhouse, who are returning to Oakland; T. M. Starkey, Mark Robinson, B. F. Dillingham and C. A. Brown and wife, who go to Boston. The members of the Belasco-Thall Dramatic Company, after a successful engagement here closing with last night's production of "Nell Gwynne," leave Honolulu today. Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of Hon. W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific railroad, will also return, after spending several weeks in the city and charming church-goers with her voice. Four or five Shriners will get away also. Barbour Lathrop, the society man from New York, goes, leaving pleasant memories behind him in which cotton figures, dinners and drives form a large majority.

The full passenger list from here follows: W. R. Douglas and wife, Mrs. S. T. Alexander, Miss Naylor, Mrs. John Waterhouse, Mrs. Pond and daughter, J. H. Bullock, C. E. Stafford, Miss A. Mills, A. W. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Storer and child, Mrs. Robinson, W. S. Miller and wife, H. S. Hull and wife, J. M. Longacker and wife, Miss Stowe, Mrs. J. R. Clymer, Miss Sturgeon, J. F. Calif, Wm. Morris, S. Henry and wife, Jos. H. Gray and wife, Mrs. H. A. Blood, Miss Gray, Miss Taft, Mr. Plum and wife, H. L. Taft, W. A. Cowley, E. M. Walsh, Miss E. Mulvaney, Mrs. E. Graf, Mrs. H. Gutzelt, T. M. Starkey, Miss Flock, Miss A. Kessler, Mrs. M. Hemming, Mrs. S. W. Mays, J. B. Agassiz, Mrs. E. Battencourt, Adolph Hromada and wife, W. F. Peterson and wife, Lewis Morrison and wife (Florence Roberts), F. Belasco and wife, Miss Rozetta, Miss Howe, Miss Arnsby, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. E. B. Cousins, P. Gerson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Morris, Mrs. G. H. Flanders, Miss M. L. Flanders, Mrs. K. Cousins, Mr. Mauer, Hugh Morrison and wife, Mrs. E. J. Dudley and child, Jas. Lloyd and wife, L. J. Burdick, L. F. Stone, L. Henderson, Mr. Arper, Mr. Snell, Mr. Redick, C. Mountaine, C. Moore, F. Vaughan, B. F. Dillingham, B. Lathrop, C. A. Brown and wife, Miss C. W. Flanders, C. F. Murray, J. C. Flanders, A. S. Cantin, Mark Robinson, Dr. Wagner, F. B. Wagner, A. G. Morey and wife.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property situate on Judd street, formerly occupied by J. Emmeluth, containing an area of 6.05 acres and having 687.3 feet frontage on said street.

Property situate on the corner of Judd and Liliha streets, formerly occupied by the undersigned, containing an area of 1.42 acres and having 158 feet frontage on Judd street and 380 feet frontage on Liliha street.

5814 ALFRED W. CARTER.

WING WO CHAN & CO

Ebony Furniture,
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Chinese and Japanese Teas,
Crockery, Mattings,
Vases, Camphorwood Trunks,
Rattan Chairs.

Silks and Satins

OF ALL KINDS.

210-212 Nuuanu Street.

Boardman Homestead Real Estate For Sale.

THIS MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF REAL ESTATE as per the following diagram for sale as a whole or in sub divisions:

J. F. Hackfeld Esq.

John Wright Esq.

LUNALILO STREET

75	75	75	75
4	8	2	1
			190

(Small St.)

5	6	7	8
			190
75	75	75	75

KAPOLANI STREET

Theo. Richards Esq.

KINAU STREET.

O. E. Hustace Esq.

C. M. Cook Esq.

For the
Shriners
Native Fans
Hawaiian Views
Mele Hawaii—
"Hawaiian Music"
Souvenir Post Cards
UKULELES
—AND—
TAROPATCHES
A VISIT TO THE
"Emporium"
WILL PAY YOU
Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd.
KING STREET

PIANOS
...AT...
**Bergstrom
Music Co.**

Vitrified Stone
SEWER PIPE

Is the article to use
in connecting with
Ceaspoils or Sewer
System.

Vitrified Stone
GREASE TRAPS

Should be used on all
Kitchen Sinks.

Lewers & Cooke,
—LIMITED—
Fort Street.

Castle & Cooke
LIMITED.
LIFE AND FIRE
Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

WEAK MEN
CURED BY DR. PIERCE'S
ELECTRIC BODY-BAY.
TRY IT AWAY WITH
DRUGS! Investigate
Send for "Booklet No. 2"
Address:
PIERCE ELECTRIC CO.
820 Market St., S. F.

Orpheum Cafe.

Reduced Prices. New Management.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. TA-
BLE BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.
Single Meals, 25 Cents.

**Eye Work
To Your
Satisfaction**

The kind that we are doing
daily—
The kind that relieves your
eyes of severe strain, making
life worth living.

REMARKABLE what a differ-
ence correctly-fitted and cor-
rectly-ground glasses make
in the wearer's comfort. If
you have not experienced
that in those you are wear-
ing, let us suggest that a
change may be necessary;
and if necessary, cannot be
made too soon.

GLASSES are a poor thing to
economize on, yet there is no
need to throw away money
on them—they may cost you
only a trifle—depends en-
tirely upon what your eyes
need. We'll tell you your
trouble and leave the rest
to you.

H. F. WICHMAN,
OPTICIAN,
Jeweler and Silversmith.
FORT STREET.

**LOOK TO
YOUR FOOD**

If you are thin. You're not eat-
ing nourishing food—or you would
not be thin. Our Bread is a per-
fect food. It furnishes the system
with all the substances needed
for growth and sustenance. It is
hygienically correct.

German Bakery

Phone White 3851.

UPPER FORT STREET.

**Dyeing and
Cleaning**

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Will make your clothes as good as
new. Best work in the city.

HOTEL AND NUUANU STS.

NOTICE.

THE OCEANIC S. S. Co.'s S. S. ZEA-
LANDIA will be DUE AT HONOLULU
on the 21st March and will take
FREIGHT and CABIN PASSENGERS
as customary, LEAVING FOR SAN
FRANCISCO on or about the 27th inst.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.
General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.
Honolulu, March 15, 1901. 5806

PACIFIC MILL COMPANY
LIMITED.

SUCCESSORS TO ENTERPRISE
MILL. Alakea, near Queen street.
PLANING, TURNING, SHAPING,
BAND AND SCROLL SAWING
I amply attended to.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, and all kinds
carpentering and mill work made to
order on short notice.

MOULDINGS AND FINISH always
on hand.

**M. W.
MCCHESNEY & SON**
Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings

Agents Honolulu Soap Works Com-
pany, Honolulu, and Tanager.

**THIEVES ON
MAUI ISLE**

**People Alarmed
About Petty
Larceny.**

**NEW LABORERS
ARE SUSPECTED**

**Spreckelsville Burglar Taken—
Snow on Haleakala
Mountain.**

MAUI, March 23.—Petty larcenies
are most common nowadays on central
Maui; clothes are stolen while hang-
ing on the line, chickens are spirited
away from the roost, and many little
articles have recently been taken from
the yards and premises of the resi-
dents of Wailuku, Kahului and
Spreckelsville. Respectable, law-abid-
ing citizens are becoming fearful, not
only because of these thefts, but also
because of what they anticipate will
soon take place—hold-ups on the pub-
lic highway, and other crimes similar
to those recently committed at Mori's
store, Kahului, and at Camp 5, Spreck-
elsville. Porto Ricans, American ne-
groes and laborers of other national-
ities, are often met strolling idly about
the country, and the old adage about
Satan and idle hands may soon be
verified.

A NEGRO BURGLAR.

Last Saturday, the 16th, Fred Wood,
one of the men who committed the
burglary at Camp 5, Spreckelsville,
was caught hiding around the lumber
yard of the Kahului Railroad Compa-
ny, and was arrested by the police.
Something over \$200 of the money al-
leged to have been stolen, was found
upon his person.

During Tuesday, the 19th, District
Magistrate McKay, of Wailuku, com-
mitted Fred Wood to trial by the
Grand Jury on the charge of burglary.
He was one of the Alabama darkies
employed at Camp 5, Spreckelsville.
The St. Patrick's dance given in the
Pala Hall last Saturday evening, the
16th, was a most successful social
event. At least a hundred people from
Spreckelsville, Kahului, Hamakua, Po-
kai, Makawao and Pala participated in
the pleasures of the evening. Approp-
riate to the occasion, the prevailing tone
of decoration of the hall's interior was
green, festoons of ferns gracefully
adorning the walls. The white dresses
of the ladies were brightened with
knots of green, and the gentlemen
wore green neckties, or bits of green
ribbon in their buttonholes. The danc-
ing continued until 11:30 p. m., when
elaborate refreshments were served.
The Hamakua stringed band fur-
nished the music, and Messrs. Hagen-
camp and Aiken managed the floor.
Those present were grateful to Messrs.
Carley, Hagenkamp and other Pala
people, who were the hosts of the
evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

During Monday morning, the 18th, a
heavy mantle of snow covered the
summit slopes of Haleakala. This may
have been caused by the coldness of
the atmosphere, induced by a slight
electric storm during the evening be-
fore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie, of
Spreckelsville, are soon to depart for
a trip to Japan. They will be gone
for four months. During their stay
abroad Mr. Lowrie will inspect the
method of sugar making in vogue in
Java and in other places.

Mr. Benjamin D. Baldwin, head luna
of Hamakua plantation, has ac-
cepted the position of assistant man-
ager of the Hawaiian Commercial
Company, thus filling the vacancy
caused by the death of Mr. David
Center. Mr. Baldwin and family will
remove to Spreckelsville during the
first part of April upon the return of
Manager H. A. Baldwin from Califor-
nia.

During the afternoon of the 21st, the
Ladies' Thursday Club met at the
residence of Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Ma-
kawao.

On the 20th Mrs. K. M. Kauka, of
Makawao, died of dropsy. She was
between fifty and sixty years of age.
On the same day Richard Haake, son
of D. D. Haake, the well known car-
penter, died of dropsy in his home at
Kula. Richard was about twenty-five
years of age, and leaves a wife and
one child.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett and
children came from Honolulu, per
Claudine of the 20th, summoned to
Makawao on account of the serious ill-
ness of Dr. Robert McKibbin, the un-
cle of Mr. Dowsett. Mr. Dowsett re-
turns to Honolulu today. Dr. McKib-
bin is better.

Dr. J. H. Raymond, of Honolulu, al-
so arrived by the Claudine, having
been called to consult with Dr. W. F.
McConkey concerning the sickness of
Dr. McKibbin. After the consultation
Dr. Raymond departed for Kahikini.
Rev. William Adams of Wailuku, will
preach at the Pala Foreign Church
next Sunday, the 24th.

The Kula-Ulupalakua road has been
repaired in a rough way, so that it
can be traveled with safety.

Wireless telegraphy seems to be a
success as far as Maui is concerned.
During the past week a message was
sent from Maui to Honolulu, and an
answer received, all within an hour.

Weather, showery in eastern Maui.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches,

If you toss all night racked in pain,

If you cannot bend over or straight-
en up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

And kidney disorder rarely leaves of
it's own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a
good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfilled it with a
Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this
city, night watchman in the employ of
Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says:
"Whilst a young man I was a sailor
and at one time worked for the Inter-

Island service. I was, however,
obliged to give up sea life on account
of severe suffering from my back and
kidneys. For this I had tried various
remedies, but the one which restored
me to health was Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's
Drug Store. They relieved me com-
pletely after years of suffering. If any
one desires further particulars he may
apply to me. I am to be found at Van
Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine
which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the
full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KID-
NEY PILLS is on the wrapper and re-
fuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
sold by all chemists and storekeepers
at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or
will be mailed on receipt of price by
the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,
wholesale agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

"Your Majesty," said the right-hand
man of the native King, "there is a mis-
sionary working his way along the
coast."

