

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2597.

CHEFOO HEARS THAT THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR HAS BEGUN

Three Large Japanese Armies Are
Now Operating Against the
Russian Forces.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, June 10.—It is reported that the attack on Port Arthur has begun, Russian ships aiding the land defenders.

DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE FORCES.

SHANGHAI, June 10.—The third Japanese army under General Nogi will assault Port Arthur. The second army under General Oku will co-operate with General Kuroki in the campaign against Kuropatkin's forces.

SHELLING THE COAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Seventeen Japanese vessels bombarded the western coast of Liaotung peninsula on June 7. No damage was done.

RUSSIAN DIVISION ENTRENCHED.

TIENSIN, June 10.—Ten thousand Russians are entrenched at Pochichia, twelve miles south of Kaichau.

THE COSSACKS IN KOREA.

FUSAN, June 10.—The invading Russians have reached Suihaling and are advancing along the railway.

KUROPATKIN'S MOVEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—It is rumored that Gen. Kuropatkin is moving southward.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN RETREAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Gen. Kuropatkin wires that a Japanese brigade attacked a Russian detachment at Siamatse on June 7. The Russians retired toward Fenchulin with a loss of two officers and 100 men killed and wounded.

JAPANESE LANDING.

LIAOYANG, June 9.—The reported bombardments at Liaoyang Peninsula are regarded as possibly covering Japanese landings of troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—It is stated that a third fleet will go to the Orient from the Black Sea, Turkey having granted it permission to pass the Dardanelles.

RAILROAD BLOWN UP.

LIAOYANG, June 8.—The Japanese have withdrawn their advance guards from Vafangow after blowing up the railway and telegraph lines at Samsonoffs. The Cossacks are harassing the Japanese towards Port Arthur.

COSSACKS ROUTED, MINES EXPLODED.

TOKIO, June 8.—A Japanese detachment routed a company of Cossacks on Sunday, north of Takushan. Forty one mines have been discovered and exploded in Talienwan bay.

INVESTIGATING ETZEL'S DEATH.

NEWCHWANG, June 8.—Consul Miller is investigating the killing of Etzel, the war correspondent.

COSSACK RAIDERS IN KOREA.

SEOUL, June 8.—Cossacks are killing and looting between Anju and Kaochu.

A FEW MINOR SKIRMISHES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The situation at Fengwangcheng is unchanged. There are a few minor skirmishes to report.

LIAOYANG, June 9.—It is reported that the Japanese forces, on June 6, made several stubborn attacks on Port Arthur simultaneously by land and sea and were repulsed with severe loss.

STAKELBERG BEATEN BACK.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Gen. Stakelberg's brigade, marching in the direction of Port Arthur, met a reverse near Wafangtien and retired to Tashichiao.

GOOD RUSSIAN SHOOTING.

TOKIO, June 9.—While making a reconnaissance near Port Arthur a Japanese gunboat was hit eight times and considerably damaged. One sailor was killed and two wounded.

FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

CHEFOO, June 9.—Chinese arriving here by sea report a four days' battle ten miles from Port Arthur.

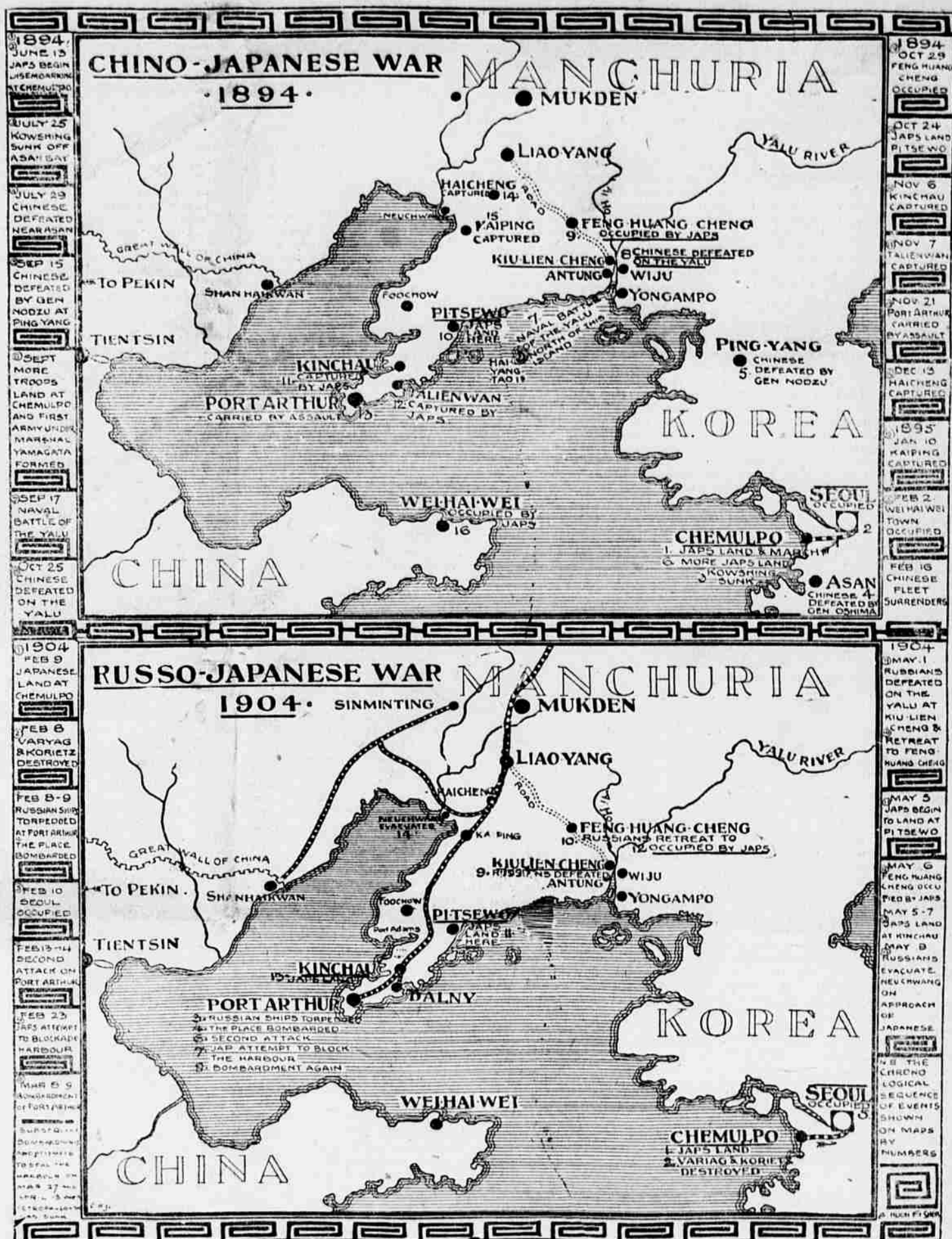
IMPORTANT NEWS COMING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Important news from the front is expected within three days.

CABLE SHUT OFF.

LONDON, June 9.—The interruption of the cable between Korea and Japan is significant of the imminence of important operations at Port Arthur.

"HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF": THE JAPANESE OPERATIONS OF 1894 AND 1904.



THE JAPANESE APPROACH TO PORT ARTHUR DURING THE CHINO-JAPANESE AND RUSSO-JAPANESE WARS.

The movements of 1894 have been almost exactly paralleled in the present campaign. The chief points of similarity are given above in chronological order, and the corresponding localities are indicated by numbers on the charts.

LEVI Z. LEITER, LADY CURZON'S FATHER DEAD

CHICAGO, June 10.—Levi Z. Leiter is dead.

Levi Z. Leiter began life as a poor boy and started his business career as a clerk in a small country general store, but by shrewd business dealing he became a millionaire many times over. He was born in Maryland in 1834 and at the age of twenty began work. His clerkship kept him for a year and then he moved to Springfield where he remained another year. By going to Chicago he got a position in a large dry goods house and during a period of ten years he progressed so fast that he became a partner in the concern. He was then with Marshall Field. In 1865 both Leiter and Field bought into the dry goods business of Potter Palmer. The firm was first known as Field, Palmer & Leiter, and later as Field, Leiter & Co. In 1881 Mr. Leiter sold his share in the firm and retired from active business but since that time has held huge interests in corporations. But Leiter's family brought him more fame than did his business career. His son, Joe, created a furor some years ago by a "wheat corner" on the Chicago Board of Trade. Young Leiter failed for some millions. There were three daughters. Two of these are unmarried but Mary Victoria married Lord Curzon of Kedleston, lately Viceroy of India.

KNOX TO SUCCEED QUAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—The Republican leaders of Pennsylvania have agreed upon Attorney General P. E. Knox as the successor to the late Senator Quay. Mr. Knox will accept the place and will probably resign next December.

AMONG THE MARVELS OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Among the curious things exhibited at the World's Fair are an old army wagon and an ambulance that saw service in the civil war. They occupy conspicuous places in the Government building and attract a great deal of attention. On this old wagon is a card reading:

"This wagon was used from 1861 to 1863 in the Army of the Potomac, when it was sent to Nashville, Tenn., from there to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Mill-Edgeville, Millen, Columbia, Charleston, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Danville, Barkville, Richmond and Washington City 4164 miles, with Gen. Sherman, 4 years and 9 months with the 2nd Division, 20th Corps."

It is one of the old six-mule wagons so commonly used during the war for transporting supplies, baggage, etc. The ambulance displays a card reading "This Wagon of Gen. Cass H. Thomas." It contains many curiosities and is a fine relic of the war.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. H. H.

California has developed and improved until that state has become a competitor of southern Europe in the production of olive oil. Several California counties have fine exhibits of olive oil in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair. Santa Barbara county has a great thirty-foot pyramid made of 2000 bottles of this bright golden oil and Elwood Cooper, president of the California State Horticultural Association and one of the big olive growers of Santa Barbara county, has arranged to have sixty gallons of ripe olives placed in this exhibit as a free gift to World's Fair visitors. San Joaquin and several other California counties have olive oil and olive exhibits, showing the magnitude of the industry. There are also some private exhibits in one of which an olive press is shown, giving visitors an idea as to the methods of extracting the oil.

MINIATURE PACKING HOUSES. A perfect model of one of the great American stockyards and packing houses is a St. Joseph (Mo.) exhibit at the World's Fair. The big stockyard is built from the western plains, divided up into various lots in the cattle pens of St. Joseph are shown, and with last

NO BARREL SAYS KIDD

All Is Not Peace Among the Democratic Politicians.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Except among the Democrats there is little talk of the results of the Democratic Convention of Monday as far as local issues are concerned. Republican leaders seemed unanimous in the opinion that the framing of the platform with its charges against the Republican administration and party would rebound against the credit of the Democratic party itself. One of the Senators smiled yesterday morning when the remark was made that the Democrats seemed to be running things. "Running things into the ground," he replied. No one seemed to think the Republican party menaced by the apparent new Democratic strength. "It may help to break up the Home Rule party," said one prominent Republican, "a procedure which will not be to the detriment of our party."

Frank Harvey is one of those who is said to be anything but satisfied with the proceedings of the convention with which he is affiliated. He is a strong anti-Hearst man and will, it is said, commence to stir things up among the Democrats.

It was announced yesterday that at least three of the natives present at the convention as Oahu delegates are employed by the present administration on the Manna road work. The report is not credited at the department but is affirmed by several who claim to know the men.

The Hearst "Barrel" still continues to be quoted as an existent fact despite the protestations of the man who managed the campaign. His statement that all contributions came from private sources is regarded as a specious way of getting away from the fact that the shew of war came from Hearst's treasury if not actually shipped in a barrel. Manager Kidd is understood to have stated freely that his work in the management of the Hearst campaign was done for love of the party, for love and admiration of Hearst and for his connection with Hearst as local correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner and local manager of the Marine Exchange, an offshoot of the Examiner.

MORE FROM KIDD.

