

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC, \$1.00
PER MONTH, FOREIGN, \$1.50
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC, \$12.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$18.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. DICKIEY, Attorney at Law and
Notary Public, P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

FREDERICK W. JOHNSON, JR., Hawaiian
Consul General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
Attorney at Law.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
waiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE—Robert Lewis, F. J.
Lewy, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 41 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plan-
tation and ship stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other Islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor.
Fort and Allen Sts., Honolulu & Co.,
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Mach-
inery of every description made to
order.

THE BOXERS
VERY ACTIVEForeign Troops Going
to Peking.

The Whole Country Much Excited
and on the Brink of
Civil War.

PEKING, Tuesday, May 23.—From all
parts of the surrounding country there
is constantly arriving news of fresh
atrocities committed by the "Boxers."
Three Christian families were massacred
at Shan Lai Ying, sixty miles from

Peking, Friday, May 25. Only two escaped.
A representative of the Association
Press Service said this morning he
found the place occupied by a battalion of
troops. The whole railroad station,
warehouse and the surrounding roads were
filled with troops and much firing stock
was being stored. The Imperial Palace
Car Company, the godowns (Chinese
warehouses), full of valuable merchandise,
were burned after having been looted
by the troops. The damage is esti-
mated at half a million taels.

The Associated Press Service has been
joined in the attack, saying that the
movement is not confined to the "Box-
ers," but that the Chinese are taking
advantage of the situation. Riding through
the main gate of Peking, the correspondent
found the road inside the walls lined with
troops, who arrested the traveler and his
party with a fusillade of shots.

The whole country is much excited.
Tientsin, May 25.—American, Brit-
ish, Japanese, German, Italian, Russian
and French troops to the number of 100
each have been ordered to guard their
respective legations at Peking, and
Victory here will not allow them to
proceed hence to Peking on the railway
without the authority of the Tientsin
Yamen. One hundred and eight Ameri-
cans, with a machine gun and a field
gun, landed here last night amidst great
enthusiasm on the part of the residents.
Five thousand and one British troops
have arrived at Taku and the British are
now landing. Other warships are hourly
expected. A large Chinese fleet of troops
from Lutai are expected here today en
route to Peking.

There is a disposition to believe that
the "Boxers" will disperse before the
foreign troops are ready to act.
Tientsin, May 25.—The British
warships Orlando and Algerine are land-
ing 100 men at Taku, where the French,
Russian and Japanese guards have al-
ready disembarked.

The "Boxers" are apparently without
arms except those they have obtained
from the soldiers, many of whom are
openly joining the rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Not a word
has been received at the State or Navy
Departments from any of the officials
who had a good deal to say, but nothing
of importance to impart.

Called to Order.
The convention met again yesterday
morning at 10 o'clock under the awning
of the drill shed with most of the
delegates present. The minutes of the
first day's proceedings were read, taking
up over an hour. Following the reading
came a long, tedious discussion as to
whether the minutes containing a rec-
ord of the addresses of the speakers
should be passed as read. A motion was
put to the house, which voted in favor
of the incorporation of the speeches,
and the minutes were then approved as
a whole.

A few members desired to take up the
matter of the credentials again, al-
though they had been passed upon the
day before. A point of order was raised
and the chairman ruled the question
out.

On the Platform.
J. K. Kaulla then took up the plat-
form question and it was disposed of
as stated above. George Markham then
asked to read an amendment to the
platform. Some members told him he

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY
NATIVES IN CONVENTIONMembers Pledged to
Seek Statehood.

ALIEN LABOR IS SCORED

Adjournment Sine Die—Mass Meet-
ing Saturday Night to Hear
"Bob" Wilcox.

At the second day's political conven-
tion of natives the following platform
for the Hawaiian Independent, or Home
Rule Party was adopted:

Preamble.

"We believe that all governments
founded on an independent basis should
be assured of freedom without oppres-
sion. We believe in equal rights and
freedom for all people.

"We believe man was born with a
right to be independent and that every
person is equal in the eye of the law.
We believe that he is endowed with all
the privileges of life, liberty and the
right to choose that which will con-
tribute to his best advantage. We be-
lieve in protection against suppression.
We believe that we should strive to
secure equal rights for the people, by
the people and of the people.

"Equal rights for the people" is the
motto adopted in the platform.

"The belief of the Independent party
is that the successful candidates in the
Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii
should strive in every way to secure
the consent of the Congress of the
United States to make a State of the
Territory of Hawaii and pledge our-
selves to support all good and equal
provisions that either the Republican
or Democratic parties of the United
States may see fit to enact.

"We further pledge ourselves to sup-
port that political party in the United
States that will work to make Hawaii
a State.

"We intend to strive in every way
possible to secure for the United States
benefits and privileges for the
natives and other citizens alike who
will work together for the good of the
country, regardless of color. We also
intend to strive toward the end that
our representatives shall formulate the
best laws for the people.

"Our legislators should strive to ob-
tain homesteads for the people out
of the lands that have been taken over
by the United States.

"They should also strive to set aside
an appropriation for damages by fire,
flood, or other causes, to be performed
by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression
of bubonic plague in 1900.

"They shall further strive to encour-
age education, industrial pursuits,
farming, road making, railroads and
other places by the Board of
Health in connection with the suppression
of bubonic plague in 1900.

"We stand opposed to monopolies, to
any attempt at a restriction of the vol-
untary migration of natives or citizens
who think as they do, that might be at-
tempted later. We stand opposed to
the heavy taxation of the people, the
restriction of the jury rights of the na-
tives and to all other restriction of the
rights of the people."

Markham's Amendment.

Geo. Markham introduced an amend-
ment to the platform which outlines a
general policy on the labor question,
and aims a blow at the future em-
ployment of Asiatic labor in the Ha-
waiian Islands. The amendment was
proposed read as follows:

"Resolved, That we hereby pledge
ourselves to support all laws as fol-
lows:

"First—That all labor, other than by
contract on Government work, either
mechanical or industrial, shall not ex-
ceed eight hours a day.

"Second—That all labor on Govern-
ment contracts or otherwise, either
direct or indirect, shall be performed
by citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Third—We shall encourage the im-
portation of labor into the Territory of
Hawaii from citizens of the United
States.

"Fourth—We pledge ourselves to re-
sist the furtherance of Trusts in the
Territory of Hawaii."

The platform was read and proposed
by J. K. Kaulla. It was read as a
whole, and upon it was taken up
section by section. Little opposition
was manifested, and each section was
adopted without comment. It was ex-
pected that the adoption of the plat-
form in its entirety would create a stir
beyond the raising of the hands, the
quietude of the hall was unbroken.
The only excitement of the morning
session was the attempts at speech-
making on the part of some members
who had a good deal to say, but nothing
of importance to impart.

Called to Order.

The convention met again yesterday
morning at 10 o'clock under the awning
of the drill shed with most of the
delegates present. The minutes of the
first day's proceedings were read, taking
up over an hour. Following the reading
came a long, tedious discussion as to
whether the minutes containing a rec-
ord of the addresses of the speakers
should be passed as read. A motion was
put to the house, which voted in favor
of the incorporation of the speeches,
and the minutes were then approved as
a whole.

A few members desired to take up the
matter of the credentials again, al-
though they had been passed upon the
day before. A point of order was raised
and the chairman ruled the question
out.

On the Platform.

J. K. Kaulla then took up the plat-
form question and it was disposed of
as stated above. George Markham then
asked to read an amendment to the
platform. Some members told him he

was too late with it. An ex-member of
the Legislature moved that the plat-
form be reconsidered. This method of
procedure was adopted and the plat-
form was open for additions. Markham
then introduced his amendment on the
labor question, which is given above.
In support of his motion he stated:
"A great deal has been said about our
being an anti-island party. That is not
so, you know. Our object is to obtain
the greatest good for the greatest num-
ber. Articles are being published daily
in the Advertiser trying to make it ap-
pear that we as natives are ranging
ourselves against the foreigners. Our
foreign friends are the ones who know
best that such statements are alto-
gether untrue.

"It has been said right along that we
are opposing the haoles, and that our
one purpose is to oppose them in every-
thing. That is not so. We want to do
all things that will bring equal benefits
to everyone."

The discussion waxed warm over the
proposed amendment, and was carried
over finally until the afternoon session,
when it was adopted as a part of the
platform and borne a leading part.
The final business of the morning ses-
sion was the consideration of the rules
which were read to the convention by
J. K. Kaulla. Very little discussion
was raised over the rules, and they
were passed before the adjournment for
lunch.

The work done during the afternoon
session was mainly devoted to prepara-
tions for the big mass meeting to be
held Saturday night on the drill shed
grounds. It was proposed that Robert
Wilcox be asked to explain the Terri-
torial Act to the natives at the meeting.
The returned delegate from Washing-
ton agreed to this.

Late yesterday afternoon, after a long
tussle over the rules brought into the
convention by J. K. Kaulla, the conven-
tion adjourned sine die.

A NEW MOVE.

The following resolutions in re-
gard to the death of the late Hon.
A. F. Judd were adopted at a
meeting of the Central Union Church,
held June 6, 1900:

"Whereas, He has pleased God, in
His all wise Providence, to take un-
der himself our beloved brother,
the Hon. A. F. Judd, who had for
twenty years been a deacon of the
Central Union Church, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death this
church has lost a faithful and de-
voted member, a wise and able coun-
selor, a sympathetic friend, an officer
of the church, and a true and val-
uable citizen, and that the church
feels the loss of his services and the
work in these islands and espe-
cially in labor for the welfare
of young men, he has taken a deep
interest, and borne a leading part.

By his intimate knowledge of the
Hawaiian language and character,
and his friendly relations with the
native people, and his life-long
devotion to their welfare, he exerted
a far reaching influence
among them, and his death is a
great loss to the church and to the
community. Taken from us in the
full maturity of his experience and
of his mental and physical powers,
he left behind him a large family,
gaged in so many lines in reli-
gious, benevolent and educational
work, and at this critical period
of our history, his death is a
place which cannot soon, if ever,
be filled.

Resolved, That we bow in hum-
ble submission to the will of Him
who doeth all things well, deeply
mourning our loss, but thanking
Him for the example and the
blessed memories which our
brother has left behind him, and re-
joicing in the assurance of his in-
finite life.

Resolved, That these resolutions
be entered in the records of this
church, and when they are read
be communicated by the
clerk of the church to the family
of our departed brother, and that
a copy be furnished to the press
of the city for publication.

A NEW MOVE.

Proposed International Union of
American Republics.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The execu-
tive committee of the International
Union of American Republics, has just
completed a tentative programme to
govern the relations of the member
American republics to be held in the
City of Mexico. The programme is:

"No. 1. Subjects discussed by the for-
mer conference, which new conference
may decide to follow.

"No. 2. Arbitration.

"No. 3. International court of claims.

"No. 4. Measures for the protection
of industry, agriculture and commerce.
Development of the means of commu-
nication between the countries compo-
sition of the union. Consular, port and customs
regulations. Statistics.

"No. 5. Reorganization of the Inter-
national Bureau of the American Re-
publics."

The commercial world is said to be
deeply interested in the subhead "con-
sular, port and customs regulations,"
under the fourth article. Here the pur-
pose is to secure, as far as possible,
uniform classification of merchandise,
similar methods, ad valorem or specie
—in the imposition of customs tariffs
and uniformity of the customs and con-
sular regulations so far as this can be
achieved.

Russian Sugar.

It is reported that the collection of
countervailing duty on Russian sugar
was suspended by the Treasury Depart-
ment at the request of the State De-
partment, in view of some commercial
arrangement between the two countries,
and that these additional duties will
not likely be imposed again until a new
treaty is made with Russia. Copy of
Treasury decision follows:

Sugars produced in Russia and shipped
after the 20th of April, 1900, to the United
States in either direct or by way of
intermediate ports, are subject to the
duty of 1 cent per pound on the Russian part
of shipment, indicating that the goods are
to be delivered at an American port, will
not be subject to additional duty under
the provisions of section 5, act of July
24, 1897, until further orders.—Willitt &
Gray, May 24.

MONEY IS
AVAILABLESpecial Session of the
State Council.

AUTHORITY IS DISCUSSED

Acts 2, 3 and 4 Returned By Presi-
dent McKinley and Passed—Par-
dons for Admission Day.

A special session of the Council of
State was held yesterday morning at
10 o'clock in the Executive Building in
response to a call issued by Secretary
Bolte Wednesday night. The session
was called at the instance of President
Dole to listen to the contents of a let-
ter from Secretary Hay which referred
to Acts 2, 3 and 4, of the Council of
State which were forwarded to Presi-
dent McKinley for his approval of the
appropriations passed.

The communications were read to the
Council by Attorney-General Cooper,
and the bills were also presented. In
the communication a request was made
that the clause reading "subject to the
approval of the President of the United
States," should be left out of the Acts
entirely, as President McKinley did
not feel authorized to affix his signa-
ture.

Those in attendance were President
Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and
Cooper; Counsellors C. Bolte, J. A. Ken-
nedy, W. F. Allen, Paul R. Isenberg,
S. K. Kane, J. L. Kaulukou, A. V.
Gear, John Nott, M. P. Robinson, W.
C. Achi, M. A. Gonsalves.

It was explained by President Dole
that it had been supposed that Presi-
dent McKinley's signature was neces-
sary to make the appropriations avail-
able. He now interpreted the sending
of the Acts back to the Council as
meaning that the authority of the
Council of State was in itself sufficient
for all purposes. However, the several
departments have gone ahead with
their expenditures, anticipating the
final approval of the bills.

It was suggested by Gear that the
Council should pass entirely new Acts,
although this would be equivalent to
passing upon the originals sent to
Washington. It was Kennedy's opin-
ion that the Council should re-enact the
original Acts, and that the Council
should be a proper procedure. Upon
Mr. Achi's motion, the rules passed on
April 20 for the use of the special ses-
sion of the Council of State, were
applied, leaving the Council with a
clear field to take whatever procedure
would be best. Upon Mr. Isenberg's
motion the three Acts in question were
taken up for consideration, and a sug-
gestion came from Mr. Gear that the
bills be passed as they were. Upon Mr.
Achi's motion that the bills be con-
sidered separately, the original motion was
withdrawn.

Mr. Gear brought up the question of
the Council's power to pass such ap-
propriations, believing it was in their
power only to pass bills upon such
matters. He did not believe the An-
nexe Resolution carried with it the
authority to allow the Council of State
to take such extreme action. It was
Kennedy's opinion that the Council
should be empowered to pass bills with-
in their power to go ahead and
pass the bills. The very fact that Presi-
dent McKinley had thrown them back
on the Council of State for its action
was evidence in his mind that the full
confidence was reposed in the Council.

Mr. Gear then asked whether Presi-
dent McKinley had stated in black and
white that the Council of State had the
power to pass the bills. President Dole
replied that the Council should inter-
pret its powers under the circum-
stances. The authority had been granted
in the first instance for the Council
to pass upon whatever appropriations
were necessary for the carrying
on of the government. If he chose
to return the acts, as stated in the let-
ter from the State Department, then it
was evident he intended to leave the
matter entirely in the hands of the
Council. Both Mr. Gear and Mr. Ken-
nedy stated their ready acquiescence
to vote affirmatively on the bills. In
Mr. Kennedy's case he desired it placed
in record that he would vote for the
passage of the bills. It would be with
a doubt as to the Council's authority
to do so.

Having settled the vexed question to
their satisfaction, the Councilors passed
favorably upon the bills in their or-
der as numbered.

The question of Executive pardons for
Admission Day was brought up by Mr.
Kennedy. Mr. Dole stated that he al-
ready had considered the question of cer-
tain persons whose civil privileges should
be restored to them, and that he would
probably issue a call for a special Coun-
cil of State session to consider the
matter. In reply to a question from Mr.
Kaulukou, the President stated that
former political prisoners would be re-
stored to their full rights of citizenship.

Paul Isenberg questioned whether
such a course would be necessary when
by the change of sovereignty all per-
sons came into their rights. In reply
to the question of Mr. Isenberg, the
President stated that in his opinion per-
sons who had been deprived of their
rights, and thus citizenship rights,
under the Hawaiian Government, must
of necessity be restored before June 14.

The letter written by Secretary Cor-
coran from the Executive Mansion,
Washington, to Secretary Bolte regard-
ing the fire claims, was read by the lat-
ter. The letter stated that the matter
was in the hands of the attorney gen-
eral.

President Dole read a letter from Mr.
John Ennis of the Sixth Artillery bat-

talion, referring to the result of the
labors at the Military Harbor Commis-
sion. The purport of it was to the effect
that the new harbor lines were approv-
ed by the War Department at Washing-
ton. The letter read as follows:

"Headquarters Camp McKinley, Hono-
lulu, H. I., June 6th, 1900.
Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of the
Interior, Honolulu, H. I. Sir:—I am
directed by the Department Commander
to inform you of the following decision
of the Secretary of War:

"War Department, May 4, 1900. The
harbor lines at Honolulu proposed by
the board of officers convened at Hono-
lulu, Hawaiian Islands, pursuant to
Special Orders No. 28, to examine and
report upon proposed extensions and
modifications of existing harbor lines,
are approved. G. D. Jenkinson, Acting
Secretary of War."

"These are the lines as agreed upon
between the Hawaiian government and
the Jahu R. & L. Co., and include the
proposed exchange of lands. Very re-
spectfully, WILLIAM ENNIS,
Major, Sixth Artillery, President of
Board, Commanding."

The Cory Revival.

The interest in the Cory revival meet-
ing at the Christian Church continues
to draw good audiences of attentive
hearers. The Evangelist, preached a
stirring discourse on "What Think Ye
Of Christ?" last night. Mostly all of
his audience remained to a ten min-
utes' after-meeting. His subject to-
night will be "Living For Others."

WIN THEIR PARCHMENTS.

School days ended for twenty-three
young men of the Kamehameha Manual
School last evening when the class of
1900 held its graduating exercises. A stu-
dy lot of lads they looked as they sat
upon the platform in the charmingly
decorated gymnasium and made their fare-
well bow in the presence of a throng of
their friends and well-wishers.

It was a most interesting scene that
long remembered. The big hall was bril-
liant with lights and gay with Hawaiian
flags and banners of flowers. Native Ha-
waiians in white dresses of softer back,
and white results by the hundreds of
every available inch of floor space in the
gymnasium and vigorously applauded
the young graduates.

They, M. J. Leger gave the invocation
and then, after a song by the Glee Club,
Rev. W. O. Smith made the annual ad-
dress to the students and graduates on
behalf of the trustees. Mr. Smith's
theme was "The Future of the Nation,"
and he said that the world is now in a
true success lay not as the world is
often thinks, in making money, or ac-
quiring power or influence, but in mak-
ing the best possible use of the talents
given by the Creator. Power and influ-
ence were often the outward evidence of
obscure life, and might be considered a
failure by his fellows; yet if he had
fought out his battles manfully and done
good, he would be considered a success
to go to waste for lack of use, he
need not reproach himself or feel regret
that he had not attained the more mat-
erial rewards of life.

In the salutary Samuel Pupuhi called
to mind the hospitable treatment
which he had received by the school, and
the same spirit of hospitality bade the
graduates welcome. Joseph Aea gave a
very creditable essay on "Manual
Training," and its practical results in
the work they would take up in after
life. "The Influence of Agriculture on
Civilization" was the theme treated by
Henry Kapea, while John Vannatta
spoke on "The War in South Africa,"
giving a lucid explanation of the causes
leading to the war and a description
of the status of affairs in the illu-
strated by map-drawing. Charles M.
Lathrop described the "Construction of
a piece of machinery" with the aid
of a piece of machinery that has been
built by the students during the past
year.

The valedictory was by John Plunkett,
the president of the class and one of its
brightest members.
In presenting diplomas Mr. Thomp-
son, principal of the school, made a brief
and graceful address, saying that he
hoped to hear much good of the mem-
bers of the class, and that he passed out
into the world of life, Kamehameha
before much to her boys, he said, and in
the diploma given him, her students
did not the evidences of what the students
were but what their teachers considered
them. He wished the hope of all who
watched the course of the members
of the class through the school that they
would be found worthy to be called
graduates of Kamehameha School.

Wreathed with leis, the members of
the class came forth in turn to receive their
diplomas, and then Rev.
S. L. Desha pronounced the benedic-
tion and the class of 1900 were no longer stu-
dents but graduates of Kamehameha School.

Following are the members of the class:
John Plunkett, president; Joseph Kapi-
ponhoea Aea, Frederick Kahale Cockett,
Charles Pachole Davis, Archibald Al Ha-
papa, Charles Frederick Kaulukou, Sol-
omon Bismarck Kaahala, Frank Kapi-
kalanohohi, Kalani Limanui, William
Kapea, Charles Frederick Kaulukou, Sol-
omon Bismarck Kaahala, Frank Kapi-
kalanohi, David Neal, Henry Kapea, Ar-
chibald Al Hapapa, Charles Frederick Kaulukou,
Richard Peter, Henry Kapea, Louis Kapea,
Thompson, John West Vannatta, Wil-
liam Cole Vannatta.

New York Municipal Reform.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Real Estate
Board of Brokers have unanimously
approved a plan of municipal reform
which will be presented to the charter
revision commission. Municipal owner-
ship of all water supplies, lighting
plants, tunnels, bridges, public baths
and crematories for refuse, is advocat-
ed. By the abolition of needless offices
and the reduction of civil servants can be
reduced one-half, the board believes.

Gen. J. Y. Gilmore.

We regret to announce the death of
General J. Y. Gilmore, who for thirty
years has been a prominent member of
the sugar fraternity. General Gilmore
was a native of Pennsylvania, went
South in 1852, and identified himself with
the Confederate cause, serving with dis-
tinction during the war. He was editor
of the "Sugar Planter's Journal," (the
Sugar Bowl), which for many years has
been a leading paper devoted to the in-
terests of the planters of Louisiana.—
Willitt & Gray, May 21.

George F. Smith, a well-known con-
tractor of San Francisco, arrived by
steamer yesterday. Mr. Smith attracted
some attention recently in San Fran-
cisco by raising from the bay in twenty-
four hours a Santa Fe locomotive
which had gone through the slip and
for which the railroad people had been
angling vainly for three weeks.

CLOSING ON
PRETORIAJohannesburg Now in
British Hands.

ANXIOUS TO GET KRUEGER

Lord Salisbury Says That the Twin
Republics Must Come Into
the Empire.

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Salisbury
announced at the dinner of the London
Conservative Association last night
that Lord Roberts had taken Johannes-
burg. At the conclusion of a speech on
the British policy toward South Africa
he arose again, holding a paper in his
hand, and said: "I find that Lord Roberts
has occupied Johannesburg."

This announcement was followed by
a wild display of enthusiasm, the com-
pany cheering for "Bobs" and singing
"God Save the Queen." Lord Salisbury,
later in the evening, when proposing
"The City of London Conservative As-
sociation," referred to "the glorious
news received" and said: "One thing
we have learned from this war is that
everything depends upon the General."

LONDON, May 30, 3:30 a. m.—Lord
Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs
of Johannesburg, and intends to make
a victorious entry at noon today.
Judging from his dispatches, he must
have private information regarding the
disposition of the garrison in the fort,
as he does not seem to expect opposi-
tion. Lord Roberts' cavalry have flown
on under Johannesburg. A portion
is understood to be at Zurrfontein, sev-
en miles north of Johannesburg, and
within twenty miles of Pretoria. Lord
Roberts, although with a broken bridge
at Vereeniging and a wrecked railway
behind him, has somehow managed to
get forward sufficient supplies for his
large force. As he has been able to do
so much it is considered possible that
he will be outside Pretoria Friday. The
rapidity of his advance is thought an
extraordinary achievement even by
grudging Continental critics.

LONDON, May 30.—As Lord Roberts
had heretofore always fulfilled his pre-
dictions, it is taken for granted here
that the British marched into Johan-
nesburg at noon today. Indeed, reports
are current that telegrams have al-
ready been received announcing the
fact, and the serious part of the cam-
paign of the military point of view is
regarded as over. Any prolonged de-
fense of Pretoria is considered highly
improbable, and many military men an-
ticipate that General French will cap-
ture the Transvaal capital within a
day or two with a sudden and unex-
pected move.

Public interest centers largely in
President Krueger's capture or escape.
The occupation of Pretoria would be
largely a matter of vain vainglorious
imitation of the British if Oom Paul
were still at large and able to kee palive
the dying embers of war.

NATIVES IN CONVENTION LAY PLANS FOR SEVERANCE FROM THE HAOLES

Resolution Adopted for Organization of an Independent Party for the Hawaiians.

Delegates From all the Islands Urge the Separation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The native voters have declared themselves in favor of the Independent or Home Rule Party. The delegations from various portions of the islands brought with them oral and written instructions not to league themselves with, or have any voice in the organizations of the Republicans or Democrats. They came out flat-footed for the Independent Party. They claim by their leaders that they control two-thirds of the votes of Hawaii and will use them to choose and elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect majorities in both the houses of the next Hawaiian legislature.

It is learned that the ex-Queen while not an active agent in politics, is extremely light-hearted over the future prospects at the ballot boxes, feeling assured that her old followers would exercise their right of the franchise extended to them by the American Congress. She is also quoted as having stated that the natives should not vote for Curtis Iauka for the opposition shown toward Judge Kaukau, when the latter was first nominated for the chairmanship of the late Republican Convention. She has intimated in not very mild language that Iauka should have stood by his own countryman instead of placing in nomination a haole.

The Hawaiians will form an Independent Party to combat the two National parties already in the field. Yesterday a convention of natives met in the drill shed and took this step.

The resolution which called into birth this new party in local politics was as follows: "Moved that the Hawaiians should stand as an Independent or Home Rule Party."

The resolution was carried unanimously and created much enthusiasm. Convention Meets. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning about ninety Hawaiians, three of them women of the Patriotic League, representatives of the Hui Kalaiala and Hui Aloha Aina, the Hawaiian political clubs of the old royalist school, met in convention in the drill shed. On the platform were Mr. Kalaiala, president of the Kalaiala Society, who acted as chairman during both sessions yesterday; Robert W. Wilcox, the delegate to Washington sent by the clubs; J. K. Kaula, president of the Aloha Aina Society, and a few others well known in the ranks of the royalists. The chairman called the meeting together and a prayer was offered by one of the visiting members from Hawaii.

The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, which he said was occasioned by the changes in the government from a Republic to a Territory of the United States, and by the fact that the Hawaiians were citizens with a full franchise. By reason of the change in the form of government, the desire of the Hawaiians for the restoration of the monarchy was past, but there was still a lingering feeling that the Hawaiians today that something could be done for them. They had hoped long that some European power would intercede for them and restore the throne.

Which Political Party? Since then clubs of Hawaiians have been formed all over the islands, and they were met in convention to consider the question of which political party they should join. "By our persistence," however, said Kalaiala, "we have been made a portion of the United States of America, which gives us all citizenship. We have been given the right of balloting without restriction, and can now vote for members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. Having that power shall we make use of it and unite to make the best of this privilege, or shall we stand aloof and let it go? You are assembled here today for the purpose of considering the question of our special delegate Robert W. Wilcox. I tell you on this day we have in our hands by virtue of that law passed by Congress, the power to vote without any restriction. You must bear this in mind; we have friends both on the side of the Republicans, and on the Democratic parties in Congress who worked in harmony to give us this voting privilege.

Remember Republicans! "You are here today to decide whether we will be Republicans or Democrats. It is for you to make that decision, and when you return to your respective homes you will organize. Always remember the Republican party—that they have done for us. Think well if you do not decide to join these two great political parties. Think what we are to do, and do it right. You have seen the Republicans organize their party here, and you can observe what the Democrats are doing in the work of organizing. The matter rests with you to decide what party you will ally yourselves with. We are here to discuss the merits and demerits of both parties and make up our minds what we are to do. You must always bear in mind that the flag we once loved has gone from us. It was on August 12, when the American flag was raised, our Hawaiian flag came down, and from that day our chances for the restoration of the monarchy were gone forever. I now introduce to you my associate in political work, Mr. J. K. Kaula.

Kaula Advises. Mr. Kaula stepped to the edge of the platform and said:

"By virtue of the laws which the United States have passed for us, we have been invited to form a political party to carry out the benefits which have been extended by those laws. In the United States there are two great

political parties—the Republican and the Democratic. During the last seven years that have passed here there has been but one party—the Annexation party. At the present day it has split up into the Republican and Democratic parties. You may remember at a meeting of the Democrats held a short time ago I was called upon to speak and I declared myself an Independent. We have for seven years been living in a family; now I say the period of fatness has come. Would it be wise for me to advise you to join either of the parties now formed here? I say let us go on from an independent. During the past seven years we were deprived of our benefits. Is it now the time for us to unite with other parties and give our new privileges away? No.

Who Is the Devil? "You must remember that the Republican party has threatened us; so do the Democrats. They say in their threats that we will be disfranchised. I say who is the devil in Honolulu who can do that? It was the United States which has given us these privileges, and there is not one who can now deprive us of that right. Smith and Hartwell have been in Washington trying to deprive us of our voting privileges. They tried hard, but the American Congress did not heed them, and we are now enjoying today the privileges in spite of the opposition. They tried to do the same thing to us as they have been doing to the negroes of the South. We can work hard and show strength by the ballot box.

I say let us organize an Independent party. With these concluding words the speaker introduced Robert Wilcox, the delegate of the two political clubs, who returned to Honolulu from Washington by the Peking with the ex-Queen. Wilcox to the Front. The first portion of his address was a long account of his trip to Washington in company with Edgar Cayce, the attorney of the Hawaiians. He described their various visits to different newspapers along the route, stating that each one told them to drop the attempt for the restoration of the monarchy. At Washington the newspaper representatives told them the same thing. For that reason they decided to work for election privileges. From this point on Mr. Wilcox gave a long description of his efforts on behalf of the Hawaiians with the Committee on Territories. He spoke of Celso Moreno and the speeches which he made before the committee, which he described as being full of personalities only. A so-called Cayce and Colonel Little of Hilo, who were looking after the interests of Hilo land squatters. The names of Representatives in Congress were tripped over Wilcox's tongue as if he were to the man or born. On January 27 he attended a meeting of the Committee on Territories and was introduced to Mr. Knox, the chairman. He was allowed to express his views in behalf of the natives. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hartwell were present. Wilcox spoke in regard to the voting privileges and against the property qualifications. He told them that the Hawaiians would be deprived of their rights if the restriction of property qualifications were placed upon the native vote; the planters would be the only ones to vote. Cayce spoke on the same subject, and Moreno confined himself to the cry of "Down with the missionaries."

Wilcox Makes Statements. Wilcox stated that Mr. Smith spoke the gist of his address being that the missionaries had brought civilization to the islands, and that if the property qualifications were removed, civilization would be swamped by ignorance. Mr. Smith urged for the restriction clause, as the Hawaiians could not rule themselves. Every day Wilcox went before the committee, until he was told by the chairman not to come too often, but other members told him the chairman had no right to bar him out. Moon of Tennessee was the one who introduced the resolution which threw out the restrictions upon voting. Moreno introduced a resolution to remove the tax qualification. Knox insisted that \$1 poll tax should be required. Most of the Republicans in the Senate opposed the Cullom bill on account of the property qualification. For three days Cullom and Morgan in behalf of the Dole government fought for the restrictive clause. On the third day they did not have many supporters. Wilcox had many, among them being Pettigrew, Taylor and others. Knox he said was a schoolmate of Hartwell and that accounted for his opposition to the Hawaiian billman was a strong man for them. He howled like a dog in the Senate and he made Cullom shudder. Pettigrew informed Wilcox that he would do everything for the natives, but nothing for the foreigners. When the question of the tax law came up, Pettigrew claimed the attention of the Senate and called their attention to the law which was to the effect that in case the taxes were not paid in Hawaii, the natives would be thrown into prison, clothed in convicts' garb, fed on a little pol, and worked at the rate of 50 cents a day, and practically put them in slavery. That put Cullom down. Tillman introduced and fought hard for the clause regarding the tax penalty until it was knocked out. Bacon Wilcox another man who worked hard to make the natives citizens of the United States.

Two Thirds of the Vote. "The question of the restoration of the monarchy is gone from us forever," said Wilcox. "We are now a people, however, who can vote. You all know we have two-thirds of the votes of this country. I say to you that the people who have been living on your rights and rule the reins of government are now dead. It is for you to decide. If you don't want to rule you must so decide. I say to you that I believe God was with us in the fight at Washington. The Queen feels happy because now two-thirds of the voting power rests with you. The monarchy is like a dead person that has died. Let it go. Look to the future. We can send a Delegate to Congress. You all know it has been stated in the newspaper of Thurston & Company that changes can be made to this law of the franchise, but we are not to look to that. Because you have the power in your hands I ask you to do right, as I

pledge myself to do. We are all Americans. We should not consider personally. In September at the time to register for voting for the election of fifteen Senators as well as Representatives. The only restriction is that a person should be able to read and write either Hawaiian or English. I consulted with friends before I left Washington. They told me to tell you that the best thing for you to do is to organize your own party. In other words, to have home rule to carry on your own affairs without looking to either party. When you become a state that is the time for you to go to one or other of the two great parties. At the present time we are only to have a delegate in Congress. We have been for seven years in pain and trouble. That is now all over. Let us consider the future well. I was asked abroad what my party was. I told them that we were going to be independent because we have nothing to do with their politics. We can send a Delegate to Washington to work among the people in Congress for the benefit of our country. I stood in Washington. I worked quietly while in Washington, said little and refrained from including in personalities. I kept my mouth shut and distinctly so. The president then announced that an adjournment would be taken to visit the Queen at Washington Place. Joseph Heleluhe, the Queen's secretary, was to have been on the stand to make a speech, but was prevented by illness. The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Delegates Present Reports and Instructions From Constituents.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the afternoon session commenced. The delay was occasioned by a lengthy luau given at the residence of the president of the Hui Kalaiala Society. Prior to that event all the delegates proceeded in a body to Washington Place where they were received by Liliuokalani. The Queen was exceedingly gracious to her former subjects and made a neat address. She spoke for nearly ten minutes, refraining from making any public declaration of her political tendencies, or from uttering anything that could be construed into an attempt to frame their judgments as to what party they should ally themselves with. Speaking slowly and distinctly so that not a word should be lost upon her eager listeners the Queen in part said:

"It is useless for us to abstain from taking our future stand. Our future prospects depend upon it. As soon as the United States flag was hoisted over these islands, and our Hawaiian flag was lowered by the authority of the American government, it meant that it had come to stay. It is my wish to choose our representatives to stand shoulder to shoulder and seek every means that will conduce to the benefit of the whole nation. When the flag went down, it went down for good. We must do our duty as American citizens."

The address was received with applause, the delegates paid their old-time homage, and went to the luau prepared by the chairman.

List of Delegates.

The first order of business transacted at the afternoon session was the calling of the names of the delegates. Those who were present were:

First District—1. J. K. Kaula; 2. A. S. Koehoohe; 3. J. P. Kaohi; 4. A. S. Koehoohe; 5. J. P. Kaohi; 6. J. P. Kaohi; 7. J. P. Kaohi; 8. J. P. Kaohi; 9. J. P. Kaohi; 10. J. P. Kaohi; 11. J. P. Kaohi; 12. J. P. Kaohi; 13. J. P. Kaohi; 14. J. P. Kaohi; 15. J. P. Kaohi; 16. J. P. Kaohi; 17. J. P. Kaohi; 18. J. P. Kaohi; 19. J. P. Kaohi; 20. J. P. Kaohi; 21. J. P. Kaohi; 22. J. P. Kaohi; 23. J. P. Kaohi; 24. J. P. Kaohi; 25. J. P. Kaohi; 26. J. P. Kaohi; 27. J. P. Kaohi; 28. J. P. Kaohi; 29. J. P. Kaohi; 30. J. P. Kaohi; 31. J. P. Kaohi; 32. J. P. Kaohi; 33. J. P. Kaohi; 34. J. P. Kaohi; 35. J. P. Kaohi; 36. J. P. Kaohi; 37. J. P. Kaohi; 38. J. P. Kaohi; 39. J. P. Kaohi; 40. J. P. Kaohi; 41. J. P. Kaohi; 42. J. P. Kaohi; 43. J. P. Kaohi; 44. J. P. Kaohi; 45. J. P. Kaohi; 46. J. P. Kaohi; 47. J. P. Kaohi; 48. J. P. Kaohi; 49. J. P. Kaohi; 50. J. P. Kaohi; 51. J. P. Kaohi; 52. J. P. Kaohi; 53. J. P. Kaohi; 54. J. P. Kaohi; 55. J. P. Kaohi; 56. J. P. Kaohi; 57. J. P. Kaohi; 58. J. P. Kaohi; 59. J. P. Kaohi; 60. J. P. Kaohi; 61. J. P. Kaohi; 62. J. P. Kaohi; 63. J. P. Kaohi; 64. J. P. Kaohi; 65. J. P. Kaohi; 66. J. P. Kaohi; 67. J. P. Kaohi; 68. J. P. Kaohi; 69. J. P. Kaohi; 70. J. P. Kaohi; 71. J. P. Kaohi; 72. J. P. Kaohi; 73. J. P. Kaohi; 74. J. P. Kaohi; 75. J. P. Kaohi; 76. J. P. Kaohi; 77. J. P. Kaohi; 78. J. P. Kaohi; 79. J. P. Kaohi; 80. J. P. Kaohi; 81. J. P. Kaohi; 82. J. P. Kaohi; 83. J. P. Kaohi; 84. J. P. Kaohi; 85. J. P. Kaohi; 86. J. P. Kaohi; 87. J. P. Kaohi; 88. J. P. Kaohi; 89. J. P. Kaohi; 90. J. P. Kaohi; 91. J. P. Kaohi; 92. J. P. Kaohi; 93. J. P. Kaohi; 94. J. P. Kaohi; 95. J. P. Kaohi; 96. J. P. Kaohi; 97. J. P. Kaohi; 98. J. P. Kaohi; 99. J. P. Kaohi; 100. J. P. Kaohi; 101. J. P. Kaohi; 102. J. P. Kaohi; 103. J. P. Kaohi; 104. J. P. Kaohi; 105. J. P. Kaohi; 106. J. P. Kaohi; 107. J. P. Kaohi; 108. J. P. Kaohi; 109. J. P. Kaohi; 110. J. P. Kaohi; 111. J. P. Kaohi; 112. J. P. Kaohi; 113. J. P. Kaohi; 114. J. P. Kaohi; 115. J. P. Kaohi; 116. J. P. Kaohi; 117. J. P. Kaohi; 118. J. P. Kaohi; 119. J. P. Kaohi; 120. J. P. Kaohi; 121. J. P. Kaohi; 122. J. P. Kaohi; 123. J. P. Kaohi; 124. J. P. Kaohi; 125. J. P. Kaohi; 126. J. P. Kaohi; 127. J. P. Kaohi; 128. J. P. Kaohi; 129. J. P. Kaohi; 130. J. P. Kaohi; 131. J. P. Kaohi; 132. J. P. Kaohi; 133. J. P. Kaohi; 134. J. P. Kaohi; 135. J. P. Kaohi; 136. J. P. Kaohi; 137. J. P. Kaohi; 138. J. P. Kaohi; 139. J. P. Kaohi; 140. J. P. Kaohi; 141. J. P. Kaohi; 142. J. P. Kaohi; 143. J. P. Kaohi; 144. J. P. Kaohi; 145. J. P. Kaohi; 146. J. P. Kaohi; 147. J. P. Kaohi; 148. J. P. Kaohi; 149. J. P. Kaohi; 150. J. P. Kaohi; 151. J. P. Kaohi; 152. J. P. Kaohi; 153. J. P. Kaohi; 154. J. P. Kaohi; 155. J. P. Kaohi; 156. J. P. Kaohi; 157. J. P. Kaohi; 158. J. P. Kaohi; 159. J. P. Kaohi; 160. J. P. Kaohi; 161. J. P. Kaohi; 162. J. P. Kaohi; 163. J. P. Kaohi; 164. J. P. Kaohi; 165. J. P. Kaohi; 166. J. P. Kaohi; 167. J. P. Kaohi; 168. J. P. Kaohi; 169. J. P. Kaohi; 170. J. P. Kaohi; 171. J. P. Kaohi; 172. J. P. Kaohi; 173. J. P. Kaohi; 174. J. P. Kaohi; 175. J. P. Kaohi; 176. J. P. Kaohi; 177. J. P. Kaohi; 178. J. P. Kaohi; 179. J. P. Kaohi; 180. J. P. Kaohi; 181. J. P. Kaohi; 182. J. P. Kaohi; 183. J. P. Kaohi; 184. J. P. Kaohi; 185. J. P. Kaohi; 186. J. P. Kaohi; 187. J. P. Kaohi; 188. J. P. Kaohi; 189. J. P. Kaohi; 190. J. P. Kaohi; 191. J. P. Kaohi; 192. J. P. Kaohi; 193. J. P. Kaohi; 194. J. P. Kaohi; 195. J. P. Kaohi; 196. J. P. Kaohi; 197. J. P. Kaohi; 198. J. P. Kaohi; 199. J. P. Kaohi; 200. J. P. Kaohi; 201. J. P. Kaohi; 202. J. P. Kaohi; 203. J. P. Kaohi; 204. J. P. Kaohi; 205. J. P. Kaohi; 206. J. P. Kaohi; 207. J. P. Kaohi; 208. J. P. Kaohi; 209. J. P. Kaohi; 210. J. P. Kaohi; 211. J. P. Kaohi; 212. J. P. Kaohi; 213. J. P. Kaohi; 214. J. P. Kaohi; 215. J. P. Kaohi; 216. J. P. Kaohi; 217. J. P. Kaohi; 218. J. P. Kaohi; 219. J. P. Kaohi; 220. J. P. Kaohi; 221. J. P. Kaohi; 222. J. P. Kaohi; 223. J. P. Kaohi; 224. J. P. Kaohi; 225. J. P. Kaohi; 226. J. P. Kaohi; 227. J. P. Kaohi; 228. J. P. Kaohi; 229. J. P. Kaohi; 230. J. P. Kaohi; 231. J. P. Kaohi; 232. J. P. Kaohi; 233. J. P. Kaohi; 234. J. P. Kaohi; 235. J. P. Kaohi; 236. J. P. Kaohi; 237. J. P. Kaohi; 238. J. P. Kaohi; 239. J. P. Kaohi; 240. J. P. Kaohi; 241. J. P. Kaohi; 242. J. P. Kaohi; 243. J. P. Kaohi; 244. J. P. Kaohi; 245. J. P. Kaohi; 246. J. P. Kaohi; 247. J. P. Kaohi; 248. J. P. Kaohi; 249. J. P. Kaohi; 250. J. P. Kaohi; 251. J. P. Kaohi; 252. J. P. Kaohi; 253. J. P. Kaohi; 254. J. P. Kaohi; 255. J. P. Kaohi; 256. J. P. Kaohi; 257. J. P. Kaohi; 258. J. P. Kaohi; 259. J. P. Kaohi; 260. J. P. Kaohi; 261. J. P. Kaohi; 262. J. P. Kaohi; 263. J. P. Kaohi; 264. J. P. Kaohi; 265. J. P. Kaohi; 266. J. P. Kaohi; 267. J. P. Kaohi; 268. J. P. Kaohi; 269. J. P. Kaohi; 270. J. P. Kaohi; 271. J. P. Kaohi; 272. J. P. Kaohi; 273. J. P. Kaohi; 274. J. P. Kaohi; 275. J. P. Kaohi; 276. J. P. Kaohi; 277. J. P. Kaohi; 278. J. P. Kaohi; 279. J. P. Kaohi; 280. J. P. Kaohi; 281. J. P. Kaohi; 282. J. P. Kaohi; 283. J. P. Kaohi; 284. J. P. Kaohi; 285. J. P. Kaohi; 286. J. P. Kaohi; 287. J. P. Kaohi; 288. J. P. Kaohi; 289. J. P. Kaohi; 290. J. P. Kaohi; 291. J. P. Kaohi; 292. J. P. Kaohi; 293. J. P. Kaohi; 294. J. P. Kaohi; 295. J. P. Kaohi; 296. J. P. Kaohi; 297. J. P. Kaohi; 298. J. P. Kaohi; 299. J. P. Kaohi; 300. J. P. Kaohi; 301. J. P. Kaohi; 302. J. P. Kaohi; 303. J. P. Kaohi; 304. J. P. Kaohi; 305. J. P. Kaohi; 306. J. P. Kaohi; 307. J. P. Kaohi; 308. J. P. Kaohi; 309. J. P. Kaohi; 310. J. P. Kaohi; 311. J. P. Kaohi; 312. J. P. Kaohi; 313. J. P. Kaohi; 314. J. P. Kaohi; 315. J. P. Kaohi; 316. J. P. Kaohi; 317. J. P. Kaohi; 318. J. P. Kaohi; 319. J. P. Kaohi; 320. J. P. Kaohi; 321. J. P. Kaohi; 322. J. P. Kaohi; 323. J. P. Kaohi; 324. J. P. Kaohi; 325. J. P. Kaohi; 326. J. P. Kaohi; 327. J. P. Kaohi; 328. J. P. Kaohi; 329. J. P. Kaohi; 330. J. P. Kaohi; 331. J. P. Kaohi; 332. J. P. Kaohi; 333. J. P. Kaohi; 334. J. P. Kaohi; 335. J. P. Kaohi; 336. J. P. Kaohi; 337. J. P. Kaohi; 338. J. P. Kaohi; 339. J. P. Kaohi; 340. J. P. Kaohi; 341. J. P. Kaohi; 342. J. P. Kaohi; 343. J. P. Kaohi; 344. J. P. Kaohi; 345. J. P. Kaohi; 346. J. P. Kaohi; 347. J. P. Kaohi; 348. J. P. Kaohi; 349. J. P. Kaohi; 350. J. P. Kaohi; 351. J. P. Kaohi; 352. J. P. Kaohi; 353. J. P. Kaohi; 354. J. P. Kaohi; 355. J. P. Kaohi; 356. J. P. Kaohi; 357. J. P. Kaohi; 358. J. P. Kaohi; 359. J. P. Kaohi; 360. J. P. Kaohi; 361. J. P. Kaohi; 362. J. P. Kaohi; 363. J. P. Kaohi; 364. J. P. Kaohi; 365. J. P. Kaohi; 366. J. P. Kaohi; 367. J. P. Kaohi; 368. J. P. Kaohi; 369. J. P. Kaohi; 370. J. P. Kaohi; 371. J. P. Kaohi; 372. J. P. Kaohi; 373. J. P. Kaohi; 374. J. P. Kaohi; 375. J. P. Kaohi; 376. J. P. Kaohi; 377. J. P. Kaohi; 378. J. P. Kaohi; 379. J. P. Kaohi; 380. J. P. Kaohi; 381. J. P. Kaohi; 382. J. P. Kaohi; 383. J. P. Kaohi; 384. J. P. Kaohi; 385. J. P. Kaohi; 386. J. P. Kaohi; 387. J. P. Kaohi; 388. J. P. Kaohi; 389. J. P. Kaohi; 390. J. P. Kaohi; 391. J. P. Kaohi; 392. J. P. Kaohi; 393. J. P. Kaohi; 394. J. P. Kaohi; 395. J. P. Kaohi; 396. J. P. Kaohi; 397. J. P. Kaohi; 398. J. P. Kaohi; 399. J. P. Kaohi; 400. J. P. Kaohi; 401. J. P. Kaohi; 402. J. P. Kaohi; 403. J. P. Kaohi; 404. J. P. Kaohi; 405. J. P. Kaohi; 406. J. P. Kaohi; 407. J. P. Kaohi; 408. J. P. Kaohi; 409. J. P. Kaohi; 410. J. P. Kaohi; 411. J. P. Kaohi; 412. J. P. Kaohi; 413. J. P. Kaohi; 414. J. P. Kaohi; 415. J. P. Kaohi; 416. J. P. Kaohi; 417. J. P. Kaohi; 418. J. P. Kaohi; 419. J. P. Kaohi; 420. J. P. Kaohi; 421. J. P. Kaohi; 422. J. P. Kaohi; 423. J. P. Kaohi; 424. J. P. Kaohi; 425. J. P. Kaohi; 426. J. P. Kaohi; 427. J. P. Kaohi; 428. J. P. Kaohi; 429. J. P. Kaohi; 430. J. P. Kaohi; 431. J. P. Kaohi; 432. J. P. Kaohi; 433. J. P. Kaohi; 434. J. P. Kaohi; 435. J. P. Kaohi; 436. J. P. Kaohi; 437. J. P. Kaohi; 438. J. P. Kaohi; 439. J. P. Kaohi; 440. J. P. Kaohi; 441. J. P. Kaohi; 442. J. P. Kaohi; 443. J. P. Kaohi; 444. J. P. Kaohi; 445. J. P. Kaohi; 446. J. P. Kaohi; 447. J. P. Kaohi; 448. J. P. Kaohi; 449. J. P. Kaohi; 450. J. P. Kaohi; 451. J. P. Kaohi; 452. J. P. Kaohi; 453. J. P. Kaohi; 454. J. P. Kaohi; 455. J. P. Kaohi; 456. J. P. Kaohi; 457. J. P. Kaohi; 458. J. P. Kaohi; 459. J. P. Kaohi; 460. J. P. Kaohi; 461. J. P. Kaohi; 462. J. P. Kaohi; 463. J. P. Kaohi; 464. J. P. Kaohi; 465. J. P. Kaohi; 466. J. P. Kaohi; 467. J. P. Kaohi; 468. J. P. Kaohi; 469. J. P. Kaohi; 470. J. P. Kaohi; 471. J. P. Kaohi; 472. J. P. Kaohi; 473. J. P. Kaohi; 474. J. P. Kaohi; 475. J. P. Kaohi; 476. J. P. Kaohi; 477. J. P. Kaohi; 478. J. P. Kaohi; 479. J. P. Kaohi; 480. J. P. Kaohi; 481. J. P. Kaohi; 482. J. P. Kaohi; 483. J. P. Kaohi; 484. J. P. Kaohi; 485. J. P. Kaohi; 486. J. P. Kaohi; 487. J. P. Kaohi; 488. J. P. Kaohi; 489. J. P. Kaohi; 490. J. P. Kaohi; 491. J. P. Kaohi; 492. J. P. Kaohi; 493. J. P. Kaohi; 494. J. P. Kaohi; 495. J. P. Kaohi; 496. J. P. Kaohi; 497. J. P. Kaohi; 498. J. P. Kaohi; 499. J. P. Kaohi; 500. J. P. Kaohi; 501. J. P. Kaohi; 502. J. P. Kaohi; 503. J. P. Kaohi; 504. J. P. Kaohi; 505. J. P. Kaohi; 506. J. P. Kaohi; 507. J. P. Kaohi; 508. J. P. Kaohi; 509. J. P. Kaohi; 510. J. P. Kaohi; 511. J. P. Kaohi; 512. J. P. Kaohi; 513. J. P. Kaohi; 514. J. P. Kaohi; 515. J. P. Kaohi; 516. J. P. Kaohi; 517. J. P. Kaohi; 518. J. P. Kaohi; 519. J. P. Kaohi; 520. J. P. Kaohi; 521. J. P. Kaohi; 522. J. P. Kaohi; 523. J. P. Kaohi; 524. J. P. Kaohi; 525. J. P. Kaohi; 526. J. P. Kaohi; 527. J. P. Kaohi; 528. J. P. Kaohi; 529. J. P. Kaohi; 530. J. P. Kaohi; 531. J. P. Kaohi; 532. J. P. Kaohi; 533. J. P. Kaohi; 534. J. P. Kaohi; 535. J. P. Kaohi; 536. J. P. Kaohi; 537. J. P. Kaohi; 538. J. P. Kaohi; 539. J. P. Kaohi; 540. J. P. Kaohi; 541. J. P. Kaohi; 542. J. P. Kaohi; 543. J. P. Kaohi; 544. J. P. Kaohi; 545. J. P. Kaohi; 546. J. P. Kaohi; 547. J. P. Kaohi; 548. J. P. Kaohi; 549. J. P. Kaohi; 550. J. P. Kaohi; 551. J. P. Kaohi; 552. J. P. Kaohi; 553. J. P. Kaohi; 554. J. P. Kaohi; 555. J. P. Kaohi; 556. J. P. Kaohi; 557. J. P. Kaohi; 558. J. P. Kaohi; 559. J. P. Kaohi; 560. J. P. Kaohi; 561. J. P. Kaohi; 562. J. P. Kaohi; 563. J. P. Kaohi; 564. J. P. Kaohi; 565. J. P. Kaohi; 566. J. P. Kaohi; 567. J. P. Kaohi; 568. J. P. Kaohi; 569. J. P. Kaohi; 570. J. P. Kaohi; 571. J. P. Kaohi; 572. J. P. Kaohi; 573. J. P. Kaohi; 574. J. P. Kaohi; 575. J. P. Kaohi; 576. J. P. Kaohi; 577. J. P. Kaohi; 578. J. P. Kaohi; 579. J. P. Kaohi; 580. J. P. Kaohi; 581. J. P. Kaohi; 582. J. P. Kaohi; 583. J. P. Kaohi; 584. J. P. Kaohi; 585. J. P. Kaohi; 586. J. P. Kaohi; 587. J. P. Kaohi; 588. J. P. Kaohi; 589. J. P. Kaohi; 590. J. P. Kaohi; 591. J. P. Kaohi; 592. J. P. Kaohi; 593. J. P. Kaohi; 594. J. P. Kaohi; 595. J. P. Kaohi; 596. J. P. Kaohi; 597. J. P. Kaohi; 598. J. P. Kaohi; 599. J. P. Kaohi; 600. J. P. Kaohi; 601. J. P. Kaohi; 602. J. P. Kaohi; 603. J. P. Kaohi; 604. J. P. Kaohi; 605. J. P. Kaohi; 606. J. P. Kaohi; 607. J. P. Kaohi; 608. J. P. Kaohi; 609. J. P. Kaohi; 610. J. P. Kaohi; 611. J. P. Kaohi; 612. J. P. Kaohi; 613. J. P. Kaohi; 614. J. P. Kaohi; 615. J. P. Kaohi; 616. J. P. Kaohi; 617. J. P. Kaohi; 618. J. P. Kaohi; 619. J. P. Kaohi; 620. J. P. Kaohi; 621. J. P. Kaohi; 622. J. P. Kaohi; 623. J. P. Kaohi; 624. J. P. Kaohi; 625. J. P. Kaohi; 626. J. P. Kaohi; 627. J. P. Kaohi; 628. J. P. Kaohi; 629. J. P. Kaohi; 630. J. P. Kaohi; 631. J. P. Kaohi; 632. J. P. Kaohi; 633. J. P. Kaohi; 634. J. P. Kaohi; 635. J. P. Kaohi; 636. J. P. Kaohi; 637. J. P. Kaohi; 638. J. P. Kaohi; 639. J. P. Kaohi; 640. J. P. Kaohi; 641. J. P. Kaohi; 642. J. P. Kaohi; 643. J. P. Kaohi; 644. J. P. Kaohi; 645. J. P. Kaohi; 646. J. P. Kaohi; 64

HONOLULU'S TURN NOW

San Francisco Declared Infected Port.

HEALTH BOARD'S ACTION

Australia Is Quarantined and Cargo Will Be Fumigated—Other Vessels Also.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Now comes Honolulu's turn. San Francisco is an infected port. The California State Board of Health, the Federal authorities in San Francisco, and the Hawaiian Board of Health have so declared. Honolulu will take precautions to prevent the plague from reaching here through infected merchandise from San Francisco.

The arrival of the Australia yesterday without a clean bill of health precipitated action by the Board of Health here. The Board called a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

"That the freight of the steamship Australia be required to be discharged on the wharf where there to be handled at the discretion of the Board of Health. Goods to be fumigated to be removed from said wharf to fumigation chambers. Other goods to be properly disinfected on outside of cases with solution of sulphuric acid to the satisfaction of the Board of Health. All of the foregoing to be at the expense of consignee."

At the meeting of the Board, Dr. Wood presided. Those present were Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith, E. C. Winston and P. J. Lowrey, members of the Board, while W. O. Smith was a special guest.

San Francisco Infected.

Dr. Wood said the Board must consider the question of cargoes from San Francisco. Under date of May 26, the Executive Council had voted that the Channel wharf be set aside for unloading cargoes from infected ports. But the wharf was not ready and the Council could not have been aware of the condition of the wharf, as there was no fumigating plant on it and cargo would have to be lightered. Dr. Wood had explained to President Dole. On May 30 he got a reply, he having asked Mr. Dole also whether San Francisco was included in this order. Dr. Wood represented to the Cabinet that he knew there was plague at San Francisco, though no official notice had been given Honolulu, and vessels up to May 30 had brought clean bills of health. The following was the reply from the Executive:

Honolulu, H. I., May 30, 1906.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Sir: It was voted in the Executive Council this morning that the following letter be sent you:

"You are instructed to carry out the resolution of May 26th, received by you May 26th, with this modification, that the Pacific Mail wharf or other wharves in your discretion, may be used for unloading cargoes from infected ports, as well as the Channel wharf."

"Also the port of San Francisco is to be regarded as an infected port, or a port where contagious disease has appeared within sixty days, so long as the present conditions there continue."

"Also that the Executive Council approve of a wide discretion by the Board of Health in regard to the question of fumigation and disinfection of the different kinds of goods coming to the port via San Francisco, from different places in the United States and elsewhere, and from other ports, as the Board of Health, or the authority of the Board of Health."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

KATE KELLEY,
Clerk Executive Council.

No Precautions Taken.

Dr. Wood said to the Board that the vessels from San Francisco had not been kept there the requisite distance from wharves, nor had their cables been "rat-guarded." This morning he had official information of the presence of plague in San Francisco. Dr. Wood read the Australian's bill of health and also a communication from the State Board of Health.

The bill of health said that there had been no plague since May 16, and that the United States quarantine officer reported ten authenticated cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco, all within the limits of Chinatown, the last case being on May 16. "At the present time no cases are known to exist," said the bill.

The State Board of Health's communication was as follows:

Sacramento, Cal., May 23, 1906.
To the Secretary, Board of Health, Sandwich Islands.

Dear Sir: Reports outside of this State of the existence of bubonic plague here have been greatly exaggerated. The State Board of Health of California has carefully inquired into the facts, and officially report them to you as follows:

There have been nine deaths on the following dates: First case, March 6th; second case, March 15th; third case, March 15th; fourth case, March 15th; fifth case, April 24th; sixth case, May 11th; seventh case, May 11th; eighth case, May 11th; ninth case, May 11th.

All the cases were Chinese found dead in their insanitary quarters, known as Chinatown. That they died of bubonic plague was established by bacteriological investigation by the City Board of Health, and confirmed by Dr. Kinyoun, the United States Quarantine Officer of the port of San Francisco.

At this time there are no known cases of bubonic plague in California. The Board of Health of the city of San Francisco is taking every precaution to prevent the recurrence of the disease, with every hope of success. No other part of the State has been nor is now affected. Should any further danger arise we observe ourselves to immediately notify you of it. Yours truly,

W. P. MATTHEWS,
Secretary California State Board of Health.

Plague is Certain.

Dr. Wood said, "We have private information of plague in San Francisco for at least ten weeks and that there has been none of the regular and neces-

sary precautions as here and in Sydney. The rats were not locked after. The normal death rate of Chinatown was a few months ago 1-2 deaths a day, and now only two a week are reported which shows that deaths are being hidden. When the California State Board of Health reports every precaution being taken against the plague, it reports, significantly, to say the least, "The Australian has an assured cargo in her holds, including Chinese merchandise and food, etc. If San Francisco is an infected port none of this cargo is undetected by our rules and all of it is mixed up. It was not fumigated or protected against rats in San Francisco."

"I asked the Executive Council today at noon about the matter. I was instructed to fumigate all cargo, to allow the Australian's agents to return the cargo to San Francisco. I have protests from the company which I will read later. Now, about other infected ports. Hongkong has no wharves and rats can't get aboard in that way, but the, to come in packages of merchandise. There is no doubt that we got the plague through rats or merchandise. Those who came down with plague here were old residents and not newcomers, proving that the plague did not come through human infection."

Dr. Wood Explains.

"In Sydney its wharves are protected, and vessels are kept away from the wharves. Sydney's Board of Health sends us reports and shows that the holds of vessels are fumigated and the proper precautions taken. In San Francisco no precautions are taken to guard the wharves, nor has the search for rats been made. Considering all these facts, I think vessels from San Francisco should not be allowed to come up to our wharves, nor should we take any chance. The merchandise should be fumigated thoroughly. It is not reasonable to think that plague has existed in San Francisco ten weeks and the rats not become infected. They are the most susceptible of all animals. The rats die, appear because they die of plague; they don't emigrate or hide. They die, and it is certain that plague rats are in San Francisco, and have probably traveled from Chinatown to the wharves and other parts of the city. They are probably in the holds of vessels coming here from San Francisco. I stated some of these things to the Council this morning, and they agreed that San Francisco should be treated as an infected port. I wrote the following letter to the agents of the Australia:

June 6, 1906.
Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., Agents Oceanic Steamship Company.

Gentlemen: In view of the fact that official information has been received by this office that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco and has been declared by the San Francisco Board of Health, and in accordance with instructions received from the Executive Council, I hereby notify you that the cargo in the holds of the steamship Australia, which arrived from San Francisco this morning, will be received at this port only on the condition that it is fumigated to the satisfaction of the Board of Health. To discharge all cargo at the Pacific Mail wharf and convey it directly into the fumigating rooms by daylight and without delay upon the wharf. The deck cargo consisting of fruit, fresh vegetables, etc., will be received without fumigation. The steamer will be required to keep at least six feet away from the dock and have all cables guarded by rat-proof shields.

Very respectfully yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

Must Fumigate.

"I submit this letter to the Board," said Dr. Wood.

In reply to a question by Lowrey, Dr. Wood said the agents of the Australia had said that the Board of Health must insure the cargo if it was fumigated. Dr. Wood thought the agents should be given the alternative of fumigation or taking back.

Lowrey asked how it would do to let the Australia lie here until a change of government took place in a week or so and then let the United States authorities take the burden of decision.

Dr. Wood said the Board should not shirk the decision but make it themselves.

Fred Whitney of W. G. Irwin & Company said the refrigerated goods could not be gotten out without removing the cargo from the general cargo. Dr. Wood said there was real danger. The plague in San Francisco was no phantom. Hawaii had about a week of existence as an independent country and the Board should take it on itself to turn over the port clean to the Federal authorities.

G. W. Smith said he did not believe freight could be fumigated properly on any wharf but the Quarantine wharf.

Dr. Garvin said it would take a week or more to complete the fumigating machinery on the Quarantine wharf. Dr. Wood said that freight in the fumigating chambers was not removed expeditiously. The consignees paid no storage and were in no hurry. However, this morning Dr. Wood said he had ordered the freight taken from the fumigating chambers at once. It would take two or three days to do this.

W. O. Smith Speaks.

Lowrey moved that the letter sent by Dr. Wood to the Australian agents be approved. Dr. Emerson asked if certain packages of photographic material could not be removed and cleaned without entering the fumigating chambers which would ruin it. Dr. Wood said the difficulty would be in finding any certain material.

G. W. Smith asked as to the liability of the Board for damages for compelling the steamship company to return the freight to San Francisco.

W. O. Smith, called on for an opinion, said that any country had the right to protect itself against infection. Just how far a country could go, he was not prepared to say off-hand. Recently in New York he had talked with the health authorities on the matter of guarding against infection and he had learned that in New York they had to guard against all kinds of diseases and took various forms of precaution. Sulphur fumigation was the general plan and usually it was burned in containers. W. O. Smith enlarged on this subject and gave much valuable information.

Resolution Adopted.

Dr. Emerson suggested having the consignees identify goods on hand and care for them at once. This was not thought practical. Mr. Whitney said two-thirds of the cargo was food-stuffs which would be injured by fumigation.

Dr. Wood said he had no sympathy with the shippers in San Francisco, as they were the merchants who had prevented the San Francisco Board of Health recognizing the presence of plague and they would doubtless be taught a lesson. Mr. Whitney said the hardship would fall on the consignees here and on the people here who want the food.

G. W. Smith made a motion that the freight of the Australia be required to be discharged on the Channel wharf, to be removed from said wharf to fumigation chambers. Other goods to be properly disinfected on outside of

cases with solution of sulphuric acid and to the satisfaction of the Board. All of the foregoing to be at the expense of consignees.

This was adopted.

Dr. Wood said it would facilitate discharging cargoes if they could be landed at night. G. W. Smith thought it best not to handle cargoes after dark. Dr. Emerson was in favor of night unloading, and so was Winston.

Dr. Wood said the S. V. Allen and the S. W. Curtis, sailing vessels, were in and must be considered. More vessels were expected right along. It was concluded to treat all as the Australia was ordered to be treated. The Board adjourned at 8 o'clock to 7:30 a'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Much Routine Work and Many Important Matters Handled.

At the evening session of the Board of Health there was considerable routine business that had to be transacted. Of the more important matters, the reports of City Sanitary Officer Pratt and the Chief Sanitary Inspector are of particular interest inasmuch as they clearly show the work that is being done by the health authorities to prevent the existence of conditions in Honolulu which were only too common during the days of the old Chinatown.

Dr. Pratt's report showed a great number of nuisances done away with during the last month and many buildings permits investigated.

The Board refused to entertain the claims of Mr. Kennedy, a tourist, who passed through Honolulu not long since from the Colonies, and who left with his attorney here the recovering of damages from the Board of Health for the alleged loss of certain silver-based emerald gold match-boxes and similar ornaments from his "boxes" and "luggage" in the fumigating room. Dr. Garvin had examined into the matter very thoroughly and ascertained nothing that would in any way substantiate the gentleman's claims. The attorney representing the traveler will be notified today of the Board's decision.

Agents of the Board of Health boarded vessels at other Hawaiian ports outside of Honolulu will be notified that San Francisco has been declared a plague-infected port, and that all vessels coming from there must be treated accordingly.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Finance Committee for services rendered and the Committee was discharged.

Dr. Garvin was instructed to effect a settlement with C. A. Doyle in regard to certain money collected at the Drill Shed camp from the inmates for rent, which settlement had unavoidably been delayed.

CABINET SAYS INFECTED.

Favors Treating Australia as Coming From a Plague Port.

Dr. Wood, president of the Board of Health, reported to the Cabinet during its session yesterday that the steamer Australia arrived in port from San Francisco, bringing a bill of health to the effect that the Board of Health at the latter port had declared that plague existed there, the last case occurring May 16, but that all cases had been confined to Chinatown.

He stated he had allowed the passengers to come ashore and had also permitted the deck load of fruit to be landed. There were Chinese food stuffs in the hold, and these he would not allow to be discharged until all the goods had been fumigated. The agents strongly objected to this plan, claiming that a large amount of the freight was perishable, and would therefore not undergo fumigation. He declared he would give them the option of having the freight fumigated or of taking the goods to the port from whence it was shipped here.

President Dole and the Cabinet members favored treating San Francisco as the same as any other infected port.

PLAGUE TRUTHS NOW PUBLISHED

San Francisco Compelled to Take Action Against the Black Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The State Board of Health, after thoroughly investigating the conditions in Chinatown, has insisted that the dirty district shall be quarantined. The State body, by threatening to close all San Francisco against the rest of the world, has caused the business men to choose what was regarded as the lesser evil and to demand the solution of the plague.

Though the Board of Health steadfastly maintains that the plague has exacted a heavy toll within the past few days, the supervisors took action largely as a matter of expediency, for the business men insisted that whether there was plague or not, the quarantine was necessary in order to allay the fears throughout California and in the other States.

Chinatown has been quarantined. A hundred and fifty-nine policemen, detailed in three watches, were paced on duty yesterday afternoon, with strict orders to prevent anybody from coming out of the district.

The supervisors, in special session from 11 to 12:45 o'clock, had passed an ordinance empowering the State Board of Health to take any action necessary, and the latter Board immediately voted to place the police cordon around Chinatown.

This action has been rendered virtually compulsory by the State Board of Health's threat of quarantining all San Francisco.

This would mean that San Francisco could have practically no communication with the other portions of the State. Many prominent representative business men who had been in conference with the local Board of Health on Monday night, attended the supervisors' meeting to urge the adoption of the Chinatown quarantine regulation, and they were unanimous in their demand.

San Francisco Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The quarantine of Chinatown, inaugurated yesterday, is being rigorously enforced today, even street car passengers not being allowed to ride on the outside of cars during the passage of the cars through the quarantined district.

Dr. Williamson, President of the Board of Health, stated today that there was nothing new in the situation but that the examination of the glands of the Chinaman found dead in an undertaking establishment in Chinatown last night by Dr. Kellie of the Board of Health would be completed this afternoon. So far, the doctors have every reason to believe that the dead man was a victim of genuine plague, but the final test may upset this theory.

Two more well laden steamers have left San Francisco for Cape Nome, carrying 1000 people.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century. Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; get, and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

FAIL FOR \$16,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 24.—After a brief and at times spectacular career the brokerage house of Price, McCormick & Co., in which Walter Price, formerly a San Francisco newspaper reporter, was junior partner, and George Crocker of San Francisco a special partner to the extent of \$500,000, today closed its doors in failure. The liabilities of the stranded house will total \$16,000,000, but as most of that sum is amply secured, it is generally estimated that the difference between assets and liabilities will hardly exceed \$2,000,000. William J. Curtis, to whom the assignment was made, issued a brief statement, in which he characterized the suspension of payment as temporary and asked the secured creditors to hold their loans for a reasonable time to avoid unnecessary loss.

Stupendous operations on the bull side of the cotton market are responsible for the embarrassment of the house.

On the exchange the failure was discounted before it was announced and the market rallied very quickly. The Produce Exchange was not hurried, but there was a panic on the Cotton Exchange. George Crocker's connection with the house was not an active one, although he occasionally took a hand. He is not seriously affected, and his loss will not be large. In addition to Price, the members of the firm were William M. McCormick of Chicago, a nephew of the late Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, and Ralph Stewart Worley, son-in-law of Admiral Schley.

The Panama Construction Company has been ordered to push work on the canal with all available laborers.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil
Jongola; Soft, dress-
y and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vic.

Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

...THE...

"Puritan" BLUE FLAME WICKLESS Oil Stove

No Smell. No Smoke. No Ashes.

THE Garland Stove

Comes to us in carload lots direct from the factory.

Sanitary Plumbing

Goods always on hand.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE.

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

BETHEL STREET.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that lays at the closest market—lays on y such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be down at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

To continue the discussion of the local Democratic platform, we present the following text: "The Republican party points with pride to the prosperity which follows their administration. The Democratic party answers that prosperity is not upon the country because of a protective tariff law, but in spite of it."

There was prosperity in the United States during the four years of Republican rule ending with the second inauguration of Cleveland. The treasury had a great surplus; the national debt was being reduced monthly; workingmen were busy; the farmers were content, and capital was finding its way into all kinds of business. Then came the election of Cleveland, who went into power on the promise of a lower tariff, which, he said, would not only make living cheaper, but would lengthen the lines of productive industry. The story of disaster which followed is appalling. Taking alarm at the European competition which lower duties invited, American factories closed and discharged their men. Three million newly made tramps took to the road. Poverty encroached everywhere. True, certain articles in common use grew cheaper, but the scarcity of money kept people from buying them with anything like the freedom they enjoyed when prices were higher and money more plentiful. The rich man, instead of putting his means into business and hiring labor, hoarded every spare cent. Payments on the national debt ceased, and bonds had to be issued to make good the deficits caused by the falling off of customs revenues. Within three years the national debt increased by a quarter of a billion dollars. There was no way that the Democrats could find to restore good times, and the last winter of the Cleveland regime saw so many desperate poor that charity was strained to the breaking point. During that season San Francisco alone had to feed and clothe 17,000 people. The next winter, after the Republicans came in, not more than 3,000 were supported. The same comparison held good in other parts of the Union.

The Republicans in nominating McKinley promised the people good times if they would restore high protective duties, and thus give the owners of investment capital the confidence of which low duties had deprived them. It was pointed out that a protective tariff would open the American mills and factories and re-employ an army of idle operatives; it would stop the drain on the treasury; it would disband the Coxey armies; it would once more make money plentiful. The people believed the promise, elected McKinley, restored the higher duties, and prosperity followed. The day the tariff bill passed saw bank clearances increase \$100,000,000. For a time there was no great business for the textile mills, because American merchants, in the months before the new Republican Congress met, stocked up with cheap European goods. As soon as these imported wares were sold prosperity came in like a tidal wave. The local trade which Europe had supplied went to American manufacturers. No such enlivenment in the iron and textile lines had ever been seen before. It was the same with agriculture. Overburdened Kansas lifted one-third of its mortgages the first year; the whole West revived. And at the same time, to show how intimate was the relation between prosperity and the tariff, certain manufacturing centers of England, which had so flourished on American trade, all but "shut up shop." The complaints from England were as bitter in McKinley's first and second year as the complaints from America had been during Cleveland's four years.

It is idle to say that prosperity came in spite of the Republican tariff. It was that measure which gave workingmen employment and investors confidence; and without it there would have been neither. We anticipate the answer that the high price of wheat saved the farmers in 1897; but what saved them after the price of wheat fell? It was nothing more or less than the increased ability of the American people, due to the McKinley revival of business, to buy farm products. There was money to spend and the farmers got their share.

So much for the local Democratic plea against protection. Tomorrow we will consider other phases of the platform.

The San Francisco journals that cry down the plague are making a pitiable show of themselves. As we understand the case they have surrendered their consciences to the advertising merchants and are also trying to do small politics against Mayor Phelan. In point of fact now that the presence of the plague in San Francisco is admitted privately on all sides in that city and publicly charged everywhere else in California, Mayor Phelan has made friends by his efforts to safeguard his fellow-citizens. Sooner or later the dissembling press will have to confess its mistake or endure the utter disrespect of its readers.

Friction with Germany is increasing. The meat inspection bill, about which there is so much talk, is a device to keep American dressed meat and pork out of the German market. If it is enforced the United States will probably retaliate on imports of German sugar, beverages, textile fabrics, toys and ornamental glass, and then there will be a katzenjammer indeed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRUSTS.

According to the platform of the Hawaiian Democracy, "The present tariff law of the Republican party proves itself a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enormously enriching the few at the expense of the many."

This is a familiar charge which has a familiar refutation. Trusts are a product of good times, and they are as common in Great Britain under approximate free trade as they are in America under economic protection. Whatever makes money plentiful induces people to combine either in the form of firms, corporations or trusts, to do an extended business, and it makes no difference whether the money is made through the control of the home market, as in the United States, or of a large part of the foreign market, as in the case of Great Britain.

Mr. Blaine, during 1888, made good use in this connection of English examples, such as salt, match and iron and steel combines by which the price of those commodities in the United Kingdom is governed and regulated. Since then the tendency towards enormous combinations of manufacturing capital and resources has not abated and is, in fact, as strong in free trade England as in any other part of the world. The Coates Thread Company, of London is a simple British trust. Despite its innocuous name, this company is as antagonistic to the right of competition in thread as is the Standard Company of the United States (largely a Democratic institution, by the way) to competition in oil. It was formed by a union of the Clark, Jonas Brooks & Brothers and Chadwick & Brothers' concerns, by the absorption of factories in Scotland and the United States, the joint capital being \$37,500,000, or enough to control the thread market and crush all presumptuous attempts at independent thread manufacture.

It would be as absurd to argue from this that trusts are due to free trade as it is to argue in America that they are due to protection. As a matter of fact they have nothing to do with tariff systems except as the course of economic law, by adding to the wealth of men, enables them to bring more capital together for common use. It is natural that English commercial men enriched by free trade, German commercial men enriched by sea traffic, or American manufacturers made wealthy by the control of the home market, should use their resources to gain a monopoly of something the people want. But so they would if they had made their money in sugar, in real estate speculation, in mining or in the buying and selling of railway stocks. The ownership of great capital, however that capital may have been obtained, is an incentive to monopoly, as witness various wheat deals in California; and the course of inter-island freight trafficking here. But because of this are the anti-trust people going to abolish the means of getting capital? Are they going to give us hard times and poverty because some men use good times to make themselves unduly rich?

The Republican party confesses itself responsible for the good times which followed McKinley's election, but it is not to blame because rich Republicans and Democrats were made richer by that fact. When the Democratic Paynes of Ohio and Cleveland's friend E. C. Benedict of New York put up the price of oil, and an abundance of money enabled every one to buy oil at that figure, the fact was due to general prosperity—a blessing the Republicans are not willing to deprive the country of on that account. But it must not be forgotten that the Republican party has all the time been mindful of the danger from trusts, and has tried more than the Democratic party has to obviate it. The last Democratic Congress, the Fifty-third, didn't move a finger against trusts. The last Republican Congress put its fist in their faces. Republican Legislatures have been just as active and fruitlessly active against trusts as Democratic Legislatures. The Federal law against trusts bears the name of John Sherman, a Republican. Democrats are just as much engaged in existing trusts as Republicans are. In fact trusts are no more Republican and no less Democratic than partnerships are. There is much contrary assertion, as in the Hawaiian Democratic address, but there is no contrary proof.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS TOWARDS HAWAIIANS.

Senator Tillman, the great Democratic leader, says in Leslie's Weekly of May 12th that, as regards native voting, the same policy must be followed in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands that is followed by the Southern States.

What is the policy of the Southern States? Senator Tillman explains it in Leslie's Weekly as "fraud and force." If necessary, an educational and property qualification for voters if possible. And he distinctly puts Hawaiians and negroes in the same class. His theory of Democratic rule is also explained as follows in the Congressional Record:

South Carolina has disfranchised all of the colored race that it could under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. We have done our level best; we have scratched our heads to find out how we could eliminate the last one of them.—Con. Rec., February 26th, 1900, p. 2346.

We have a governing race, just as you would have in Massachusetts if you had 750,000 negroes and only 500,000 white men.—Con. Rec., p. 2348.

We had 125,000 negroes of voting age, and 100,000 whites.—Con. Rec., p. 2348.

We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it.—Con. Rec., p. 2349.

We called a constitutional convention and we eliminated, as I said, all of the colored people whom we could.—Con. Rec., p. 2349.

Under our new constitution . . . we have 114,000 registered voters.—Con. Rec., p. 2351.

I say ninety-seven per cent of the white vote is Democratic.—Con. Rec., p. 2352.

There will be no toleration of a policy which demands one course to be followed in the South and another in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands.—Leslie's Weekly, May 12th.

What is there but the Republican party to save the native Hawaiians from such a fate? And yet the natives propose to fight that party because such a failure in politics as Robert W. Wilcox tells them to.

THE NATIVE PROGRAM.

In greeting the delegates of the old Royalist Societies yesterday, the former Queen made a statement which her personal organ, the Independent, quotes as follows:

When our flag went down it went down for good. What we see with our own eyes we cannot deny. All we can do now is to become American citizens.

This is wise counsel, but how is it being taken? By the creation of a native political party opposed to white American citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, and having the avowed object of controlling a Hawaiian elective offices for spoils and for revenge. Verily whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

It may seem an easy thing for the natives, with their numbers, to control the politics of Hawaii and revive the administrative scandals of the monarchy; but it will be so difficult, so impossible a policy to follow out, that the men who advise it may be set down as lacking even a primary notion of American ways, and as having a singular taste for political suicide.

The elective suffrage was given to the natives with the idea that it would educate them in American patriotism. If Congress had believed that the Hawaiians would oppose Americanism, going off by themselves to draw the color line against the whites, it would undoubtedly have retained the property qualification in the Cullom-Knox bill, and thus excluded the vast majority of the natives from the ballot box. Should it find its confidence misplaced it will be likely to amend the law. "Congress gave; Congress can take away," and we warn the natives that the further they go from the American political parties the nearer they will come to virtual exclusion from the voting privilege.

We know they do not believe this. They treat the truth now as they did that which foretold the deposition of the Queen and the failure of every attempt to restore her. As usual, they shut their eyes to the writing on the wall. Wilcox has told them that if a native—meaning himself—is elected to Congress, he could prevent hostile legislation. Nothing can be further from the

fact. If he went from an anti-American, anti-haole native party he would not have a friend on the floor of either House or in the Executive mansion. He could not appeal to Republicans or Democrats. Having no vote, he could offer them no help in exchange for favors asked, and belonging to no American party, he could not catch the eye of the Speaker and get a chance to be heard on the floor. Men have been in Congress for years without convincing the chair that they ought to raise their voices in debate, and they had a hundred chances where such a Delegate as the old Royalist societies propose to elect would have one. Nor could an anti-haole Hawaiian get influence in the matter of patronage or appropriations. He would not be asked for his opinion on island affairs; instead the President and the Legislators would either consult the National Committees of their party, or write directly, as McKinley lately did, to Governor Dole. Republicans and Democrats of these Islands would be suited; not natives who reject the American parties as having no claims upon them. If hostile legislation were proposed, the natives, without the help of Republicans or Democrats or both, could do nothing to counteract it.

Do we overstate the case? Every American knows that we do not. Already the leaders of the Southern Democracy, the strongest men of that party are moving to put the native Hawaiians and Porto Ricans on a plane with the non-voting negroes. Senator Tillman declares that the educational qualification lately engrafted upon the suffrage laws of South Carolina has deprived over 100,000 colored men of their votes, and he argues that the same measures should be taken against Hawaiians. We venture to say that Senator Morgan and all other Southern statesmen agree with him. The Democratic party is ripe to take the votes away from the natives.

What folly, what hideous folly it is for the natives to risk their birthright for a mere pot of gold. It is but limited power which they can get in exchange for earning the disfavor of the great

parties. Suppose they control the Legislature, what then? They cannot by that oust Mr. Dole, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dole's appointees. They cannot touch the Postoffice, the Custom House, the Internal Revenue office or the Federal Court, which are under American jurisdiction. Not a single law that they pass can go into effect without the assent of Congress, and Congress will not ratify any measure which the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii unitedly oppose. Without the aid of Congress and the sympathy of local American parties, the natives cannot even enforce a municipal program in Honolulu. Standing alone and at enmity with the great political interests of the whites, they can do nothing but make trouble.

HANDY MAILING MONEY.

The Post Check Money Bill which is now before Congress and under consideration of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is called "a bill to prevent robbing the mail, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail and to increase the postal revenues."

The proposal is thus described in a circular which lately came to this office:

To reprint all \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills now in existence, and have their faces provided with blank spaces, as shown on the front cover of this pamphlet. The notes to be printed in the highest style of art employed in the National Bureau of Engraving.

Each Treasury note, coin certificate, silver certificate, or other form of currency of \$1, \$2 and \$5 denomination, will be replaced with a post check note of like denomination, based on the same foundation, and existing under the same law as the note retired, thus in no way changing the present financial system of the Government.

This money with the new face will pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of the day. Then, when one wishes to send money in small amount, \$2 for instance, by mail to subscribe for magazine or newspaper, pay a bill, or transact any of the multitudinous pieces of business necessary by letter, he will take a \$2 bill from his pocket book, write on its face the name of the person or firm to be sent to, the city and State, and affixing a two-cent postage stamp in the square indicated (one-cent stamp for fractional bills), sign his initials in ink, with date, the initials and date to cross and cancel the stamp.

Thus the piece of currency which, up to this time, has passed from hand to hand as negotiable money, has been instantly transformed into a personal check on the United States Government for \$2, as safe for transmission as any piece of exchange.

This is enclosed in a letter to the person or firm desired, and when received is deposited, with other checks, in the bank, or can be collected by the receiver upon identification at bank or postoffice.

The tedious and inconvenient trip to the postoffice to secure a money order is done away with, and a convenient, safe, and instantly available form of transmissible money is supplied, with which the American public can transact business by mail, which now aggregates, in the small sums represented by enclosed postage stamps, silver pieces, money orders, express orders and other inconvenient and sometimes unsafe mediums, upwards of a billion dollars a year.

The convenience of this plan may be seen at a glance. Buying money orders at a distant postoffice costs time or car fare, and the order itself must be paid for. The same is true of bank drafts. But here we have a plan by which a man may draw a money order from his own wallet, and by a simple endorsement make it the private property of the person to whom it is mailed—the person whose name is on the face. It then ceases to be currency and becomes a check. Naturally, as the exchange means a continual retirement and re-issue of the new money, the notes will be generally clean and sanitary.

We hope, inasmuch as no disturbance of the financial system of the country would result, that the new idea will meet the approval of Congress. The post check money would be a boon to Hawaii, and one, we presume, to every other American community.

The only time Robert W. Wilcox ever gave the natives political advice that did not hurt them was in 1893, when he urged them, in a dril speech, to support the annexation treaty.

Rats may catch the plague from San Francisco. Wouldn't it be a good plan, therefore, to catch the rats first? A fifty cent per capita bounty would probably do the business.

William Haywood was a good Consul, and during his visit to Washington he did efficient service to the cause of good government here. He now intends to become a citizen and resident, and as such is cordially welcomed by all who know him.

The beginning of the end seems to be at hand in China. Civil war has now broken out and that means the forcible entry of the country by foreign troops and their indefinite stay. As Europe and the United States cannot afford to let a Chinese revolution get headway we may assume that they will agree upon some plan of partition to forestall such troubles in the future. Nothing politically better than that could happen to the Chinese people.

With the British troops in Johannesburg, the gold mines are saved from destruction and the prestige of the Queen's arms immeasurably increased. Pretoria may be a hard nut to crack, but there are signs that the Boers are thinking more of their safety than of a last ditch fight. It would not be surprising to hear by any mail that President Kruger and his civil and military lieutenants had gone to Lourenco Marques.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." J. S. Zaub, Genoa, N.B.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Is "Bob" Wilcox planning to run for Congress?

Shipping masters are necessary, but not criminal shipping masters. There ought to be no room for crimps on the waterfront, and there will not be unless the police wink at transgressions of the law.

The Orange River Colony will be a new name on forthcoming maps of Africa. The former republics are now in British hands and may be looked upon as a permanent as well as rich and extensive addition to the Queen's empire.

The enormous increase of American fortunes in the last twenty-five years is seen in the comparative ratings of A. T. Stewart and Andrew Carnegie. Stewart in his time was the Croesus of America, with \$20,000,000. Andrew Carnegie, by no means our richest man, confesses to ten times that amount. As for J. D. Rockefeller, whose fortune may be double that of Carnegie, he has taken in this year, as income from his investments, \$4,000,000 more than A. T. Stewart was worth.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Government Begins a Special Inquiry on the Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., May 29.—A special board of inquiry, composed of Collector W. A. Fairweather, chairman; Deputy Collectors W. D. Delacey and Robert Watchorn, special supervising immigration inspector, who is in Tacoma from Washington for the express purpose of inquiring into the sudden immigration of Japanese to this Coast, worked from 7 o'clock last night until midnight passing upon seventy-one Japanese who had been rejected by Immigration Inspector Watchorn on the steamship Glenogle. Out of this number the board rejected fifty of them outright. This is by far the largest number ever rejected out of a single shipment to the Sound.

Nineteen of the remaining twenty-one came dangerously near being rejected also. They were allowed to land, only upon the Japanese Consul giving a guarantee that they would obtain employment within the next sixty days. Some of the Japanese were rejected because they had infectious diseases. One had consumption. Others were rejected because it appeared that they were contract laborers. Only two out of the seventy-one passed the examination satisfactorily. The Glenogle brought 353 Japanese to Tacoma on this trip and the percentage of rejections was unusually large.

The Japanese missionary at Tacoma, who makes it his business to find employment for the Japanese immigrants, admitted to the examining board that there are 300 Japanese in Tacoma out of employment. Inspector Snyder of Seattle says there are 400 Japanese out of work in that city.

Another thing brought out in the investigation is that more than three times as many Japanese are landed in Tacoma as in Victoria, whereas, if they are rejected in Tacoma, they must go back to Japan. The Glenogle is due to sail Wednesday, so the Japanese will have but little time in which to appeal their cases to Washington should they so desire.

When the news reaches Japan that fifty Japanese out of one shipment have been rejected by the Tacoma board, the ship comes will likely unload the entire lot in Victoria and let them take chances of crossing the line in small bodies. If they are caught they cannot be sent back any further than Victoria, whereas, if they are rejected in Tacoma, they must go back to Japan. The Glenogle is due to sail Wednesday, so the Japanese will have but little time in which to appeal their cases to Washington should they so desire.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII.

The Porto Ricans do not take gracefully to the evasion of plain duty, as a recent slangy parody on America, in the San Juan News, gives proof. Two verses of that song run thus:

My country, 'tis of thee
That set Hawaii free,
Of thee I sing!
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load and bory
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just,
Land of the sugar trust,
How sweet to be
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight;
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me!

It is apparent that nothing humiliates the natives of Porto Rico more than the contrast of their government with that granted to the Hawaiians by the same Congress that planned their legitimate system and their tariff.—Providence Journal.

Minister Young Returns.

Among the Australia's passengers yesterday was Hon. Alex. Young, Minister of the Interior, who has been on a brief business trip to the Coast. Mr. Young went down with the Australia last month, remaining in San Francisco but a week. While there he had the preliminary plans drawn up for his new business block, and these were published with much favorable comment in the San Francisco papers. Mr. Young acted in the role of impresario on the return trip of the Australia, being the organizer of the concert which was the chief feature of the trip as well as being one of the chief performers.

Morris Keokakaloh has returned from an extended visit at Salt Lake.

EX-QUEEN WELCOMED

Friends Greet Her at Her Home.

SHE IS IN GOOD SPIRITS

Speaks Highly of Her Social Life in Washington and of Congressional Helpers.

Washington Place was the scene yesterday of considerable excitement occasioned by the return of Liliuokalani to her residence. All day long a procession of visitors, Hawaiians and foreigners, streamed in and out of the portals of the famous house, all come to do honor to the former Queen.

The news of the arrival of Liliuokalani came as a surprise to her friends, who expected her to arrive by the Australia this morning. Preparations for a more formal reception at the dock had been under way for some time, and her midnight landing on a steamer ahead of the schedule threw the program out. However, bright and early the news spread about the city, and the Hawaiians made ready to call upon their former sovereign. Leis and floral tributes of every description poured in to the house until every room in the spacious residence was heaped up with the fragrant gifts.

Her illness in Washington had a very beneficial effect. Her embonpoint was reduced and she is now possessed of a much slighter figure than when she was in Honolulu in 1898. The effect of wearing her hair a la pompadour is also quite becoming. In fact the ex-Queen looks much better than formerly, and has no serious thoughts as to the malady which has been ascribed to her at present.

Speaking with reference to her long visit in Washington, Liliuokalani expresses herself as charmed and fascinated by the society of the gay capital, and will probably make still another trip there. This, however, depends entirely on the wishes of her physician, Dr. English, in whose hands she has placed herself, with ready acquiescence to his demands as far as they relate to her health.

She speaks highly of her social life in Washington, and says she was received with kindness and respect wherever she made an appearance. Many Senators and Representatives were lavish in their entertainment of Liliuokalani, and her impressions of the Americans through this standpoint were the most favorable. As to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for her, she feels that her Congressional friends made a hard fight, but she states she feels no resentment at not being recognized by the entire Congress in the matter. Her friends, she states, were strong friends, and made every effort possible to assist in her passage.

Since becoming one of the fashionable throng of Washington, the ex-Queen has become an expert automobilist, although she prefers to enjoy the exhilarating ride with someone else at the lever. Her automobile is now on a sailing vessel between San Francisco and Honolulu, which is expected to arrive soon.

It is unlikely that a formal reception will be held at Washington Place, but a luncheon will be given there, probably today. Liliuokalani is not disposed to receive formally, preferring at this day to dispense with the stiffness of a formal reception. She intends to rest quietly during her sojourn here, and do all that the dictates of a desire for good health demand.

JOIN HANDS AND HEARTS LAST NIGHT

Vivian Turner and Miss Rowena Dowsett Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The marriage bells were ringing merrily last evening at St. Andrew's Cathedral, when Herbert Vivian Turner and Miss Rowena Dowsett were united in the holy bond of wedlock. The interior of the cathedral looked beautiful with its fine floral decorations specially arranged by artistic hands. The prevailing colors were green and white. Potted palms and ferns were placed in conspicuous places, and here and there could be seen the white flowers from the palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Vincent H. Kiteat.

The surprised choir sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call," while the bride, attired in an elegant costume of white with veil, and leaning on the arm of her brother David, entered the church and took her place along the groom at the head of the nave. There was no bridesmaid, but the groom was attended by Mr. D. W. Anderson. During the entire ceremony the organist, Wray Taylor, played, very softly, "O Promise Me" and other appropriate music, finishing with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the newly married couple left the Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu and shortly leave for a trip to the Coast.

Wireless Telegraph.

The last of the experts and instruments, including the wires, for the wireless telegraphy system, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning, and the work of establishing communication between all the islands will be gone ahead with all possible speed. J. S. V. Pletts and T. E. Hobbs are the experts who arrived yesterday. Will E. Fisher's offer of \$50 for the privilege of selling at auction the first message will be accepted, and June 16 may be the day.

THE PROSPERITY OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR PRICES

Facts and Figures of Our Progress.

REPORT OF MR. YOUNG

Comprehensive Summary of Conditions of Many Industries of the Islands.

A most voluminous has just been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, containing the report of the Minister of the Interior for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1899. As Mr. Young will go out of office together with the other officers of the Republic, on June 14th, the report, the last one he will make of his work in the Interior Department, is of considerable interest at this time.

In its one hundred and fifty pages Mr. Young's report contains much information of general interest, well collated, and treating of nearly every subject connected with the interior affairs of the Islands.

The report will prove a revelation to many who are unacquainted with the facts and figures as to the material wealth and the present prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, and the whole volume will be well worth a perusal by any one.

Island Agriculture.

Probably the most interesting report in the volume to the general reader and the seeker after information about the Islands is that of the Commissioner of Agriculture, David Hauga. This report gives a comprehensive review of the agricultural products of the Islands, describing the work that is being done all over the group.

Of the sugar industry, figures are given on the crop of the past four years. That of 1897-98 aggregated 229,414 tons, and that of 1898-99 was 282,807 tons, a goodly increase for the year.

The coffee crop of 1899 is one of the largest on record, but many planters have been unable to sell at a profit, owing to the low prices on coffee, caused by over production in Brazil. The same trouble is experienced in other countries, and many plantations have been abandoned and sugar and other industries started instead.

Vegetables Needed.

On the subject of vegetables the report has the following to say: "Many tourists who arrive here from other countries complain of the scarcity and poor class of vegetables to be found on the market in Honolulu. That good vegetables can be grown on these islands there is no doubt, but to raise good vegetables they must be grown on the high lands. The vegetables to be found on the market in Honolulu are mostly grown by Chinese on the low, swampy lands a few feet above sea level; and the same kind of crops grow on the same soil year after year without any effort to fertilize or stimulate the soil in any way.

"There is plenty of good land suitable for vegetable growing at an elevation of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, and with reasonable transportation there is a good opening for a limited number of people who may care to follow that vocation."

Of the newer industries of the Islands mention is made of the growing of pineapples, the production of tannin from the black wattle and the growing of sisal, the plant from which Hawaiian fibre is manufactured.

Forest Preservation.

The matter of forest preservation is treated at some length, for the question has assumed a serious phase, and owing to the alarming frequency of forest fires and the great quantity of valuable timber which has been destroyed by that agency. As in the States, cattlemen have been in the habit of setting fire to the forest and underbrush for the purpose of improving their pasture land. Some measures looking toward the prohibiting of this practice are absolutely necessary, as hundreds of acres of valuable timber have been carelessly devastated in this manner, and timber is scarce in many localities where it had hitherto been plentiful. Reforestation is becoming necessary in many dry districts, and has been taken up by some planters.

Prof. Koebel's Work.

The work of Prof. A. Koebel, the Government entomologist, is especially commended, and his good work in the other Islands of the Pacific, where he spent some time searching for insects which would prey upon the various pests which afflict the Hawaiian Islands, is described at some length.

From Fiji Prof. Koebel sent one box of sugar cane said to be borer-proof, and one of the best sugar producers in Fiji. The cane was given to the superintendent of the sugar planters' experimental station at Makiki. Prof. Koebel also forwarded to the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry nine kinds of taro, three kinds of yams and seeds, plants and cuttings of about 200 species of fruits, rubbers, ornamental trees and shrubs, also many rare palms. He also informed the Bureau of Agriculture of his discovery of a pest called the Mediterranean fly, which is doing much damage to fruits in the Australian Colonies and the South Sea Islands. Warning was at once given by your Commissioner to fruit importers against ordering fruit from the infected countries, and at the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture the action was passed and then published prohibiting the importation of fruit from the Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands.

The Surveyor-General.

W. D. Alexander, Surveyor General of the Islands, makes an exhaustive report of the work of his department, which is included in the report of Minister Young. Mr. Alexander describes in detail the work done by J. S. Emerson on the Island of Hawaii. A careful trigonometrical survey of the District of Kau was made by Mr. Emerson, in the progress of which much valuable data was obtained concerning the volcano Mauna Loa. Mr. Emerson made a laborious reconnaissance on the south-east side of Mauna Loa, north of Aiea, where he selected a new station called Keapoomuku, which completes the network of the trig. stations for Eastern

Hawaii, at an elevation of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, and built a first-class signal on the spot.

Much interesting work has been done by the Surveyor General's office on nearly all of the Islands, including the survey of the Oahu road, the establishment of permanent monuments on government reservations on the Island of Maui in the District of Kona, Hawaii, and on the Island of Oahu.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey proposes to extend its operations to this Territory at an early date. The work of making a trigonometrical survey of the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, and that of making an accurate geodetic connection between the Islands of Hawaii and Maui will no doubt be executed under the auspices of that Bureau. The class of work, however, of which there is the most immediate need, is the hydrographic survey of the most important harbors and bays of the Islands.

The U. S. Surveying ship "Pathfinder," Capt. F. W. Perkins, arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco December 2, 1899, under orders from the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to carry on hydrographic surveys wherever they were most needed, in the judgment of the commander.

This office furnishes him all available data upon which to base such hydrographic surveys. The "Pathfinder" proceeded to Kahului Bay December 12th, and after completing the survey of that harbor and its approaches, took up the survey of Hilo Bay. This was to be followed by the survey of Maialaea Bay, Maui.

Sources of Revenue.

For the support of the Interior Department for the two years ending last December \$3,045,615.12 was appropriated by the Legislature, and of this sum \$2,124,431.54 was disbursed during the period, leaving a balance to the credit of the Department of \$832,933.28. The receipts of the Department for 1898 were \$228,659.09, while in 1899 they were \$300,271.05, an increase of \$71,600.07 for the year.

During the two years there were but three sales of land effected by the Department, but during the same period there were 273 land grants issued from the Land Office, aggregating 17,792,063 acres in extent, and the Government received in consideration therefor the sum of \$38,467.96. There were issued 238 land patents during the two years, a decrease from the number issued during the preceding two years of 34. This decrease is doubtless due to the order issued by President McKinley on September 1st, commanding the suspension of all proceedings for the sale or disposition of the public lands of the Islands, until after the Islands came directly under the control of the United States Government.

Corporations and Patents.

Eighty-nine corporations for mercantile or agricultural purposes, two for railroads and six for church and benevolent purposes representing a capital stock of over \$50,000,000 filed articles of association during the two years; twenty-five corporations amended their charters and six corporations went out of existence.

In the report of the Patent Office is included a complete list of the patents now in existence under the laws of Hawaii. Among these are a number of which Minister Young is the patentee. The greater number of patents granted were for labor saving or energy conserving devices used in the refining of sugar.

The number of applications filed would have been larger but for an impression obtained abroad that upon the change of flag, the Patent Laws of the United States extended to and protected all American Patents in these Islands. When this was found not to be the case a number of applications were filed, but too late to be considered before the close of the year.

Figures of Live Stock.

There are some interesting figures in the report of the live stock landed on the Islands during 1898 and 1899. Swine were in the majority in the list of imports, for 10,163 porkers arrived on the Islands during the two years. Of much interest is the list of horses, 1,365, cattle 318, sheep 178, dogs 13. These figures do not include the large number of horses landed here temporarily by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, en route to Manila for the use of the soldiers in the Philippines.

The Water Works.

The report of Andrew Brown as superintendent of water works shows that during the two years 2,847,500 gallons of water were pumped with a consumption of 2,050 tons of coal. The expenses of the bureau were \$117,274.50, and as \$197,500 had been appropriated for the support of the bureau, there was a surplus of \$80,225.50. Mr. Brown recommends the appropriation of \$11,000 for the purchase of new piping, 16,000 for fire hydrants and \$10,000 for the enlargement of the two reservoirs above the electric light station in the Nuuanu valley.

Fire Commissioners.

The report of the Board of Fire Commissioners showed that the losses by fire for the two years, 1898 and 1899, were \$37,824.22, of which \$24,663.83 was fully covered by insurance. The appropriations for the fire department for the two years were \$77,590 and the disbursements \$59,583.67, leaving a balance unexpended of \$18,006.33.

The sum of \$123,040.52 was expended on the Honolulu roads under the direction of Road Supervisor John Ouderkirk, during 1898 and 1899. The greater portion of this was expended in macadamizing streets, in repairs and in cutting through new thoroughfares. Prison labor was used largely in this work, 57,864 days of prison labor being made use of.

In his capacity as clerk of the market, Andrew Brown gives a statement of the affairs of that local institution which shows that \$18,948.25 was received from rent of stalls and \$326.05 was disbursed for running expenses.

The application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company was brought before the Executive Council Tuesday morning by Attorney-General Cooper, who made a favorable report. He stated that the first route described in the application appeared to be in accordance with the charter except a short distance along King street to South and from thence to Queen. It was his opinion that the second route outlined if consented to by the Executive Council would probably be in accordance with the charter.

Latest Figures From the Coast.

Williams, Dimond and Company's Letter Gives Market Lists and Changes.

Williams, Dimond & Company's latest sugar letter dated May 28, is furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. For Honolulu export dry granulated sugars are quoted at \$3.35. The price of New York refined is unchanged from May 21, when the price was advanced to 5.05c, and on May 23 to 5.15c. The circular reads:

SUGAR.—Both refineries advanced prices on the 2d inst., and on the 18th inst. reduced price of powdered from 5.05c to 5.20c. The Western Sugar Refining Company's list today being as follows: Domestic, half barrels, 5.35c; Domestic, boxes, 4.95c; sugar, 4.95c; cane crushed, 5.05c; powdered, 5.20c; Cane Granulated, 5.35c; Dry Granulated, 5.35c; Dry Granulated Coarse, 5.10c; Collector's, 5.10c; Magnolia, 4.95c; Extra C, 4.85c; Golden C, 4.85c. And in bond for export to Honolulu we quote Dry Granulated, 5.15c.

BAKING.—May 24, no sales; 24, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 22nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 23rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 24th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 25th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 26th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 27th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 28th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 29th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 30th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 31st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 1st, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 2nd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 3rd, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 4th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 5th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 6th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 7th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 8th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 9th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 10th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 11th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 12th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 13th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 14th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 15th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 16th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 17th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 18th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 19th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 20th, to arrive 50 tons at 4.15c; 21st, to

THE PHASES OF OPPOSITION

As to the Nicaragua Canal.

PHASES OF OPPOSITION

A General Resume of the Important Closing Work of the Congressional Session.

(Special Correspondence of the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The refusal of the Senate to take up the Nicaragua canal bill last Monday was not matter for surprise to those who had kept in close touch with the political situation, nor does it signify the ultimate defeat of the measure by this Congress. The truth of the matter is the Administration is thoroughly convinced that the project of the construction of a waterway across the Darien Isthmus, but until the Hay-Raunhofer treaty is disposed of it feels that it would be inadvisable and dangerous to enact into law a measure which is plainly in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which the President holds in full force. As the Senate has not been able to come to any conclusion on the Hay-Raunhofer treaty, and that convention has been shelved until the short session next winter, the Republican leaders of the Senate determined long ago that the Nicaragua canal bill must wait.

When the House of Representatives, in an impetuous mood, took up the Hepburn bill and passed it over a few days ago, without changing more than three words, the most enthusiastic supporters of the canal were so carried away that they thought the bill through, but they might as well have been carrying a load of bricks. Only a handful of sturdy spirits had the courage to breast the overwhelming wave of sentiment that carried the bill through, but they might as well have been carrying a load of bricks. Only a handful of sturdy spirits had the courage to breast the overwhelming wave of sentiment that carried the bill through, but they might as well have been carrying a load of bricks.

There has always been a devoted band of Republicans and Democrats who have stood ready at any and all times to vote for any measure looking toward the construction of an interoceanic canal. When Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, showed a determination to meet his bill before the House, the Pacific Coast delegation rushed to his aid, and some of the Democratic leaders who smelt division in the Republican ranks, brought their own bills to the aid of the President in his negotiations with Great Britain to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

What will be the ultimate result of this balancing of the Hay-Raunhofer treaty against the Hepburn canal bill, is too uncertain to predict with any measure of confidence. The Administration has practically conceded that the bill cannot be raised in the present mood of the Senate, by signing a protocol extending the time for the ratification of the treaty to March 1, 1901. When the change of sentiment of the Senate may undergo after the Presidential election, when the tendency to regard the measure, speech and vote from the standpoint of political effect will be less active, the necessity of securing a two-thirds vote in favor of the ratification, greatly enhanced by the ratification of the treaty to the United States in this country will always be unpopular. Such an acknowledgment alone might cause the defeat of any party in a national election. For that reason the public declaration of Mr. Root, Secretary of War, in New York, that we would some day have to fight to protect the Monroe doctrine, is peculiarly significant. The same belief was expressed a few days later in the Senate in the naval appropriation bill by Senator Lodge in even more emphatic terms, although some effort was made to construe his remarks as applying only to Germany's policy in South America. These utterances, however, from high places have made sensitive people unduly apprehensive. As they come from men who favor treaties with Great Britain to define our rights in Nicaragua, they must be weighed carefully. It is impossible to see any reason for any one who is supposed to command attention to forget just at this time that his words must be taken as authoritative, and no doubt, Secretary Root and Senator Lodge spoke deliberately and with preconceived motives. Those who see political purpose in every utterance, it seems probable that these gentlemen are determined to make a positive acknowledgment of the continuing force of the Monroe doctrine at a time when it has been charged that our negotiations with Great Britain tended to show a partial surrender of the historic policy against European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. The circumstances are so contradictory that they are interpreted almost universally according to personal political bias.

A series of five letters from the Chicago Minister has been sent to the President, setting forth reasons why, in the opinion of the Govern-

ment of China, the Chinese exclusion laws should not be made reciprocal. The first letter, dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Wu Tung Feng says the commercial intercourse is extensive, and the Chinese population is increasing very rapidly. The Chinese have advanced rapidly in the arts and sciences, and have had excellent full intercourse and restricted trade. He expresses the hope that this condition will be the case and that our Chinese population will be increased solidly because of the conditions in the United States.

The second note, dated September 12, is a protest against General Otis' exclusion order of September 26, 1900. Mr. Wu explains the failure of the Secretary of State to give him previous notice of his policy, saying that he had been informed that nothing would be done until Congress should act, and that he was against the enforcement of the order, in violation of the spirit of existing treaties and in disregard of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. He further states that he does not consider the order justified as a military measure. He closes with an appeal to the President and Secretary of State to cause the order to be withdrawn.

A communication dated November 12, is a protest against the enforcement of General Otis' decree against not only laborers, but merchants and others of the exempt class. Mr. Wu says this complaint is more aggravated than the former one, and renews his protest, asking that instructions be sent to General Otis "to cease his violation of the Treaty of 1858." On December 14, 1899, Minister Wu recognized the receipt of a note from the Secretary of State, saying that the exclusion law did not apply to the exempt classes, which appears to have caused the Chinese Minister no little gratification. L. R. E. PAULIN.

THE BOER ENVOYS.

What Relations the United States Has With Them.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The American correspondent for Les Nouvelles de Paris has called his paper interviews with prominent Republicans and Democrats in the United States on the subject of the relations between this country and the Boer envoys. They will be published as well in Le Temps, L'Eclair, Le Journal, Le Matin and many other papers. They will say that Senator Depue has the following views: "The Boer envoys, Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, come to this country for the purpose of securing their credentials first to the President, or, in his stead, to the Secretary of State, before addressing themselves to the people. They became the subject of much settling foot on American soil, willing or involuntary tools in the hands of Tammany, which tries to exploit this Boer question for the advantage of the Democratic party against the Administration. The Senate could not admit the Boer envoys to the floor for the simple reason that in doing so it would commit an act tantamount to a breach of strict neutrality which the United States Government and the people desire to strictly adhere to. It is a positive fact that President McKinley and his Secretary of State, Colonel Hay, have the approval of the people of the United States in their refusal to go any further than they have done in favor of the Boers. They went even beyond the limit set by the Hague Convention, and none of the other Powers, like Russia, France and Germany, have done as much.

There is no doubt as to the universal admiration the courageous valor of the Boers has elicited by their bravery in this fight against tremendous odds, but so largely outnumbered by the British, but the United States Government is bound by international obligations and cannot permit foreigners to come here and bring up public meetings and inflammatory speeches, a pressure upon the officials of the United States Government. The Boer envoys still enjoy the privilege of going before the people and pleading their cause in public meetings, but they must not forget the fate of the French man Genet.

Representative Sulzer is quoted as follows: "The refusal of the United States Government to intervene for the purpose of establishing peace will form a black mark in the history of the United States. Never since the formation of this great republic have any of the Administrations before this one ever belatedly changed their policy. The American people, inspired by lofty principles and generous sentiments, consider liberty and independence the most precious treasures of the nation. The actual Administration acted from very low motives in abandoning the Boer cause—the sacred cause of justice and humanity for the sake of a party antagonizing the Democratic party, which I represent. To stand by and permit the valorous little Boer people to be crushed by rapacious British troops is the most cowardly act of our age."

CHLEY'S FLEET.

It Will Not Visit South Africa as Was Expected.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Admiral Schley's fleet will remain in South America waters for the next six months at least. The belief that the ships would have to go to Cape Town to dock or else come home for that purpose has been met by an order from the Navy Department suspending for six months regulation which compels the docking of every vessel once in six months. This period was already overdue for all three ships of the South Atlantic fleet, but there appears to be no particular reason for the Chicago, the Montgomery or the Wilmington to develop great speed at the present time the urgency of docking is not recognized. It is admitted, however, at the Department that in case docking was imperative in the case of one of these vessels she would be brought to the United States for the purpose, in preference to sending her to Cape Town, as it is well known that no American warship would be welcome in British South African waters just now.

Experienced naval officers have been surprised at the deference paid to England's wishes in this respect by all the great Powers. In every other war of recent date the fleets of neutral Powers were summoned to the victim's aid, and it was at one time it was feared that the visit of Admiral Schley's little fleet to Cape Town might induce other maritime Powers to send vessels there, but according to Admiral Schley's friends, this excuse no longer has any application other than to confine the Admiral to South American ports.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under last obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for my family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A Chicago dispatch says: In trying to drive off Captain Streeter's "squatters" from the lake front, Chief of Police A. J. Boyle, acting in behalf of the City of Chicago, is alleged to have committed a breach of international law. By arming with three-inch cannon the first Illinois and the tug John Hay, Chief Kiple, it is said, transgressed the agreement with the United States and Canada, which prohibits any but a specified number of duly authorized and enlisted ships of war from plying the great lakes.

CLOSING ON PRETORIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

Pretoria will be defended in uncertainty, although a Pretoria message, dated Sunday, pictures the work of defending the capital as going on "with feverish activity."

Pretoria is situated in a wilderness of velds and ranges, and is provided with defenses that require at least 20,000 men to man them properly. There may still be one hard nut for the British to crack. The last message from Pretoria is the following: "The Boer Government, acting as a special commandant at Johannesburg, has issued a circular to the officials concerned, warning them of the necessity of continuing the fight against the British, and of the necessity to resist all attempts to destroy property or life, meeting force by force."

The Netherlands Railway Company yesterday notified the authorities at Lourenço Marques that they must decline to accept goods for delivery at Johannesburg. Johannesburg telegrams are still accepted, subject to stoppage at Pretoria.

The news that Lord Roberts was practically master of Johannesburg was received in London with noisy enthusiasm. A procession of students marched through the West End cheering and singing. The announcement at various places of amusement, was followed by the singing of the national anthem and cheers for "Bobs."

Sir Redvers Buller and the Boers had an artillery duel all day yesterday without marked result. The equilibrium in Natal seems to have been restored. Sunday the British killed two Boers and captured ten near Muller's pass.

Orange State Annexed.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday, May 23.—With salutes and cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen," the military Governor, Gen. Buller, at noon formally proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State under the designation of the Orange River Colony. The ceremony was somewhat imposing, the scene in the market square inspiring an act of improvisation by the Boers, and the town was gay with bunting. The balconies and windows surrounding the square were crowded with ladies, among them Lady Roberts and the Misses Roberts, the Countess of Airlied, and Lady Henry Bentinck and Settrington.

The troops were drawn up under command of General Buller and entertained the spectators. The Governor, accompanied by General Kelly-Kenny and other staff, escorted by the Welsh Yeomanry, was greeted with a general salute, when amid an impressive silence and in a clear voice heard in every part of the square, General Buller read Lord Roberts' proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State to the Queen's dominions, and proclaiming that the State shall henceforth be known as the Orange River Colony. Lusty cheers greeted the concluding words of the proclamation, and the crowd were renewed with ever increasing volume as Lord Buller unfurled the royal standard and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen," all present joining in singing the national hymn. Cheers for the Queen, Lord Roberts and the army and a salute of twenty-one guns.

Reports from Buller.

LONDON, May 20.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office, from Gen. Buller:

"NEWCASTLE, May 20.—The enemy having formed a laager east of the town at Dornberg, pressed my right rear annoyingly. On May 27 I directed a force under Lyttleton, by Schangardrift, on Dornberg. These movements were successful, the enemy at Dornberg retired north.

The Boer Account.

PRETORIA, May 23, (Tuesday).—An official war bulletin, just issued, is as follows:

"On Sunday a fight occurred close to Van Wyckersburg in the direction of the Fed. The British fought well and the British troops seemed tired out. At dark the Federals were forced to retire in the direction of Van Wyckersburg on account of the overwhelming force of British.

"The British attacked Wittwatersrand yesterday and were in contact yesterday with the Federals at Gatsrand, but they were beaten back with good results by the Federals under Commandant Louis Botha. The Federals were heavily bombarded all day long and kept their position. The British loss is reported to be considerable.

Denies a Rumor.

LONDON, May 20.—The officials of the British War Office deny in unqualified terms the statement, carried by a New York newspaper, that the War Office had asked Lord Roberts if he believed he could land 100,000 of his troops in England before October 1. According to the British War Office, the New York story is "ridiculous nonsense."

The Punishment to Come.

LONDON, May 23.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the City of London Conservative Association, made an important statement regarding the Government's South Africa policy. "The 'stop-the-war' party have used my name," said the Premier, "in support of their ideas by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory or annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. (Loud cheers.) I stated a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was one of those cunning tricks which, under the favoring influence of Dr. Leyds, spread itself over the press of Europe.

"Nothing could be more untrue. We went to war to abate oppression of the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal, and because our remonstrances were met by the Queen's Government had submitted her power, not only in South Africa but over her colonies and dependencies would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our enemies. To say that because we repudiated the greed of the Boers, we therefore found ourselves never to an-

any territory is a most ridiculous construction. I dwell on this point because the matter of annexation is about to become a burning question.

"We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict. There are misleading prophets, whose action harks as large in the colonies, as the action of the Boers, who mislead the unfortunates of the Transvaal to continue resistance far beyond the time when all resistance has ceased to be even possibly successful. These men are perpetually promising us to make some conditions, to offer some arranged stipulations that shall leave a shred of independence to the republics. Our only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain (Cheers).

"We are not yet at the end of the war, but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that no armaments will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur again. Of course, what measures will be necessary it is impossible at any moment to determine, because that depends largely upon the action and temper of those with whom we have to deal.

"I have already intimated that their resistance has gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. It is not for us to criticize their action in what they are pleased to call self-defense, but they have acted so that every bitterness created by the war and every severance of classes and races has been stimulated by every measure they have taken; and so they go on.

A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack any body, but is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which, becoming lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver and the amount of it in the system increased by the inactivity of the excretory organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view the following conclusion is clearly deductible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, first, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and, second, to stimulate the skin, bowels and kidneys, that they may throw it off, or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Our ward applications, although they may and do, mollify pain at certain inhuman spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism—two ailments being, under the same names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet and shoulders were puffed up and swollen, and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system sometimes appearing in one part and then in another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employ of a doctor at Bayswater, a coachman, my eyes became affected, and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or names of the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor I was with sent me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I was attended as an out-door patient for nine months.

"It was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by the rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes; also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Selge's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My sight returned, and I felt better of myself. When I had taken six bottles I was as well as ever, and have since been well. You can publish this letter and rear anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employ of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor of whom he bought Mother Selge's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Selge's Syrup being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from the places where it has produced inflammation in the body, and hence cures rheumatism. The reader will note that it is now ten years since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.

Appointments Confirmed.

Information was received last night of confirmation of the appointment of Justice Frear as Chief Justice. Stackable as Collector General of the Port, and as Porter, Royal as Shipping Commissioner. Counsel General Hayward stated that the latter two appointments were certain and the commissioners would be received in the Peking mail.

A YEAR CLOSES Down Again

Kawaiahao Seminary Commencement.

THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY

Hawaiian Evangelical Association Attends and Young Ladies Show Great Progress.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The closing exercises of Kawaiahao Girls' School were attended by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association on Wednesday morning. Many interested friends and parents were present. One pleasing feature was the examination of a class of younger girls in the early life of Jesus. They responded correctly and promptly and much interest was excited. Mr. Desha was the examiner.

When Hawaiians are handled by Hawaiians, or by those who have the advantage of a knowledge of the Hawaiian language, they awaken to greater responsiveness. It is a pity that there is not in the faculty of the Theological school a trained Hawaiian. One hundred and thirteen names have been enrolled in the school during the past year.

Before the visitation of the plague over a hundred were in attendance; later, on the establishment of the quarantine just after the holidays, some of the pupils failed to return. Good work has been done in the school along manual lines and numerous fancy articles, fans, lauhala work, etc., were on sale. Coffee and cake were furnished at ten cents a plate. The principal and teachers are to be congratulated for so successful a showing after so difficult a year. Owing to the generosity of certain friends the year closes with a balance in the treasury.

At noon the members of the Association went in a body to pay their respects to the lately returned ex-Queen Liliuokalani and met a gracious reception.

Foreign missions came up for discussion during the afternoon session and it was voted that the churches continue their usual contributions. There was a lengthy discussion of the condition of the Theological School. It was the unanimous feeling of the Association that a large part of the teaching in the school should still be in Hawaiian, and a committee of five was appointed to memorialize the Hawaiian Board to the end that the entire matter of the reorganization of the Theological School be taken into consideration. Mr. Lydgate's name was often on the lips of the speakers as one they would like to have as a teacher in the school. Also the name of Desha.

The following committee was appointed: Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. S. W. Kekahuna, Rev. J. Kalino, Rev. S. K. Olli, Rev. J. K. Hilo, Rev. S. K. Olli.

McGULLY TRACT SOLD.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The big McGully Tract has passed into the control of George Paris after a year's dilly-dallying in effecting the bargain. The papers were signed and the confirmation of the deal made last evening to an Advertiser representative by Mr. Paris. The land will be subdivided into lots. The company is to have the land filled in and bituminous streets will be laid. The entire area comprises about 150 acres and when completely laid out will make a splendid addition to Honolulu's outlying suburbs.

The property begins at the turn of the Walkiki road from King street, directly adjoining that of John Cummins. Paris secures control of all the households which have been retained by Chinese for a number of years. As stated some weeks ago the land is to be filled in to the level of the King street and Walkiki road datum lines. It is proposed to have the sewer system extended through all the subdivisions of the big tract and connect it with a sufficient water supply. Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii stand sponsors to the agreement.

Alex. St. M. Mackintosh has been chosen by the Foreign Affairs Office to represent the department in the preliminary work of the inauguration and reception exercises of June 14th. This important work will be shared by Mr. B. L. Marx, who has been selected to assist in the arrangement of details.

THE

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Balmis Fire Insurance Company

Capital, £10,000,000.

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollectible Premiums, £3,923,134.16

£3,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

PLANTERS IN SESSION

Agreement to Start the Passbook System.

LABOR BUREAUS IN PLAN

Convention Behind Closed Doors Thrashing Out the Problem of Employees.

The managers of the Hawaiian sugar plantations and planters in general met yesterday in the rooms of the Hawaiian Planters' Association for the purpose of discussing the labor question. At all-day session behind closed doors was held, and a notice was sent out that no newspapers would be allowed to have a representative in attendance.

Mr. C. Bolte, the secretary of the Planters' Association, stated last evening to an advertiser reporter with reference to the day's proceedings:

"It has been recommended by the plantation managers to the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that labor bureaus be established on each of the different islands, and that the pass-book system be inaugurated again.

"Also that the plantations should stand together for mutual protection."

This was the gist of the day's proceedings. It is understood, however, that one of the special features of the session will be the discussion of the immigration of Porto Rican laborers as proposed some weeks ago.

The men in attendance upon this important meeting of the plantation interests will have many hard nuts to crack as regards the new laboring conditions which will have to be met on and after June 14. It thereby becomes one of the most important meetings ever held by the planters. The list of managers and others present at the meeting, as furnished by Secretary Bolte, is as follows:

Managers from Island of Hawaii—Messrs. A. Moore, Paauhau; Horner, Kukaia; J. A. Scott, Wainaku; Mott, Honouliuli; Hind, Kohala; Ross, Hahaione; Watt, Honokaa; Forbes, Kula; Liddgate, Paauhau; Hewitt, Naeahu; Managers from Maui—Messrs. Ahlborn, Lahaina; Wells, Wailuku; Gjerdrum, Hana; Harry Baldwin, Paia; Ogue, Kihikihi; Lowrie, Spreckelsville; Hocking, Nahiiku; Hansen, Olowalu; Managers from Oahu—Messrs. Chalmers, Waimanalo; Bull, Heala; Weight, Kahuku; Goodale, Waiwala; Renton, Ewa; Low, Honolulu; Aherns, Oahu.

Managers from Kauai—Messrs. Walters, Lihue; Conant, McBryde; Fairchild, Kealia; Ewart, Kilauea; Cropp, Koloa; Morrison, Makawili; Faye, Kekaha.

Agents and Owners—Messrs. C. M. Cooke, president, and C. Bolte, secretary Hawaiian Planters' Association; W. M. Gibbard, J. B. Atherton, E. F. B. shop, Geo. H. Robertson, Jas. B. Castle, E. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer, Paul Isenberg, C. F. Hart, Paul Isenberg, J. A. Hackfeld and A. Isenberg.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hawaii Part of Collector Lynch's District.

Robert N. Frick, F. H. Driscoll and B. M. Thomas of the United States Internal Revenue Service arrived here on the City of Peking from San Francisco last night to open an office in Honolulu. The San Francisco Chronicle of May 27 says:

Collector of Internal Revenue Lynch yesterday received a dispatch from Commissioner Wilson stating that the internal revenue laws take effect in Hawaii on June 14th. Collector Lynch is making preparations to establish an internal revenue office in Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands having been added to his collection district. Chief Deputy R. N. Frick will leave for Honolulu on May 29th with a complete stock of internal revenue stamps. All deputies at the Honolulu office will be selected from citizens of Hawaii. The stocks of beer, wine, liquor, opium, cigars and tobacco now in the islands will be inspected and inventoried. After June 14th goods from the United States must be stamped before being sent to the islands. The concluding paragraphs of the dispatch are as follows:

"Special taxes are to be collected for the year beginning July 1, 1900, but not for the month of June, 1900. Articles under schedule B in the hands of dealers June 14th must be duly stamped when sold at retail. Instruments and documents under schedule A issued on and after June 14th must be stamped without reference to any documentary stamp tax previously in force in Hawaii. Instruments issued in Hawaii prior to that date do not require United States internal revenue stamps.

Registration of Chinese need not be immediately commenced. Section 101 of act of April 30, 1900, allows Chinese in Hawaii to obtain certificates of residence any time within one year from June 14th. Banks paying out Hawaiian bank notes used for circulation on and after June 14th are subject to 10 per cent tax. Hawaiian Government notes are not subject to this tax.

ARSHAL RAY.

Something About One of Hawaii's New Officials.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The position of first United States Marshal of Hawaii, it is conceded, will go to D. F. Ray of Illinois. Ray is secretary of the Hawaiian Commission, who was chairman of the Hawaiian Commission that framed the bill creating the Territory of Hawaii, and had charge of the trip made by Commissioners Cullum, Morgan and Hitt. During the summer of 1899 Ray visited the islands a second time in the interest of the chairman of the Commission, looking into the question of imported Asiatic labor. He visited every island of the group and is acquainted with most of the planters and business men of note.

Ray, who is now a man of 50, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., but has lived in Illinois many years. He was secretary of the Illinois State Senate in 1891, and continued with the state government some time in a semi-official capacity. He then located at Springfield, where he formed a close acquaintance with the leading men in the political life of Illinois. In 1893 he came to Washington

and was chief of the supervising division of the General Land Office during the Hawaiian administration, and later became private and political secretary to Senator Cullum. During several campaigns he was chairman of a select committee of the Illinois Republican Central Committee.

The Exodus of Specie.

TOKYO, May 25.—The exodus of gold still continues almost incessantly. A few days ago, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shipped for the States \$300,000 worth of Japanese specie and a further shipment is expected to be made by the same bank.

NAGASAKI, May 22.—Fire occurred today at the theater in Navaro-mura, Minami-Matsuragori, this prefecture, when seven persons were burnt to death, 32 others being more or less injured.

A Street Railway for Tokyo.

According to the Chuwo, the Home Office has decided to consent to the proposed construction of a street railway for Tokyo, 120 miles in length. The terms include a proviso that an amount corresponding to 7 per cent of the capital being deducted from the company's net profit, one-third of the balance shall be forwarded to the city as a tax on the company.—Japan Herald.

KAUHANE IS DEAD.



Kauhane, the whistling boss of Honolulu, whose eccentric apparel and odd custom of shouting "Wela ka Hao" upon the street corners to the delight of small urchins, is no more. He passed away at Lunaillo Home and is now beneath the sod. His funeral was largely attended by natives who were anxious to render the last sad offices to the old character of Honolulu's streets.

The old "Admiral," for he had numerous dignified titles, has been prominent upon gala days, or any affair that drew the crowd. If a Fourth of July procession was in motion, the "Admiral," clothed in the cast-off uniform of a British officer of Marines, crowned by a military helmet, white parade gloves upon his horny hands, and flourishing a light stick with authoritative gestures, was one of the special features.

Upon the water-front when a transport was coming into the dock, Kauhane was sure to be present and his antics and commands to the ship's officers were such as to cause merriment galore, and put a dull, waiting crowd into the best of humor. Once during his inspection of the troops upon a transport, the Admiral had the misfortune to tumble off the wharf into the harbor. The old man however was equal to the occasion and swam strongly to the dock where he was pulled ashore nothing daunted.

During the quarantine a few months since, Kauhane became ill and was sent to the Victoria hospital for treatment, and from there was sent to Lunaillo Home for indigent Hawaiians. His death was not unexpected, but will be regretted by many people who were amused at the old man's harmless antics upon the streets.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

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

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

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

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Hawaiian Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General has prepared a letter of comprehensive instructions to the inspectors in charge of inaugurating the United States postal system in Hawaii. Honolulu is made the general delivery for the islands and this office in turn will send to San Francisco.

Dewey again concedes Bryan's nomination.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE

The Woman's Board of Missions Meets.

SESSION OF GREAT PROFIT

Laborers of the Year Reviewed by Members and Future Plans Outlined.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands held its twenty-fourth annual meeting yesterday at Central Union Church. The morning session was devoted mostly to the hearing of the reports of officers, interspersed with musical selections. Mrs. C. M. Hyde, president of the Board, presided at the meeting. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Kincaid. The annual reports of the Board and the auxiliaries connected with the Board were read, giving very interesting statistics of the work of the ladies during the past year. Mrs. Bowen presented the home secretary's report and Miss Sheehey that of the foreign work. The report of the Treasurer's Society was presented and read by Mrs. H. H. Williams. The work performed by the Lima Kokua, or Helping Hand Society, was ably given by one of the girls of Kawaiahae Seminary.

Reports by Many.

A violin solo by Mrs. Royal D. Mead, accompanied by Raymond Bowen on the piano was one of the delightful diversions in the routine of business. Mrs. Damon then presented the report of the Chinese work; Mrs. Soares, the Portuguese; Mrs. Andrews read Mrs. Jullick's report on the Japanese mission; Mrs. Andrews also read the report of the Recording Secretary for the year and Mrs. Coan that of the Treasurer.

The high water mark was reached during the preceding year in the collections and donations to the treasury which amounted to \$2,200. This gratifying result has been attained only by the zealous work of the ladies, and their devotion to the line of duty mapped out by the Board.

A Luncheon at Noon

A luncheon was served at noon to the members of the Evangelical Association under the superintendence of Mrs. Andrew Fuller and her assistants. The rooms in which the luncheon was given were beautifully decorated with flowers, donated and arranged by Mrs. J. B. Atherton. There were in all 120 persons present at the luncheon.

The afternoon session was begun with music by a double trio. The nominating committee reported the officer for the ensuing year which were the same as last with one or two changes. Mrs. Herbert Austin taking the place of Mrs. Bowen as Home Secretary. Appropriations were made for the coming year's work amounting to something over \$1,600.

The report of the Committee on Work for the next twelve months was presented by Mrs. Henry Brown, and was compiled in a neat pamphlet, consisting of the following subjects:

The Year's Work.

July—Interesting work in other societies; report of Portuguese work. August—Rev. Wm. Richards, Hawaii an Missionary; Mrs. Serrano Bishop; report of Japanese work. September—The Ecumenical Council; Mr. Oramel Gulick; report of Chinese work.

October—"Alaska," Miss Katherine M. Graydon; report of Portuguese work; report of German work. November—"Notes From Abroad," Mrs. John M. Whitney; report of Japanese work; report of Lima Kokua. December—"Missions in Western Turkey," Mrs. Geo. H. McClellan; report of Chinese work; report of Pauali Hand. January—"The Use of Literature in Missionary Work," Mrs. M. L. Gordon; report of Portuguese work; report of German work.

February—"The Lyons Family," Miss Elizabeth W. Lyons; report of Japanese work; report of Lima Kokua. March—"The Probable Effect of the Boer War on all Africa," Mrs. Giles H. Gere; report of Chinese work; report of Pauali Hand.

April—"The Bridgman Family and Zululand," Mrs. Arthur B. Wood. May—"Praise and Thank-offering service," Personal Work in China," Mrs. Edward W. Twining.

June—Annual meeting, "Thirty Years' History of Our Woman's Board," Mrs. Robert W. Andrews.

President's Address.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde then delivered the President's address on "Enlargement of Power Through Service." She dealt with duty as a factor in carrying out certain work placed upon one's shoulders. No one knew his or her ability until the responsibilities have come to them. They were not limited by their present or known ability. She took up the idea in a very intelligent manner that the performance of great duties came through natural ability and its development in the work in which one may be engaged. She spoke of great examples of this development of natural resources in the persons of Dorotea Dix and Elizabeth Fry.

Mrs. Anna Montague Turner rendered a beautiful solo with Miss Carrie Castle as accompanist. The session concluded with the singing of "More Love To Thee, O Christ," and a prayer by Mr. Soares.

DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. HENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

THE SET

\$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (half pint), 50c. PORTER, D. & C. CO., Prop., Boston, U. S. A. British Depot, F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. How to Cure Humors, free.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

.... AND

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Model 50

Columbia Chainless

BICYCLES

\$65 CASH \$65

FITTED WITH ANY SADDLE OR GEAR

Harford, Goodrich, Palmer, Dunlop, Morgan & Wright, Cactus or Road Tires.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd

G. N. WHITCROSS, President. E. BULL, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

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

Be sure attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DE W. AYERMAN Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,830,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS..

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure urinary, female, and all other complaints. Free from risk. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes of 50, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Price 25c. The London and Midland Guarantee Life Company, Limited, England.

recorded in the Registrar's Office aforesaid.

3rd.—All interest present or prospective of mortgagors in said premises, together with the right to collect the income of the same.

Notice is also given that the said property covered by said mortgage will be offered for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, at No. 33 Queen street, in Honolulu aforesaid, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1906.

For further particulars inquire of J. Alfred Maroon.

IN STAR ASEO,
Assignee of Mortgages

Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 31, 1900.
2181—June 1-8-15-22

**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-
CLOSURE.**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRO-
visions of a certain mortgage made by
David Kaina, also called Kawika, and
Kaanoli Kaina, his wife, to Hawaiian
Commercial Sugar Co. dated the 7th
day of May, 1898, recorded Liber 180,
pages 92 to 94, notice is hereby given
that the mortgagee intends to foreclose
the same for condition broken, to-wit:
The non-payment of principal and in-
terest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after
the expiration of three weeks from the date
of this notice, the property conveyed by
said mortgage will be advertised for
sale at public auction, at the auction
rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on
Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at
12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P.
L. Waser, Honolulu, or A. N. Kepoika,
Waiuku, Maui.

Dated, Honolulu, May 18, 1900.
**HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL AND SU-
GAR CO., Mortgagee.**

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All the right, title and

In those certain premises in Wahee, Maui, and situate near to the former Wahee Plantation Mill site, and more particularly set forth in R. P. No. 5343 L. C. A. No. 2413, to Kuaiki, and the interest therein of the said David Kalina, containing an area of 4-5-4 acres, more or less, covering taro and kula land, and also the buildings and structures thereon, and including that portion of said premises conveyed to said David Kalina by deed of Nahinu, dated May 12th, 1881, and recorded in Lber 146, on pages 187 and 188, and of Piho and Kamiki, in said date of May 14th, 1881, and recorded in Lber 70, on page 365.

2177—May 18-25 Jun 1-8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been duly ap-

lexed of the estate of Mrs. Eliza Jane Boardman, of Honolulu, deceased, all

persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate to make payment to me or my attorney, Sam H. Chillingworth, at Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

CEO. E. BOARDMAN,
Executor with the will annexed of the Estate of Mrs. E. J. Boardman, deceased.

Honolulu, Oahu, June 7, 1909.
2183—Jun 8-15-22-29

 PURE - BRED
POULTRY!
Eggs for hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.


I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou Honolulu H. I.

Horness Co



HARNESSES
 on order at short notice.
 15 years associated with the
 has charge of the Manufas-
 Attention.
King and Fort Sts.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26