"Well, we don't want to have any trou-
ble," said the King; "ask him if his
people won't be satisfied with a coaling sta-
tion."—Puck.

**WELL-KNOWN
IN THIS CITY**

**Sister of the Grocers Lewis to
Build a Great Family
Hotel.**

Mrs. Maurice Schmitt of San Fran-
cisco, sister of Harry and Fred Lewis
of this city, is about to erect at the
corner of Sutter and Gough streets, San
Francisco, one of the handsomest fam-
ily hotels there, bearing the designa-
tion of the Majestic. The new struc-
ture will be four stories in height, with
base of masonry, and will have an area
of 43 by 120 feet. Its exterior will be
richly decorated with modeled staff,
while the interior will contain twenty-
three suits, each with its own bath, and
seventeen single rooms. The main en-
trance will be on Sutter street and will
be entirely of marble, which material
will also be largely employed in the
main hallway. On the first floor will
be the hotel office, reception room, par-
lors, gentlemen's smoking room, two
suits, kitchens and the dining room.

The dining room will be one of the
main features of the building. It will
be a spacious apartment, 20 by 63 feet,
but divided by high columns and high
wainscots so as to increase the number
of corners and preserve the integrity
of the room. The decorations will be
rich and artistic, stucco reliefs, beveled
mirrors and marble mantels being
beautifully and harmoniously employ-
ed. The main tints will be ivory and
gold, which will only be departed from
in the case of the ceiling panels that are
to be in colors. The floor of the dining
room will be of waxed parquet. The
designs of the Hotel Majestic are by
Alexander Forbes Oakley. The cost of
the building is estimated not to exceed
\$50,000. It has been leased for ten years
to Mrs. Dora Peyser, who intends to
furnish the building in accordance with
the character of the Majestic. It is the
intention to have the hotel completed
by August 1.

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**TO HAVE
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LUXURANT
HAIR**

is the most longed-for de-
sire of every woman.
She knows what a power-
ful aid to beauty it is,
and endeavors to make
her own as soft, glossy
and thick as possible.
Comparatively few of
them are aware as yet
that Newb's Herpicide,
a recent scientific dis-
covery, will enable them
to possess hair as thick
and luxuriant as any
could desire.

It works on a new the-
ory of destroying the
germ that feeds upon the
hair root, and thus mak-
ing it grow and falling
hair impossible. It then
proceeds to produce a
growth of thick, glossy
hair that soon becomes
the pride of its owner.
One trial will convince
you of its virtues.

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HIM WITH DELIBERATION, AND
BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

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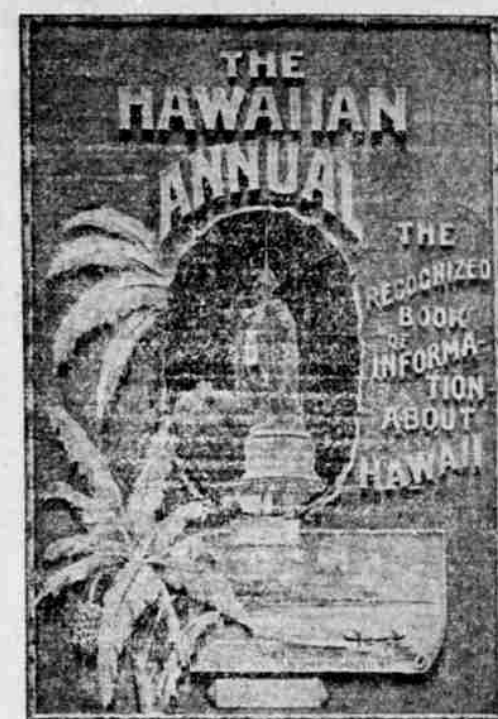
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and the best publication to send
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overland, principal elevations,
areas, population, including the lat-
est census; customs tables of im-
ports and exports; taxation, public
debt, meteorology, rainfall, school,
passenger movements, labor, sugar
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Geology of Oahu, Honolulu in Prim-
itive Days, 1826-29; Hawaii's Forest
Foes, Nuuanu Fall in Olden Time,
Honolulu's Battle with Bubonic
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Fish Stories and Superstitions; Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii; Hilo, Its
Changing conditions; Introduction of Foreign Birds in Hawaiian Islands;
Waipio and Waimanu Valleys; Lowrie Irrigating Canal; The Moana Hotel,
Waikiki's New Attraction (Ill.); The Oceanic Company's New Steamers;
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offices and Agents of the Islands; Plantations, Managers and Agents; Retros-
pect for 1900, and a reference list of articles in the twenty-sixth preceding
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It cures dandruff, stops falling hair,
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District, of Monterey County, Cali-
fornia. Active Development will
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only daily Japanese paper published in
the Territory of Hawaii.

Y. SOGA, Editor.

C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor.

Editorial and Printing Office near
King street bridge, King street, P. O.
Box 907**COURT NEWS
OF THE DAY****Ito Takkihiro Has
Been Turned
Loose.****KUKUAU FIRST
MATTER DEVELOPS****Motion Filed Alleging Harsh and
Severe Ruling In B g
Land Suit.**In the matter of the application of Ito
Takkihiro for a writ of habeas corpus,
the returns of F. W. Klebahn were yes-
terday ordered stricken from the files
and after hearing the petitioner was
ordered discharged.The writ was applied for on March
22 by J. S. Walker for petitioner upon
the ground that said Tokkihiro was un-
lawfully restrained of his personal lib-
erty by one Captain Going of the
steamship America Maru; that he has
been for more than five years a resi-
dent of the Hawaiian Islands and that
the detention of petitioner was for the
reason, petitioner was informed and
believed, that he had threatened to
commit some offense while on said ship.
Petitioner therefore prayed that a writ
of habeas corpus be issued commanding
the said Captain Going to produce the
body of petitioner before the court and
that the alleged cause of detention be
inquired into.Upon such petition the writ applied
for was issued on March 22, commanding
that the body of said petitioner be
produced before the court on March 25.
In accordance with the writ the body
of Tokkihiro was seized and held in
custody by High Sheriff Brown on
March 22 and brought before the court
yesterday. Return of respondent, Phil-
ip Going, by F. W. Klebahn, secretary
of steamer America Maru, was filed
with the court, explaining that the pe-
titioner was a stowaway who had
boarded the steamer America Maru at
San Francisco; that under the laws of
the United States the company which
owned the said steamship were not al-
lowed, under penalty of a \$200 fine, to
land any person or persons from its
vessels at Honolulu, and that in view
of this fact and because petitioner had
threatened violence to persons on said
steamer and had declared his intention
to escape and leave the said steamer at
Honolulu, the said Captain Going
had detained him, which detention, re-
spondent averred, was not unlawful.It was this return that was ordered
stricken from the files.Under order of the court petitioner
was discharged and set at liberty.Thus the stowaway was allowed his
freedom and there will be a case for
the United States District Court as to
the matter of the \$200 fine which may
be due from the steamship company to
the United States Government for
landing a passenger at the port of Hon-
olulu in violation of the law.United States Attorney Baird ap-
peared for the respondent and Tokki-
hiro was represented by Attorney
Brooks.**KUKUAU FIRST CASE.**In the matter of the boundaries of Ku-
kuaui First, upon the petition of Mrs. J.
L. Richardson, a motion was filed by
appellant in the Supreme Court, moving
that appellant be allowed to introduce
further testimony in the case. Motion
is based upon the records, files, ex-
hibits and evidence in the case and upon
the affidavit of E. D. Baldwin, at-
tached to and filed with said motion.The affidavit referred to alleges that,
by reason of unavoidable delay in se-
curing a copy of the Commission of
Boundaries' notes of survey and by re-
ason of the voluminous character of such
notes and the length of time required to
examine such, he, as representative of
the Commissioner of Public Lands for
the Territory of Hawaii, was unable to
properly introduce material evidence in
the case when it came up for hearing in
the lower court; that he was hindered
by attorneys for the owners of Kukuaui
First, from introducing much evidence,
and that said attorneys made every ef-
fort to have the taking of evidence clos-
ed before the court could properly
present said evidence; that upon the
last day allowed for the hearing of the
cause movant worked from noon until
midnight without food or rest, present-
ing so much of the case as he could
in the best manner at his command, be-
ing refused further extension of time
by the court; that by reason of such
work, and that of the day previous with-
out time for rest or for the taking of
food, and the severe strain of such harsh
and unjust treatment from the Commis-
sioner the movant suffered serious ill-
ness, and was for several days thereaf-
ter confined to his bed. That thereafter
on the 13th day of August, the hearing
of said cause was reopened, but that on
account of movant's illness adjournment
was taken, and the said Commissioner
decreed that the taking of evidence was
at an end, though further hearing was
petitioned for by appellant. That on Au-
gust 20, said Commissioner gave his de-
cision in said cause. That since said
decision was rendered, appellant has dis-
covered much valuable evidence bearing
upon the questions involved in the mat-
ter, some of which evidence will tend
to prove the following facts:1. That certain natural boundaries
and monuments admitted to mark the
boundary of Kukuaui First are still in
existence, and that no evidence of the
same was introduced in the said pro-
ceedings before the said Commissioner.2. That there are in the office of the
Survey Department of this Government
several reliable maps and other data
which will tend to more definitely fix
the boundaries of said Kukuaui First.This affiant further swears that since
the giving of the decision of the said
Commissioner, this affiant has made long
and diligent study of the questions and
matters presented to the said Commis-
sioner, and that he is convinced that the
decision given by said Commissioner is
unjust; that it arbitrarily fixes the bound-
aries of said Kukuaui First in such
manner as to deprive the Government
of a large acreage of valuable land.Upon these allegations and the state-
ment that appellant and affiant were not
represented by legal counsel in the saidhearing, and that several documents and
papers discussed at such hearing were
not regularly offered in evidence, the af-
fiant files his motion for permission to
introduce further evidence.

COURT NOTES.

Upon motion of W. T. Schmidt, through
his attorneys, Andrews, Peters and An-
drade, and the consent of A. S. Hum-
phreys, the title of cause, "W. T.
Schmidt vs. A. S. Humphreys," First
Judge," was amended to read, "In the
Matter of an Application of W. T.
Schmidt for a Writ of Mandamus Di-
rected to A. S. Humphreys, First Judge
of the Circuit Court of the First Cir-
cuit."A master's report was filed yesterday
in the matter of the estate of J. K. Ka-
hookano, deceased, showing that J. A.
Thompson, the master, has found the
statements and accounts of the adminis-
trators to be correct in all respects, and
recommends that the several accounts be
allowed, as filed.Return was made yesterday of sum-
mons in the case of Wilder's Steamship
Company vs. W. H. Pain, showing ser-
vice upon the defendant of the order of
court commanding him to appear and
show cause, if any, why the plaintiff's
claim should not be awarded within
twenty days after service.The case of J. S. Fowler and Company
vs. R. Catton et al. occupied the Su-
preme Court nearly all day yesterday.
Argument was concluded at a late hour
in the afternoon and court was adjourn-
ed until tomorrow.The special term of the First Circuit
Court opens tomorrow morning. There
is a long list remaining on the March
calendar for consideration.

GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

Benjamin W. Houghtalling was yes-
terday appointed guardian of the person
and estate of George S. Houghtalling, an
insane person, under bond of \$1,500, and
it was ordered that an inventory be filed
within fifteen days.The second account of Charles B.
Cooper, guardian of the estate of Rey-
nold B. McGrew, a minor, was filed yes-
terday, showing expenditures of \$389.72
and charging the guardian with the sum
of \$389.45, leaving a balance of \$229.73 in
favor of the estate.The final account of David Dayton,
guardian of Thomas Metcalf, a minor,
which were filed on March 20, were yes-
terday approved by the court, and it was
ordered that said guardian be discharged
and his sureties be exonerated as prayed
for in the petition of said guardian.REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEU-
MATISM.From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton,
N. C.The editor of the Vindicator has
had occasion to test the efficacy of
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice, with the
most remarkable results in each
case. First, with rheumatism in the
shoulder, from which he suffered ex-
cruciating pain for ten days, which
was relieved with two applications of
Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted
and realizing instant benefit and en-
tire relief in a very short time. Sec-
ond, in rheumatism in thigh joint, al-
most prostrating him with severe
pain, which was relieved by two applica-
tions, rubbing with the liniment on
retiring at night, and getting up free
from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith
& Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Terri-
tory.Tourists and visitors should not fail
to take a ride on the Pacific Heights
Electric Railway. Unsurpassed view
of ocean, mountain and valley, and the
stretched-out city. Round trip, 10c.**If Your
Eyes
Trouble
You**We want to talk to you about them.
If you ought to wear glasses, we will
tell you so, and why.If you do not need glasses, we will
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of the eye alone. We simply fit glass-
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study. You can have the benefit of
our experience, and receive full infor-
mation.**We repair glasses promptly and to last
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Graduate Optician.
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J. F. BROWN INQUIRY ON

(Continued from Page 3.)

this Government will be disqualified to extend the leases or renew them. The result would be that the plantations would become destroyed. It was in regard to this also that we wished for some information as to what it meant.

Mr. Gillilan—They have done nothing in the way of law at all to give you help?

The Governor—In Congress?

Mr. Gillilan—Yes.
The Governor—No; they have not done anything. After Mr. Brown was on his way, almost as soon as he had left the City, I had a letter from Secretary Hitchcock enclosing a letter from Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, which took the opposite of Mr. Baird's contention.

When United States Attorney Baird made this point, I sent a letter to Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, and this was in reply thereto. Mr. Baird had forwarded his opinion to the Attorney General, and Mr. Vandeventer said there was nothing in the contention. Upon receipt of the letter the question was sufficiently clear, so that the most important object of Mr. Brown's trip was disposed of before he got there.

Immediately upon Mr. Brown's arrival in Washington he wrote the following letters, which I received January 16th:

"The Raleigh,"
Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1901.
Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg to notify you of my arrival in Washington yesterday (New Year's Day). I presented your letter to the Secretary of the Interior this morning, expressing my desire to furnish any information in my power relating to Hawaiian land matters, as occasion might arise.

The Secretary assumes that I would co-operate with our Delegate in any such matters, and I shall at an early date see Mr. Wilcox with a view to learning if possible what changes or legislation he may be seeking in that direction.

Desiring to know the present status as to our land matters, I waited upon Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for Interior Department, and was gratified to know (what you are already informed of) that final approval had been given to the transactions July 7, 1898, to September 29, 1898, and that Mr. Vandeventer's opinion on the points raised by Mr. Baird in Honolulu had been given entirely in support of our contention.

It is not possible at this time to express any opinion as to what may come up during the session, but it will evidently be a crowded one with small time for consideration of our local matters.

I met Mr. Haywood today and understood from him that he had already sent agreeable news relative to the "Kahn" bill regarding lepers.

With the compliments of the season, I remain, yours respectfully,
J. F. BROWN.

The Governor—He replied:
Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1901.

Mr. J. F. Brown, The Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your letter of January 2 has been received. The settlement of the contention raised by Mr. Baird relative to the situation as to part of the grounds on which I deemed it important that you should visit Washington.

The main point remaining relates to the provision in section 55 of the Organic Act, "that no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres," with the penalty of forfeiture for such excess.

There is a feeling of uncertainty here as to the meaning and application of this provision; for instance, do the words, "acquire and hold" mean title in fee or do they include interests as well? This is the most important question, as the latter construction would result in the rapid reduction of the areas of land occupied by various, perhaps the majority, of the sugar plantations, to the serious prejudice, and in some cases resulting in the total failure, of such enterprises.

It seems important to obtain an authoritative construction of the provision on this point, and if the result is that corporations may not hold more than 1,000 acres of land either in fee or under lease, relief should be afforded by Congress.

The policy of raising these issues at present must be decided by the House in touch with Congressional work. If you should conclude that it is inadvisable to do anything in this matter at this session and no other public business relating to Hawaiian land matters requires your attention, I would advise your immediate return.

I think it would be well before leaving Washington, for you to talk with Mr. Hermann of the Public Land Bureau on the subject of the Hawaiian Public Lands, and ascertain as far as you may be able, his views and plans in relation thereto. Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

The Governor—A further letter from Mr. Brown, dated January 19, was received, which reads:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1901.
Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Since my first letter, written shortly after my arrival here, a bill of which I think you have been informed, has been introduced in the Senate by Hansbrough of Dakota, to extend the United States land laws to Hawaii. It has been referred to Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, but no hearing has yet been had on the same. I think the chance of its passage is slight, as the session is pretty well advanced and the pressure of other work, and precedence of numerous other bills will probably make it go over. I have had some intimations also that the matter would not be pressed. Whatever the disposition of the introducer of the bill, however, I have, as far as possible, urged on such members as I have met the inadvisability of radical changes, without study of the conditions by some competent and disinterested person on the ground, and this view seems to commend itself. I have had an interview of some length with Commissioner Herman of the general land office, pointing out to him some of our peculiar situations and difficulties. I have never thought that he specially favored our land system, but I do not think that he would approve haphazard change.

Senator Clark, Mr. Mondell, Cushman and others oppose any radical change at this time. It is, however, true that there is a feeling even with some of our friends that there is some kind of unfairness in our system, although I have not been able to discuss the matter with them in such a way as to find out where the unfairness comes in. They do not get their impressions from misrepresentations from Hawaii. It has not up to this time seemed to me in the smallest degree likely that any amendment to existing law would be made, and any attempt on our part to get such amendments at this time I believe very unwise.

I believe no action is about the best action at this time, and shall act on that idea.

I called recently at the Forest Department of the Agricultural Bureau in hopes of meeting Mr. Pinchop and learning when to expect some expert in Hawaii to assist in our problems. Mr. Pinchop, however, was not in, but his assistant, who took much interest in the matter, promised to arrange some date for an interview. I found that no one had yet started for Hawaii, and it seemed rather uncertain when he would do so. I shall, as far as possible, show our need of such assistance.

Senators Culom and Hitt are not in Washington, both being engaged in the Senatorial contest in Illinois. Mr. Culom will probably be elected, and I shall no doubt meet him later. Hoping that I shall have no occasion to forward any news detrimental to Hawaii, I remain, very respectfully,
J. F. BROWN.

The Governor—That is all the letters. I don't know of any other letters. (Pause.) There may be another letter.
(Upon inquiring of his private secretary, another letter was produced by the Governor, which was then read.)

The Raleigh,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1901.
Hon. S. B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Since my last letter nothing has transpired relating to our land matters, other than the introduction of a bill by Delegate R. W. Wilcox, copy of which I enclose. A bill identical with this has been introduced in the Senate by Sullivan (Mississippi).

I think the chances slight of this or any other bill in this connection becoming law at this session, crowded as it is and nearing its end.

Following my own inclinations, I should have returned before now, but have felt constrained to stay for any contingency in which I could be of service.

As to modification of the 1,000-acre limitation on corporations, I think that at this time out of the question.

Nothing at this stage would be likely to carry, except it was wholly unopposed, and to an amendment of this line there would certainly be enough opposition.

While I do not think the bill introduced will be passed this session, it seems probable that some investigations will be made of the working of our land laws. Probably by the Interior Department, though when or how is uncertain.

Believing that there is much to be done in Honolulu now Mr. Baird's contention has been overruled, and wishing to accomplish as much as possible at an early date, I shall return to Honolulu as soon as I feel that I am justified in so doing—if possible, during the present month. I remain, respectfully yours,
J. F. BROWN.

The Governor—That is the whole correspondence.

Mr. Gillilan—Mr. Baird raised the contention here, and that is why you felt compelled to send Mr. Brown to Washington?

The Governor—He was to furnish information so that an investigation would be made, and also furnish direct information to the Department.

Mr. Makinai—We were also to find out whether Mr. Brown was being paid during his absence.

The Governor—Yes; he was drawing his salary, as he was doing Government work.

Mr. Makinai—Were his expenses paid by the Government?

The Governor—Yes; out of incidentals, I believe.

Mr. Gillilan—I suppose it was the same as if he had only gone to Hilo. His expenses would be paid and he would receive his salary if he went on business connected with his department.

I am very glad to have your views.

The Governor—It saves time, somewhat and sometimes uncertainty.

Mr. Gillilan—And hard feelings, too.

The Governor—We have nothing whatever to conceal which the Legislature should hear. The matter of the correspondence of the United States with the Government of Hawaii, which I was asked to furnish, brought up some matters which made me think it was not proper to grant that. The correspondence belongs to the United States. It is for them to say whether the whole of it should be given out to the public. There are some names mentioned and some information given that it might be discourteous to disclose, however, if there is any part of it desired, I should use my discretion as to the advisability of making public such information.

Perhaps some of the other members of the committee have some views to express. I shall be glad to furnish you with all the information within my power.

Mr. Gillilan—I think that is all. We are glad to have met you, and thank you for the information you have given us. The conference ended here.

HORACE HOLDEN WAS A REALITY

But His Adventures Did Not
Occur in Hawaii as
Stated.

Horace Holden, whose thrilling adventures "as the first white man in the Hawaiian Islands," were told in yesterday's Advertiser as they originally appeared in the New York Herald, was not a myth, for that he did live is attested by the fact that his two daughters were born in Honolulu, married here and their descendants are now in the city. Where the New York Herald erred was in placing the scenes of Horace Holden's adventures in the Hawaiian Islands. As a matter of fact, Horace Holden was a sailor who was shipwrecked on the Gilbert Islands, and there his remarkable adventures took place.

Dr. Sereno Bishop makes the above explanation of the Horace Holden episode. He remembers having read the adventures of Holden in a book printed about the year 1840, and knew of him. Holden afterwards came to Honolulu, where he married and resided a number of years. Upon the death of his wife, an American, he left the Islands, leaving his two daughters to be brought up by friends. Mrs. Ogden, well known to kamaainas, brought the two daughters up. One of them became Mrs. Dickinson, a member of the firm of Levers & Dickinson of that day. She was afterwards Mrs. Johnson. Her sister became a Mrs. Sisson, and both are now dead. Mrs. William F. Turum of this city is a daughter of Mrs. Sisson and Mrs. Rudolph Bindt a daughter of Mrs. Johnson.

Holden is remembered by the oldest inhabitants and the story of his experiences was always a thrilling one to the youngsters of his early manhood days. He is now a resident of Salem, Oregon. His body is heavily tattooed, being the life-long remembrances which the savages of the Gilbert Islands inflicted upon him when he fell into their hands.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

DECEMBER TERM, 1900.

THE PUNA SUGAR COMPANY v. THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

ORIGINAL SUBMISSION.

SUBMITTED JANUARY 2, 1901. DECIDED JANUARY 23, 1901.

GALBRAITH AND PERRY, JJ., AND A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
OF THE BAR, IN PLACE OF FREAR, C.J., DISQUALIFIED.

Sections 1617, 1618 and 1619, Penal Laws, making it a misdemeanor for any one "to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or growing shrubbery or underbrush within two hundred and fifty feet of any road which may have been or hereafter may be constructed by the government through any natural forest," without providing any method for compensating the owner thereof, constitutes a taking of private property for public use within the inhibition of Amendment 5 to the United States Constitution, and for that reason are void.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY GALBRAITH, J.