"The victory of the Hearst element in Hawaiian politics was most decisive at the convention," said R. B. Kidd, the manager of the Hearst interests. "The fight in the convention was a hard one and some of the ablest speakers of the party urged the delegates not to instruct. The sentiment was too strong however and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution to instruct."

"The credit of the victory is due not only to the leaders who made the fight for Mr. Hearst, but to the rank and file. No better loyalty could be shown by any people than was shown by the poolas and Hawaiians from the other islands. With scarcely a single exception, pledges which had been made to me of support, were fulfilled. This support was especially true of the Hawaiians in Honolulu. The Waikiki, Manoa and Kakaaka districts had pledged to me their support and in every instance the men were loyal. It is always a gratifying thing to find men who stand by their promises and those men supported our cause with true loyalty. There were men in the Fifth District who stood steadfastly by the Hearst forces during the fight. Mr. Hearst has good cause to feel gratified over the support that he received from the Hawaiian Islands. It came from the poor people and came in the face of cajoling, threats and sophistry. The Hawaiians showed themselves to be loyal to Hearst and the principles for which he stands."

"Col. C. P. Iaukea and the white people who went into the fight for the instructed delegation were true to the core, and it was only through such loyalty that the fight was won in such a decisive way."

Forged Money Order.

Deputy Marshal Frank Winter brought to Honolulu yesterday from the Boys' Reform School at Waialea a Hawaiian boy named J. Keaupuni, who is alleged to have forged a money order for \$5, after having escaped from the school and gone to Hawaii. The boy is 17 or 18 years of age. He was recaptured and sent back to the school. During the investigation of the forged order it was traced back to the boy.

He will be examined before U. S. Commissioner Judd.

Fees for Examiners.

Acting Governor Atkinson has announced the following schedule as compensation for assistants or examiners of titles before the Land Registration Court:

For Abstract and Examination of Title and Opinion on Title:

For each conveyance abstracted, \$3.

For each probate proceeding or action at law or equity involved in the title and abstracted, \$5.

For actual hearing before the Registrar and taking evidence of witnesses when necessary to determine the title, for each full day of hearing, not exceeding two days at the rate of \$10.

Compensation in case of land held in other capacity than of general title will be paid by the Registrar upon application.

BALDWIN ARRESTED

Attorney-General Goes to Hilo on Case.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Former sub-land agent Baldwin of Hilo is under arrest and Attorney-General Andrews, Auditor Fisher, former Land Commissioner J. F. Brown, and an employee of the Land Commissioner's office, departed yesterday for Hilo on the Kinau to be present when Mr. Baldwin's case comes up for hearing. The arrest was ordered by the Attorney General by wireless telegraph, and word was received yesterday that Mr. Baldwin was under arrest. The hearing will be in the magistrate's court and he will probably be bound over to answer to the next grand jury of the Fourth Circuit.

Right of purchase leases form the basis of agent Baldwin's trouble. During his regime government lands were opened for homesteading and applicants were given the privilege of occupying lands, paying thereon \$500. They were to make certain improvements on the property, and at the expiration of three years were to come before the sub-agent to prove their right to the title of the land. They were asked certain questions as to whether they had complied with the requirements by which they secured the lands, the answers being recorded under oath, and they then deposited money with the sub-agent, taking his personal receipt therefor. Under the mode of procedure the sub-agent should have sent the ranger to make an investigation in each case to ascertain whether the law had been complied with. If his investigation was favorable, the sub-agent was to have approved the claim, sent the matter on to Honolulu and in due time the Land Commissioner should have sent back a patent to the land.

This is the portion of the procedure which it is alleged that Baldwin failed to do. After the applicants had proved up they returned to their lands. Some of the claims were undoubtedly approved by Baldwin, others may not have been, and in some instances it is alleged that claimants had neglected to fulfill their part of the agreement by residing on the lands in question, but in all cases, no money was ever returned to an applicant, and they continued to reside on the land believing they had a clear title, but that through some failure or another their patents failed to be sent from Honolulu.

Lowest Bidder Accepted.

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway has filed his answer in the suit of John Lucas vs. The American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Ltd., C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works and J. H. Fisher, Territorial auditor, in which he denies that the specifications concerning the new Brewer wharf, contain any provisions determining how many new piles or how many old piles should be used in the construction of the wharf, and also denies that the plans and specifications left it absolutely uncertain what, if any, old piles in the existing structure should be used in the new structure, or that the specifications were so vague that it was impossible for intelligent and uniform bids to be made thereon by contractors.

The Superintendent further denies that under the original specifications a lump bid was called for both wharf and bitumen. No changes were made in the plans and specifications. The bid of the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., was in conformity with the specifications, and their bid was therefore accepted by the Superintendent and a contract entered into in pursuance with said bid, and the same was not the result of further negotiations or arrangements between the Superintendent and the American-Hawaiian Engineering Co., the latter being the lowest bidder.

Boom in Life Insurance.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Statistics compiled by an insurance journal here show that the American people are taking out life policies at the rate of \$8,000,000 a day. In the past year all the companies combined have paid out claims amounting to \$258,350,000. The aggregate payment to beneficiaries, including annuities, etc., was \$346,463,700. There are now in the city alone policies aggregating two and one-quarter billions of dollars.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases known to humanity. The fact that it is so swift and so often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady. It often terminates in death before a physician can be summoned or medicine procured. Attacks of cholera morbus come unexpectedly and every family should be prepared. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Agents for Hawaii.

When a family gets a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, they should keep it in a safe place, so that it will be ready for use in case of an emergency.

POLITICS AS SEEN AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Cortelyou May Manage Roosevelt's Campaign. Parker Still the Leading Democratic Candidate—Southern Delegates, Uninstructed. A Stirring Campaign Expected.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Democratic politics are now uppermost in the consideration of Washington residents. The Chicago convention, from the Washington standpoint, is chiefly a matter of waiting three weeks. All has been done here in the way of preparation that can be done. President Roosevelt has come to a conclusion with his customary promptness on all the matters required of him in connection with the convention. The chief of these was the selection of a chairman of the National Committee. His friends who go to the Chicago convention will carry the word that it is his desire for Secretary Cortelyou to be elected. The vice chairman is yet to be settled upon, but it may be that the President will defer somewhat in that to the nominee for the vice presidency on the ticket with him. It is known that Senator Fairbanks, if nominated, intends to claim that privilege, as it is his desire to have ex-Representative Henry, of Andersonville and Indianapolis named. The President has had several names for the vice chairmanship in mind.

The question of Secretary to the committee will also be taken up before long, so that the President's wishes may be made known to the new National Committee. Two, or three men have been discussed but it will be no surprise if Mr. L. A. Coolidge, of this city, secures the honor. He is a Harvard graduate, has long been a correspondent here for New England newspapers, and is familiar with political affairs. One of his closest friends is Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Mr. Elmer Dover, long assistant secretary of the committee and now the secretary since Senator Hanna died is by no means certain that he could accept the place if it were offered him, because of a lucrative business offer in Cleveland, which he may feel that it is necessary for him to accept.

The chairman of the National Committee receives no salary, but as Secretary Cortelyou is a poor man and has little means of his own, it is taken for granted here that some compensation will be arranged for him. It is safe to say that this compensation will equal the rate of \$8,000 a year, which is his pay as a cabinet officer and that he will also be recompensed for his expenses in travelling from place to place during the campaign. It is not expected that Mr. Cortelyou will have a very active part in the raising of funds for the campaign. That will be left to the executive committee, of whom two of the leading members will undoubtedly be ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, the Treasurer of the National Committee, and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. Both are experts in that line. They have a wide acquaintance among men of means who are sufficiently interested in the success of the Republican party to contribute to its campaign expenses.

It is still a question here whether the President will at once announce a new member of his cabinet to succeed Secretary Cortelyou or whether he will allow the assistant secretary to act in the interim. The probabilities are that he will nominate a successor at once. That is the usual rule.

LOCAL LIGHTHOUSES MAY HAVE TO WAIT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Capt. Charles T. Hutchins, Naval secretary of the lighthouse board, does not take a very enthusiastic view of the lighthouse prospects in Hawaii. He had just received a long communication today from Inspector Niblack, chiefly relating to expenses, when I called at his office on Thirtieth Street.

"The people of the islands," said Capt. Hutchins, "ought to help Inspector Niblack and the engineer officer of the lighthouse service in every possible manner. They have it in their power to place serious obstacles in the way of the lighthouse service, by trying to boost the price of land, selected for sites, but they ought to facilitate the selection of sites by offering the ground on reasonable terms. If they persist, the result will be that the lighthouse service for the islands will remain in its present state for years. The engineer officers of the board cannot get ahead with any new projects that involve large expenditures without having specific appropriations from Congress. The project of a new lighthouse on the island of Hawaii, for example, cannot be carried out for any length of time, if the people of the island persist in making unreasonable demands for the price of land."

More detailed information about what it is necessary for the residents of the islands to do will probably be forwarded privately during the summer. Business men will be communicated with by prominent men who will be going to visit Honolulu during the summer. In the annual readjustment of salaries of postmasters over the country the First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Wynne, has given notice that the salary of the postmaster at Lahaina, Hawaii, will be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 July 1 next. The salary of the postmaster at Lihue will be advanced from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

It was stated at the Department of Justice today that the papers in the case of George W. Harris, affecting the Hawaiian Islands, are being examined by the United States Attorney at Honolulu.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

A very careful watch is being kept on the trend of the Democratic conventions over the country to ascertain who will be the probable nominee. Only about one-half of the Democratic conventions have been held to date and the opposition to Judge Parker seem to think his nomination by no means as certain as it seemed to be three weeks ago. The element of doubt rests largely in the refusal of many States to instruct their delegates for him but it should be remembered at the same time that it has not been the practice of most of the Southern States to instruct their delegates to conventions. The Southern Democrats are inclined to be conservative in party practices and they do not like to set new precedents that may rise up hereafter to trouble them. The same opinion is entertained by Republicans in many States.

Careful observers still think that the nomination of Parker is all but certain, in spite of the opposition talk. The Democratic conventions will be held in considerable number during June and there is just enough of an element of doubt in the situation to give intense interest to the developments. If there were any other man who could be as available and as acceptable to the two wings of the party as Judge Parker and at the same time as acceptable to New York, he might beat the Judge from Esopus. But no one has yet been able to find that man.

The veteran politicians who come here from all parts of the country in their private conversations say that it is almost to a certainty going to be a fearful campaign. The Democrats are still a little troubled about the factional quarrel in New York but great pressure will be brought to bear for the leaders in that quarrel to settle up and call it square for a while till the election is over. In Illinois there is also a bitter factional fight among the Democrats but it is known that the probabilities are that the olive branch will be accepted by all concerned before the campaign is on in full force. Of course, if the New York Democrats insist on fighting to the last ditch the party all over the country will have to give up in despair, for unless there is united effort in New York the Democrats haven't even a forlorn hope to lend this year. If they lose New York, as good observers here expect they will, there is not a ghost of a show of their beating Roosevelt.

The Democrats have already begun their Congressional campaign by selecting headquarters here and beginning to organize. They have shunned engaging any of the old Congressional headquarters of the last ten years from which unsuccessful campaigns have been conducted. Instead of that they have rented headquarters in the Riggs House, which has windows overlooking the Treasury and within sight of the White House. Considerable talk is heard now and then about Democrats carrying the next House of Representatives, though President Roosevelt should be elected. That is a possibility but not probable. For over forty years the House of Representatives has, with one exception, gone with the party that won the Presidency in Presidential years. The exception was in 1876 when Mr. Hayes was made President. All things considered the House is even more certain to remain Republican than the Presidency and thus it will be seen the certainty is strong.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

ELLIS BOYS TO PARIS

Hawaiian Singers Will Have Their Voices Trained.

Honolulu is shortly to lose two of its well known musicians in John Ellis and William Ellis, who leave in July on the steamship Mongolia for San Francisco en route to Paris.