This is an agreed case brought under Sections 1255 to 1258, inclusive of the Civil Laws. The facts as set out in the submission are as follows:

"First. That there is a question in difference between the parties hereto which might be the subject of a civil action. That the parties hereto have agreed upon the following statement of facts upon which said controversy depends and have agreed to submit the same to the decision of the Justices of the Supreme Court without suit.

Second. That said Puna Sugar Company is the owner in fee simple of a tract of land at Waiakahiula, in Pahoa, in the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii. That said tract of land borders on a road constructed by the Hawaiian Government in part through a natural forest.

Third. That said Puna Sugar Company, within three months last past, has been engaged in cutting and destroying forest trees, shrubbery and underbrush on its said land within two hundred and fifty feet of said highway. That said Puna Sugar Company claims that it has full right and lawful authority to so cut and clear said forest, shrubbery and underbrush.

Fourth. That it is claimed by said Attorney-General that said Puna Sugar Company is liable to prosecution and fine for so cutting and destroying such forest, shrubbery and underbrush, notwithstanding the same are growing upon land of the said Puna Sugar Company, in accordance with Sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws.

Fifth. That it is claimed by said Puna Sugar Company that said Sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws are unconstitutional and void; and that said sections of said Penal Laws would deprive the said Puna Sugar Company of its property without compensation and without due process of law; and that said sections are contrary to the provisions of Article Fifth of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Sixth. It is agreed by the parties that in case said law is held to be unconstitutional that judgment shall be rendered in favor of said Puna Sugar Company, otherwise in favor of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii."

The sections of the Penal Code brought in question are as follows:

"Sec. 1617. From and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or growing shrubbery or underbrush within two hundred and fifty feet of any road which may have been or hereafter may be constructed by the Government through any natural forest."

"Sec. 1618. This Act shall not be construed to prevent any person who may have already cleared and planted land, such land now being under cultivation, from clearing trees, shrubbery and underbrush therefrom to a sufficient extent to properly continue such cultivation, nor to prevent the holder of such lot from constructing a road to the rear of such lot."

"Sec. 1619. Any person violating this Act shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense."

The submission recites that the question in difference between the parties "might be the subject of a civil action," and thus brings the case within the provisions of the statute, Sec. 1255, and counsel for each of the parties agree that this is true as a matter of law. However, whether or not a civil action between these parties to determine the constitutionality of a penal statute, could be successfully maintained is a matter not free from doubt and which need not now be decided. There are authorities on both sides of the question. In favor of, see *Central Trust Co. v. Citizens' Street Ry. Co.*, 80 Fed. 225; *Lattery Co. v. Fitzpatrick*, Fed. Cases, No. 8541. *Contra. Chon & Co. v. Commissioners of Galsboro*, 77 N. C. p. 2; *C. B. & Q. Ry. Co. v. City of Ottawa*, 148 Ill 397. Those cases in favor of the jurisdiction in equity seem to be sufficient upon which to base a prima facie argument in support of the maintenance of a civil action. Even though it should be finally held in such a case that no relief could be granted in a civil proceeding between these parties, still the question of difference between them would have been in fact the subject of a civil action.

The plaintiff contends that this statute making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, for it "to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or shrubbery or underbrush" on its own land within two hundred and fifty feet of the government road, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States and void; that the effect of the statute is to take its property for public use without just compensation or in fact any attempt at compensation; that under the 5th amendment to the Constitution private property can only be taken for public use after just compensation has been made for the same.

The Attorney-General does not controvert the correctness of this contention; in fact concedes it to be correct. Still this does not relieve the Court from responsibility in the premises.

We recognize it to be one of the highest duties of the Court, in a proper proceeding, to set aside and annul a void statute but understand that a court should never go out of its way to do this or to declare a law void if its legality can with judicial propriety be upheld. "It must be evident," says Cooley, "to any one that the power to declare a legislative enactment void is one

which the judge, conscious of the fallibility of the human judgment, will shrink from exercising in any case where he can conscientiously and with due regard to duty and official oath decline the responsibility." * * * "The courts may declare legislative enactments unconstitutional and void in some cases, but not because the judicial power is superior in degree or dignity to the legislative. Being required to declare what the law is in the cases which come before them, they must enforce the constitution as the paramount law, whenever a legislative enactment comes in conflict with it." Cons. Lim. p. 192.

The statute seems to be an attempt under cover of the police power, to effect an appropriation of private property to public use without compensation. Can the statute be upheld either as an exercise of the power of eminent domain or the police power?

"Eminent domain is the right or power of a sovereign state to appropriate private property to particular uses, for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. It embraces all cases where, by authority of the state and for the public good, the property of the individual is taken, without his consent, for the purpose of being devoted to some particular use, either by the state itself or by a corporation, public or private, or by a private citizen." Lewis, Em. Dom. pp. 1 and 2. The same author also says that every one "is bound so to use and enjoy his own as not to interfere with the general welfare of the community in which he lives. It is the enforcement of this last duty which pertains to the police power of the state so far as the exercise of that power affects private property. Whatever restraints the legislature impose upon the use and enjoyment of property within the reason and principle of this duty the owner must submit to, and for any inconvenience or loss which he may sustain thereby, he is without remedy. It is a regulation and not a taking, an exercise of police power, and not of eminent domain. But the moment the legislature passes beyond mere regulation and attempts to deprive the individual of his property or of some substantial interest therein, under pretense of regulation, then the act becomes one of eminent domain and is subject to the obligations and limitations which attend the exercise of that power." *Id.* pp. 14 and 15.

In all constitutional governments one of the "obligations and restraints" placed upon the use of the power of eminent domain is the provision written in the constitutions that private property shall not be taken for public use without making just compensation therefor. In our constitution this provision is found in the 5th amendment. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that:

"It is not necessary that property should be absolutely taken, in the narrowest sense of that word, to bring the case within the protection of this constitutional provision. There may be such serious interruption to the common and necessary use of property as will be equal to a taking, within the meaning of the constitution." *Pumpelly v. Green Bay Co.*, 13 Wall. 166.

In forbidding the plaintiff to cut trees or underbrush, etc., on its own land within two hundred and fifty feet of the government road there is "such serious interruption to the common and necessary use" of property as will amount to a taking within the rule announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the above case, and no provision is made, in the statute, for compensating the plaintiff for the land so taken. It cannot be claimed that the public morals, health or the general welfare of the community require a strip of natural forest two hundred and fifty feet in width along the government road. The conclusion that the statute is void necessarily follows whether it be considered as the attempted exercise of the police power or that of eminent domain.

A statute of the State of Wisconsin forbid any one "to drive piles, build cribs or other structures in Rock River." The Supreme Court of that State said: "This statute makes it unlawful for the defendant who owns this ground and has the right to use it under said Lappin, to drive piles into it anywhere within the river for any purpose. It prevents the lawful use of his property. It takes it away from him without compensation or due process of law, and denies the defendant the equal protection of the laws. It is therefore in direct violation of Article V and XIV of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States and of Section 13 of Article 1 of the State Constitution, and is therefore void. * * * Any restriction or interruption of the common and necessary use of property that destroys its value or strips it of its attributes, or to say that the owner shall not use his property as he pleases, takes it in violation of the Constitution." *The City of Jamesville and another v. Carpenter*, 77 Wis. p. 301.

A statute of the State of Missouri known as the "Boulevard Law" under which an ordinance of the city of St. Louis was passed providing that all houses thereafter erected on Forest Park Boulevard should conform to a certain building line, 40 feet back from front of street and making a violation of this ordinance punishable as a misdemeanor, was by the Supreme Court of the State declared to be unconstitutional and void for the reason that it violated that provision of the constitution which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. No provision was made in said act for condemning and paying for the forty feet required to be left and forbidden to be built upon. *City of St. Louis v. Hill*, 116 Mo. 527.

These laws of Wisconsin and Missouri above cited are parallel statutes to the one under consideration. These enactments were possibly prompted by sentiments as refined and motives as laudable as that of preserving a natural park of forest jungle along the public highways in the Hawaiian Islands, still the purpose of the legislature in their enactment, however commendable it might be, would not justify the court in upholding them where as in this instance the statute is in conflict with the Constitution and violates one of the sacred safeguards thrown around private property, to-wit: That it shall not be "taken for public use without just compensation."

Let judgment be entered for the plaintiff.

Hatch & Silliman for plaintiff.

E. P. Dole, Attorney-General, for defendant.

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an Accurate
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BY THE WAY
WHO IS SOCIETY?

Barbour Lathrop Denies That He
is Cutting Down the
List.

Honolulu got the newspaper society column not more than a year ago and has enjoyed it so much that now it is to have a Blue Book. What a Blue Book is every society person knows; but the hot polloi outside the sacred pale may not understand that it is a roster of the socially irreproachable, the truly prominent and the surely solvent; a book that ladies will consult in making up their reception lists, which reporters will look at when they want the names of people who ought to be interviewed and which the groceryman and butcher, especially the new-coming groceryman and butcher, will consult when somebody asks for credit.

John H. Pierce is canvassing the town for the Blue Book and expects to have it out in a few weeks. Then the world will know the names of our four hundred providing, of course, there are four hundred of what the French Duchesse called "real people" here. It is a good many for Honolulu because Ward McAllister said that New York had no more than that. Now, from the fact that the number of couples who danced in the train of Barbour Lathrop last night was reduced from twenty-five to eighteen, it is suspected that but eighteen couples of us are really eighteen carat fine.

A reporter interviewed Mr. Lathrop on this point yesterday, but the new leader of Honolulu society—a recent comer from the rarefied atmosphere of New York—was wary. He would not admit that his social sieve had but eighteen nuggets left in it. But this is what he said:

"Why, I have nothing to say about Honolulu society; how should I? I am a stranger here and know only a few people. It would be the most caddish thing I could do to attempt to give any opinion about exclusive circles—it would be an impossible thing.

"If there is a rumor that I selected my guests for the cotillion with a view towards inviting only those who are entitled to enter the most exclusive circles, that rumor is certainly without foundation.

"I did not wish to have too large a number for the reason that I did not feel like leading a German, nor did my friends, and as the cotillion is to be given in honor of two young ladies, I turned the matter of invitations over to them, limiting the number of invitations to twenty.

"I am not widely acquainted here and certainly could not invite strangers, nor should I presume to criticize those whom I do not know. I am in no position to judge of the quality of Honolulu's society, and my invitation list certainly does not express my opinion as to the limitations of whom should belong to the most exclusive set. I have simply invited a party of friends and my invitation list is not in any sense a discrimination. That would be absurd.

"I am astonished that such a construction should have been put upon the matter. I could not for a moment have entertained so presumptuous a thought as that of drawing social lines in a city where my acquaintance is only a limited one—and as to expressing my opinion, why, that is a most impossible thing. Even to flatter would be a caddish thing from me in my position. I certainly have no opinion to give."

Barbour Lathrop does not mean to be caught in the Ward McAllister trap.

But to return to the Blue Book. It is not given out who is to censor the list of the truly eligible, and Mr. Lathrop evidently has no aspirations that way. Some say that the difficult task will be entrusted to Tarn McGrew, the Prince Carnival of Mardi Gras; others to Walter Dillingham, who occupies the highest seat of a tally-ho; others to a committee of matrons, all of the social cogniscenti. Whoever gets the job, it is needless to say, will be in hot water.

Corporation Notices.

OAHU SUGAR CO., LTD.

THE STOCKBOOKS OF THIS company will be closed to transfers from Thursday, March 28th, to Monday, April 1st, both inclusive. H. A. ISENBERG, Treasurer. 5814

SPECIAL MEETING.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Honolulu Market Co., Ltd., held at the office of L. Schweitzer, 23 Nuuanu street, on Tuesday, March 26, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m. L. SCHWEITZER, Secretary. 5814

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., held this day, the following officers and directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:
J. Ena, President.
James L. McLean, Vice President.
N. E. Gedge, Treasurer.
C. H. Clapp, Secretary.
T. W. Hobron, Auditor.
Directors—J. Ena, G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, W. O. Smith, August Dreier, H. M. von Holt and J. M. Dowsett.
C. H. CLAPP, Secretary. Honolulu, March 25, 1901. 5814

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL DIRECTORS' meeting of the Oceanic Gas and Electric Co., Ltd., held March 18, 1901, the following resolutions were passed:
1. All delinquent stockholders are notified that if delinquent assessments are not paid by the first day of April, 1901, a sufficient amount of such stock shall be sold to pay such assessment.
2. The remaining 50 per cent due on the assessable stock of this company be called in monthly assessments of 10 per cent each, beginning with April 15th next. Said assessment to become delinquent at the expiration of thirty days from date called, and subject to sale at auction, if not paid within thirty days after same becomes delinquent, in accordance with the by-laws of the company.
M. M. KOHN, Secretary. 5813

M'BRYDE SUGAR CO., LTD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the McBryde Sugar Co. Ltd., held at 10 a. m., on March 22d, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the following officers and directors were appointed to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. D. P. R. Isenberg.
Vice President, Mr. B. F. Dillingham.
Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swanzy.
Secretary, Mr. G. F. Davies.
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.
Directors—Mr. A. M. McBryde, Mr. Albert Wilcox, Mr. B. W. T. Purvis, Mr. J. M. Lydgate, Mr. W. D. McBryde, GEORGE F. DAVIES, Secretary McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. 5812

BOOKS CLOSED.

WAIMEA SUGAR MILL CO.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed to transfers from Monday, March 25, 1901, to Saturday, March 30, 1901, inclusive. W. A. BOWEN, Treasurer. 5812

BOOKS CLOSED.

EWA PLANTATION COMPANY.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed to transfers from Monday, March 25, 1901, to Saturday, March 30, 1901, inclusive. W. A. BOWEN, Treasurer. 5812

NAHIKU SUGAR CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the adjourned annual meeting of the above mentioned company will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 28th day of March, 1901, at 10 a. m. H. ARMITAGE, Secretary. Honolulu, March 20, 1901. 5810

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

THE STOCKBOOKS OF THE Hawaiian Sugar Company will be closed to transfers from March 25th to 31st, both inclusive.
Stockholders will please call on the secretary and exchange old certificates for new certificates of par value of twenty dollars.
W. L. HOPPER, Secretary. Honolulu, March 18, 1901. 5809

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LOT NO. 52, ESPLANADE.

On Thursday, April 25, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the capitol (executive building), will be sold at public auction the lease of the following Government lot, on the Esplanade:

Lot No. 52; term 5 years.
Upset rental, \$720 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Map of this lot may be seen at the Public Works Department, Honolulu, Oahu.

J. A. McCANDLESS, Supt. of Public Works.
Public Works Dept., Honolulu, March 23, 1901. 5813

RESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND LANDS FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES AT THE PORTS OF HONOLULU, ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU, AND KAHULUI, ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI, BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided by Section 91 of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, on the twenty-seventh day of April and approved on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1900, "That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii, under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, approved July 7th, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii;" and

Whereas, It is necessary for the transaction of the public business of the United States, relating to customs, that certain buildings and lots of land within and in the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii be set apart for such purposes:

Now, therefore, I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare and proclaim that the following described pieces of land, the buildings thereon and the furniture and fixtures therein contained, and the furniture in use in the Custom Houses at Hilo and Mahukona, on the Island of Hawaii, according to schedule thereof, furnished to the Collector of Customs for the District of Hawaii, be and the same are hereby taken for the uses and purposes of the United States, to-wit:

1. Custom House lot in Honolulu described as follows:

From a point on the southeast side of Fort street, 128 feet from the Esplanade, the boundary runs northeasterly along Fort street 200 feet to Allen street; southeasterly along Allen street 200 feet to Kekuanaoa street; southwesterly along Kekuanaoa street 200 feet; thence northwesterly 200 feet to the starting point, including an area of 40,000 square feet.

2. Custom House lot in Kahului described as follows:

From a point on the south corner of Front street and the Government road, the boundary runs south 70 deg. 15 min. west 50 feet along Front street; south 19 deg. 44 min. east 75 feet; north 70 deg. 16 min. east 50 feet to Government road; north 19 deg. 44 min. west 75 feet along Government road to starting point, including an area of 3,750 square feet.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be hereto affixed.

Done at the capitol in Honolulu this 25th day of March, A. D. 1901.
(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.
By the Governor.
(Signed) HENRY E. COOPER, 5814 Secretary of the Territory.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

There will be a meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., at its hall on Fort street, this, Tuesday evening, March 26, 1901.

WORK IN THE THIRD DEGREE.
Members of Harmony Lodge and all visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

G. J. BOISSE, N. G.
L. L. LAPIERE, Secretary.

PACIFIC REBEKAH LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F.

WILL CELEBRATE THEIR 12th anniversary by giving a dance at Progress Hall on Wednesday evening, March 27. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, \$1.00. Tickets can be had from the members. 5812

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name by anyone, unless such person has a written authorization from me. 5814 T. T. FRENCH.

OFFICES FOR RENT,

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS offices for rent in the McINTYRE BUILDING, now being erected at corner of Fort and King streets, this city. Apply to E. F. BISHOP, At C. Brewer & Co's, Queen St.

WILLARD E. BROWN. FRANK HALSTEAD


HALSTEAD & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers

money advanced on
sugar securities.

921 FORT ST.

TEL. MAIN 133.



ISLAND REALTY CO. LTD.
OFFICE
204 JUDD BLDG.
HONOLULU
TEL. MAIN 310

AGENTS FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE

F. J. LOWREY, President.
C. D. CHASE, Vice President and Manager.
ARTHUR B. WOOD, Treasurer.
J. A. GILMAN, Secretary.
E. P. DOLE, Auditor.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Houses on

Keeaumoku Street
Pensacola Street
Beretania Street
Wildier Avenue
AND ELSEWHERE.

Prices range from

\$7,000 to \$20,000.

ALSO BUSINESS PROPERTY

Island Realty Co.
—LIMITED—

1200 -:- 1200

LOTS

IN KAPIOLANI TRACT
For Sale.

THE KAPIOLANI TRACT extends from King street to the beach. A road of 60 feet width will be opened on the east side of the property adjoining the Kamehameha Girls' School; said road will extend to the sea.

CROSS ROADS will be opened between blocks. Every lot will have a frontage on a road. The elevations varies from 40 feet high to 10 feet high above sea level.

NO SWAMPS around the premises. No freshet will enter the property.

THERE IS AN OFFER to buy a part of the property by a great manufacturing company. The chances are the offer may be accepted. There is every reason to believe the prices of lots will increase in a short time. The owner of the property will give all chances to purchasers to make money on their investments.

THE GROUND IS SUPERIOR to any tract in the market.

THE PREMISES are situated within one mile and a half from the post-office.

THE GOVERNMENT WATER PIPES are laid along the upper portion of the property.

THE PRICES are the cheapest of any tract within two miles from the center of the city.

THE TERMS which will be given to purchasers will be the best ever gives by any Real Estate Dealer or Broker during the last twenty years in Honolulu.

FOR TERMS or more particulars apply to

S. M. KANAKANUI,

SURVEYOR AND MANAGER OF KAPIOLANI TRACT CO. OR TO

W. C. AGHI & CO.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND BROKERS.
Room 37 Campbell Block.
February 3, 1901.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A piece of land fronting on South street, and running through to Chamberlain street, the frontage on each of said streets being 140 feet, and having a depth of 148 feet.

This property is suitable for the erection of warehouses and stores. For terms, apply to the KAPIOLANI ESTATE, LTD.

Inter-Island Telegraph

On and After the 2nd of March

Messages in plain language will be accepted for transmission between the places mentioned below:

HONOLULU, Oahu.
KA LAU, Molokai.
MAUNALEI, LANAI and LAHAINA, Maui.

The charge for such messages will be at the rate of 20 cents per word of 15 letters (minimum charge, \$2.00) until further notice.

When telephone connections are available messages may be handed to the telephone company to be forwarded to destinations other than those mentioned above.

In other cases special messengers may be employed.

The cost of special delivery is not included in the charge of 20 cents per word. If the cost is known it must be paid by the sender when the message is handed in. If unknown, it must be paid by the addressee when the message is delivered.

Honolulu Office, Magoon Bldg
UPSTAIRS.

New Books—New Books

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

"Chorus of the Island," by H. B. M. Watson.
"The Inland," by M. E. Braddon.
"Palaise, the Town of the Conqueror," by Anna Bowman Dodd.
"The Little Bible," for young people, by Mackail.
"The Expatriates," by Lillian Bell.
"The Conspirators," by Robert W. Chambers.
"Affair and Affair," by F. R. Stockton.
"The Pageantry of Life," by Whibley.
"The Stickit Minister's Wooing," by S. R. Crockett.
"The Bennett Twins," by Hurd.
"The World of the World," by Whibley.
"How to Tell a Story," Mark Twain.
"Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd.
"Concerning Children," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
"The Gentle Art of Cooking Wives," by Worthington.
"How to Cook Husbands," by Worthington.
"The Wild Animal Play," by Ernest Seton Thompson.
"The Problem of Asia," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.
"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.
"The Cardinal's Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen.
"The Crisis in China," by Beresford Colquhoun and others.
"The Waters of Edera," by Ouida.
And many other new books received per Zealandia.

316 FORT ST.

The Sanitary Steam Laundry COMPANY, LTD.

IS NOW READY TO DO

All Kinds of Laundry
Work...

SATISFACTORY WORK
GUARANTEED.

WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

Laundry—Kawalahao Street, near South.
Up-Town Office—116 Hotel Street; old Elite Building.

Telephone Main 73

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

All the latest and most approved machinery used by us.

The Oldest Soda Works
ON THE ISLANDS.

PURITY IS OUR MOTTO.

Phone 71. Fort and Allen Sts.

OAHU ICE & ELECTRIC CO

ICE DELIVERED
To any part of the City.

Hoffman & Markham,
Telephone Blue 5151. P. O. Box 600.
Office: Kewalo.

BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.
Fort Street, Opposite Wilder & Co.
FIRST-CLASS LUNCHEONS SERVED.
With Tea, Coffee, Soda Water,
Ginger Ale or Milk.
Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Smokers' Requisites a Specialty.

ALL KINDS OF.....

RUBBER GOODS

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
R. H. PEASE, President.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

JAS. F. MORGAN
Auctioneer and Broker,
65 Queen Street.
P. O. Box 594. Telephone 72.

THIS DAY!
Auction Sale
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At the residence of Mrs. Clench, on Lunapilo street, near Pensacola street, I will sell at Public Auction the entire household furniture, consisting in part of:
Handsome large round oak koa center table.
Other koa tables, beds, etc.
Black walnut bookcase.
Black walnut bedroom set.
Pictures, chairs, sofa, nets.
Handsome Hawaiian wood chiffonier.
Singer sewing machine.
Meat safe, stove.
Kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At the residence of Mr. L. B. Kerr on Beretania street, three doors from Alapai, I will sell at Public Auction the entire household furniture, consisting in part of:
Upholstered parlor set, marble top table, pictures, piano and hanging lamp, leather chairs, easy chairs, solid brass bedsteads, hair mattresses, very handsome bureaus, washstands, commodes and wardrobes, koa furniture, black walnut book case, ice box, meat safe, large stove, silverware, glassware, crockery, ferns, palms, etc., etc.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sale
OF
Residence Sites
ON
Beretania and King Streets

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 6,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, I will sell at Public Auction:

Valuable Residence Property

On King and Beretania streets, east of Punahou street.
Eight elegant lots on Beretania street, size 50 feet front by 139 feet deep, face the residence of B. F. Dillingham, Esq.
Twelve fine lots, face on Young street (a 56-foot street), and have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 139 feet.
Eight fine lots on the upper side of King street, opposite the residence of J. A. Cummings, Esq.
These elegant lots are on the main streets, in a fine residence district, which is being rapidly built up with fine homes.