Both the Ellis boys have decided upon a distinctly musical career and to this end expect to spend the next four years in hard study at the Parisian capital. John Ellis has been receiving premier instruction here in recent months from Gerard Barton, organist and composer, with a view to ultimately going abroad for the final cultivation of his voice.

John Ellis, known as the Hawaiian tenor, has a remarkably clear, strong and sympathetic voice, one which is believed to be a valuable asset if properly trained. He has had long experience before the public, and his recent appearance at the Opera House with Madame Slapoffsky in a duet from Il Trovatore showed that he was endowed with a voice peculiarly gifted for operatic work.

William Ellis, equally well known in the local musical field, has not the voice possessed by his brother, but it is one which will show great improvement with instruction. Mrs. John Ellis and child will accompany the young men, Mrs. William Ellis remaining in San Francisco for some time.

KIDNAPPER IS ALSO MURDERER

The Examiner of May 29 follows up the story of the kidnapping of a Hawaiian girl by additional details of the history of the abductor.

From murder to kidnapping is the scope of a criminal record possessed by Illinois Wise, the Jamaica negro who induced a fourteen-year-old Kanaka girl to leave her island home under pretense of adoption. In this case the intended victim escaped, for the girl obtained protection from the captain of the vessel on which Wise was employed as cook, and on arrival in the city was befriended by Mrs. Haynes of 915 Powell street, to whose house Wise had the girl conveyed upon the mention that she was his wife. Last Friday Judge Murasky delivered the girl from the negro's clutches by placing her in keeping of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

But there is another and higher case against Illinois Wise in which the victim did not escape. It dates from the summer of 1892, when Wise was cook aboard the bark W. H. Dimond. As the vessel lay in the harbor of Honolulu a Chinese who had secured passage to San Francisco was murdered for what money he possessed, and his body thrown into the bay. Suspicion fell upon Wise and he was accused of the murder. He was placed in irons, and upon the vessel's arrival here was handed over to the authorities. The Hawaiian Government forwarded extradition papers and employed Lindley & Eickhoff, the attorneys, to secure the negro's transportation back to the islands for trial.

Wise employed Carroll Cook, now a Superior Judge, to defend him. The upshot of the affair was that as there seemed to be a conflict of jurisdiction and as the murder took place on board an American vessel, the United States Attorney here had the negro indicted for murder by the Federal Grand Jury. An effort was made to show that Wise was not amenable to the laws of the United States, but this failed.

Upon his indictment Wise offered to plead guilty to manslaughter. The plea was accepted, and on December 19, 1892, United States Judge McKenna sentenced the negro to the full penalty of the law—ten years' imprisonment in Folsom. Wise served his sentence. Now he bobs up again as the kidnapper of a young Kanaka girl. He represented himself to the girl's mother as a man of wealth and position, and secured her consent to his adopting the girl and bringing her up as his heiress. His real purpose was not laid bare until he had taken the girl aboard his vessel, where, as has been stated, she sought and obtained protection.

The circumstances of the murder of the Chinese and its consequence is recalled to mind by Attorney Henry Eickhoff, who related the story yesterday.

Registrations at the Haleiwa Hotel for the week ending June 15th, 1904: Dr. J. Hummel, Germany; Mrs. J. B. Collins, Miss Collins, San Francisco; Paymaster Mathias, U. S. S. Solace; Dr. O. Biddle, U. S. S. Solace; Mrs. Thurston, Miss Ashton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Spindle, Eben Low and wife, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weiss, Wailuku; Captain and Mrs. J. P. Fernald, H. H. James and wife, Honolulu; E. K. Ellsworth, Wailuku; O. C. Hamlet, Rev. Str. Thetis; Dr. S. F. Call, Rev. Str. Thetis; Dr. A. Farenholt, U. S. Navy; Dr. A. S. Knudsen, Honolulu; Adel Canavaro, Punahou; Sherwood M. Lowrey, J. H. Hadden, J. McClanahan, Renny Catton, Claire Williams, Alice Roth, Ethel Bishop, Margaret Waterhouse, Ethel Spalding, Eleanor Waterhouse, Catharine Goodale, Allison Jordan, Gullford Whitney, Tom Ayoy, Alice Brown, May Frasher, Robert Paris, Geo. Renton, Jr., H. K. L. Castle, Edmond Melanphy, Irene L. Fisher, Dagmar Sorenson, Phillip Hall, E. N. Smith, A. Schanck, Stanley Ashford, Harry W. Forbes, W. A. Anderson, F. L. Hadley, W. Spencer Bowen, W. M. Cooper, B. H. Austin, Paul Wellington, Mark A. Robinson, Geo. C. Pearson, Phillip Wong, Katherine Hamstead, Lawrence Kerr, Elizabeth B. MacNeil, Wilbur J. MacNeil, Arthur Restarick, Allen C. Robinson, Jos. Yuke Tong Zane, Florence Hall, Hazel Mackenzie, Constance Restarick, Stephen L. Desha, John R. Desha, Aloy Soong, Kim Pook, A. F. Griffiths, F. Schanck, P. W. White Jr., Punahou; Thos. McTigue and wife, Honolulu; Miss Clark, Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Ruth C. Souder, Mrs. Frank Barwick, Miss Graydon, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Daniel S. K. Palu, Richard C. Ahrens, Percy G. H. Deverill, A. McDougal, J. J. Thompson, J. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Mrs. C. Goetze, San Francisco; Mrs. Caroline Robinson, Honolulu; Miss Hilton, Fruitvale, Cal.; Miss S. Pedra, Kona, Hawaii; Miss Clara Shipman, Miss Carolyn Shipman, Miss M. Shipman, Hilo, Hawaii; Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Honolulu; I. O. Kellows, Wailuku; B. K. Bird, Honolulu; W. H. M. Bird, B. K. Bird, Honolulu; Mrs. G. W. R. King, Miss Grace Korke, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Geo. T. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weiss, Wailuku.

ERECTING NEW PRISON

It Is Capable of Housing Two Hundred Convicts.

Work on the new prison at Iwilei is proceeding at a rapid pace and the first and second stories of a very business-like appearing jail are well under way. The new prison building will house about two hundred prisoners, is built entirely of brick, cement, and metal, and is located about eighty feet Ewa of the present prison walls.

The cells are arranged in rows on each side of the building which is 117 feet long, a large hallway being built in the center of the building and a corridor running from this to each end. On each side of these corridors the ninety-six cells of the prison are arranged. The walls of each cell are fourteen inches thick and the steel doors are anchored into the walls of the cell. So strong is the precaution taken to make the cells secure that it would be a very difficult matter for one to break out of one of them. At each end of the corridors are openings, barred with heavy iron and these permit the air to circulate freely through the entire building. Iron gates fence off the corridors from the hallways of the prison. The building is to be three stories high. The roof will be of gravel. All floors are of concrete. There will be no woodwork in any portion of the building so that the danger of fire will be reduced to a minimum.

With walls connecting each end of the building to the walls of the prison a yard about one hundred and fifty feet long by eighty feet wide will be constructed. The entrance from the old prison, which contains the Warden's office, to the new prison will be through an archway in the Ewa wall of the present prison yard. This archway will be fitted with a strong iron gate so that the persons confined in each prison may be separated, as one prison, the old one, will be used to house long term convicts and the new will contain those serving jail and light sentences and persons held as witnesses.

Warden Henry states that had this prison been ready a couple of months ago Sanchez, the Porto Rican, would not have escaped. The prison was then so crowded that room for all of the men could not be found in the cells and about fifty, short-time men were taken under guard to sleep in a prison building which is outside the walls of the prison proper. They were marched back into the walled yard before daylight and it was in this dark march that Sanchez managed to slip out of sight and make his escape. Sanchez was severely disciplined after being received back into the prison.

GUESTS OF THE WEEK AT HALEIWA

Registrations at the Haleiwa Hotel for the week ending June 15th, 1904: Dr. J. Hummel, Germany; Mrs. J. B. Collins, Miss Collins, San Francisco; Paymaster Mathias, U. S. S. Solace; Dr. O. Biddle, U. S. S. Solace; Mrs. Thurston, Miss Ashton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Spindle, Eben Low and wife, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weiss, Wailuku; Captain and Mrs. J. P. Fernald, H. H. James and wife, Honolulu; E. K. Ellsworth, Wailuku; O. C. Hamlet, Rev. Str. Thetis; Dr. S. F. Call, Rev. Str. Thetis; Dr. A. Farenholt, U. S. Navy; Dr. A. S. Knudsen, Honolulu; Adel Canavaro, Punahou; Sherwood M. Lowrey, J. H. Hadden, J. McClanahan, Renny Catton, Claire Williams, Alice Roth, Ethel Bishop, Margaret Waterhouse, Ethel Spalding, Eleanor Waterhouse, Catharine Goodale, Allison Jordan, Gullford Whitney, Tom Ayoy, Alice Brown, May Frasher, Robert Paris, Geo. Renton, Jr., H. K. L. Castle, Edmond Melanphy, Irene L. Fisher, Dagmar Sorenson, Phillip Hall, E. N. Smith, A. Schanck, Stanley Ashford, Harry W. Forbes, W. A. Anderson, F. L. Hadley, W. Spencer Bowen, W. M. Cooper, B. H. Austin, Paul Wellington, Mark A. Robinson, Geo. C. Pearson, Phillip Wong, Katherine Hamstead, Lawrence Kerr, Elizabeth B. MacNeil, Wilbur J. MacNeil, Arthur Restarick, Allen C. Robinson, Jos. Yuke Tong Zane, Florence Hall, Hazel Mackenzie, Constance Restarick, Stephen L. Desha, John R. Desha, Aloy Soong, Kim Pook, A. F. Griffiths, F. Schanck, P. W. White Jr., Punahou; Thos. McTigue and wife, Honolulu; Miss Clark, Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Ruth C. Souder, Mrs. Frank Barwick, Miss Graydon, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Daniel S. K. Palu, Richard C. Ahrens, Percy G. H. Deverill, A. McDougal, J. J. Thompson, J. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Mrs. C. Goetze, San Francisco; Mrs. Caroline Robinson, Honolulu; Miss Hilton, Fruitvale, Cal.; Miss S. Pedra, Kona, Hawaii; Miss Clara Shipman, Miss Carolyn Shipman, Miss M. Shipman, Hilo, Hawaii; Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Honolulu; I. O. Kellows, Wailuku; B. K. Bird, Honolulu; W. H. M. Bird, B. K. Bird, Honolulu; Mrs. G. W. R. King, Miss Grace Korke, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Geo. T. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weiss, Wailuku.

A full-weight member of the International Brotherhood of Workers has shipped from that organization to the island of Hawaii a large quantity of goods.



Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JUNE 10

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

The Democrats, by naming Mr. Hearst for President, would play the Republican game; for with Hearst as an opponent President Roosevelt could carry every northern and western State and break in, as McKinley did, to the phalanx of the South. It is not necessary to discuss the personal and economic reasons why Mr. Hearst would not do, for these are understood by every one who realizes what is needed in a post which was suitable for a Washington, a Jefferson, a Lincoln and a McKinley, what view the American people take of Presidential qualifications and dignity and what the agencies are which win campaigns. It is impossible in the present state of public opinion in America to elect any man to the Presidency whose views, principles and identity in any way resemble those which are attributed to the chief of the tribe of yellow-journalists and socialistic demagogues.

So Mr. Hearst is the Republican choice for the Democratic nomination, but one which has small chance of being realized. The likelihood is that Mr. Roosevelt will have to face, in Judge Parker, a man whose character appeals to the same class of people to whom he looks for financial and independent support. In all presidential speculations one must not forget the decisive strength of the business interests. The balance of power in all our great elections has been held by the men who command the trade and commerce of the country and hold its purse strings. These men, or "interests," are not strongly partisan. They defeated Blaine and elected Cleveland in 1884 because they thought the latter was least likely to disturb trade by a fantastic essay in foreign adventure. Four years later they defeated Cleveland because of his free trade message and chose Benjamin Harrison instead. "Icy Ben's" administration did not wholly please and so Cleveland was tried again. The Republicans, seeing the need of a nominee who represented all those conservative ideas which business men approve, next tried McKinley and elected him twice over, defeating a man who rallied the same support which Hearst is now seeking and was, in himself, a vastly able publicist and a more magnetic leader.