Terms—One-half cash; balance on mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

Intending purchasers will be shown over the property by calling at my office, 65 Queen street, where maps of the lots can be seen.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.

Auction Sale
OF
Unclaimed Goods
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At Brewer's warehouse, near foot of Nuuanu street, I will sell at public auction by order of C. BREWER & CO., LTD., for account of the shippers ex bark ANDREW WELCH, the following partial list of unclaimed goods:

Sarven spokes.
Wood hub spokes, rims.
Buggy shafts.
Horseshoes, springs.
Buggy poles, bolts.
Hubs, axles.
Steel tires, etc., etc.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

At Private Sale

THE COMPLETE FURNITURE of a house of 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen.

Inquire of
JAS. F. MORGAN.
65 Queen Street.

JAS. F. MORGAN
Auctioneer and Broker
65 Queen Street.
P. O. Box 594. Telephone 72.

SEETHS OF FAIR MAUI

Detective Work
Ends in Some
Captures.

NO BEEF TRUST
SAYS RAYMOND

Chinese Registration Requires Additional Deputies—Mail Bids Rejected.

The following is from the Maui News:

On last Saturday afternoon a very neat piece of detective work was done at Kahului, which resulted in the capture of John Wood, who burglarized the Camp 5 store at Spreckelsville. The attention of head bookkeeper Walker and Jack Kaonohi, the foreman of the lumber yard, were attracted to the rather peculiar actions of a negro, and Mr. Walker suggested to Jack that the latter should do a little Hawkshaw work. So Jack concealed himself and watched his prey enter his lair in the lumber yard. Jack thereupon called a policeman and bagged the burglar with \$750 worth of swag in his possession.

Wood was given a hearing on Wednesday before Judge McKay, and was committed for trial before a jury at next June term. Another neat piece of detective work at Kahului last Saturday evening resulted in the capture of Sam Yick, the surprising Chinese merchant, who was arrested for selling whisky without a license. The case was called up on Monday before Judge McKay, and preliminary testimony developed the fact that by virtue of a search made under a search warrant, marked coin was found in Sam Yick's possession which had been in the pocket of Captain Saffery, of the police, and sundry packages of liquor were produced which had been purchased with the marked coin. Then Attorney Hons, who represented the defendant, called for the production of the search warrant which, by the way, contained no patent defects, but which did contain a very serious latent defect. Mr. Hons questioned Captain Saffery, who admitted that the marked coins which were claimed to be in the possession of Sam Yick, and which were produced as testimony, were at the time of the swearing out of the search warrant, snugly tucked in the pocket of the officer who was swearing out the search warrant. Officer Saffery was not able to satisfactorily explain the little fiction except by pleading precedents. Holding that the issuing of a search warrant which accused a crime before the crime had actually been committed was an irregularity of which judicial notice should be taken, Judge McKay refused to allow the admission of any testimony obtained by virtue of the search warrant, and Sam Yick was dismissed without a day.

The two negro boys who stole the watches from Mori's store at Kahului were committed for trial at the June term. Dorsey, who received one of the stolen watches and sold it, was a so called notwithstanding the fact that he eloquently plead in extenuation that he had at one time been cook for the Governor of Alabama. MAUI BEEF. Dr. Raymond, who is interested in the Kahikini Ranch Co., according to the News an interview on the subject of beef for Maui. He states that no trust is formed, and that none will be. It is not the intention of the company to raise the price of beef further, but the different classes of meat will be graded, so that those who wish choice portions will have to pay more than the present price. Honolulu is at present suffering a dearth of fresh island beef, and consumers have to be content with refrigerated meats at a higher price than is paid in Waialuku for prime cuts of fresh, fat beef. The Kahikini Ranch Company will cater to the Maui trade in case they meet with liberal patronage, otherwise they will ship their beef cattle direct to Honolulu. Dr. Raymond quoted the price of beef at Lahaina as being 13 cents, and cold storage meat at Honolulu as from 15 cents to 22 cents per pound, and stated that Waialuku was lucky in being able to buy fresh beef at 15 cents.

CHINESE REGISTRATION. Deputy Inspector W. F. Drake, of the revenue service, came over on the Kinau, accompanied by Deputy A. W. Neely and a Chinese interpreter, to initiate proceedings in that matter by registering the Chinese on Maui. Work will begin as soon as the photographs of the Chinese are ready, probably on Monday, and will continue till June 13, after which all Chinese who have not applied for registration will be deported. Over 1,400 Chinese have already been photographed, preparatory to registration.

Work will begin at Waialuku, and the deputies will also go to the different plantations, provided the managers of the plantations desire them to do so, and make arrangements to facilitate their work. Additional deputies for Maui will be appointed when necessary, in order to complete the work in the prescribed time. NEW BIDS REQUIRED. Antonio de Rigo, who returned from Honolulu this morning, states that Postal Inspector Carr informed him that all Maui bids for mail contracts have been rejected, and that new bids will be called for, on and after March 26th.

MISCELLANEOUS. The wireless telegraph is becoming quite popular on Maui, and is proving quite a convenience, but is a very expensive luxury.

There will be a short crop of mangoes on Maui this year, owing to the recent heavy kona storms. The avocado pears have also suffered from the same cause. Owing to rough weather the Kinau did not touch at Maalea Bay on her trip to Hilo this week. As a result the mail for Hawaii and one passenger, were brought back to Waialuku. The Maui mail was landed at Kihel.

Commissioners have been issued to Captain Keola and Lieutenant Cummings, of Company I, both having passed a very creditable examination in Honolulu. Lieutenant Boote was not able to go to Honolulu on account of professional engagements at Makawala. The road roller is at work this week

between the Waialuku mill and the depot, with Superintendent Bal, of the waterworks, at the throttle, and a magnificent bit of road is the result. Before another year all the roads about Waialuku should receive a like treatment.

A 100-foot signal flagpole is being erected at Kahului by Mr. A. O. Sherwin. The pole will be set eight feet deep in cement, and will be further braced by four galvanized wire cables. The pole will be used to signal vessels at sea, and eventually, a wire may be attached to the top of the pole to receive wireless messages from the Coast.

Mr. Mulligan, the photographer, who thinks of locating at Waialuku, left for Honolulu on last night's Kinau, and will return within a couple of weeks to remain permanently.

Superintendent Miller left for Honolulu on last night's Kinau to bring over the steam tug Leslie Baldwin, and will probably reach Kahului with her on Monday. The launch Tahulah is to be sent back to the Mauna Lei plantation at Lanai.

Shriner Robert F. Carr, vice president of the Dearborn Chemical Works, Chicago, ran over this week to visit Mr. Lowrie, an old friend of his. Shriner Carr spent one night in Waialuku, which he unhesitatingly pronounced to be the real oasis in the sun-browned islands, and the very reluctantly "let go of the rope" on Friday to catch the Kinau.

The Legislature should not fall into the foolish error of supposing that the people of the Islands will consent to the disbanding of the military companies. And it would be wise if the people of the different Islands should at once prepare and forward to the Legislature petitions touching the matter, if it is pressed in the Legislature.

Was a Lovely Scrap.

A rip-tearing, rough and tumble scrap occurred yesterday about noon on Hotel street in front of the Favorite saloon in which three drunken sailors from the Jabez Howes were the principals. Two of them had been ejected from the saloon and proceeded to demolish each other's framework on the street. One sailor got the best of the other and was using his fists with terrific effect on the other's anatomy when Captain Fox rode up and called upon the men to desist. As he was making ready to dismount the upper fellow saw the officer and ran through the saloon. Fox dismounted, made a chase and then blew his whistle. Two officers responded and caught the assailant. A sailor named Yates then attempted to interfere and proceeded to use his fists on the officers for a moment and then ran away. The two officers dragged their prisoner down Bethel street, the latter resisting at every step. When he was finally landed before the clerk's desk the officers had to hold his wrists with main force to keep him from striking them. Big Jim Kupfner, the turnkey, however, took him in his giant grasp and the fellow became as meek as a kitten. Yates was afterwards found and lodged in jail. The man who was pounded could not be found.

Ben Holladay, son of Mrs. W. G. Irwin, is back at San Francisco, from his trip East.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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To Lovers of Coffee

Having completed arrangements whereby we are, again, able to roast and grind our Coffee under our personal supervision, we take pleasure in announcing to our Customers, and the Public generally, that we are now able to furnish them with

"May's Coffee"

of the high-grade that earned for it the unrivalled popularity it enjoyed.

"IT'S NAME IS A GUARANTEE OF PURITY AND QUALITY."

Give it a Trial.

HENRY MAY & CO.,
LIMITED.

TELEPHONES, MAIN 22, 24, 92.

P. O. BOX 386.

FOR

Harness, Harness Repairing and
Carriage Work

GO TO

Honolulu Stock-Yards Company, Ltd.

... A NOTED COLLECTION ...
OF

Oil and Water Color Paintings

Selected With Great Care by

WILLIAM MORRIS

The Well-Known Critic Connoisseur

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

ART ROOMS OF THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
LIMITED.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

This Exhibition will be open for about three weeks, COMMENCING SATURDAY, MARCH 3, under the personal supervision of MR. MORRIS.

Sanitary Plumbing

AND

SEWER CONNECTIONS A SPECIALTY

Cornice and Galvanized Iron Work

AT

JOHN NOTT, 85 KING ST.,
TEL, BLUE 31

Received by S. S. Zealandia:

NEW - GOODS!

Shirts, Suspenders, Gents' Underwear,
Neckties, a fine assortment, at



K. Isoshima,

KING STREET,

ABOVE BETHEL

Next to Castle & Cooke,

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Oil lamps, 40 cents. The Walker bicycles will not sail until tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Bicycles are cheaper since the trust was smashed by the Walker Cycles. A furnished room with all modern conveniences is offered for rent. See ad.

The Planters' Monthly for March is out with an excellent table of contents.

The Kinai will not sail on her usual trip until Wednesday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock.

A cottage of three or four rooms is wanted. Good tenant. See ad on page 8.

Take your visiting friends to the Island Curio Shop. Lots of interesting things to look at.

A furnished room at 1286 Emma street, opposite the square, can be had on application on premises.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin is expected to arrive in Honolulu from San Francisco next Saturday on the Peking.

A house on Young street, near Keolu, is offered for rent. For location and particulars, see ad.

Trimmers and makers are wanted at Miss Hawley's parlors, No. 1 Arlington annex, upstairs, over the Lace House.

Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets this evening at their hall, Fort street. There will be work in the third degree.

The new officers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are announced in the advertising columns to-day.

The stockbooks of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers from Thursday, March 28th, to April 1st, included.

If you are looking for a house to rent, call on Castle & Lansdale; they have a number on the list. See their ad on page 8.

Good table butter, 30 cents a pound, and excellent corned beef, at 7 cents per pound, for today only, at Honolulu Market Co., Ltd.

A white waist, with jeweled buttons, was lost on the road from Koko Head to the Hawaiian Hotel. Return to hotel and receive a suitable reward.

M. Brasher & Co., of the Lace House, have just received this season's shirtwaists, and also the celebrated "American Lady" straight-front corsets.

Household furniture auction sale to-day at the residence of Mrs. Clench, on Lunalilo, near Pensacola street.