Today the business interests are solidly opposed to Hearst, but as between Roosevelt and Parker they are impartial. Either will do. Perhaps there is still an undercurrent of business doubt about Roosevelt but it is growing weaker because of the conservative course which the President has chosen to take and the failure of all attempts to enlist him in a jingo policy. But it cannot be denied that, if Parker is nominated, the Republican campaign fund will not have a monopoly of business men's subscriptions. The sinews of war will be divided and the result will be left to the common run of voters according to their party strength.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Any day should bring word from Washington about the appointments to the Supreme Court. As soon as anything is decided the news will be given to the Associated Press, though the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, who beat the great news association by a week in the matter of the Mitchell report on Hawaiian affairs, will undoubtedly do his best to get an advance tip.

The known candidates for the three vacancies are Chief Justice Frear, Associate Justice Perry, former Justice Hartwell, Hon. Henry E. Highton, Hon. Francis M. Hatch, Hon. H. E. Cooper, Circuit Judge Robinson, all good men, fit to keep the administration of justice in our court of appeals upon the high level that it has always occupied. The public will feel that its rights are safe in the hands of any three of this number whom the President may select.

Apart from the interest one may feel in the success of particular aspirants there is common ground for rejoicing that the day when the carpet-bagger and pettifogger could hope for preferment on the Supreme Bench of Hawaii has never dawned and that the opportunity for such gentry in the lower courts is fast passing away.

People who have more money than they need for their own use are invited to give some of it to the County Commission to assist that body in devising a costlier scheme of government for these islands than the one we now have. Money thus cast upon the waters will return in the form of higher taxes later on mixed with more or less good for the public behoof. The Advertiser has been asked to publish in this cause as it is evident that some new outlet must be specially found for the plethora of private funds which is accumulating in Honolulu and threatening a rush of inflation to the head.

How many more have there been since the Hawaiian revolution than in the past?

It has been said that the Hawaiian revolution was a failure.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises in the various universities and colleges of the United States, which are now commanding public attention, are this year marked by unusual depth of thought, united to practical applications. In California, at both universities, the views expressed of their relationship to common life were broadly educational. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford, delivered an address upon typical college men, which was unmistakably great. He showed the tendency throughout the civilized world, and especially in our own country, to use men of university training, not merely in the schools but, more conspicuously, in every department of business. With intense earnestness and in graphic and condensed sentences, he asserted the necessity for the employment of graduates in the various divisions of trade and commerce, and he enforced upon his eager listeners the absolute importance of acquiring experience in definite careers and avoiding premature immersion in the flux of politics.

Professor Jordan's address touched the heaving breast of the times. Organization, system, co-operated industries, vast combinations, are the texts of progress in the twentieth century. But underneath and controlling them all is individual training and discipline. Only a short while ago, the universities were the nurseries of statesmen, philosophers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and other members of the learned professions, and were also considered as finishing schools for gentlemen, within the narrow definition of that appellation which prevailed for many centuries. Now education, from its simplest to its most complex and elevated forms, has broadened to the extreme limits of life as extended year by year in the wonderful development of civilization. When trade, finance, agriculture, horticulture, and all other phases of producing industry, were conducted by isolated individuals or partnerships, academic education was profaned by association with these material elements in human advancement. Then, a "gentleman," possessed of inherited opulence, considered his fingers soiled if they touched a counter or a ledger, and even merchant princes and the shrewd financiers, who virtually ruled the fate of nations, were excluded from what were deemed to be the higher social circles. Now these taboos, occupations have risen to the top of the human ladder, and have become identified and interwoven with the destiny of man.

University methods, particularly in the United States, under the lead of men who are fitted to rule and to prepare other men to travel on the roads towards leadership, have been adopted to the changed and better order. Organization and combination have become rampant, and the man of all work, who used to depend exclusively upon his own brains and industry for success, has been virtually relegated into obscurity and has been superseded by the man of education, both general and specialized, who has learned to discard superfluities, to use time and opportunity for specific ends, and to press his upward way through the innumerable avenues of systematized energy and enterprise.

The Duke of Argyll's conception of the "Reign of Law" is quickly being hardened into fact, and the mass of humanity, with perfected individualism as its base, is raising and also consolidating its standards. This is the grand and irrepressible movement, which the typical address of Professor Jordan at once interpreted and promoted. The car of progress is at every man's door, and he must either enter or be thrust aside and crushed.

Lewis Etzel, an American war correspondent for a London paper, is the first of his guild to lose his life in the present Oriental conflict. Probably he will not be the last. The work of a faithful war correspondent is extraordinary and the man is kept up to it by the emulation of his fellows, particularly the correspondents of some other race. Great chances are taken in scout work and in battle the correspondent goes to more places of danger than any one soldier. Wherever the fight is hottest there he is expected to be, while soldiers in some other part of the line take it easy. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 the loss of life among correspondents was sixty-five per cent, a mortality rarely met with among organizations of troops. In the case of Etzel he seems to have been scouting in a disturbed district, looking for news of the brigands.

The Home Rulers captured the Democratic organization without turning a hair. The old time Democrats, who have been organizing the party and getting up nights are now among the "extreme left." They are outwardly calm but all on fire inside. The chances are that the Home Rulers will play precisely the same trick on the Republicans whose wide-open methods have left all the avenues of attack open and shut off all chance of retreat to the earthworks of Harbin.

The evening papers have made the sudden discovery that Wray Taylor is in San Francisco. Months ago this paper stated that fact and within a week it has quoted in the course of Canon Mackintosh's letter to the Anglican Church Chronicle, a paragraph about the Canon's interview with Mr. Taylor. The former Honolulu man went to San Francisco for employment and at last accounts had not found it.

It is evident that Hearst will not lack for an official organ in Honolulu if he ever has the politeness to pay for one.

Mad for the most part by the storm, the Hawaiian revolution is being blown to the winds.

It has been said that the Hawaiian revolution was a failure.

THE ELYSEE OF HOTELS.

The glory of the Waldorf-Astoria is about to pale. John Jacob Astor, brother of the man who owns what is now the finest hotel in the world, has built in New York a better one, to be called the St. Regis—a hotel which will strike the highest attainable note of luxury. The cost is \$5,000,000, enough to reproduce, in its external and internal fittings, one of the most noteworthy royal palaces of the Old World. Indeed there is no palace of Europe equal in its modern comforts to the Waldorf-Astoria, to say nothing of the more costly hotel soon to be opened to the American plutocracy.

Here are some items in point: The hotel will be eighteen stories high. The silken wall-hangings of the ordinary rooms will cost from \$7 to \$15 per yard and the chairs \$75 apiece. Each door will have a gold-plated number. The average cost of furnishing three rooms and a bath is between \$3000 and \$4000. This is exclusive of the silk wall-coverings. The State apartments cost to furnish between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The rent of the State apartments will be \$100 per day. The cheapest room in the house will be \$5 per day. A cheap room with a bath may be had for \$6 per day. Suites of two rooms and a bath range in price from \$14 to \$25 per day. Suites of three rooms and a bath go to \$25 and \$50. These are prices for single occupants only. In each room there is a noiseless magnetic clock in a mercury gold frame connected with a governing clock in the basement. Marble and bronze are distinctive of the interior finish of the St. Regis though the finer woods are used in carving and wainscoting. The main entrance doors are of bronze and cost \$20,000 each. For every room in the house a special design has been made both in colors to dominate and in the styles of furniture and hangings. A library of 3000 volumes will contribute to the comfort of guests. Every known sanitary appliance is in use in the kitchens and wherever else it may be needed.

Already the rooms in the new palace, which will open soon, are in demand, proving the truth of the late George M. Pullman's dictum that the American people are willing to pay for luxury, no matter what it costs.

THE RUSSIAN CRY OF "YELLOW PERIL."

The political forces in Europe, that favor aristocratic and autocratic government and the policy of keeping the masses illiterate and excluding them from all political power, have been recently raising a great cry about the "Yellow Peril." They maintain, that the Japanese have, man for man—especially considering their lack of accumulated wealth to draw on in their hours of exhaustion from war—become one of the foremost military nations of the world; that the Chinese, when trained, have shown military capacity quite equal to that of the Japanese; and that should Japan obtain paramount influence in China, and develop that country as Japan has been developed in the last quarter of a century, the two nations combined may form a force sufficient to overwhelm the civilized world. And they further argue, that as the Chinese and Japanese are kindred races, as different from the white race in social and economical tastes and customs, as they are in their physical development, there is danger of them endeavoring to overwhelm the civilized world and to become, in future, its dominant and ruling race and caste.

These arguments, superficially, are very plausible; but it is a case of the wolf accusing others of the self-same designs he has himself. The Japanese have only attained to a position rivaling the most educated and progressive races of Europe and America, by using the most advanced methods of universal education and democratic recognition of individual merit and capacity. Irrespective of the individual's position, family, influence or wealth, in fact they have accepted the principles, that all men are equal before the law; that all men have an equal right to justice; that all men are entitled, at least, to an elementary education; and that all men should have a voice in the government of the nation; and they have adopted a constitutional government and social and political customs, that make the actual practice of these principles possible and enforceable. Now what quarrel can the advanced nations of the West have with a nation, for wanting to force upon them a form of government and principles both social and political, which it is their boast they enjoy already.

On the other hand, the "Russian Peril," supported by all those political forces that unite with Russia in crying "Yellow Peril," is a very real and present one. Napoleon said, that Europe would become either Republican or Cossack. The governments of the most advanced nations of Europe are Republican in principle and practice, whether they are so in name or not. From the days of Peter the Great, it has been the unswerving aim and ceaseless policy of Russia, to absorb and Russanize all Europe, and, ultimately, the whole civilized world. And the Russia of today, with its one hundred and forty-one millions of people and the vigorous sympathy and active support of the monarchs, the aristocracy and the Church in all those civilized nations that have not yet given their masses either universal education or political franchise, is a much greater world force, than was the Russia of Peter the Great, or the still larger and more powerful Russia that broke the prestige of Napoleon.

What would happen, if Russia were to defeat Japan and harness the four hundred millions of Chinese into her military system, constituting a part in the comparatively few millions under the democratic governments of western Europe and America, that is very obvious and real, and which has been the unswerving policy of Russia in her conquests.

It has been said that the Hawaiian revolution was a failure.

TO CLOSE HARBORS.

The Japanese must capture Port Arthur and Vladivostok to make themselves secure from another Russian fleet or from the vessels of any ally that Russia may obtain. While these two harbors are under the Czar's flag, a naval relief force from the Baltic, the Black Sea or elsewhere, could find, if it succeeded in fighting its way there, a depot of outfit and repair. Once captured by the Japanese, Port Arthur and Vladivostok would serve the Mikado's fleet instead and the Russian European squadrons could not afford to go East, for they would, like Noah's first dove, find no place to rest but on the waters.

The chances that both fortresses can be taken by a short siege, if not by actual assault, are so good, that all talk about naval reinforcements for Alexieff may as well be dropped. A fleet which makes the enormous journey from the Baltic or the Black Sea to the Orient, must have a port to go to. It cannot hang about at sea, burning coal and waiting for something to turn up. There must be a definite objective, at a dockyard and a coal and provision depot.

Another reason why the Japanese must leave nothing undone to secure Port Arthur and Vladivostok is that the Russian Asiatic fleet, though sadly crippled and demoralized, is still "in being;" and that, so long as it exists disasters like that of the Hattusue are possible. The ships now in Port Arthur and Vladivostok constitute a latent threat to the Japanese blockading fleet and lines of communication; but the moment their land protection is gone they will become negligible quantities.

Martial law is the same in Colorado that it is everywhere else and it generally hurts people who get in the way.

BOND REDEMPTION AT END OF MONTH

Ten thousand dollars in gold coin will go into circulation from the Treasury at the end of this month, in addition to what may be paid on outstanding warrants. This is to redeem that amount of old five per cent. Hawaiian Government bonds. Treasurer Campbell found it was not necessary to advertise the redemption of these particular bonds, as they were all in the hands of a single holder downtown.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Chung Ling was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny.

Kula, a native, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery.

Superintendent Atkinson has signed the graduation certificates of the High School class of this year.

The grand jury was in session yesterday, supposedly investigating waterfront liquor selling cases.

Fifty-seven bales of sisal were shipped in the steamer Nevada for San Francisco by the Hawaiian Fiber Co.

The Eighth Precinct, Fourth District, Republican Club will hold a meeting in the band stand in Thomas Square this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All registered voters of that precinct are requested to attend.

Manuel De Rego Souza, who had C. S. Desky arrested on a charge of assault and battery failed to make the charge stick in the police court yesterday and was himself arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

A special meeting of the Honolulu and Hoola Lahui will be held on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Kapiolani Maternity Home, Beretania street. All members are requested to attend as business of importance will be brought up for discussion.

Word was received yesterday that F. W. Carter was prepared to resist Eben P. Low, at the Parker Ranch office, with firearms if Low attempted to oust him. J. Alfred Magoon, as Low's attorney, strictly advised him at departure not to provoke violence. It is supposed that H. E. Cooper, who went to Hawaii in the same steamer with A. W. Carter and Low, accompanied Carter as his legal adviser, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper being attorneys for the Carters.

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The Latest

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DEVELOPING and PRINTING

A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co.

First Floor

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rhodes will soon leave for an extended vacation trip to the mainland.

Walakini, a native boy, was committed to the Reform School for the remainder of his minority by Judge Lindsay yesterday morning.

At 1 o'clock yesterday Officer Apana and other policemen raided a place at Hotel and Smith streets and caught twenty Chinese who are charged with gambling.

Mr. Charles A. Bidinger and Mrs. Annie Roach were married on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Fred Turner, Vineyard street, by Rev. G. L. Pearson.

Two reports from Manila have been received here, neither fully authenticated, that Frederick O'Brien was married there to an actress on her deathbed. Mr. O'Brien was formerly connected with the Advertiser.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani yesterday morning received the members of the Democratic Convention who came from the other islands. Following cordial utterances on both sides, the ex-Queen had the visitors served with light refreshments.

Nomura, committed to the Circuit Court on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, was charged with using threatening language against a Japanese woman and put under a two hundred dollar bond to keep the peace for one year, by Judge Lindsay yesterday morning.

Frank Creedon, private secretary to Gov. Carter, departs for St. Louis on June 15 to attend the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, having been selected by the local order as its delegate. The convention will be held on July 19. Mr. Creedon will go first to his old home at San Mateo, California.

A. L. Shaw, who lately underwent an operation for appendicitis, is far from being seriously ill as stated in an evening paper, but on the contrary is in better health than he has been for many years. He is going to California to his ranch for a few months change of climate and hopes to return fat.

In the Police Court yesterday morning A. Morris and D. Carter, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having furnished liquor to women in the Horse-shoe Saloon, were placed under suspended sentences for thirteen months. In connection with the same case the charge against E. H. Wolters was nolle prosequed.

Eben Low has been appointed manager of the Parker ranch on Hawaii, and left yesterday on the Kinau to take his post. Fred Carter is slated to retire at once, although there may be legal impediment to his doing so, which may prevent Low from taking hold of matters for some time. A. W. Carter, representing Fred Carter's interests, also departed for Hilo on the Kinau.

Among the passengers on the Kinau for Hilo yesterday were Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Guy Gere, engineer of the department on Hawaii, who went to look over public improvement matters on the big island. Roads and other matters will be investigated by the Superintendent with a view to ascertaining where the expenditure of the loan money can best be hastened.

Dr. Dinegar of Puunene, Maui, has received from Mons. and Mrs. Curie of Paris ten small tubes of radium, each tube containing one and one-half grains. The value of the importation is \$400, an ounce being worth \$12,500. The substance is a double salt of chloride radium and barium. It is a grayish white powder, emitting no luminosity in the daytime but glowing brightly at night. Photographs have been taken by it in Honolulu.

Owing to ill-health Henry E. Waity of the firm of Bishop & Company, bankers, and his family will leave for the Coast in the sailing ship Santiago, which is scheduled to leave on June 16. The family will go up into Shasta County, California, for the summer. Severe throat trouble has caused Mr. Waity to take this step, which also involves the severance of his business relations with the banking company. He is now disposing of his interests. Mr. Waity will be accompanied by Mrs. Waity, their daughter, and Mrs. Waity's mother.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Government will take proceedings to condemn land of the Bishop Estate needed as a site for the Kalihi reservoir.

Mehula, a native on Kauai who was convicted of larceny in 1891, has petitioned the executive for restoration of civil rights.

The steamer Likie arriving yesterday morning from Maui brought the Walluku company of the National Guard to Honolulu.

Acting Governor Atkinson met yesterday in P. L. Martin, an old schoolmate. Mr. Martin is aboard the transport Sheridan on his way to Manila.

Captain Niblack, U. S. N., has a quantity of alligator pear seeds ready at the Naval Station for shipment to the Philippines on the transport Sheridan.

The Kapiolani Estate suit against the Territory, which stopped work on South street, has been compromised. The Government paying \$1 a foot for 2000 square feet of land.

Surgeon Seaman, U. S. A., a passenger on the Sheridan, hopes to join the Hawaiian in the field as a medical adviser. His destination is Port Arthur if he can get there.

The attention of Acting Governor Atkinson has been called to the conduct of some employees of the Government in violating their salary contracts by different means. It was one of the employees that took

leave from the Hawaiian bridge and went to the mainland to look after his business. He was not to be seen for some time and when he came back he was found to be in a very poor state of health.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EGESSE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—(General) Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 9, 1904.

AUGUST 9, 1909.				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa.	5,000,000	20	20	
Haw. Agricultural.	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	22	
Honolulu.	750,000	100		115
Honokaa.	2,000,000	20		18 1/2
Haku.	500,000	100		
Kahuku.	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Kihel Plant Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20		
Kipahulu.	100,000	100		
Koloa.	500,000	100		120
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	24	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100		
Onomaea.	1,000,000	20	23	25
Ookala.	500,000	20		
Olowahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100		
Olovala.	150,000	100		
Panahau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific.	500,000	100		
Pala.	750,000	100		
Peepeekeo.	750,000	100		140
Pioneer.	2,750,000	100	72 1/2	
Waialeua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100		42 1/2
Wailuku.	700,000	100		
Waimanalo.	250,000	100		150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	92 1/2	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Waw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		75
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		8 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.			98	
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire & Claims)				
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.				104
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c.				
Ewa Plant., 5 p. c.				
O. R. & L. Co.				104 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				
Olan Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				
Wailuku & Co., 6 p. c.				
Kahuku 5 p. c.				
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.				
Haukapu 5 p. c.				100
Haukapu 5 p. c.				100

DEMURRER OVERRULED

Testa Next Moves To Quash the Writ.

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning overruled the demurrer of F. J. Testa to his indictment for criminal libel. Counsel forthwith entered another motion to quash the indictment on a different ground from the former one, which was overruled before the entering of demurrer. Now they took their stand on Judge De Bolt's own decision in the Pang Chong case, where he quashed the indictment on the plea of jurisdiction. Mr. Magoon for defendant in that case presented the plea, quoting from the Civil Laws to show that the district courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters given to them by law. This argument was not successfully met on the part of the Territory, hence the court gave the decision in favor of the defendant.

It appears that the Criminal Laws formerly also gave exclusive jurisdiction to the district magistrates of all criminal matters wherein it was not necessary that indictments should be found. When necessarily indictable offenses came before them, the district magistrates could go no further than to commit the defendants to a circuit court for trial. This was law until 1901, when the Legislature took out the "exclusive jurisdiction" provision.

Court and counsel in the Pang Chong case overlooked the amendment of 1901. Judge De Bolt, before reserving his ruling on the motion to quash the Testa indictment yesterday, had his attention called to the 1901 amendment by Deputy Attorney General W. S. Fleming, also by P. Danson Kellett, Jr., clerk, who has a copy of the Criminal Laws annotated with references to amendments to date. In promising a decision next morning, today, Judge De Bolt stated that if the court found itself wrong in the Pang Chong ruling it would reverse itself.

Criminal libel may be necessarily indictable as a crime or otherwise as a misdemeanor according to the degree of the offense. It is of two degrees in the statute. For the first degree the penalty may be imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$2000. To work out a fine of that amount in default of payment would require imprisonment for more than one year unless avoided by the poor man's oath. According to an un-reversed decision of Judge Gear, however, any offense that involves imprisonment in a penal institution requires the indictment of the accused.

DECISION ON MORTGAGE.

Judge De Bolt yesterday rendered a decision in the case of A. Lidgate, petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd., bill for foreclosure of mortgage. The only point in dispute was as to whether a gasoline engine upon the mortgaged premises was included in the mortgage, which was executed by the defendant to the plaintiff to secure the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest from March 19, 1902, until paid, at 8 per cent. per annum.

It is held by the court that the gasoline engine was a fixture, but even if not that it was included in the mortgage by its terms as follows: "With all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, with the buildings, machinery and appliances thereon."

The prayer for foreclosure is granted and James F. Morgan appointed as commissioner of sale.

LEFT WIFE ALL.

Lum See, widow of Lai Say, petitions for probate of the will of her husband which leaves the entire estate to herself. The estate consists of a lot and building in Achi lane valued at \$2400, and household furniture at \$100. Lai Say left, besides a wife, five sons and three daughters ranging in age from 17 years down to one year old.

LENGTHY RECORD.

Defendants in Territory vs. Cotton Bros. & Co., by their attorneys, Alfred S. Hartwell, file a motion that their time be extended for filing a further bill of exceptions until ten days from date of filing transcript of record. Stenographer McMahon estimates that the transcript, on which he is working, will make about 600 pages of typewriting.

ANOTHER WIRELESS JUDGMENT.

Judge Robinson rendered judgment yesterday in the second case of Liliuokalani vs. Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd., for \$100 damages, \$17.45 interest and costs of \$14.55, making a total of \$132.00 that the plaintiff recover of the defendant.

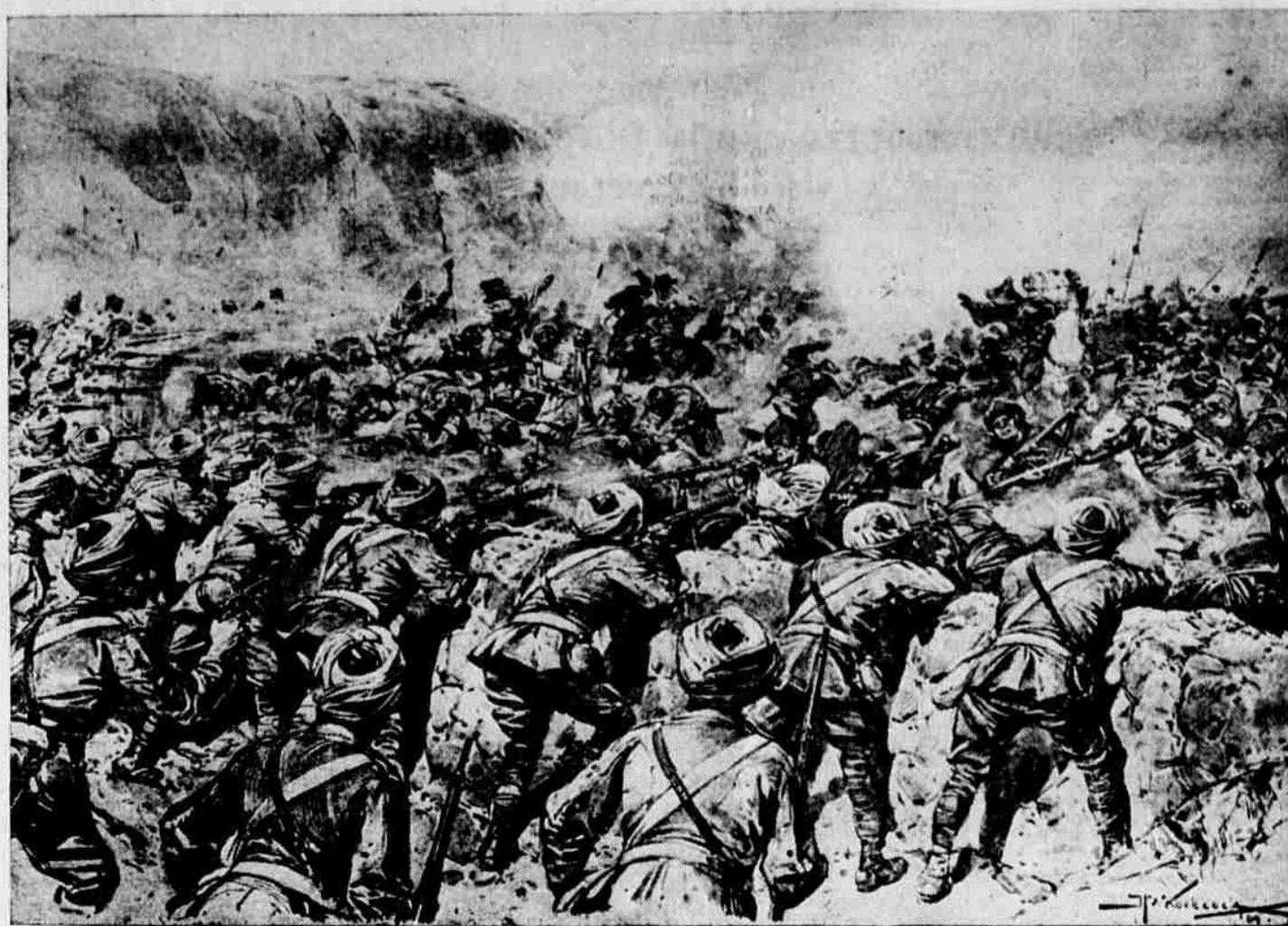
FOR NEW TRIAL.

Defendants in the case of H. E. Camp vs. L. E. Kewell and John D. Holt, Jr., in which Judge Robinson directed a verdict for plaintiff by their attorneys, Frank Andrade, file a motion for a new trial.

PARDON HANDED THURSDAY.

J. E. P. was on trial Friday at Honolulu. A. B. Parker, a white, portly man, was on trial. The case was a petition for pardon to the full term of the sentence. The land in question was situated in the district of

THE BRITISH THIBET EXPEDITION



THE COMBAT AT THE WALL ACROSS THE ROAD, MARCH 31.

The Tibetans were little better than a mob armed with swords, leather cannon, and long Oriental matchlocks. During a parley with the British they were gradually surrounded, but hostilities were not anticipated. The British officers and correspondents even began to take lunch. The Tibetans held a wall built across the road, and refused to retire though surrounded. Some of them consented to disarm and while this was in progress a Tibetan suddenly fired his pistol at a Se-poy. Other shots followed, and then the Mission force poured in a heavy fire of musketry and shells from two quick-firing mountain-guns. The Tibetans retired sullenly, leaving their dead lying in heaps.

AMONG THE MARVELS OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 1.)

and fat hogs and sheep ready to be converted into pork and mutton. The packing house is also exhibited, showing the various steps taken in slaughtering, cleaning and skinning the animals, interesting processes to those who have never seen the busy systematic work done in the American packing houses, where a hog is killed, cleaned and cut up in less time than it takes to tell about it.

The St. Joseph stockyard exhibit is sent by the Association of packing houses to that city, and illustrates one of the world's great industries that few people ever have an opportunity of seeing. At the World's Fair this interesting exhibit is open and free to all visitors.

In the Government building is another stockyards exhibit, as a part of the animal plant industry, showing the cattle in pens, halves of beef in cold storage and other stockyard features. QUEER CONVEYANCES SHOWN.

A study of history in the quaint and curious methods of transportation used in all ages by the countries of the world, is given at a glance in the Transportation building at the World's Fair. Here everything is shown, from the Chinese wheelbarrow to the giant locomotive and palatial railway coaches, from the diminutive donkey carts of old Mexico and South America to the great racing automobiles of today. A more motley collection of old carts, sledges, pack mules, llamas and oxen never before was seen in an exposition.

Here is a mountain bullock sled from Madeira—a heavy crude and cumbersome thing drawn by two small oxen—such as is used in the mountainous countries of southern Europe. Next to this stands an old Chinese wheelbarrow so generally used in the Celestial Kingdom in lieu of wagons and railways, for hauling things to market and moving goods of all kinds. A patient dromedary equipped for a journey across the desert stands near, as if ready to start on his hot and weary trip through the sands of Arabia.

By way of still greater variety, the handsome and commodious palanquin used by Mrs. French-Shepherd in her celebrated African expedition stands next. In this palanquin the explorer was carried by four Africans on her long journey. It was her house and shelter as well as her means of travel. The faithful little burros used by the Indians in the mountains of South America for transportation purposes stand with their packs and panniers as if waiting for the command to start. A milk seller, from Bogota, Colombia, on a little mule with large milk cans strapped on both sides is next in line, and then come more South American burros and llamas from Peru, with large panniers loaded upon their backs.

Near by is a Turkish street porter's outfit from Constantinople, a meek little mule carrying large panniers to accommodate his cargo.

A Red river ox cart, made entirely of wood and drawn by a single ox, is one of the queerest of all these many strange conveyances. A rolling tobacco case, loaded with a large load in the center, drawn by a pair of oxen, shows how tobacco was hauled from the Florida plantation to market in the early colonial days. Next in line is a primitive deer moose deer cart with stoneware wheels, stocked in a case of various bottles, one of the queerest exhibits in the entire hall. And finally, a pair of oxen, drawn by a pair of oxen, shows how tobacco was hauled from the Florida plantation to market in the early colonial days. Next in line is a primitive deer moose deer cart with stoneware wheels, stocked in a case of various bottles, one of the queerest exhibits in the entire hall. And finally, a pair of oxen, drawn by a pair of oxen, shows how tobacco was hauled from the Florida plantation to market in the early colonial days.

queer articles. Being so unlike anything in use in modern ages, it is a curiosity that attracts much attention. An odd and unique cart from Norway is next in line, and then comes a Chinese hand cart, such as has been in general use for ages.

A Sicilian donkey cart for holiday use, is an interesting sight with its gaudy colors and its gorgeous decorations. It is drawn by a donkey, which is also rigged out in holiday attire. A Cuban volante, drawn by two horses, tandem, stands near, as if awaiting the arrival of some dark-eyed senorita. A docile little donkey from Jerusalem stands almost hidden beneath his massive pack-saddle.

An Arab holiday wagon from Constantinople, Turkey, drawn by two oxen, is one of the fanciest rigs in the exhibit. A Jerusalem mule litter, carried by two mules, fore and aft, is a peculiar little pagoda-like arrangement for carrying passengers of prominence. Just beyond this queer collection from distant countries are the great railway trains of today, the speedy automobiles and other modern methods of conveyance, making the contrast all the more noticeable and showing the wonderful improvements in transportation methods.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS-NOTES.

A huge round table more than ten feet in diameter and cut from a single mahogany tree is exhibited in the Cafe Luzon on the Philippine reservation at the World's Fair.

An International Congress of Butchers will be held at the World's Fair July 25 to 28 inclusive. The estimated attendance of this Congress is 20,000 butchers from America and 1,000 from Europe.

A group of Longhouse Indians are a part of the Anthropological exhibit at the World's Fair. They came from Vancouver Island and are the aborigines of the Northwest. They live in the peculiar houses which give them their name.

Thirty thousand chairs and benches have been placed at different points on the World's Fair grounds for the convenience of visitors. These seats are absolutely free. The only charge for seats is that made for a limited number which immediately surround the band stands. These are reserved for the small fee of ten cents.

The Eighth International Geographical Congress will be held at the World's Fair. The object of the assemblage is to correct and change the spelling of geographical names and settle all questions of an educational nature concerning the geography of all nations. Delegates from 35 countries will participate.

DEATH OF HOTEL MAN

Manager Smith of the
Royal Hawaiian Dies
From Collapse.

The death of Frank M. Smith, manager of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, which was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, is a sad event. Mr. Smith was a well-known and respected figure in the hotel industry.

of friends. The circumstances surrounding the death were saddened by the absence of Mrs. Smith and her family, a girl of 16 and a boy some three years younger. Mrs. Smith had attempted to reach her husband but was deterred from fear of passing him en route as he was improving and expected to leave for the Coast on the Alameda. Death came unexpectedly in the shape of heart collapse after the patient had been placed on a full dietary after a five weeks' siege of chronic malarial typhoid.

Mr. Smith opened the Moana Hotel as its manager but was more widely known to the many friends his courtesy won him by his long connection with the old Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, the rendezvous of traveling Hawaiians. There are few army and navy men of the Pacific arms of the services who did not know and like the deceased.

In compliance with a message sent by Col. Macfarlane to Mr. F. M. Smith's widow stating that his physician, Dr. Taylor, had recommended cremation, the reply came last evening which gave her consent, asking that the ashes be forwarded by the Alameda leaving here next Wednesday. The body will be cremated this morning and announcement is now made that the funeral services over the ashes of the deceased will take place at St. Andrew's Cathedral this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Bishop Restarick having kindly volunteered to arrange the services for the occasion. An opportunity will thus be granted his many Honolulu friends and acquaintances of paying their respects to the memory of the man who was heartily appreciated for his many virtues and who deplored his loss.

Mrs. Smith, even had she started, could not have arrived before the Alameda and thus has been mercifully spared much of the necessarily harrowing details surrounding his death and funeral. Mr. Smith was a man of apparently between 45 and 50 years of age. The funeral proceedings have been taken charge of by Col. George W. Macfarlane of the Royal Hawaiian and H. Wingate Lake of the Alexander Young hotels.

SMALL FARMING BY A CORPORATION

Small farming under corporate direction is signified by the articles of association of the Wahiawa Pineapple Company, Limited, filed in the office of the Treasurer of the Territory yesterday. The company takes over the business and general farming enterprise formerly held by L. G. Kellogg and Allie B. Kellogg at Wahiawa, Oahu.

L. G. Kellogg is president, Theo. F. Lansing secretary and W. M. Minton treasurer of the company, these with Gus Schuman and Charles Girdler being the incorporators. The estate of the company contains an area of 33 acres. Divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each, the capital stock is placed with the privilege of extension to 1908. All the usual rights of agricultural corporations are reserved to the charter.

L. G. Kellogg is a well-known and respected figure in the hotel industry. He has been a successful manager of the Wahiawa Pineapple Company, Limited, and has a long and distinguished career in the business world.

BAR'S NEW EXECUTIVE

Annual Dinner of Legal Luminaries This Evening.

President Robertson of the Hawaiian Bar Association has appointed the following executive committee: S. M. Ballou, A. Lewis Jr., T. McCants Stewart, C. R. Hemenway and W. T. Rawlings, together with the elected officers ex officio, viz: A. G. M. Robertson, president; W. L. Stanley, vice president; C. F. Clemons, secretary, and W. L. Whitney, treasurer.

The annual dinner of the Association will be held at the Alexander Young Hotel this evening. It will be of the order of a state banquet, in brilliant contrast to the "smoker" of last year. Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson will respond to the health of the President of the United States, and W. O. Smith to that of the absent Governor of Hawaii. Frank Andrade will speak for the Legislature, Justice A. Perry for the Bench and Henry E. Highton for the Bar. General Hartwell will regale the board with recollections of the Bench and Bar of Hawaii, while D. L. Withington will furnish the memory of the "Old-Fashioned Lawyer." Federal Judge Dole, Circuit Judge Gear and Attorney General Andrews will discuss jurisprudence seriously.

ALUMNAE AT DINNER

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The annual dinner of the Kamehameha Alumnae was held last evening in the dining hall of the Boys' School with the same enthusiasm which has been manifested on all former occasions since 1891, when the first class was graduated. About two hundred of the young people who have been given educational advantages through the generosity of the late Princess Pauahi Bishop, gathered about the tables and after their refreshments, listened to a fine literary and musical program.

The hall was adorned with American and Hawaiian flags and the emblem of the alumnae occupied a conspicuous place over an entrance. Upon the tables, decorated with vases of yellow cornucopia and plumeria blossoms, were prominently displayed many of the trophies of the baseball diamond, football field and sports of the field won by the Kamehamehas.

At the table reserved for the faculty were the 1904 graduating class of both the Boys' and the Girls' school, Principal and Mrs. U. Thompson of the Boys' School, Miss Pope, principal of the Girls' School; W. O. Smith, one of the Bishop Estate trustees; Theo. Richards, a former principal of the school, and Miss Carrie Castle. At other tables were the alumnae members grouped by their respective classes. In many instances many of the graduates present had intermarried, and as one of the faculty said, were happily linked together. There were many of the alumnae members who have reached positions of prominence and trust, both in mercantile and governmental life. Fred Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, being an example.

The musical program was replete with selections rendered by the Glee Clubs of the Boys' and the Girls' schools, Kaula's orchestra, and responses for classes were made by members. Principal U. Thompson delivered the chief address of the evening.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The thirteenth commencement exercises of the Kamehameha School for Boys, which took place on Tuesday evening at the Bishop Memorial Chapel, was an occasion upon which eleven very bright young men received their diplomas and passed out into the world to begin active life.

The exercises were interesting throughout, the essays of the young graduates showing an unusual intelligence and a good command of English.

The chapel was decorated in green and yellow, and the motto of the class—"The Utmost for the Highest"—was conspicuously displayed.

The graduates were: John Kaupena Bunker, James Von Ekekele, Alohepa Kaunani Hanchett, Joseph Maniakiakani Kamakau, John Andrew Nakea Kealoha, Albert Kuahli Brickwood Lyman, Charles Kaoloku Brickwood Lyman, Emil Max Muller, Herbert Edward Mordon, Joseph Lani Pa, Alfred Gilbert Patton.

The program opened with an organ prelude by Miss Lillian Byington, followed by an invocation by Rev. John Lloyd Hopwood. A musical selection was rendered by the Glee Club, after which Kaunani Hanchett gave the "Salutatory and Class History." "Home Life at Kamehameha," was the interesting subject treated by Joseph Pa, and Charles Lyman gave a fine discourse on "The New Agriculture." Emil Muller's graduating essay was on "Science in Modern Life," and Herbert Mordon's interesting presentation was entitled "Kamehameha I as an Organizer." The valedictory was delivered by Albert Lani in an eloquent manner. It was entitled "Education (Education)." The program was concluded by a prayer by Rev. John Lloyd Hopwood.

The graduates of the Kamehameha School for Boys are a group of young men who have received a high quality of education and are well-prepared to enter the workforce or continue their studies. They represent the future of Hawaii and the success of the Kamehameha School.

All Tired Out Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.



Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yule St., Bunbury, Victoria, sends us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. I did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale, and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it, and found to my surprise that it was a true blood purifier. A few bottles completely renewed me to health.

There are many imitations. Beware of them. Buy only Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists and is the best blood purifier in the world.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SOLE AGENTS: H. B. K. & Co., Honolulu, T.H.

BAD FOOD CONDEMNED

Five New Names Placed Upon Adulterated Milk List.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner and Analyst, in his report for May to the Board of Health says one hundred and twenty milk samples were examined, of which number nine were from Hilo. One hundred samples were above standard.

Three of the samples below standard were from Hilo. Sanitary Inspector Bowman, who sent them, was notified of the results obtained and will take action to stop the adulteration. Of the Honolulu milk below standard five samples were obtained from dealers not before reported as selling adulterated milk; the other dealers reported are old offenders.

THE BLACK LIST.

The list of those supplying milk of inferior quality, other than samples submitted by private parties, is as follows: Punahou Dairy, Nagatani, Tavares, Lloyd, Jap. for G. Holt, Jap. for A. D. Costa, V. Souza, Matsunaba, A. Souza, Jap. for H. Bell, Mongava and Testeda.

WATERS ANALYZED.

Mr. Duncan had previously reported on the Insane Asylum water.

Eight waters from the Moiliili district were analyzed; the result of their examination will be given in a separate report.

Three waters from Kaneohe were examined on private complaint, one being a well water, the other two from the streams and used by residents of that locality. The Commissioner gives the analyses of these waters, being respectively from a well, Alamih stream and Punahou stream, saying of the results: "Alamih stream is reported as flowing through an uncontaminated district. The analysis shows it to be a good water and it may be taken as an example of a pure water from that district. Comparing the other waters with it the analysis shows them to be contaminated. The parties interested were notified and I have since learned that they have taken steps to obtain a purer water supply."

OTHER ANALYSES.

The remainder of Mr. Duncan's report follows: "The amount of carbon dioxide in four samples of air was determined for the Division of Sanitation."

"The following foods were examined, condemned and ordered destroyed as not fit for food: Twenty-four cases Chinese food products, consisting of canned shrimps, etc.; five boxes raisins, one box shrimps, fifty boxes apricots, twenty-seven boxes prunes, three boxes peaches. Total, 110."

"Five samples food were analyzed but the examination of this class is not finished, so the report on them is held over until next month."

UNUSUAL MEMORIAL

Hiawatha Pantomime in Memory of Mrs. W. A. Bryan.

At Windom, Minnesota, the former home of the late Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, who died at Kanehameha Schools, February 5, a unique memorial was lately presented at the local Temple by her friends. It was termed a "Hiawatha Memorial," being a presentation of Longfellow's beautiful poem of that name and was given as a token of the appreciation in which the memory of Mrs. Ruth Goss Bryan was held by all who knew her exemplary life and character. The Windom Reporter of May 25 contains the following account of the Memorial presentation:

A crowded house greeted the participants of the pantomime, Hiawatha, given in memory of Ruth Goss Bryan at the Temple last Monday evening. It was a very pleasing departure from all memorials hitherto held for the dead.

In an introductory reading written by Mrs. Fred Weld, and read by Mrs. Edna Parso, was told the origin of the idea of reproducing Hiawatha in Windom. Mrs. Bryan had seen it in Honolulu and wished to give her friends in Windom the same pleasure she had felt in seeing it there and it was thought fitting to do so on the anniversary of her birth.

A. W. Ames was the reader and read portions of the poem while the Indians acted their parts.

Although the poem was beautifully portrayed and appreciated by everyone, Mrs. Ames concluded the evening with a lecture.

SOME TROUBLE AT THE MEETING

A little band of men and women hold interesting religious services at Oahu Prison for the convicts every Sunday. The services have been going on for months and have proved of considerable benefit to the crowd of miserable men confined there. Under a magnificent shade tree the convicts are grouped in neat seats while their visitors speak eloquent sermons, sing, and pray for them but there is one feature of the afternoon services that Warden Henry had to put his foot down on hard. He had to muzzle the "convict preachers."

The missionaries thought it would be nice to permit some of the more intelligent, religiously inclined convicts to also do some speaking on Sundays. Men like George Wade, who is serving life imprisonment and ten years additional for the murder of Gillespie, were among those who joined the preaching fraternity. Wade is a very intelligent and fine looking colored man. He had some enemies among other prisoners and proceeded to get back at them on Sunday afternoons. If he had a grudge against some man he would look up a chapter in the bible which specially fitted this man's case and then would solemnly read it on Sunday afternoon. Perhaps George would also look the guilty party in the face at the same time. Others did the same as Wade and they managed to make life pretty uncomfortable for some of the other convicts. The offenders ones promptly made complaint to Mr. Henry and hereafter the service will be conducted entirely by persons who reside outside of the confines of the jail.

It is said that Wade hopes for a pardon. He is at times quite a sick man.

INSPECTOR KEEN'S REPORT FOR MAY

The report of C. J. Keen, Inspector of Buildings, Plumbing and House Sewers, to the Board of Health is as follows:

Please find below a detail of the work of this office for the month of May, 1904, as far as it is possible to segregate the same.

Plumbing plans filed and permits issued for same..... 31
Number of plans of plumbing furnished and accepted..... 34
Plumbing fixtures installed in above..... 205

The number of plumbing fixtures in large on account of the finishing of the sanitary system at the High school. Sewer connections made, 17.

Twenty-eight houses were connected with the sewer during the month of May, twelve of which were along the line of the new sewers; balance scattering.

Twenty building permits were received, seventeen of which were approved; one not approved (Lee For Sen to build over sluggish lagoon, Walkiki district), and five inspections of building sites were made where interior changes were contemplated. A total of 201 inspections were made during the month, of which 157 were for plumbing.

The small number of plumbing permits issued is not on account of the charge made for them, but owing to the depressed conditions of the times, as I did not find any plumbers working without a permit, but the latter part of the month shows considerable improvement.

DESKY TO APPEAR

Is Said to Have Forcibly Ejected Booth's Employee.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Charles S. Desky and his employee Manuel Oliveira will appear before Judge Lindsay this morning to answer to a charge of assault and battery on a warrant sworn out by Manuel Rego, an employee of C. W. Booth who was sent by the latter to take possession of Pacific Heights yesterday morning.

It was claimed in the warrant that Desky and Oliveira did commit an assault upon the said Rego. Mr. Booth claims the right to take possession of the Heights under his mortgage and Rego was sent to act as the "man in possession" an act which it is said was resented by Mr. Desky who told Rego to leave and with the aid of Oliveira is said to have forcibly removed him from the premises.

Mr. Desky appeared at the sheriff's department shortly before six yesterday afternoon and was released upon his own recognizances.

A SURE SIGN.

Gotroxi: What did that chap say when we ran over him?
Chaffeur: "Said he was delighted and hoped you were quite well and!"
Gotroxi: "Spoke on quickly! That must be one of my new relations!"
Puck.

PAINE IN THE RICHMAN. Like bookends are not dangerous, but decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are subject to such attacks will be pleased to know that this trouble may be had by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

STORY OF THE WORK TOLD IN CONVENTION

Home and School Are Discussed at Lihue---Outdoor Festivities for Delegates Provided by Residents.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

LIHUE, June 6.—Last Friday the Lihue meeting proved its Puritan descent by centering its thought upon the "Little Red School House." "The Home and the School" was the topic. To the public school teacher its message was "Recognize that your sphere includes the Home. Enter it hand in hand with the boy or girl. Win the friendship of father or mother. Take into the home your ideals, your culture, your wider learning and with these purify, elevate and enlarge its life. Thus you can serve your nation and the world most fully and leave the impress of your character permanently in the entire community."

To the home it said, "Look upon the public school teacher as your special friend. Remember that you are entrusting your dearest possessions—your children—to him at the most impressive and important period of their lives. It is your business to know him intimately, to invite him to your home, to help him in his great work. The unmarried youth or maiden who takes a school in a country district in this Territory is exposed to most dangerous and insidious temptations. It is your business as Christians to shield these teachers, to help them in their fight for upright character and to surround them with influences that brighten, inspire and strengthen. If any teacher prove false to his trust, become a moral leper and begin to deprave and corrupt his pupils, it is your duty to protest and secure his removal. Bring your testimony to the Hawaiian Board and if after investigation it is clear that he is unfit we will help you. But if the teacher be faithful to his trust he needs your support. Give it to him freely. First of all by leading your children to love him. Second by standing by him when he disciplines your children and third by helping your children to learn their lessons. Fill your boys and girls with the ambition to do their best. The great need of the Hawaiian race is aspiration, a burning desire to make the most of themselves. Put this passion into your little ones in their school days and it will go with them through life."