James F. Morgan will conduct the sale.

A memorandum book containing papers of value to owner only, was lost yesterday. Return to Singer's Bakery, King street, and receive a suitable reward.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of Honolulu Market Co., Ltd., this morning at 9 o'clock at the office of L. Schweitzer, 23 Nuuanu street.

Mr. T. T. French announces that he will not be responsible for any debts incurred in his name by anyone, unless such person has written authority from him.

Coal oil has advanced from \$2.26 a case to \$3.00, owing to a shortage in the market. Unless a shipload comes into port soon the price is likely to go higher.

A first-class, all-around, sober, industrious machinist desires a situation. Has had experience with marine and stationary engines; also, on sugar plantations. See ad for address.

Grand sale of Hawaiian curios, tapas, calabashes, etc., at Will E. Fisher's auction rooms tomorrow.

These goods are now on exhibition at his salesrooms on Alakea and Merchant streets.

For those who travel by sea and are afflicted with seasickness, Taroena Food will prove a boon. It "stays down" when all other foods are rejected. Sold by Hobron Drug Company, Fort and King streets.

W. O. Smith, attorney for the Hilo-Kohala Railroad, on Hawaii, promoted by H. B. Gehr, states there has been some delay effecting financial arrangements, but he believes work will be begun on the road very soon.

Owing to the unexpected arrival of a large quantity of sugar, the Mariposa's departure for San Francisco has been postponed until 3 p. m., Wednesday, the 27th, instead of Tuesday, the 26th. Including passengers will please take notice.

The property on Judd street, formerly occupied by J. Emmeluth, containing over six acres, with a frontage of 637 feet, is offered for sale by Alfred W. Carter. Also, fine residence property with 183 feet frontage on Judd, and 350 feet on Liliha street.

The reception and dance of the ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage will take place this evening at the Moana Hotel. Invitations have been sent out to a large number of the townsfolk, as well as to the ladies of Aloha Temple, in whose honor the affair is given, and an enjoyable evening is anticipated.

A. J. Coffee, representing the Game-well police and fire signal systems, will give an exhibition with the police signal apparatus at the police station this morning. The receiving desk has been installed in one of the upstairs dormitories, while a box is attached to a telephone pole opposite the station house.

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NEW TERROR.

"Quick!" exclaimed the proprietor of the hardware store in Kansas, rushing in and jerking the idle clerk to his feet. "Hide the spirit thermometers! Here comes Mrs. Carrie Nation!"

IN CHINA.

First Statesman—Then we have agreed to the demands of the powers? Second Statesman—Yes. The next question is, how shall we avoid complying with them?

ELASTIC.

Jimmy—"What time do yer have ter get to work?" Johnny—"Oh! Any time I like, as long as I ain't later than 7 o'clock."—Bazaar.

Caution—Ask for "Kentucky Favorite" whisky. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

THE BAND CONCERT

THE band will give a public moonlight concert at Thomas Square tonight, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Following is the program:

PART I.

Overture, "Morn, Noon and Night." Suppe
Cornet Solo, "The Surf" Steinhauser
Mr. Charles Kreuter.
Selection, "Il Trovatore" Verdi
Songs—

(a) "Ke Aloha Ihiki Mai," Miss I. Kellian.
(c) "He Inoa ni Waipio," Mrs. N. Alapai.
(d) "Nani Haili Po i ka Lehua," Mrs. N. Alapai.

PART II.

Selection, "Musical Review," Riviere
Waltz, "Waikiki Beach" Berger
Gavotte, "Giddy Giddy" Berger
Polka, "Hilo Bay" Berger
"The Star Spangled Banner."

POLICE ANTICS AT MOANALUA

Last Saturday afternoon the men of the mounted patrol were given a drill at S. M. Damon's place at Moanalua. High Sheriff Brown supervised the maneuvers.

The drill was under carbines and movements both mounted and on foot were executed. Skirmish drill was a feature of the afternoon. Blank cartridges were fired, and although a few stuck, lots of noise was made.

After the drill was over a horse and brake were taken up the hillside and the animal urged to greater effort by whips and firecrackers. Then the men were given turns at catching the runaway. The first victim lost his stirrup and clung gracefully to his horse's neck.

He didn't care if the runaway never stopped. He had troubles of his own. After a while the horse attached to the cart stopped of his own accord, and stood looking around long enough for the patrolman to catch and lead him back in triumph. Other officers did better.

The next act was a kind of mounted tag, wherein one man tried to catch the other. This is a nice game when properly played, but it was somewhat marred by the noble steeds in the majority of instances not being bridle-wise.

"Biden Farrell" Brown, as the High Sheriff is now called, says that these drills will occur frequently in the future. He has, it is rumored, sent a sack of grass seed to Mr. Damon and his command will get together again at Moanalua as soon as the sward is thick enough to fall on without danger to life and limb.

HE KICKED THE BOYS.

An Eye-Witness Tells What He Saw on the Capitol Grounds.

Editor Advertiser: I am a stranger in your beautiful City, but would like to say a few words in relation to the item in your paper of Monday concerning the policeman who kicked little boys out of the Capitol grounds while the band was playing. I would have kept quiet and would not have bothered you if I had not seen an item on the same subject in an evening paper, denying the statements in the Advertiser. I was present at the band concert on Sunday and happened to see the whole affair. I visited the Capitol grounds with my wife and little son for the purpose of listening to your famous band. It was my boy who first drew my attention to the fact that a policeman was kicking little boys who happened to be sitting or playing around on the grass. His curiosity was aroused and he wanted to know what the little fellows had done to be kicked about in such a brutal manner. I was surprised when I saw the policeman, wearing top boots, go up to one little fellow, who was sitting quietly under a tree and kick him with great force. I was tempted to interfere, and would have done so if it had not been that he moved away, chasing after some other little chaps who had become frightened and were running. The officer was laughing and joking with some men a few minutes afterwards, and evidently considering the matter funny. In my opinion such a brute is a disgrace to the police force. If the children had been guilty of anything wrong there were certainly other methods of punishment without resorting to such tactics. The policeman might have arrested them.

I notice in the article on the matter in an evening paper that Professor Berger is quoted as saying that he would take his oath that the officer did not kick any boys. If the accomplished leader said any such thing, which I very much doubt, he certainly could not have been paying any attention to the leading of the band, for how it would be possible for a man to lead a band and watch the movements of an officer all over the Capitol grounds at the same time, is more than I can explain. I don't think much of the friends of such a man as the kicker of small boys, who will defend him in his cowardly actions.

A SMALL BOY'S FATHER.

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For Durability, Comfort and Style

THERE IS A SHOE KNOWN AS THE

Heywood

WEARERS OF WHICH WILL TAKE NO OTHERS. TRY ON A PAIR AND BE CONVINCED OF THE TRUTHFULNESS OF THIS STATEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY

Taroena is the Food

THAT Makes Hawaii Famous

Tucked away in the grip of nearly every traveler is a package of TAROENA FOOD. He has learned to like poi and is taking TAROENA home to show "the folks" what poi really is. Many of them are taking it because of its valuable merit as a food for dyspepsia, having discovered its value from personal use.

TAROENA is the one food that will make thin people fat. It isn't quantity but quality of food that puts on flesh. TAROENA is medicine as well as food, for it tones up the stomach, the mineral salts, so valuable to the blood, are presented in a way to be readily taken up.

For those who travel by sea and suffer from seasickness TAROENA will prove a boon. It "stays down" on the stomach when no other food will. It brings relief and strength and gets the stomach "settled" so that it will receive other food. There is no safer food for infants. TAROENA develops the whole child-body, brain and nerves. It makes puny children strong, robust and healthy. Endorsed by the medical profession everywhere.

TRY IT; 50 CENTS.

Hobron Drug Co.

\$20

New Bicycles

High-Grade and Quality

Pearson & Potter Co., Ltd.

926 (new number) Fort St., Honolulu, H. T.

TELEPHONE MAIN 317.

BAILEY'S BIKE BITS

Telephone 398 P. O. Box 441

FINEST TIRES

Bought of the makers. Approved skill in handicraft as applied to Bicycle repairs, can always be had at

Bailey's Honolulu Cyclery

163-167 King Street.

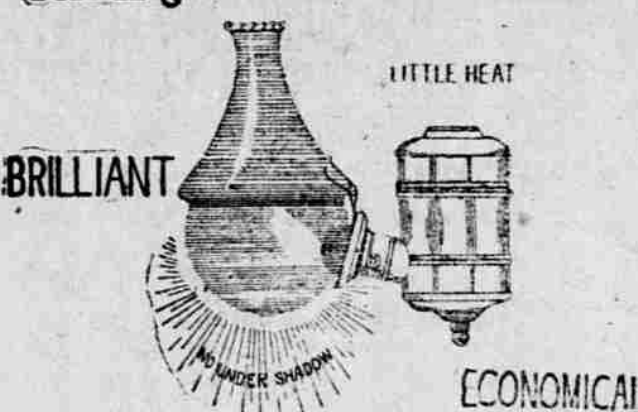
And you will not be asked to pay a cent more than for BOWTWORK and CHEAP GOODS. Headquarters for MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES, VIM CACTUS TIRES, G. & J. TIRES, MILW PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES, and BICYCLES, at bedrock prices.

A Copy of a Letter from THE MILWAUKEE PUNCTURE PROOF TIRE CO.

BAILEY'S HONOLULU CYCLERY CO., LTD. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7, 1900.

Gentlemen: We are very well pleased with your efforts in introducing and selling our Tires in the Hawaiian Islands; and, as we stated in a previous letter, we shall be pleased to enter into the same agreement with you for the coming year—1901. Giving you the exclusive sale for the Hawaiian Islands for our Milwaukee Puncture Proof Tire. Truly yours, M. P. P. TIRE CO., W. D. HALSTEAD, Sec. and Treas.

The Light That Never Fails



The Angle Lamp

ALSO CARRY A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE STAND AND HAND LAMPS

lation to every one who uses it, and simply demonstrates the old-fashioned lamp was a barbarous contrivance. THE ANGLE LAMP never smokes, smells or gives any trouble, is lighted and extinguished as easily as gas, and is the ideal light from every standpoint. We carry these lamps from \$1.80 up.

T. H. Davies & Company, Ltd.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

REDUCTION SALE OF BROKEN LOTS.

Every man ought to avail himself of this opportunity, which makes it possible for him to buy

COTTON AND WOOLEN

Underwear BELOW COST.

Reform Cotton Undervests and Underdrawers 90c, reduced to 35c.	Linen Mesh Underwear, \$7.00 to \$5.00 a suit.
Balbriggan Light Blue Undershirts and Underdrawers, \$1.25 to 50c.	White Lisle Thread Undershirts, short and long, best make, \$2.25 to \$1.50.
Natural Wool Undershirts and Underdrawers, \$1.50 to 50c.	The same in Light Blue, \$2.25 to \$1.00.
Heavy Ribbed Undershirts and Underdrawers, \$1.50 to 50c.	Jean Underdrawers, 65c to 50c.
Cotton Flannel Underdrawers, 50c to 35c.	All Wool Pajamas, \$3.50 to \$1.50.
Balbriggan Undershirts, L. S., 50c to 25c.	Colored Merino Undershirts and Underdrawers, 90c to 35c.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FINE FRENCH POLISHING.

OLD KOA FURNITURE made to look like new. REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

COYNE FURNITURE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU, H. T.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Published Every Morning Except Sunday by the
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W. W. PEARSON, Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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3 months \$5.00
6 months \$9.00
1 year \$16.00
Advertising rates on application.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

TIME TABLE.
From and after Jan. 1, 1900.

OUTWARD.