Passing from the public to the Christian Boarding School Rev. Mr. Poepoe paid a beautiful tribute to the unselfish noble character of the long line of Christian teachers who have built this nation's civilization while Rev. O. P. Emerson made a most eloquent plea to the graduate student to stand by his old home, not to be ashamed of those in it who have not had his advantages but to pour the treasures of his own education into it and thus brighten and uplift it.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

The evening of Friday was one long to be remembered. After a stirring appeal to the young people by Rev. Mr. Yajima of Hilo, Mrs. M. K. Nakuna opened the discussion. No one who heard her generous championship of Christian education from the standpoint of Hawaiian history will ever forget it. She was followed by the Vice Principal of Mills' Institute, Mr. A. M. Merrill, and by Miss K. C. McLeod of Kawaihau. These three addresses formed the classical trio of the entire session and will be separately published by the Board. In philosophic spirit and with exactitude they defined the aims of Christian education and justified its great achievements in these Islands.

DESKY'S TRIUMPH.

No account of the meetings would be complete without a reference to the splendid oratory of this giant from Hilo. Again and again he has been called to the stage and every time he has stirred all hearts by his great thoughts framed in eloquent speech. Singularly honest and open to conviction in the business sessions he has been a tower of strength to the advocates of progress.

BACK TO THE EARTH.

Saturday brought us and to a lovely spot at that, through the kindness of Rev. and Mrs. Hans Isenberg a train consisting of 14 roofed sugar cars was fitted with seats and by 9 o'clock Saturday morning 225 young and old crowded on board and were wheeled over the famous Lihue plantation to the falls of the Waiau. In a trice the deep pools were peopled with merry bathers exploring the bubbling caverns, searching out tough toothsome ophi, and getting appetites in trim for the abundant luau after which song and speech radiated with wit completed the universal joy. In the evening a Hawaiian concert rendered by troops of youths and maidens, gathered all the way from Hanalei to Waimea and culminating in a representation of Balaam's famous episode, angel, prophet and ass performing in rhythmic response to the music of little girls rounded out the work of the week and prepared the Association for

A SUNDAY OF SPIRITUAL POWER.

The children as usual held the first place, all the Sunday schools of the island but one turning out en masse. A thousand Hawaiians recruited from every kindred community congregated in and about the most picturesque church in Hawaii and for three hours regarded one another with awe and admiration. Meeting over in the Town Hall the leaders gathered some hundred strong for an English service while the Japanese in their church sang and talked.

teaching, its inability to produce men of character, and denouncing Christian schools as nurseries of weaklings. Fortunately

OKUMURA OF HONOLULU

was on deck with his magic lantern and on Sunday evening the Hall was crowded to the doors, the little brown men squatting all over the floor and hanging in at the windows to see what the Christians could say in reply to the champions of Buddha. Without a word of controversy, ready to grant all the good points of the old Hindu system, Mr. Okumura pointed out that the first battle of the present war had been won by Admiral Uryu, one of the leading Christians of the Empire, touched upon one and another of Japan's Christian heroes and then threw on the screen a view of the Christian Boarding School in Honolulu which showed the boys at gun drill, the young generation of soldiers preparing to fight the battles of either the Sun Flag or the Cross. With this stirring bit of militant Christianity, a late afternoon communion service inspiringly conducted by Rev. E. S. Timoteo and O. H. Gulick and a rousing praise meeting whereat Lono, Kapu, Desha, Scudder and Kauai's silver tongued Orator, Hon. W. H. Rice, kept the ball rolling till a late hour, the story of a great Sunday came to an end. Monday morning's session proved to be the

HOLY OF HOLIES.

Here Judge Kahele, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox and Treas. Theodore Richards opened the door into the secret chamber of the home—its religious life and for two hours and a half the delegates lived over again the blessed experiences of childhood. No better leader for this task could be desired than the Lihue Judge with his Christian heritage and his ripe experience. Rev. S. Kaili seconded him well.

No one present will ever be able to blot from memory the impassioned appeal of Mrs. Rice to the assembled mothers. There were a few dry eyes among them and more than one will date a new determination to be true to her great privilege and sacred responsibility from that solemn hour. Of Mrs. Wilcox's sweet suggestive paper it is enough to say that it elicited an immediate vote to publish it entirely in the "Garden Island." In his inimitable style and under Mr. Desha's unrivaled interpretation Mr. Richards pressed home to every father who heard him the necessity for a pure life, for gallantry to his wife and for the spirit of companionship with his boys and girls both in their sports and studies. Then step by step he led them up into the higher realm of showing how the father could be priest in his home, revealing God in his own purity and rectitude.

No one attending this remarkable gathering has been able to escape the blessing of coming face to face with his worst self and realizing its terrible power nor can any one return home without the glorious conviction that with God's help he has the power successfully to down the beast in him and enthrone the man. From first to last it has been a meeting of rare effectiveness and must mean much to all the churches.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

have not been neglected. The constitution of the Association has been amended and brought up to date. Messrs. F. K. Archer, W. A. Bowen and W. R. Castle have been added to the membership of the Hawaiian Board. Judge H. K. Kahele and Rev. S. L. Desha have been nominated to the American Board as candidates for its corporate membership and the following chosen as delegates to the National Council called to meet at Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 13-20: Hon. P. C. Jones, Hon. H. K. Kahele, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, F. K. Archer, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. S. Okubo, Rev. J. Kalino, Rev. S. L. Desha and the Corresponding Secretary. The following are alternates: Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, H. Kinoshita, P. N. Hokuluma, Mrs. May Wilcox, Rev. H. Bingham, D.D., Mrs. David A. I. Rev. C. M. Kamakawoole and Rev. R. K. Baptiste. Rev. E. S. Timoteo whose report was one of the features of the meeting has been re-elected Traveling Evangelist. Mr. Theodore Richards, Treasurer and Rev. D. Scudder, Corresponding Secretary. The Hawaiian Board has organized with the choice of Hon. P. C. Jones as President; Rev. W. W. Hall, Vice President; Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Recording Secretary and Mr. Clarence H. Cooke, Auditor. By a new rule the Association elects the Moderator for the ensuing year at the close of its meeting. Rev. H. H. Parker has been chosen for this honor with F. K. Archer as Vice Moderator and Rev. L. Kakani as Scribe. The meeting of 1905 will be held in Honolulu the third week in June. Whatever may be its story it seems a herculean task for Honolulu or any other community in this Territory to hope to best Lihue. Rev. J. M. Lydgate has proved a rare commanding general and his lieutenants, the Rices, Wilcoxs, Iensbergs (both Messrs. and Mesdames), together with a number of other tireless workers have made this the historic meeting of the present era. Its formal program fittingly closed with a lawn party in the church park last evening, the final business touches being given today.

Lihue, June 7, 1904.

CONVENTION CLOSES

LIHUE, June 7.—The Association adjourned yesterday, its closing session having been held outdoors under the shade of the big banyan tree. The delegates and the friends of the cause of Christian education in Hawaii gathered in the Town Hall for an English service while the Japanese in their church sang and talked.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE NEWS BY DORIC'S MAIL

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Advices received by mail from Tomsk, Western Siberia, report the arrival there of a detachment of Japanese prisoners consisting of 25 officers and 180 men the majority of whom are sailors. All were in good health. The officers were sent to the Officers' Club while the men are quartered in a riding school.

A food allowance has been granted the officers of \$25 to \$62.50 monthly while the enlisted men receive eight cents daily.

Workers have reached Lake Balkal to construct wireless telegraph stations for communication across that body of water.

MONEY FOR THE MIKADO.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Ito Himatsu, a Japanese merchant of New York has arrived in Chicago with a common split leather valise containing \$1,120,000 in United States money which he will give to the Mikado to help defeat Russia. The cash is all in United States gold notes and bank bills.

The money was deposited here with a trust company on the advice of the local Japanese Consul.

Ito Himatsu expects to sail from San Francisco on June 11th. He is a recognized authority in America on Japanese art and his discourses at Chautauqua assemblies for the last five years have been the subject of many written dissertations on the influence of Japanese arts and Japanese ideals upon modern aesthetics. Ito Himatsu is now in New York as a dealer in objects of Japanese art.

MACHINE TO KILL COSACKS.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 1.—An ex-Captain of Japanese artillery bound for London, Eng., who arrived here on the Empress of Japan last night on official business, said that Japanese military chiefs had made preparations some years ago for dealing with the peculiar fighting tactics of the Cosacks. A special light machine gun, invented by a Japanese engineer, is carried on a pony accompanying each detachment. It has a greater range than the Nordenfeldt and can be operated by four men. It is with these deadly weapons that the Japanese are wipung out the Cosack sotilas wherever they meet them. He says the Japanese artillery proficiency was acquired in long secret practice with the arisaka gun at all ranges and regardless of cost before the war.

THE ATTACK ON LANDSORFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Reports of an attack upon Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which grew last night into a rumor (later denied) of attempted assassination, have their foundation, as nearly as can be ascertained in a personal assault committed Monday evening by Prince Dolgoruky, a disappointed office-seeker. The Prince is an opponent of Count Lamsdorff's policy and is said to have become insane through brooding over his alleged grievances.

Dolgoruky formerly was an officer in the Imperial Hussars, but is now on the retired list. At one time he was connected with the Foreign Office as an attaché at Vienna. Since then he is said to have been a constant applicant for a position in the foreign service but without success. He belongs to the Slavophile party, strongly opposed to the Pacific policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to the story current in the city the Prince met Count Lamsdorff in the street Monday evening and without warning struck him on the head with a walking stick. In so doing he is said to have calmly announced that he chastised the Foreign Minister in the name of the whole Russian people.

Police agents rushed to the scene and seized the Prince who immediately handed them a card, saying it was a private affair. Nevertheless he was placed under arrest.

Count Lamsdorff called upon the Emperor Tuesday, it having been his regular day for an audience, and therefore not necessarily connected with the assault. The Count's friends are deeply incensed over the affair which is regarded, however, as the act of a madman.

RUSSIANS GLOOMY.

TIENTSIN, June 1, Morning.—A courier who has arrived here from Newchwang says:

"While it is known that the Russians received reports from Mukden last night giving the losses sustained by them during the fighting at Kinchou and Nanshan Hill and the conditions prevailing, they will not talk on the subject. The officers are desperately gloomy. The press bulletin giving the news of the fighting on the Kwan Tung Peninsula with the European comments on the victory of the Japanese, was suppressed on its arrival at Newchwang, but was released when the Russians learned that two copies of it were in possession of Englishmen and were being shown to other people. The Tien Tsin newspapers which reached Newchwang last night were eagerly snapped up. Knots of officers stood in the streets and in and about the club eagerly scanning the papers."

"Six hundred junk loads of supplies, mostly beans and grain, purchased at Newchwang, were shipped to Liaoyang yesterday. These were the same supplies the Russians ordered from the Chinese in the interior at the time of the second evacuation scare, saying the Japanese would confiscate or burn them. The Russians are compelled to pay four times the prices demanded a month ago."

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Ernest Lofgren, at one time prominently connected with one of the Alaskan whalers, will endeavor to make a trip from this city to Husulish in a thirty-foot launch. That he believes the proposition feasible may be evidenced by the fact that he is making inquiries of the various merchants and boatbuilders for the purpose of securing a suitable craft with which he can make the attempt.

Lofgren claims to be a practical sailor and states that the trip can be made without any special preparations except in the way of carrying a sufficient quantity of fuel. No particular advice is to be obtained by making the trip except to establish the fact of its feasibility.

All things favorable, Mr. Lofgren expects to leave here about the middle of July.