Stations.	ex.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
	ex.				
Honolulu	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Waikiki	7:10	9:15	11:00	5:10	5:10
Waialae	7:30	9:35	11:20	5:30	5:30
Waianae	7:45	9:50	11:35	5:45	5:45
Waipahoehoe	8:00	10:05	11:50	6:00	6:00
Waipahoehoe	8:15	10:20	12:05	6:15	6:15
Waipahoehoe	8:30	10:35	12:20	6:30	6:30
Waipahoehoe	8:45	10:50	12:35	6:45	6:45
Waipahoehoe	9:00	11:05	12:50	7:00	7:00
Waipahoehoe	9:15	11:20	1:05	7:15	7:15
Waipahoehoe	9:30	11:35	1:20	7:30	7:30
Waipahoehoe	9:45	11:50	1:35	7:45	7:45
Waipahoehoe	10:00	12:05	1:50	8:00	8:00
Waipahoehoe	10:15	12:20	2:05	8:15	8:15
Waipahoehoe	10:30	12:35	2:20	8:30	8:30
Waipahoehoe	10:45	12:50	2:35	8:45	8:45
Waipahoehoe	11:00	1:05	2:50	9:00	9:00
Waipahoehoe	11:15	1:20	3:05	9:15	9:15
Waipahoehoe	11:30	1:35	3:20	9:30	9:30
Waipahoehoe	11:45	1:50	3:35	9:45	9:45
Waipahoehoe	12:00	2:05	3:50	10:00	10:00
Waipahoehoe	12:15	2:20	4:05	10:15	10:15
Waipahoehoe	12:30	2:35	4:20	10:30	10:30
Waipahoehoe	12:45	2:50	4:35	10:45	10:45
Waipahoehoe	1:00	3:05	4:50	11:00	11:00
Waipahoehoe	1:15	3:20	5:05	11:15	11:15
Waipahoehoe	1:30	3:35	5:20	11:30	11:30
Waipahoehoe	1:45	3:50	5:35	11:45	11:45
Waipahoehoe	2:00	4:05	5:50	12:00	12:00
Waipahoehoe	2:15	4:20	6:05	12:15	12:15
Waipahoehoe	2:30	4:35	6:20	12:30	12:30
Waipahoehoe	2:45	4:50	6:35	12:45	12:45
Waipahoehoe	3:00	5:05	6:50	1:00	1:00
Waipahoehoe	3:15	5:20	7:05	1:15	1:15
Waipahoehoe	3:30	5:35	7:20	1:30	1:30
Waipahoehoe	3:45	5:50	7:35	1:45	1:45
Waipahoehoe	4:00	6:05	7:50	2:00	2:00
Waipahoehoe	4:15	6:20	8:05	2:15	2:15
Waipahoehoe	4:30	6:35	8:20	2:30	2:30
Waipahoehoe	4:45	6:50	8:35	2:45	2:45
Waipahoehoe	5:00	7:05	8:50	3:00	3:00
Waipahoehoe	5:15	7:20	9:05	3:15	3:15
Waipahoehoe	5:30	7:35	9:20	3:30	3:30
Waipahoehoe	5:45	7:50	9:35	3:45	3:45
Waipahoehoe	6:00	8:05	9:50	4:00	4:00
Waipahoehoe	6:15	8:20	10:05	4:15	4:15
Waipahoehoe	6:30	8:35	10:20	4:30	4:30
Waipahoehoe	6:45	8:50	10:35	4:45	4:45
Waipahoehoe	7:00	9:05	10:50	5:00	5:00
Waipahoehoe	7:15	9:20	11:05	5:15	5:15
Waipahoehoe	7:30	9:35	11:20	5:30	5:30
Waipahoehoe	7:45	9:50	11:35	5:45	5:45
Waipahoehoe	8:00	10:05	11:50	6:00	6:00
Waipahoehoe	8:15	10:20	12:05	6:15	6:15
Waipahoehoe	8:30	10:35	12:20	6:30	6:30
Waipahoehoe	8:45	10:50	12:35	6:45	6:45
Waipahoehoe	9:00	11:05	12:50	7:00	7:00
Waipahoehoe	9:15	11:20	1:05	7:15	7:15
Waipahoehoe	9:30	11:35	1:20	7:30	7:30
Waipahoehoe	9:45	11:50	1:35	7:45	7:45
Waipahoehoe	10:00	12:05	1:50	8:00	8:00
Waipahoehoe	10:15	12:20	2:05	8:15	8:15
Waipahoehoe	10:30	12:35	2:20	8:30	8:30
Waipahoehoe	10:45	12:50	2:35	8:45	8:45
Waipahoehoe	11:00	1:05	2:50	9:00	9:00
Waipahoehoe	11:15	1:20	3:05	9:15	9:15
Waipahoehoe	11:30	1:35	3:20	9:30	9:30
Waipahoehoe	11:45	1:50	3:35	9:45	9:45
Waipahoehoe	12:00	2:05	3:50	10:00	10:00
Waipahoehoe	12:15	2:20	4:05	10:15	10:15
Waipahoehoe	12:30	2:35	4:20	10:30	10:30
Waipahoehoe	12:45	2:50	4:35	10:45	10:45
Waipahoehoe	1:00	3:05	4:50	11:00	11:00
Waipahoehoe	1:15	3:20	5:05	11:15	11:15
Waipahoehoe	1:30	3:35	5:20	11:30	11:30
Waipahoehoe	1:45	3:50	5:35	11:45	11:45
Waipahoehoe	2:00	4:05	5:50	12:00	12:00
Waipahoehoe	2:15	4:20	6:05	12:15	12:15
Waipahoehoe	2:30	4:35	6:20	12:30	12:30
Waipahoehoe	2:45	4:50	6:35	12:45	12:45
Waipahoehoe	3:00	5:05	6:50	1:00	1:00
Waipahoehoe	3:15	5:20	7:05	1:15	1:15
Waipahoehoe	3:30	5:35	7:20	1:30	1:30
Waipahoehoe	3:45	5:50	7:35	1:45	1:45
Waipahoehoe	4:00	6:05	7:50	2:00	2:00
Waipahoehoe	4:15	6:20	8:05	2:15	2:15
Waipahoehoe	4:30	6:35	8:20	2:30	2:30
Waipahoehoe	4:45	6:50	8:35	2:45	2:45
Waipahoehoe	5:00	7:05	8:50	3:00	3:00
Waipahoehoe	5:15	7:20	9:05	3:15	3:15
Waipahoehoe	5:30	7:35	9:20	3:30	3:30
Waipahoehoe	5:45	7:50	9:35	3:45	3:45
Waipahoehoe	6:00	8:05	9:50	4:00	4:00
Waipahoehoe	6:15	8:20	10:05	4:15	4:15
Waipahoehoe	6:30	8:35	10:20	4:30	4:30
Waipahoehoe	6:45	8:50	10:35	4:45	4:45
Waipahoehoe	7:00	9:05	10:50	5:00	5:00
Waipahoehoe	7:15	9:20	11:05	5:15	5:15
Waipahoehoe	7:30	9:35	11:20	5:30	5:30
Waipahoehoe	7:45	9:50	11:35	5:45	5:45
Waipahoehoe	8:00	10:05	11:50	6:00	6:00
Waipahoehoe	8:15	10:20	12:05	6:15	6:15
Waipahoehoe	8:30	10:35	12:20	6:30	6:30
Waipahoehoe	8:45	10:50	12:35	6:45	6:45
Waipahoehoe	9:00	11:05	12:50	7:00	7:00
Waipahoehoe	9:15	11:20	1:05	7:15	7:15
Waipahoehoe	9:30	11:35	1:20	7:30	7:30
Waipahoehoe	9:45	11:50	1:35	7:45	7:45
Waipahoehoe	10:00	12:05	1:50	8:00	8:00
Waipahoehoe	10:15	12:20	2:05	8:15	8:15
Waipahoehoe	10:30	12:35	2:20	8:30	8:30
Waipahoehoe	10:45	12:50	2:35	8:45	8:45
Waipahoehoe	11:00	1:05	2:50	9:00	9:00
Waipahoehoe	11:15	1:20	3:05	9:15	9:15
Waipahoehoe	11:30	1:35	3:20	9:30	9:30
Waipahoehoe	11:45	1:50	3:35	9:45	9:45
Waipahoehoe	12:00	2:05	3:50	10:00	10:00
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Waipahoehoe	12:30	2:35	4:20	10:30	10:30
Waipahoehoe	12:45	2:50	4:35	10:45	10:45
Waipahoehoe	1:00	3:05	4:50	11:00	11:00
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Waipahoehoe	1:30	3:35	5:20	11:30	11:30
Waipahoehoe	1:45	3:50	5:35	11:45	11:45
Waipahoehoe	2:00	4:05	5:50	12:00	12:00
Waipahoehoe	2:15	4:20	6:05	12:15	12:15
Waipahoehoe	2:30	4:35	6:20	12:30	12:30
Waipahoehoe	2:45	4:50	6:35	12:45	12:45
Waipahoehoe	3:00	5:05	6:50	1:00	1:00
Waipahoehoe	3:15	5:20	7:05	1:15	1:15
Waipahoehoe	3:30	5:35	7:20	1:30	1:30
Waipahoehoe	3:45	5:50	7:35	1:45	1:45
Waipahoehoe	4:00	6:05	7:50	2:00	2:00
Waipahoehoe	4:15	6:20	8:05	2:15	2:15
Waipahoehoe	4:30	6:35	8:20	2:30	2:30
Waipahoehoe	4:45	6:50	8:35	2:45	2:45
Waipahoehoe	5:00	7:05	8:50	3:00	3:00
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Waipahoehoe	5:45	7:50	9:35	3:45	3:45
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Waipahoehoe	6:30	8:35	10:20	4:30	4:30
Waipahoehoe	6:45	8:50	10:35	4:45	4:45
Waipahoehoe	7:00	9:05	10:50	5:00	5:00
Waipahoehoe	7:15	9:20	11:05	5:15	5:15
Waipahoehoe	7:30	9:35	11:20	5:30	5:30
Waipahoehoe	7:45	9:50	11:35	5:45	5:45
Waipahoehoe	8:00	10:05	11:50	6:00	6:00
Waipahoehoe	8:15	10:20	12:05	6:15	6:15
Waipahoehoe	8:30	10:35	12:20	6:30	6:30
Waipahoehoe	8:45	10:50	12:35	6:45	6:45
Waipahoehoe	9:00	11:05	12:50	7:00	7:00
Waipahoehoe	9:15	11:20	1:05	7:15	7:15
Waipahoehoe	9:30	11:35	1:20	7:30	7:30
Waipahoehoe	9:45	11:50	1:35	7:45	7:45
Waipahoehoe	10:00	12:05	1:50	8:00	8:00
Waipahoehoe	10:15	12:20	2:05	8:15	8:15
Waipahoehoe	10:30	12:35	2:20	8:30	8:30
Waipahoehoe	10:45	12:50	2:35	8:45	8:45
Waipahoehoe	11:00	1:05	2:50	9:00	9:00
Waipahoehoe	11:15	1:20	3:05	9:15	9:15
Waipahoehoe	11:30	1:35	3:20	9:30	9:30
Waipahoehoe	11:45	1:50	3:35	9:45	9:45
Waipahoehoe	12:00	2:05	3:50	10:00	10:00
Waipahoehoe	12:15	2:20	4:05	10:15	10:15
Waipahoehoe	12:30	2:35	4:20	10:30	10:30
Waipahoehoe	12:45	2:50	4:35	10:45	10:45
Waipahoehoe	1:00	3:05	4:50	11:00	11:00
Waipahoehoe	1:15	3:20	5:05	11:15	11:15
Waipahoehoe	1:30	3:35	5:20	11:30	11:30
Waipahoehoe	1:45	3:50	5:35	11:45	11: