

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2247.

## HOW JUICE OF CANE IS WEIGHED

### A Machine at Iron Works Which is Accurate.

One of the most recent and valuable inventions in connection with sugar production not only in the Hawaiian Islands, but in all sugar-producing countries, is the new cane-juice weighing machine, being built by the Honolulu Iron Works, the patent for which was taken out on February 26, 1901, by C. Hedemann, manager of the iron works, and now held by the latter company. There are two machines already set up in the main shop of the works where they have recently been examined by sugar men. All who have taken the pains to make a careful study of the automatic features of the machine pronounce it one of the most important additions to the profitable production of sugar, in that it gives an accurate measurement of every drop of juice that goes into the machine.

The smaller machine which is now being constructed by the iron works has the appearance in miniature of the walking beam mechanism of a side-wheel steamer. The mechanical weighing features are so delicately adjusted that it takes but the weight of a drop of cane juice to tip the weighing pan over and allow the contents to run into a tank, when its holding capacity has been reached, at the same time shutting off the flow until the opposite side of the pan is presented for filling. By the same automatic process the flow is again started, each tilt being automatically registered. The machine now on exhibition consists of a pipe lying horizontally across the top of the weigher. This supplies the juice into the machine which is originally brought from a tank and deposited directly into the feed pipe. The juice will pass from the feed pipe through a slit on the under side into a copper spout. This spout discharges in turn into the so-called weighing box, made of copper, which is partitioned in the center, the ends being open.

The weigher is adjusted to tip one side or the other by the reception of a certain amount of juice. In the copper spout is a knife-shaped blade, which, by an arrangement can be turned to the right and left, thus diverting the juice into one partition of the weighing box or the opposite side as the case may be. When the juice commences to enter the feed pipe and is discharged through the nozzle into the copper spout, it will fill one side of the weighing box. When the quantity of juice collected in that partition has reached a certain weight the weighing box will turn down, being mounted on knife edges, and discharge the contents into the tank below, from which it is taken for further treatment into containers made for the purpose.

By turning the weighing box down, the other partition of the weigher is raised up and puts the partition in the center of the box in such a position that the copper spout will discharge into the new side thus presented. As soon as the box commences to tilt over, the knife-shaped cut-off plate will make a quick move, thus shutting off the flow of the juice into the partition which was filling, and turning the flow over into the other end. The quick movement of this cut-off plate eliminates all inaccuracies in weighing. The arrangement of this cut-off is one of the essential features of the weighing machine, which have brought it so prominently to the attention of planters.

The weighing box is provided with pipes which contain a certain quantity of mercury for the purpose of keeping the weighing box in position when filling, for such a time, that it will always take the full weight of its capacity before tilting. To avoid a heavy jarring when the tilting occurs, the machine is provided with air-cushions which insure an easy and noiseless movement.

Every machine is provided with an automatic register which counts the number of strokes made by the tilting of the weighing box, thus giving, with the greatest accuracy, the number of partition discharges and the quantity of juice which passes through the machine. The machines are being built in several sizes. The smaller ones have a capacity of from 2000 to 3000 gallons per hour, and the larger ones about 12,000 gallons per hour.

The weighing machine is placed within a tank from which the juice is again discharged through a nozzle in the bottom into containers. At the same time the juice samples itself. Every time the weighing box falls to one side or the other, a drop falls into a spout which leads to an opening in one end of the tank, through a stop cock and then into a bottle, which enables the chemist to commence his analytical work at that stage.

Opposite the axes and journals of the machine is an opening in the tank provided with a glass covering through which the person attending the machine can observe just how the machinery is working. A trap door also

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.



## THE ESTIMATED SUGAR CROP OF HAWAII FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1901, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1902 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
H. Hackfeld & Co.	1,200	6,500	10,550	11,250	21,750	10,950	9,000	5,500	4,500	1,100			73,000
T. H. Davies & Co.	1,300	2,010	4,250	4,350	5,450	5,450	5,100	3,901	2,500	1,500			37,500
R. F. Dillingham & Co.			3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000				20,000
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	400	1,300	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	600	400	400			10,000
F. A. Schaefer & Co.			300	300	300	300	300	300	300				2,400
H. Waterhouse & Co.			675	525	400	475	650	225	100	50			3,500
Alexander & Baldwin	1,250	1,250	2,175	8,150	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,500	2,275				45,500
C. Brewer & Co.	1,600	900	2,950	4,800	5,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	2,100	1,000			31,000
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	5,000	1,500	4,300	5,100	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,150	3,100	3,100	3,100	59,400
	8,840	13,360	29,510	37,675	60,150	40,875	30,750	31,015	24,100	10,725	4,700	4,100	281,000

  

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1902 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
H. Hackfeld & Co.			4,700	4,600	4,420	4,000	3,800	2,500	1,464	420			25,494
T. H. Davies & Co.			2,000	2,150	2,220	2,270	1,862	1,400	621	270			13,097
R. F. Dillingham & Co.			1,700	1,710	1,750	1,700	1,550	1,070	800				10,940
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.			500	720	400	400	450	382	315	190			3,492
F. A. Schaefer & Co.			150	140	150	150	150	150	150				1,200
H. Waterhouse & Co.			225	340	140	150	243	80	35	20			1,222
Alexander & Baldwin	1,250	1,250	2,175	1,950	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,350	860				18,850
C. Brewer & Co.	1,600	900	2,950	4,800	5,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	2,100	1,000			31,000
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	5,150	1,850	745	1,400	1,450	1,200	1,022	1,340	950	1,180	1,000	1,000	18,950
	6,000	4,000	11,000	14,000	14,700	13,000	13,000	11,000	7,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	100,000

  

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1902 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu			2,200	3,100	2,700	1,200	1,200	2,440	1,832	3,313			21,985
T. H. Davies & Co.			700	600	900	800	800	1,000	1,200	855			6,355
Alexander & Baldwin			300	500	600	400	400	800	400	480			3,380
F. A. Schaefer & Co.			250	400	250	250	250	200	100				2,050
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.			100	150	100	100	100	100	100				850
H. Waterhouse & Co.			300	300	250	250	301						1,201
			5,200	5,400	6,300	3,400	3,900	4,340	3,340	4,540			28,420
T. H. Davies & Co., Hilo													
R. F. Dillingham & Co.													
			2,000				2,000	1,330	1,200				6,530
			5,000				5,000	3,330					9,960
								4,500	1,300				16,690
Alexander & Baldwin, Kahului			2,000					3,000		2,300			10,300
H. Hackfeld & Co., Lahaina			800					660					3,060
			8,000	11,000	6,300	3,400	6,000	8,000	11,000	8,000			68,200

  

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1902 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
H. Hackfeld & Co.	1,300	6,500	2,450	3,450	2,380	4,150	1,271						22,461
T. H. Davies & Co.	1,300	2,010	1,550	200	2,330	3,380	679						11,539
F. A. Schaefer & Co.			30	200	175	530	630	191					1,846
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	400	1,300	400	180	40	80	167						3,077
H. Waterhouse & Co.			150	285	10	75	307	145	105				1,077
	2,950	9,710	4,580	4,415	6,255	8,455	3,151	335	105				40,000
Alexander & Baldwin					2,755	4,450	2,170	4,728	1,972	2,525			19,000
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.			2,100	2,900	2,500	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,900	1,000			18,000
C. Brewer & Co.			2,500	3,500	1,515	1,950	2,080	1,730	2,180	1,300			19,000
			4,600	6,745	8,925	7,880	9,708	5,702	5,920	2,800	500	500	34,000

  

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1902 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
C. Brewer & Co.					1,700								1,700
Castle & Cooke					1,700								1,700
					3,400								3,400

  

Grand Total	8,840	13,360	29,510	37,675	60,150	40,875	30,750	31,015	24,100	10,725	4,700	4,100	281,000
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enables the workman to put his arms within the tank to perform any work necessary.

The iron works has made a small machine for Ewa plantation; two large ones and a small machine for the Colonial Refining and Sugar Company of

Sydney, New South Wales, which were recently shipped; one large machine and two small ones for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, at Spreckelsville, Maui and a big machine will be shipped to the Waiala plantation, Oahu.

Judge Estee is making preparations for the term of court to be held in Hilo soon. The first session will be the last Monday in this month. It is not known what matters will be presented at that time, though no criminal cases will be considered, as no grand jury will be summoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, who was recently relieved as Governor of the Island of Tutuila, Samoa, and has been on waiting orders since his acquittal of the charges against him, has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

## PRINCE IS NAMED FOR SEAT

### Cupid Will Run for Legislature at Once.

JONAH KALANIANAOLE was nominated by the Home Rulers last night at Foster's Hall, for member of the Legislature, to succeed the late Archibald F. Gilfillan. The nomination was made after there had been a demand that James Quinn take the nomination, which he refused absolutely to do. There were no other names mentioned.

There was plenty of incident to the meeting, as there were any number of things done before the nomination was taken up, as the very last thing considered. There was a resolution endorsing Wilcox's leper settlement bill which had to be withdrawn; there was a very warm discussion of the letters of declination of Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, and more than enough talk over the make-up of the program of the mass meeting, which is to be held Saturday. Then there was a general snub handed to the newly created central committee, which was told in few words to "Go 'way back and sit down" until the main body had considered all questions of reorganization.

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of the meeting was the frosty face which was turned to John Colburn's attempt to run the Home Rule party. There are many of the old Hawaiians who can see in the recent influx of young blood nothing but an attack upon the integrity of the party, and an endeavor to secure control of the machinery, so as to turn it over to the Democracy. Prince Cupid is acquitted of any such, but it is the open comment that there has been too much endeavor to run affairs, manifested by the new men. There was a snag struck when Fred Beckley, the eager and self-reliant young Maian, who has just returned from his home, struck at the danger of a schism in the ranks, by introducing a resolution calling for an oath to be taken by every member of the party, by which he pledges himself a Home Ruler, and in case of a return of the Democracy infection, he is to be thrown out of the party bodily. The old Hawaiian element carried this through with a rush.

The first business of the evening was the discussion of the report of the committee on the mass meeting. Unfortunately for the new central committee, owing to the absence of Prince Cupid, and the fact that his closest friends are both on the central and mass meeting committees, there was a confounding of the two bodies. The result was that there was not only a granting of further time for the consideration of the mass meeting program, but some one, under the impression that there was only one committee sent the report in relation to the club organizations back, as well for later consideration.

When the matter of the report of the meeting committee came up there was an uproar almost from the start. John Emmelhuth reported that there was not a list of the probable speakers made up, and Carlos Long told what had been done in the matter of invitations. Then, too, he told of the declinations. The hottest one was that from Secretary Cooper, whose letter was read in translation. In it Mr. Cooper told the committee, straight from the shoulder, just why he would not permit himself to be a party to a meeting which was purely political, and where the result was already known. It was announced by the committee that Mr. Cooper had been sent a reply which was in keeping with the tone of his own epistle, and after the meeting one of those who knew what had been sent, said that there would be no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the letter on the part of any one who may be permitted to see it.

The declination of Governor Dole was referred to, but not read. It is said to be a straightforward letter in which there is no mistaking the meaning of the writer, who sees no reason why he should take the platform and talk politics while he has been intrusted with the task of governing all the Territory.

When it came to consideration of the men who agreed to speak, there proved to be only two who were outside of the Home Rule party. These are one T. McCants Stewart, a member of the Republican Territorial central committee, and Abraham Fernandez. Other than these there are no men from the other parties who will appear on the platform of the Drilled tomorrow night.

The arrangements so far made are that Judge Kaulla will call the meeting to order as the temporary chairman, and that a member of the party shall be chosen as the permanent chairman. This may be Senator Kalanika'oua. The list of speakers will include the following: Senator Kalanika'oua, Prince Cupid, John Emmelhuth, James Quinn, Nakoon, Stewart, Fernandez, Beckley, Senator Kanuha, Judge Kaulla, John Wise and John E. Bush, interpreters, as well as orators.

A gentle toss was given to the committee, when, in the shape of the report asking for more time, there was a provision for the submission to the meeting of Saturday evening of a resolution which would embody the ideas of the men who were handling the meeting. At once there was a demand for the resolution. But the committee did not have it drawn, they only wanted

(Continued on page 8.)

# ROBINSON SURELY THE MAN Nomination Made and Referred as Usual.

The story that Kepoiki has been appointed third judge contains none of the earmarks of truth. It rests upon a claim made by Judge Gear at San Francisco that he had, on December 26, received a message from Sam Parker, dated December 22, which says "Kepoiki third judge." Associated Press telegrams of December 21 announce the nomination of W. J. Robinson, and its reference to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Had this nomination been withdrawn the next day, the Court papers, which are on file here, up to the 26th, would have heard of it, and Mr. Walker, the Chronicle's correspondent at Washington would have wired us. We get no supplementary data from either. Moreover, Sam Parker left Washington on December 18, and Judge Gear claims a telegram from him announcing Kepoiki's appointment on Dec. 22. Under the circumstances we think that Judge Gear and his friend George Davis have played a practical joke, or are the victims of one of Sam Parker's pleasantries.

Here is the full correspondence on the subject:

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The nominations of R. W. Breckons for United States Attorney, and W. J. Robinson as third judge of the Circuit Court for the Territory of Hawaii, have been referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which Hon. Joseph B. Foraker is chairman. The nominations were made on Wednesday, a day before the close of the session, before adjournment for the holiday recess.

It is understood no objection has been filed with the committee to the nomination of Mr. Breckons, but that a protest against a favorable report on the nomination of Judge Robinson has been filed. This protest is based, it is said, on the claim that Mr. Robinson has not been a resident of the Territory a sufficient length of time to qualify him for the position to which he has been nominated. It is believed this contention will not be supported by the committee, and his confirmation will follow as soon as Congress reassembles.

(Special from F. O'Brien.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Judge George Gear is still at the California Hotel with George Davis. Gear says he has a telegram from Sam Parker, received four days ago, which says, "Kepoiki third judge."

Gear had another telegram from Parker saying that Parker had succeeded Sewall as Republican national committeeman for Hawaii.

Parker was expected to arrive here from Washington last night, but has not been seen so far. He has been in the East for some days now, having left here almost immediately on arriving from Honolulu with Gear, Davis and Prince David.

Parker left Washington on December 18 for San Francisco, and may have stopped off en route, or may be staying with friends here. It is whispered that he is in danger of losing his heart.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.  
(From our Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The appointments of W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third Territorial judge, and of Robert W. Breckons, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be United States district attorney, were sent to the Senate too late for confirmation before adjournment for the holiday recess, being forwarded on Wednesday, the day before adjournment, there was no time for their consideration in committee. It will likely be the middle of January before the names are confirmed and commissions are made out, as Congress does not resume its sessions till January 6. Although the new appointments are the judicial appointments, it is not probable that there will be any fight over the confirmation. Col. Sam Parker, of Honolulu, who arrived here December 17 and departed the following day, indicated no intention further than to find out whence the appointment originated. The new national committeeman carried here only briefly, registering at the Raleigh Hotel, and then moving on to New York, whence he planned to go back to San Francisco and pass the holidays with his boys. Delegate Wilcox was not consulted about the judicial appointment at all, which naturally made him sore. He felt somewhat inclined to try to block it in the Senate, but probably will desist from such an effort.

As already telegraphed to the Advertiser, the strong personal recommendation of Representative Metcalf, of Oakland, Cal., was a powerful factor in Mr. Robinson's appointment. He had plenty of other support, including Senator Bard, of California, whose recommendation, however, was largely perfunctory as a former constituent. He stated in his letter that he hardly knew the applicant personally. Mr. Metcalf, now a rising and influential member of the House, told the Attorney General in very vigorous language that he regarded Mr. Robinson as a brilliant young lawyer, thoroughly qualified for the bench if a good man was desired. Judge Galbraith, of Honolulu, who is said to have been consulted by letter from the Attorney General about the additional judgeship, and who wrote here commending Mr. Thompson for the appointment, penned a subsequent missive stating simply that, without refuting the letter he had previously written in behalf of Mr. Thompson, he wished to state that Mr. Robinson was a man of excellent qualifications. There were some thirteen letters in all from Honolulu lawyers for Mr. Robinson, among them being F. M. Hatch, H. A. Bigelow and Albert T. Judd. The sixty-two endorsements to a petition from Oakland and Alameda county, Cal., in behalf of Mr. Robinson's appointment, included seven judges of different jurisdictions that vicinity. Judge Humphreys is not on record as having written whatever to say about the successful candidate. Indeed, the Attorney General, whose

recommendation was endorsed by the President, has stated his determination to avoid the factional quarrels in the Republican party of Hawaii as far as possible, and he wanted to select a man for judge who would be as far removed as possible from these factional quarrels.

As for the appointment of Mr. Breckons to be United States attorney, it was done by the President without recommendation from the Attorney General, because of the endorsement of Mr. Dunne by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long. The two Wyoming Senators were much discouraged over the prospects of their candidate when they called on the Attorney General about it some days ago, but Senator Warren's personal popularity with the President undoubtedly had much weight. Mr. Breckons was strongly endorsed by Wyoming Republicans. It is worth mentioning also, that Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, had a letter on file in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Robinson as judge.

Although Mr. Edgar Cayless charges that Senator Perkins was one of those responsible for his defeat, the Senator himself disclaims any interference in the matter whatever. "I am out of Hawaiian politics entirely," said the Senator when the matter was mentioned to him. "I refer you on such matters to Col. Sam Parker, the new national committeeman for Hawaii."

Mr. Cayless regarded his appointment as assured and consequently was very much chagrined to see the President ignore his old college chum at Harvard. Mr. Harold Sewall, now of Maine, the judicial aspirant had some pretty harsh things to say about Attorney General Knox, but declared that he did not intend to call upon him lest he should feel like saying just what he thought.

"These appointments seem to clean up about all there is to do for the present," said Colonel Parker before he left for New York. "I shall be back here early in January, to press legislation affecting the irrigation of certain lands in the Territory. I understand some Democrats in Congress are preparing to fight me, but that does not discourage me." Colonel Parker added that he hardly knew Mr. Robinson, the new judge, was, but believed that he was a lawyer of brief residence in Honolulu.

Just before Congress adjourned Mr. Cayless, who has been a guest at the Shoreham, departed for New York State for a visit to his mother. He says he shall be back here early in January, and will endeavor to secure some favorable legislation for the importation of Chinese labor into the islands, especially for purposes of rice culture. To that end he expects to remain here two or three months, to see his arrival in Washington. Mr. Cayless was very ill for several days.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The World prints a cablegram from Bethlehem showing the manner in which Christmas eve and Christmas day were this year celebrated in the Holy Land. According to the dispatch from Bethlehem, the sky was clear and the air chill on the day before Christmas. At an early hour, crowds commenced to stream in from Jerusalem, and all the neighboring towns. Many traveled from Europe, and even from America. The European costumes mingled with the bright Oriental dresses made the scene varied and vivid with colors, while in the throng were seen many fair-faced Bethlehem women. At the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem the Latins, the Greeks and the Armenians each have a place of worship, but the ceremonies which attracted the thousands were those at the Catholic church. Throughout the morning crowds flocked to the magnificent Church of the Nativity, including the State believed by many scholars to be the actual birthplace of Christ. It was brilliantly illuminated. During the afternoon a multitude of people crowded the great square in front of the church, covering the house tops on every side. The procession then appeared, the patriarch escorted by Turkish soldiers preceded by the lawcases, or official guard of the patriarch and convent, advancing to the church. Following the sacerdotal procession came that of the French consul and his staff in uniform with an escort of mounted guards, he taking precedence as representing France, the recognized guardian of Catholic interests in the Holy Land. Following his entry into the church came the beautiful service of canticle and the benediction. Throughout the evening the church was never without its crowd of worshippers. At 11 o'clock matins were sung and a few minutes before midnight all was hushed. Then on the stroke of the hour, the "Gloria" arose—all kneeling in profound adoration to usher in Christmas morning.

Immediately afterward the patriarch ascended the high altar and commenced to celebrate high mass. Thenceforward throughout Christmas day every altar in the sacred edifice was occupied by priests saying masses. Many devotees who took their places at 10 o'clock Christmas evening kept their vigil until 11 o'clock on Christmas day, anxious not to miss a moment of the ceremonies on the site of the birthplace of Christ.

## Eviction of Squatters

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—The Spanish squatters on the island of La Costa, government reservation, near the mouth of Charlotte harbor, must leave there at once, under orders from the Treasury Department. The revenue cutter Hamilton, acting under orders, visited the island last week and Lieutenant F. S. Van Baskerick landed and delivered the ultimatum to the squatters. There were about forty, including men, women and children. They were found on the beach, ostensibly fishing. Over a year ago the cutter McLean visited the island and captured a number of squatters. They found that the island was made a rendezvous for smuggling liquors into the Florida mainland, the fishing business being only a ruse. The island contains several hundred acres. Most of the people there are Spanish. If the squatters refuse to go within thirty days from the date of the ultimatum, they will be sent them away.

## Russia Finds a Friend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A London dispatch to the Tribune says: It is reported from Peking that Sir Robert Hart, whose influence with the Chinese is increasing in importance, favors the consideration of Russia's claims on Manchuria. He has been ill with dyspepsia during the present week, but the illness is said to be nothing serious.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Dec. 26.—Ten men were cremated and four badly injured by a gas explosion at the Scho furnace of Jones & Laughlin. The explosion was caused by a slip in the furnace.

# HAWAII'S CONCERNS AT WASHINGTON Delegate Wilcox Will Work Against Plans for the Irrigation of Maui's Arid Lands.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There is an interesting little story in the preliminaries before the House of Representatives with the Chinese exclusion bills. To the consternation of the Treasury Department, and of the friends of exclusion, Speaker Henderson referred all these measures, of which there was a multitude, to the committee on foreign affairs. As everybody had expected that they would be referred to the committee on immigration and labor, the chairman and members of which are cordially in favor of putting the bars up very high and very close together against the yellow peril. On the contrary, Chairman Hitt, of the foreign relations committee, is on record during past years as regarding such exclusion as brutal and unreasonable, as contrary to the favored nation clause and the Burlingame treaty.

But, since the treaty of 1894 was framed with China, Chairman Hitt has somewhat changed his view, and now sees his way clear to favor a strong exclusion act. This treaty was framed while the late Secretary Gresham headed Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Mr. Gresham and Mr. Hitt were close friends. In fact, Mr. Hitt had something to do with the framing of the treaty, which comprised some very clever language. Among its diplomatic phrases is one declaring that China does not want her people to emigrate to the United States of America. Going on this solemn declaration, Chairman Hitt feels that he is warranted in sanctioning the new exclusion law.

The very few who do not want a restriction of Chinese immigration into this country argue that, to be eminently fair, this government has no right to frame an exclusion act for a period longer than the duration of the treaty now in force. After a few years more, somewhere about 1905, either party may terminate the treaty of 1894 by giving six months' notice. Then, as the argument goes, China could claim that the exclusion act, if in force, as it undoubtedly will be, in violation of the most favored nation clause and of the Burlingame treaty. But here is where the diplomats declare their fine work will be evident. Should China make that plea the American government could reply, "But you asserted your desire that Chinamen should not emigrate to the United States." If Chinese officials should answer that the celestial government had changed its mind, Americans could retort that the American government is not in the habit of changing front, and has not in this particular instance.

## WILCOX FIGHTS IRRIGATION.

Delegate Wilcox has begun work against the plans of irrigation for certain of the arid lands in Hawaii on the island of Maui, and December 17 presented the following petition in the House:

To Congress—The undersigned residents of the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully represent and petition to your honorable body as follows:

That your petitioners are settlers on and owners of certain lots of land situated at Nahuiku, island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, and known as the Nahuiku coffee lands on said island of Maui, and as shown by public land map No. 20 of the republic of Hawaii; that your petitioners are owners and occupiers of all of the 205 acres of the lands aforesaid, and that your petitioners have expended great energy and industry, many privations and hardships in establishing for themselves homes on said tract. Your petitioners further represent that their said lands would be valueless without a sufficient supply of water for agricultural purposes; that the Nahuiku Sugar Company, a corporation for agricultural and other industrial purposes, is the owner of certain lots in said tract bordering on the permanent streams thereof. And your petitioners are so informed and believe that the said Nahuiku Sugar Company intends to apply at the coming session of Congress for a franchise or license to divert and carry away the public waters of this tract, and to dispose or sell the same to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, to be used forty or fifty miles away from Nahuiku.

Your petitioners believe and represent that the waters of the said Nahuiku tract should not be granted, nor otherwise disposed of by the United States government nor by the government of the Territory of Hawaii, but should be retained for the common benefit of all of the land owners in said tract.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that no franchise for the diversion of the said waters be granted, but that all the said waters be confined to the use and enjoyment of all the land owners in the said Nahuiku coffee land tract, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Nahuiku, island of Maui, T. H., November 27, 1901.

The undersigned, like fifty signers of this petition, some of whom make their mark only. The leaders on the list are Antonio Mendonca, Frank Robello, Joseph Cabral, John de Chiu, N. E. Lemmon, Jose Maxilner de Costa and Roland T. Wilder. This petition, which is said to be only a sample of others on the same subject referred to the committee on Territories, of which Mr. Knox, of Mass., is chairman. It is worth remembering that Representative Robinson, a Democrat, of Fort Wayne, Ind., took a lively interest in this petition and became greatly impressed with its importance. He has been very intimate with Mr. Wilcox of late, and has given signs of intention to fight some of the battles of Hawaii on the side of Mr. Wilcox (his winter. Mr. Robinson has some power in debate, possesses a strong voice, and is capable of making trouble when he starts out.

Delegate Wilcox's committee assignments in this Congress are to the committee on private land claims, and to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. A few days ago he changed his residence from R street, where he lived last winter, to 1807 H street, N. W., which is farther down town. He has been ill with dyspepsia during the present week, but the illness is said to be nothing serious.

## CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.

The last weekly bulletin of the Treasury Department, containing decisions pertaining to customs and revenue questions, contains two matters affecting Hawaii. One of these is a letter to Messrs. J. D. Spreckels Bros. & Co., of San Francisco, in answer to a letter of December 6th inst., protesting against the action of the inspector in charge of the administration of the Chinese exclusion act at the port of San Francisco, who, as stated in the Spreckels letter, required that company to furnish a separate passenger list of three Chinese persons brought to that port on the auxiliary steamer Sierra from Honolulu. The protest is based upon the fact that Honolulu is a domestic port, a proposition which is not disputed by the Treasury Department as respects any other feature than the entry of Chinese coming therefrom to a continental port of the United States. The letter of reply, which is written by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor, concludes thus:

"Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 101 of the act approved April 20, 1890, providing the form of government for the Territory of Hawaii. A portion of said section reads as follows:

"Provided, however, that no Chinese laborer, whether he shall hold such certificate or not, shall be allowed to enter any State, Territory or District of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands."

In view of this proviso, which places Chinese coming from Hawaii upon the same footing as those coming from any foreign territory, you will concede the necessity of complying with the provisions of law, with regard to furnishing collectors of customs at the port of arrival in the United States separate lists of all Chinese persons on board, even though some or all of such Chinese persons were taken on board at a port of the Territory of Hawaii."

The other decision is by the board of appraisers at New York in the matter of the protest of Lee Fong, against a decision of the collector of customs at Honolulu, H. I., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise. In this instance, fifteen cases of Manila cigars, which were imported into Honolulu from the Philippine Islands per steamship China, and entered September 8 last. The goods were assessed for duty at the rate of \$1.50 per pound, and 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 217 of the Dingley tariff act of 1897. The claim made in the protest is that the cigars are the product of the Philippine Islands, and that said islands constitute a part of the United States, and these cigars are therefore not liable to duty as merchandise imported from a foreign country.

The decision is that the jurisdiction of the board of classification of the general appraisers under the provisions of section 14 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, does not extend to an appeal from a decision of collectors of customs on goods imported from the Philippine Islands, when the preliminary question is whether those places were foreign countries within the meaning of the tariff laws. The opinion, which is by General Appraiser S. C. Smith, is quite extensive in the diamond ring case.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## COINAGE BILL.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, has introduced in the Senate a bill for the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applied to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the governments of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be received in the mints as United States coins.

Sec. 2.—That when such coins have been received by either government in sums not less than five hundred dollars they shall be deposited as bullion in the mint at San Francisco, California, and shall be received in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. And the superintendent of the said mint shall pay such coins, at their face value, to the proper agent of the government depositing the same, the sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States. The expenses of transmitting said coins to and from the Hawaiian Islands shall be borne equally by the United States and the government of Hawaii.

Sec. 3.—That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu, or at any government depository, for the purpose of making such exchange, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4.—That any silver coins struck by the government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for recoinage at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty

dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 5.—That silver coins heretofore struck by the government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6.—That no seigniorage, or mint fees, or charges shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the United States under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7.—That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and after that date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Sec. 8.—That nothing in this act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

Sec. 9.—That the collector of customs for the district of Hawaii is hereby authorized to deposit all collections made by him in the designated depository of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii.

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The last weekly bulletin of the Treasury Department, containing decisions pertaining to customs and revenue questions, contains two matters affecting Hawaii. One of these is a letter to Messrs. J. D. Spreckels Bros. & Co., of San Francisco, in answer to a letter of December 6th inst., protesting against the action of the inspector in charge of the administration of the Chinese exclusion act at the port of San Francisco, who, as stated in the Spreckels letter, required that company to furnish a separate passenger list of three Chinese persons brought to that port on the auxiliary steamer Sierra from Honolulu. The protest is based upon the fact that Honolulu is a domestic port, a proposition which is not disputed by the Treasury Department as respects any other feature than the entry of Chinese coming therefrom to a continental port of the United States. The letter of reply, which is written by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor, concludes thus:

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ERNEST G. WALKER.

## A PALACE FOR A CITY HALL

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Queen Wilhelmina is again considering her project of restoring to the city of Amsterdam the royal palace on the Dam, says a dispatch from The Hague, to the Journal and American. This place which has some times been described as the eighth wonder of the world, was built some 300 years ago and until the beginning of the nineteenth century was the headquarters of the Municipality of Amsterdam. Louis Bonaparte, however, when King of Holland, established his residence there, and it has ever since remained the Amsterdam abode of the sovereign of the Netherlands. It is, however, rarely occupied by the queen. Learning that the city was about to be asked to provide at a large cost a new town hall, the existing Hotel de Ville being no longer adequate to the requirements of the municipal administration, she announced her intention of restoring the fine palace in Dam to the use for which it was originally intended, and to turn it over to the authorities of Amsterdam. Her action in the matter has greatly pleased the people of Amsterdam.

## AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDED OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Frendergast, merchant, Annotto Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## In muni y From Disease

Do you know what water you are drinking?  
Is it boiled and then filtered?  
Your physician will tell you first filter and then boil it.  
You can save all this trouble and be perfectly safe from all diseases that are transmitted to the system through drinking water, buy using the

## Puritan Water Still

This simple and inexpensive article can be used on your wood, coal or oil stove, and will supply beautiful distilled water.

## Distilled Water

you know, is condensed steam, mixed with pure oxygen.

Now that the heavy winter rains have set in, you should be more careful than ever.

Do not take any more chances.

You cannot make a better investment than to purchase one of our Puritan water stills.

No home should be without one.

We are the sole distributing agents for the Hawaiian Territory, and intend to push the sale of these all over the group, thereby reducing the great amount of suffering from malarial troubles.

You can see these machines working in one of our front windows.

## W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.  
Sole agents for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Stoves, United States Cream Separators, Puritan Water Stills, and many other well known articles.  
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KING ST., HONOLULU.

## USE....

## KOMEL SODA

At Home,

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and at all

Social Gatherings

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SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Island Orders Solicited.

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## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND

MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ..... \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSES-

ments, of 50c each, are now bearing

interest at the rate of 1 per cent per

month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4c of

50c per share, has been called, to be

due and payable November 30th.

Interest will be charged on assess-

ments unpaid ten (10) days after the

same are due at the rate of 1 per cent

per month from the date on which such

assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-

able at the office of the B. F. Dillingham

Company, Limited, Stangenwald Build-

ing. ELMER E. PAXTON,

Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.,

Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 531

A Wenner, formerly with the Hon-

olulu tax office, has been appointed

manager of the Waialua Beach Hotel.

# THE WILCOX LEPER BILL

## Delegate's Policy Opposed by W. O. Smith.

Delegate Wilcox's bill recently introduced in Congress providing for the use of the Leper Settlement on Molokai for all lepers in the United States, finds no favor in Honolulu. W. O. Smith, who for thirty years was identified with the affairs of the settlement as a member of the Board of Health and otherwise, feels a deep interest in the matter. He said yesterday:

"I think it is a very wrong thing to attempt, as I think it would be a great injury and an injustice to the Hawaiians and others of the Hawaiian Islands, who are now resident at the settlement. I think I gave my view in detail on this subject in the Advertiser the latter part of 1900."

Mr. Smith's statement as published in the Advertiser of November 17, 1900, is as pertinent today as a year ago, and reads as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.  
Editor Advertiser:—The suggestion which has been made from time to time in the past, and now seems to be receiving consideration in certain quarters, that lepers in the United States be sent to the settlement at Molokai, seems to deserve more than passing notice.

It would not seem that such a proposition could be seriously considered any more than the proposition to send all those afflicted with any other disease throughout the country to any one point.

Several years ago, the suggestion was made by the authorities of the State of California that the lepers of that State be sent to Molokai, and later the authorities at Samoa desired that certain lepers there should also be sent. In both instances the consent was not given, and the reasons for refusal are as potent now as then.

To send the lepers of the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to them and to Hawaii. To the great majority of the people of the United States these islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country, from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs and ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous; but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself, and needing the assistance of others, with the prevalence and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

It would be a great wrong to these islands to make them the dumping place for all lepers of the country, and cause them to be looked upon as a pest hole. And it would be a wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the settlement to have people from foreign countries—unacquainted with them and their habits, traditions and sympathies—forced upon them and perhaps in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community.

The presence of leprosy and the caring for the sick has been a most severe and trying experience to the Hawaiians and people of these islands.

Leprosy was introduced into these islands from a foreign country and spread among the native people until measures had to be taken for the protection of the community. The problem presented was a very serious one, and in view of the conditions of the population, the ways and habits of the people, it was deemed imperative that the sick should be segregated from the well, and after various experiments, this spot on the island of Molokai was selected for the permanent settlement, and for thirty-five years, with great pains and at great cost, the lepers have been gathered up from the various parts of the islands and taken to this settlement. Here cottages have been provided for them; the home life has been maintained as far as possible, their wants supplied by the government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons is living there in peace and harmony.

The separation of families—parents from children, wives from husbands, brothers from sisters—has been a terrible experience, and the result of disease brought to this people from abroad. First, a large portion of the native people were tainted by disease brought by sailors and others, producing conditions favorable to the production of other diseases.

In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot, and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to this settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,010 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities:

Hawaiian	958
Chinese	34
Whites	9
Other nationalities	19

With the exception of the Bishop Home for Girls and the Baldwin Home for Boys, there is no hospital at the settlement. The premises cover an area of land from three to four miles in length and two miles in width at the widest point, and the people live in cottages and maintain the home life to which they are accustomed, and form a remarkably harmonious and peaceful community.

In certain cases as the patient becomes helpless from the loss of fingers and hands, or paralysis, friends are allowed to go there to care for them. These are called kokua (helpers), and in very many cases the misery and woe of the final long-drawn-out end has been much relieved and mitigated by the ministrations of such friends.

Furthermore there is weekly communication with Honolulu, and the mails and supplies are brought; necessary articles and comforts are sent by friends, and all is done that reasonably can be done to mitigate the sufferings.

But what could a person from New England, or Louisiana, or the Northwest, be he man or woman, young girl or boy, do if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments, and so hopelessly and so completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can be seriously considered by intelligent and responsible people. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory and city to care for its own sick and helpless and what right has even

# GILFILLAN KILLED BY A FALL FROM ELECTRIC CAR



Williams, Photographer.  
A Late Portrait of A. F. Gilfillan.

## He is Thrown to the Ground and His Skull Fractured While in Philadelphia. With Friends.

Archibald F. Gilfillan, member of the Legislature from the Fourth district, High Priest in the Chapter, Eminent Commander and Past Master of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, of Masons, who left to attend the Conclave of the Knights Templar at Louisville, last August, is dead. After great anxiety on the part of his friends here, which was relieved by the news in the last ship that he was well and would start home very soon, the information came yesterday not only in the newspapers, but in private letters from his brother, James, at San Francisco, that the well known man was killed in an accident, while leaving a street car, in his native city of Philadelphia.

The fatal accident occurred during the evening of December 23d. Mr. Gilfillan had been in Philadelphia for more than two months; indeed, while his friends here were busily seeking him, using every means at the control of the Masonic order, he was lying sick at the house of a cousin. He recovered from this illness sufficiently to prepare to travel and it was his intention to leave for his home immediately after Christmas. On the evening in question he was riding on a Darby car with his cousin, Mrs. R. H. Miller. When the car reached the running board, he stepped to the running board, but before he had got to the ground safely the car started with a jerk. He was thrown backward to the pavement, and was picked up unconscious. Mr. Gilfillan was at once conveyed to the University Hospital, where he died next day, without recovering consciousness. It was found that the fall had fractured his skull, and he was also injured in other ways.

When the death of Mr. Gilfillan occurred on December 23d the body was removed from the hospital to the home of Mrs. A. and was there embalmed and later shipped to San Francisco. The letters from Mr. James Gilfillan received here yesterday, stated that the interment would be in that city, the body laid beside those of the father and mother of the deceased. Particulars further than those given are not obtainable, as Mr. Gilfillan at San Francisco had received no letters from Philadelphia, but he promised that all facts would be sent on here as soon as they are received.

Archibald Gilfillan, as he was known to most of the older residents of the city, lived here for some twenty-five years. He had not a single relative in the Hawaiian Islands. He was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch parents, about forty-eight years ago. He was only a lad when his family left the East and finally settled in California. Mr. Gilfillan went to sea early in life and a quarter of a century ago arrived here. He was employed as purser on one of the vessels of the Wilder company, and later placed in charge of the railroad at Mahukona. He was made surveyor of this port during the period when Governor A. S. Cleghorn was collector, and left the service of the government to enter that of Hackfeld & Co., as wharf superintendent. This was the place he occupied until his last vacation, and he was considered the best man for work, rapid and concise up to the end. He was highly esteemed by every one, both the local firm and the officers of the ships with whom he came in contact. He did valuable service during the recent session of the Legislature.

When Mr. Gilfillan was chosen to represent the Hawaiian Lodge at the

the Federal government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease? Each State can provide a place for its lepers and care for them in the country, and under the surroundings with which

they are familiar where they can communicate and receive sympathy of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is

that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided so intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own; taking lessons from the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties.

Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.  
A Little Boy's Life Saved.  
I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he threw up, and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, by Rev. Geo. L. Pearson at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage.

There is a blank indorsement on the policy providing for the payment of the claim against the insurance company in equal annual payments, which Mr. Gilfillan may not have signed. For instance, the company provides for the payment of five annual payments of \$214 for each \$1000. The company does not hold itself liable to pay double the premium if the insured was in the act of entering or trying to enter or leave a moving conveyance using steam or electricity as a motive power, except cable and electric street cars. This saving clause in the case of Mr. Gilfillan gives the beneficiary the right to draw double the stated amount of premium. As Mr. Gilfillan was killed as the result of injuries from a fall from an electric car the conditions of the policy with reference to the doubling of the premium are said to have been fulfilled.

There are many applicants for the position left vacant by Mr. Gilfillan, some of the would-be superintendents of the wharf having been placed in nomination when Mr. Gilfillan's absence was first noted. It is the opinion of some of the best informed waterfront men that the place will be offered to an old sea captain, or that a man will be brought from San Francisco.

There will have to be also an election in the fourth district to fill the legislative vacancy, as was the case at Hilo upon the death of J. E. Waliko.

# OXNARD'S PLAN FOR SUGAR BOUNTY

Wants One Paid Cuban Out  
of the Customs  
Revenue

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—When the interview with the President was at an end, Mr. Oxnard put on his heavy overcoat. "I am urging upon the President and Congress," said he, "a plan for choosing a commission of five members to look into the question of producing sugar and the cost thereof. I would have one member chosen from the Ways and Means Committee of the House, one from the Finance Committee of the Senate, one from the Beet Sugar growers of this country, one from the growers of cane, and one from the Cuban sugar planters. Let them inspect the through the open screen door of the President's reception room at intervals today, as the portal swung back and forth, could be seen a little short man, with whom President Roosevelt was talking vigorously. It was Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar interests in Washington. He called at the White House to propose a new plan for solving the controversy about sugar tariff as to Cuba.

books of the various sugar concerns and report to Congress the progress and condition of the sugar industry in its various branches before any legislation is undertaken.

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Oxnard, as he paused at the head of the long stairs leading from the President's office, "I would favor the imposition of a bounty on Cuban sugar, based on the report of this commission. We have military forces in the island and a military organization competent to carry out the work of paying a bounty to the growers of sugar, such as was done in the case of the Louisiana planters some years ago. To assure the bounty being paid to the growers, or rather to assure that they may get their share of it, I would make the bounty contingent upon the payment of a certain price for sugar cane."

President Roosevelt did not indicate to Mr. Oxnard what he thought of the plan but it will undoubtedly be urged before Congress with vigor. He asserts that the proposed reduction in tariff on Cuban sugar will redound solely to the benefit of the sugar trust, and that it would be far better to let the American people pay the bounty, which should, however, be taken out of customs collected from Cuba, rather than to put so much money into the pockets of the sugar kings.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHAMBERLAIN AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.  
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
NEW YORK LINE  
BARK NUANU  
will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about  
December 20, 1901.  
If sufficient inducements are offered.  
For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston.  
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.  
Honolulu

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

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

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

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

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

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Eczema, Scabies, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sores on the Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scabies.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHAMBERLAIN AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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BARK NUANU  
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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
 Per Month ..... \$ .50  
 Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
 Per Year ..... 5.00  
 Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
 —Payable Invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 3.

Hawaii has been American in its sentiment for the last thirty years, although it came under the flag as lately as 1898.

Catching it as he has in high quarters, General Miles must be thankful that he did not go further and sign a round robin.

Strangers in Honolulu are not only surprised to find a trolley system, but a more complete one than they usually see in the States.

Chile once boasted that she could land 10,000 men at San Francisco and march them to New York, but she seems to regard the trip to Buenos Ayres as a trifle more difficult.

There are several chances to one that before the close of this administration the President will have a complete new set of cabinet officers. Two of the McKinley secretaries, Smith and Gage, are already out.

Hawaii is pronounced Hah-wee, with the accent on the second syllable and Honolulu Ho-no-lu-lu, with the accent on the last syllable. The early navigators called the islands Owyhee, spelling from what they caught of the pronunciation of the natives.

Honolulu will soon have, in Pearl Lochs, the entrance to which is about to be dredged, the greatest insular harbor of the Pacific. The Lochs are large enough and deep enough to carry the whole American navy and our deep-sea merchant marine added.

The Princess, Prince Cupid's new boat, arrived from the colonies on the Ventura. She much resembles in form the Myrtle, but is considerably larger. No teenage is her great beam and light draught. The new boat looks every inch a racer; in fact, as far as her appearance goes, that is about all she is intended for.

Even under the Monroe doctrine Germany has a right to collect by force an honest debt due from Venezuela or any other South American State. When she used that method with Hayti there was no protest on the part of the American State Department. It is when an Old World power tries to annex territory in the New World that the United States feels called upon to interfere.

It is probably the third Circuit Judgeship that Kepoikai is after rather than the third Judgeship of the First Circuit. According to the Maui News, if Judge Kalua is removed, the succession may lie between two Hawaiians of Maui, ex-Judge Kepoikai being one. We surmise that the Maui News did not come out against Kalua until Kepoikai's friends at Washington were ready to act in his behalf.

The editor of the Chronicle evidently does not believe that Hawaii will be made a State within the next sixty or seventy years. "In an editorial the Chronicle says Hawaii and Porto Rico are not likely to become States within the lifetime of any one now living. Probably this is true if things go on as they are now; but there is a State in the Union, with about the same population as Honolulu, which was admitted because the administration in power needed the help of two more Senators and a Congressman.

Former Judge George A. Davis inclines to leave Hawaii because he is tired of it and finds in the impotency of Boston a pressing call to a wider sphere. Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in these islands, Judge Davis does not always shoot when he aims his gun. It may be that, when he returns to bid us all adieu, he will change his mind and stay to entertain his friends and the public as of yore. Without Davis Honolulu would be dull indeed and the courts, save for judicial antics, barren of sensation.

If Wilcox's bill to establish a national leprosy colony at Molokai comes up it is likely to be amended by fixing a site in the Philippines as nearest to the great body of lepers under the American flag. In that event all the lepers in the United States, inclusive of the Hawaiian colony, might be sent to the Philippines and mingled on some large island, with the 30,000 lepers there. Such a place would, of course, have every medical appliance for handling and studying the disease and seeking cures. We cannot assume, however, that Mr. Wilcox and his party would be pleased over such a transfer, but the move is a risk they are running.

Yesterday's Republican used about half its first page to say that L. A. Thurston had been holding political meetings in the Stangenwald block for several Sundays back and that one occurred on Sunday morning last. What purported to be an interview with a workman who had been present was included in the general story. Inasmuch as Mr. Thurston spent all of last Sunday morning at home and the three previous Sundays at his cottage on Tantalus and as he has attended no political meetings or conferences on the first day of the week or on any other day in the month, we cannot congratulate the Republican on its news-gathering methods. Indeed, the habit of faking seems so firmly grafted on the paper that even a change in editorship cannot repress it.

## HAWAIIAN PROSPERITY

THERE ARE those in every community and age who look through dark spectacles, and those who see the bright side of things. Some of the former temperament think that there is a business depression here and talk gloomily of the future.

The Advertiser does not believe anything of the kind. It believes that the business outlook is a bright one, and that financiers may look forward with confidence to the future.

Money is not plentiful, and cannot be readily borrowed, even on good security; but this is no evidence of depression, or hard times. There are the best of reasons for it. The legitimate, normal development of Honolulu in particular and Hawaii in general has been so thoroughly appreciated by our people, and the opportunities so quickly responded to, that our expenditures have exceeded our income and immediate borrowing capacity. Not fatally so—not even seriously so—but just enough so that we must economize and financier somewhat to keep things moving until developing enterprises are completed.

An incomplete compilation of the cash expenditures for permanent improvements on old sugar plantations and development of new ones during the past thirty months foots up \$25,285,000. A complete canvass would give nearly if not quite \$30,000,000. This does not include any estimated value represented by paid-up stock, but is the amount of gold coin paid out in connection with but twenty-four sugar plantations.

A compilation of the expenditures of only fourteen other business organizations, such as the Hawaiian and Moana hotels, the Oahu Railway Co., the Hilo Railway, the Rapid Transit Company, the Brewery, the Honolulu Iron Works and a few of the principal office buildings erected during the same period, shows a capital investment of over \$3,500,000.

This does not take into account the several million dollars that have been invested in land; as many more in buildings, nor the million and a half that went up in smoke in the Chinatown fire, with a loss of business incidental thereto as great.

It is a conservative estimate that in the past two years and a half over \$40,000,000 have been invested in permanent improvements in Hawaii from scarce any of which has there yet been any appreciable return. With the exception of a million or so every dollar of this capital has been furnished by island people either from their surplus capital or from borrowing on their securities.

Of this enormous investment, about \$1,000,000 have been lost through abandonment of the enterprises. The balance is in good shape. All that is needed for the Territory to make a magnificent showing is a little more time to enable the people to realize on their investment.

It takes three years to get returns from a sugar plantation. The new plantations and the enlarged old ones begin this month to take off the first crops of sugar produced under this era of development.

The other enterprises above mentioned are now going and solvent concerns, almost without exception profitable ones.

This community has financial indigestion, induced by swallowing more than it can assimilate at one time, but it has no organic or fatal malady.

The future is not only reassuring, but brilliant.

The largest acreage in the history of the industry in Hawaii will be turned into sugar within the next few months. Last year's crop was 260,000 tons. If this year's is no greater, and if the price of sugar goes on down to \$60—and there is no probability that it will—the sugar returns will amount to \$21,600,000 by August or September next.

While labor is not abundant, there are more laborers on the plantations than ever before, and the labor situation is much more satisfactory now than it has been at any time within the past eighteen months.

The work of opening Pearl Harbor has actually begun, and land condemned on which to establish a naval station of the first magnitude, with the assurance of early construction at a cost of several million of dollars.

The early construction of the Nicaragua canal is assured and the trans-Pacific cable is a practical certainty within the year.

The volume of business—both export, import and internal—is increasing. A new monthly steam line begins operation with the year between Hilo and San Francisco; as does also a new semi-monthly service between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kailua.

Within the year direct steam service has been opened with New York, by 8,000 and 12,000 ton steamers; the Oceanic Company has added three 6000 ton steamers to its line, and the Pacific Mail Co. will have its new 12,000 ton passenger steamer in service in the spring.

Any other community of this size would have been broken under the financial strain of the last two years.

Alas, at any other would think it had a boom on now.

Patience, courage, grit and a little more time are all that are needed to once more how building bank accounts in Hawaii.

## M'KINLEY SQUARE.

The decision of the executive committee of the McKinley memorial organization, that the tribute to the memory of the dead President shall take the form of a park or square, will meet with the approval of a majority of the citizens of the Territory. No other plan suggested would be so lasting in its effect upon the minds of the people, and for all time there will be in the Capital City of the Territory a monument to the man under whose administration these islands became an integral part of the great republic.

It is not an innovation, this commemoration of a great man and a great epoch by a breathing space. Thomas square will for all time tell the story of the restoration of freedom to the islands. So will McKinley square tell of the broadening of that degree of freedom, and the making of each citizen a sovereign. The memorial will go beyond the man, in that the thoughts it will call up in years to come will be as much of the events which were brought about under the hand and through the guidance of the statesman, as of the striking personality of the Chief Executive of the nation. There will be for all time a lesson in the park, and the new generation which spends happy childhood hours at play beneath the trees and upon the grounds, will not only have in mind the name of the man, but the principles for which he stood.

The next question is the site for the park. The committee will take up and consider this matter during the week, and it is safe to say that each quarter of the city will be canvassed, and its claims for the honor of the new breathing spot will be pressed. During the first discussions there has been much said of a site midway between the heart of the city and Kapiolani park. There are few sites which offer the space which will be needed to carry out the plans of the projectors. In this connection there is another question. The care of the square will be a matter for thought. The government may be persuaded to take it over in time, and this consideration might make it advisable to look for a spot close to some existing park, which could be incorporated into the present one, and thus the care would be in the hands of the Public Works Department. There is such a condition existing in Makiki, and the expansion of the grounds there would seem to be a natural result of the agitation.

## SPEAKERS SHY.

That the first response to the invitation of the Home Rulers to address their proposed non-partisan mass meeting should be a refusal, based on the grounds that the meeting will be political, appears to be put in form a feeling which has been growing since the gathering was first broached. The declaration of the leaders, that the plan was to ask prominent men to instruct new citizens in Americanism, and endorse the message of the President, seems to be taken with a grain of salt on every side, and the fear that the radicals will capture the meeting and run it, using the presence of members of all parties to give color to denunciations for city and county government, for an extra session and for attacks upon the administration, apparently is keeping the men asked to walk into the spider's parlor from heeding the invitation.

The first plan for the holding of a mass meeting originated with the radicals of the Home Rule Committee, and

they fought against any suggestion for making it non-partisan. They were outspoken in their determination to make the drill shed gathering one which would be but in speech and resolution. They declared that the message of President Roosevelt would furnish a text for declamations against Governor Dole, and some of the more sanguine of those who were agitating the matter averred that when they had shown that the action of the governor in failing to sign the county bill was "un-American," that he would resign or be deposed. But this faction could not control the votes. The conservatives were in the majority. They had their way and made the meeting, on paper at least, one for the pacific purpose of instruction.

It would not be fair to indict the young leaders for conspiring to get men of all parties into the hall and then outshoot them, and pass resolutions which would denounce everything that is. They are men with ideals, but they cannot control the majority entirely. They would proceed perhaps upon the very lines they have laid down, but there is a faction which knows not conservatism. There are men who could not control their utterances, or would not, and without doubt the action of the mass of the attendants upon the meeting would shame the men who manage it.

It is safe to say that there will be few persons other than members of the Home Rule party in attendance on the meeting, and that none of the representative men of the other organizations will speak. Curiosity may draw some onlookers, but the meeting will not have the weight of a non-partisan gathering.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Following is the Board of Health record of deaths, marriages and births in Honolulu for 1901, the year ending for statistical purposes on the 31st of December:

HONOLULU 1901.		
Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.
112.....January.....	35	29
91.....February.....	32	29
116.....March.....	33	45
91.....April.....	27	24
84.....May.....	34	25
108.....June.....	36	25
94.....July.....	34	31
100.....August.....	37	26
99.....September.....	52	39
66.....October.....	25	49
74.....November.....	41	87
73.....December.....	25	44
1108.....	423	513

Uncle Sam has not made a bad financial bargain in annexing Hawaii. Besides getting large and valuable blocks of land, including a naval station, docks and yards on Honolulu harbor, and a first-class naval station at Pearl Harbor, for a nominal price, the customs receipts at Honolulu from June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amounted to \$1,264,862. The rate of receipts since June, has been about the same. Besides this, the internal revenue office has collected over \$100,000. At this pace three years' receipts will pay up all of the Hawaiian debt assumed by the national government upon annexation.

Prof. Lyons' dew point is causing so much cold weather that it brings lots of people to the Mountain Dew point.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Dec. 22.—A special to the Star from San Antonio, Tex., telling of the collapse of the city Market House at Zacatecas, Mexico, killing fifty-five, has been received.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Panama Canal, the president and director general both resigned, after a stormy meeting, which required police to quell. The company is reported to be willing to sell out at any price.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 25.—The government officially announces that the new protocol with Chile has been signed, putting an end to the conflict between the two nations.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—General Maso has retired from the canvass for the presidency of the Cuban Republic. Demonstrations are being made against Gomez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Chaplain Wm. W. Brander of the Fifteenth Cavalry, which sailed for Manila recently, may be court-martialed for remarks concerning a fellow minister. He was ordered to remain in San Francisco.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Dec. 21.—It is stated that the entire country is ready to rise against Castro.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—The Indiana has sailed for Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—General Chaffee designates the Filipinos as a race of war traitors. In his review of a court martial sent to the Secretary of War. In the case, which was of murder, three natives were sentenced to life imprisonment. The same punishment was meted out to a Spanish friar.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Theodore and Laura Jackson, the latter best known in the United States by the name of Ann O'Della Dias de Bar, were found guilty today by a jury in the Old Bailey on charges of immoral practices and fraud. The judge immediately imposed sentences of fifteen and seven years' penal servitude upon Jackson and his reputed wife, respectively.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—The authorities at Beirut, Syria, have notified naturalized American citizens that they must renounce their naturalization within fifteen days, otherwise they will be expelled from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Congressman Hepburn of the House Committee on Commerce, today favorably reported the Nicaragua canal bill. The House adopted a special order providing that the consideration of the bill should begin on Tuesday, January 7th and continue until the bill is disposed of. This order, however, is not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune this has been a good ship building year in Great Britain, but there has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of warships built for foreign powers. The vessels included in this year's return are principally for Japan and at the present moment, there are practically no large ships building for foreign navies. The falling off in orders is attributed to political considerations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—According to the Port of Spain (Trinidad) correspondent of the Herald, Germany intends to act vigorously against President Castro's government in Venezuela for the latter's failure to pay the interest on the debt owing the German bankers during the last three years. A naval demonstration, it is alleged, would have taken place by this time had it not been that the German cruiser Vineta needed repairs, and had to go to the United States for an overhauling.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned. Disagreement with Roosevelt is given as the reason for the resignation. The office has been tendered to Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, who has accepted. This acceptance does not render insecure Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who is also an Iowa man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—A notice has been received from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson saying that no live stock will be allowed to be shipped from the Philippine or Hawaiian Islands to the United States for fear of diseases which they are liable to bring.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A big sensation is caused by the discovery that Masonic secrets are being sold.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olua Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the eighteenth assessment, delinquent December 21, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certs.	Name.	Shares.
207	W. L. Wilcox	50
353	D. B. Murdock	50
496	James McCready	17
636	Marion Waterhouse	15
697	Margaret Waterhouse	15
873	D. B. Murdock	50
951	O. Omstead	250
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1267	W. L. Howard, Trustee	10
1442	Mrs. E. L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1521	E. J. Taylor	25
1548	A. Coyne	43
1701	A. S. Le Baron Gurney	40
1550	Joe Keakalwa	1
1551	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	5
1557	A. L. Andrews	1
1560	H. McKechnie	1
1561	Lionel Matthews	68

ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 30, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,  
AUCTIONEER.

## Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

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

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

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & 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.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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

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

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

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

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

For tickets and general information apply to

THO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

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

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,850,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,850,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,900,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,830,000

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Dr. H. W. Howard attached part of the circus property of the Beverley & Bernard aggregation just before it departed in the Ventura Christmas eve. Police officers served Beverley, the clown, with a writ of attachment while the latter was on the steamer. Beverley, it seems, owed a bill of \$15 for services rendered by the physician when the clown was burned several weeks ago. The latter failed to pay the bill. With costs added, it amounted to \$24, which was reluctantly paid.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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# HONOLULU CHARITIES

## Large Sums Paid for Humanitarian Work.

Charity begun at home seldom stops there. No one desires to have it stop; the genuine thing must run over. It would be seriously open to question whether that were not a spurious article—or at least likely to spoil—the "charity" dictated by the "me and mine" policy. So Hawaiian charity has not been confined to the islands; it has long ago spread over and beyond the seas in many directions. This is clearly a sign of health, and is indisputably right and good. Hence, it is gratifying, (with some distinct reservations,) to see so many of our citizens undertaking to help many philanthropic enterprises on the mainland. Likewise it is not necessarily a misfortune that so many of our liberally disposed people are besieged with requests for aid to good causes "back in the States," provided—

First: That yielding to the request does not tend to strengthen false impressions already prevalent, (a) That wealth here in the islands is boundless, and (b) that we have no costly humanitarian problems of our own to deal with, and

Second: That our own work at home be not thereby crippled.

It is safe to say that few realize the extent of the burdens assumed by our small Anglo-Saxon population,—burdens which are, nevertheless, assumed very cheerfully. In a short article, the materials for which have been gathered very hastily and without access to the other islands for information, the subject will be found to be but superficially handled here, and the final estimates must of necessity be conjectural. It is desired, however, to show something of the financial load carried by the "whites" of our community, not by way of a boast, but in the way of protection to home interests. For instance, on Oahu there are societies requiring annually in gifts (coming from this previously mentioned small population) such sums as are represented by the list which is to follow. Moreover all claim is waived that this list is anything but partial; it is designed to be merely suggestive. The largest sum coming under the knowledge of the writer covers mission work among four or five nationalities under the Hawaiian Board, which expends annually \$30,000 over and above the \$10,000 received from invested funds.

Hawaiian Board of Missions.....	\$30,000
Young Men's Christian Assn.....	7,000
Free Kindergartens.....	7,000
Central Union Church.....	12,000
Sailors' Home.....	1,000
Oahu College.....	10,000
Anti-Saloon League.....	4,000
Woman's Board of Missions and W. C. T. U.....	2,000
Pastors' Aid of Hawaiian Churches.....	1,000
Mills Institute.....	3,500
Chinese City Missions.....	400
Missionary Gleasons.....	3,500
Young Women's Christian Assn.....	300
American Relief Fund.....	3,000
Gorman Benevolent Assn.....	300
Ladies' Aid, Central Union.....	300
Boys' Brigade.....	4,000
Hospital for Incurables.....	7,000
Hawaiian Relief Society.....	3,000
Castle Home for Children.....	2,000
Associated Charities.....	2,500
British Benevolent Society.....	1,800
Strangers' Friend Society.....	2,000
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,000
Christian Church.....	3,000

Besides this list above there is the Catholic Mission with a very large sum probably expended annually, a part of which no doubt comes from the same sources. The English Church, and the schools represented by the same, also cost a considerable sum, so that it could be said easily that \$150,000 is spent annually on humanitarian interests, and from the sources continually referred to in this article.

On Maui the population is scattered, but on church and kindergarten work it would be a mild estimate to say that \$10,000 is raised by the few "whites" there, in view of the Maui Aid Society for Hawaiian churches and Maunaloa Seminary.

On Hawaii there is very little data at hand. The same may be said of Kauai, although the liberality of a few Anglo-Saxons there is proverbial.

We are safe in the estimate that \$200,000 each year comes back from returns of sugar in the interests of humanity and from the "whites" on the islands. Of course all benevolences which are connected with so many lodges and fraternities are not considered in this sum, as the social element figures so largely in such organizations that it would be unfair to call them benevolences. Another very large item is the building and maintaining of buildings for these organizations,—new ones every year. There is more than one \$100,000 enterprise of a philanthropic nature under consideration at this time. The money for these will come from the same sources.

"Not too much," say you? Certainly not. "The incomes on the islands have been enormous,"—granted. This paper makes no attempt to pat anyone on the back. There has been none too much done here on the islands. On the other hand, in view of what has been received at the hands of labor and pocketed by us, it may be seriously doubted whether there has been enough spent on them in return. This, however, is not the point of this paper. These good enterprises once started must be maintained, if our islands with their herds of Orientals are to be kept the lovely place for habitation which we think them today. Hence, now that our incomes have been reduced, let this fact be understood outside, and that we propose to make and keep the islands a good place for homes where we may safely rear families. Further, let it be known that it will take about all

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE semi-monthly report of Berrey's Commercial Agency, issued under date of yesterday, contains what is in some respects a view of the year's business. It says:

Standing on the threshold of the new year, we find ourselves, as far as finances are concerned, short of ready money. The rapid and remarkable growth of the islands during the past two years is alone answerable for this condition of affairs. The large banking institutions have responded nobly to the demands made on them for money, but they were not able to cope with the situation, and in consequence some of the heavy promoters have been compelled to seek help from abroad. They have been quite successful in their efforts, securing most of the funds in San Francisco.

The consensus of opinion among home financiers is, that we have seen our hardest times, and that from now on money will be put in circulation in anticipation of early sugar returns from the crop now being harvested. Interest rates have not been excessive during this stringency, and it is not likely that present interest rates will be lowered materially until two crops of sugar have been sent to market.

Labor conditions are much better today than at any time since Hawaii became a full-fledged Territory of the United States; wages have been scaled down and are now almost in harmony with the old rates. Latest advice from the mainland are strong in the belief that Congress will not enact legislation unfavorable to our sugar interests. All in all, Hawaii's future has every indication of prosperity and happiness.

During the year just closed our expenditures for improvements amounted to about twenty millions of dollars; this does not take into account wages paid out on various estates. The net profits reached almost thirteen million dollars, leaving a deficit of less than seven millions. We have much to show for this money; the largest and best sugar mills and the finest and most powerful pumping plants have been installed on the newer plantations, a standard modern electric road is in operation in Honolulu. New wharves have been built, manufacturing establishments erected and modern business blocks have been built, such as San Francisco, even, would be proud of.

This unprecedented development of Hawaii's resources has been carried on money with local capital. The mortgage indebtedness has increased steadily, up to the time when the government's coffers were replenished by tax receipts; since that time banking institutions have not had to put out much money. The community is just recovering from the plague quarantine of 1900 and the big Chinatown fire. This same calamity, occurring in many cities on the mainland would bring forth appeals for help, but Hawaii refused to ask for aid, and buckled down and bore its own burden.

SUGAR. Sugar stocks are inactive; there are many large buying orders among the brokers, but few shares are available at the low prices prevailing. Stockholders are determined to retain custody of their securities as long as possible. There has been a general sifting out of speculators who are unable to meet their margins, and their securities have found their way into the hands of investors who have bought to hold and not to speculate.

This condition of things will aid materially in the recovery of prices, which is sure to follow when the market is easy again.

OLAH Sugar shares are twelve dollars paid in, with eight dollars still remaining to be called. The company has announced that no assessments will be levied until after June of next year. Pioneer Mill calls for twenty-five per cent on its new stock today. The final assessment of twenty-five per cent will be payable three months later. Hawaiian Sugar Company, on Kauai, will make extensive improvements this year, taking in a large area of new land. A large land issue will be made on the mainland. The recent drought in the Hamakua and Kohala districts will effect a set-back in those regions for a year or two.

REAL ESTATE. Never before has there been a time in the history of Honolulu when the prospects for stable values in real estate were as promising or upon a better footing than at the present time. This is largely due to the fact that there is now in contemplation and soon to be realized large public improvements, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, in the development and construction of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, the laying of a cable from the mainland, and the building of the Nicaragua canal.

Following closely upon annexation there was a considerable movement in real estate at increased figures, and prices of lots appreciated in consequence thereof, which is illustrated in the difference in the prices of lots in Kewalo district, which less than two years ago were selling at rate of \$400 to \$500 for lots 50x100 and now find sale at from \$1250 up, largely for warehouse and factory purposes.

The demand at that time for future residence was with the laying out of large areas of suburban property, more especially at Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki and other tracts, these being followed closely by the laying out of Pacific Heights, College Hills, Kalahehi and McCully tracts, thereby affording opportunities for the home builder to secure property at reasonable prices, in each and all there was liberal buying almost entirely by local parties, the interest of which has been delayed in consequence of the stringency in the money market. Yet in face of the most adverse conditions prices in real estate have held strongly.

With the stimulus that will necessarily follow the improvements above referred to we may reasonably hope to attract the attention of outside purchasers seeking investment as well as our home people in both business and residence properties to a degree that will prove entirely satisfactory.

1901-EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exports.....	\$27,912,203.00
Imports.....	\$3,088,952.00
Balance.....	\$24,823,251.00
Following instruments have been filed since our last report:	
50 Deeds.....	\$32,264.00
20 Mortgages.....	\$17,764.00
10 Chattel mortgages.....	\$6,550.00

our spare income to do this. Any support withdrawn from local institutions, by reason of outside calls, risks the life of such institution and adds to the burden left for other shoulders to carry. Such a declaration is equivalent to the proposition that our benevolences belong here first, and unless we go to the mainland to get aid—to which necessity

# REPUBLICANS WILL CHOOSE NEW SECRETARY NEXT WEEK

WHEN THE Republican Territorial Central Committee meets Monday next according to the present outlook there will be even fewer members present in person than at the last meeting and yet the number of votes cast promises to be as large. Where it was expected that several outsiders, such as Henry P. Baldwin and others, would be here, the prospects are that the regular city members will hold the proxies as usual.

Few letters have been received from members living outside the city to indicate just how they want their votes cast. It is understood, however, that there will be a changing of the system which was outlined at the last meeting. Whereas then there was a resolution that proxies be restricted to the members of the Central Committee, there is a seeming majority for the proposal that any member of the convention which nominated Parker for delegate last year and constituted the committee should be permitted to hold a proxy.

Should this have a majority of the votes the same rule will be made to apply to the executive committee as well and there will be then a widening of the influence of that body, and it will have in it upon the departure of any member, Republicans of the city who took a deep interest in party success last year, and who as well worked and contributed to the campaign. This will mean that there is to be a broader split in the future government of the party and that active work along lines which are approved by the most progressive, will be inaugurated at once.

The most important matter which will come before the meeting perhaps will be that of a secretary for the committee. The resignation of Secretary Hendry has been followed by an active canvass of the committee by Assistant Secretary Avery, with the result that he has endorsements which are sufficient to land him in the place, should

## TO PAY FIRE CLAIMANTS

### Interest on Bonds Will be Paid Back.

The Territory of Hawaii has about \$175,000 coming to it from the United States Treasury for interest paid by the Territory on outstanding bonds. This money is to be used for the payment of fire claims, being especially designated for that purpose. Treasurer Wright has received no information from Washington lately regarding the payment of this amount, but the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is now liquidating the Hawaiian debt, held in England, leads local officials to believe the interest money will soon be paid. The last Hawaiian bond issue is held in London, and Secretary Gage, in his last annual report to the President and Congress, announced that it was to be paid immediately. There will then be no further reason for delay in the payment of the \$175,000 which was paid out of the Hawaiian Treasury for the United States, after annexation, Congress appropriated sufficient money to pay all outstanding Hawaiian debts, which included interest on bonds; but the Territorial authorities continued to pay the interest on some of the bonds on demand, and it is known as the transaction proceeds.

This interest, which Auditor Austin estimates amounts to \$175,000, is especially designated for the liquidation of fire claims, but these cannot be paid until every claim has been adjudicated. The commission is still hard at work on the evidence before it, and the claims are being finished up at the rate of from fifty to two hundred per day. The work will still require several months, but under the ruling of the fire court, none of these judgments will be made known until the entire number, some 3,600, have been finally passed upon. When this has been completed a pro rata payment will be ordered, and by that time the money due from the National government will no doubt have been paid. There is no reason why it should not be settled immediately, as the money has been in the United States Treasury for months, for this very purpose, and it would require very little urging on the part of Delegate Wilcox to have the matter attended to, before it is actually required for the payment of these claims.

There is some possibility also of Congress allowing the customs receipts to be diverted for the payment of fire claims, according to a letter received by Commissioner J. T. Pratt.

Representative F. W. Mondell, one of the Western Congressmen, appealed by the delegation from that State residing in Honolulu, has written to Mr. Pratt as follows:

"With an overflowing treasury and the liberal disposition that is being shown toward our new territories, I think that there is a possibility of carrying through the matter."

Mr. Mondell suggests that the bill for such action be placed in the hands of some member of the Ways and Means Committee and promises to do all he can to assist in the matter. The customs receipts average \$125,000 a month, and a year would suffice for the payment of all claims.

THE PRO RATA SCHEDULE. Secretary Hawes yesterday made public the pro rata schedule agreed upon by the Executive Council. The fire claims are not considered in this at all, as this is a special appropriation. In salaries and some of the departments no cut could be made. The Public Works Department suffered the biggest reduction.

With the money coming in from territorial and dog taxes due in March, the money now in the Treasury will suffice for the year.

The following are the monthly allowances in each department under the new pro rata schedule:

Permanent settlements.....	\$78,841
.....	\$78,841

# Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness. Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

## IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enamelled Bedssteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

King and Bethel Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Castle and Cooke, Limited.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

OAKLAND, Dec. 21.—J. J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Co., died this morning.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

# CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE

Jan. 1—W. Horace Wright, journalist, commits suicide.  
Jan. 2—David Center, plantation manager, dies.  
Jan. 3—The Hawaiian Fisheries Association formed.  
Jan. 3—Discovery of two skeletons in quarry back of Lunalilo Home.  
Jan. 3—Kakakua's old home, Honoukahu, sold.  
Jan. 3—Liverymen's trust broken.  
Jan. 3—Senator Perkins introduces a bill in Congress giving Honolulu and Hilo bonding privileges.  
Jan. 3—Mrs. N. P. Lumaiahi dies.  
Jan. 4—President McKinley upholds Governor Dole in the public land sales.  
Jan. 5—Miss Susie Kirkland, of Maui, dies.  
Jan. 10—George McIntyre, kamaaina, dies.  
Jan. 11—Francis Murphy, temperance lecturer, arrives.  
Jan. 12—Aggravation defeats Brock in a match race. Course, three-eighths of a mile.  
Jan. 14—Century Telephone Company, articles of incorporation filed; capital stock, \$100,000.  
Jan. 14—Mamie Smith, daughter of the late D. B. Smith, marries E. Burke in Paris Tex.  
Jan. 15—A. I. Lewis marries Miss B. Johnson.  
Jan. 16—City of Peking brings 400 Porto Rican laborers.  
Jan. 16—New cemetery at Waiakae laid out.  
Jan. 16—Ke Au Hou captured by rioting Porto Ricans.  
Jan. 16—Slight earthquake felt in Honolulu.  
Jan. 16—Sealed bids called for the dredging of the entrance to Pearl Harbor.  
Jan. 17—Eighty anniversary of the revolution of 1810 celebrated.  
Jan. 17—Schooner Mikahala goes ashore near Waiakae.  
Jan. 18—Jewelry returns to port, after a rough trip, leaking.  
Jan. 19—Billy Hurd, alias Allen, poker sharp, exposed by the Advertiser.  
Jan. 19—Syndicate formed to erect a hotel and theater, and improve race track at Kapiolani Park.  
Jan. 19—Papa Ika performs his firewalking feat.  
Jan. 19—Claudine runs into a reef in Maiala Bay.  
Jan. 20—Transport Warren comes into port to have her boilers repaired.  
Jan. 20—Maui Telephone Company increases capital stock to \$25,000.  
Jan. 21—Bark Toppalant puts into port in distress.  
Jan. 22—Mysterious death of J. Shanahan at the Sailors' Home.  
Jan. 22—James Kimball, the first steamer of the new Seattle-Honolulu line, arrives.  
Jan. 23—Albert Hermanson, employed by Macfarlane Company, suicides.  
Jan. 24—E. C. Kaufman, musician, commits suicide.  
Jan. 24—Allen & Robinson, Ltd., lumber dealers and ship owners, incorporated; capital stock, \$500,000.  
Jan. 26—Honolulu Merchants' Association adopts constitution and elects directorate.  
Jan. 28—Kahunaism nearly causes death of a native wahine in Kewalo.  
Jan. 29—The Kona Co., Ltd., incorporated. Capital stock, \$75,000.  
Jan. 29—C. F. Herlick Carriage Co., Ltd., organized.  
Jan. 29—The Californian, the first steamer of the Hawaiian-American line, arrives.  
Jan. 29—W. G. Irwin created chevalier of the Legion of Honor.  
Jan. 31—Mail clerks on a strike.  
Jan. 31—Dr. Chapman, temperance agitator, dies.  
Jan. 31—Prof. W. D. Alexander, Territorial surveyor, resigns.  
Feb. 5—Journeyman plumbers strike.  
Feb. 5—Honolulu visited by a Kona. Inter-island transportation delayed. Damage slight.  
Feb. 6—Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican, shoots and slightly wounds M. I. Stevens.  
Feb. 8—Memorial services at Kawaiahae Church in memory of Queen Victoria.  
Feb. 9—Scotland defeats England, winning the Association Football championship.  
Feb. 11—Engagement of Martha Atong to Lieut. A. J. Dougherty announced.  
Feb. 12—Dr. Martin Hogan, kamaaina, dies in Los Angeles.  
Feb. 13—Honolulu Brewery starts making beer.  
Feb. 13—Attorney C. Bittling sentenced to ten days in jail for contempt of court, by Judge Humphreys.  
Feb. 14—Mikahala's keel punctured by a swordfish.  
Feb. 14—H. S. Olcott, theosophist, lectures in Honolulu.  
Feb. 14—C. O. Bergestrom, of the Oahu Railroad and Land Company, dies of pneumonia.  
Feb. 14—Gospel Temperance League organized.  
Feb. 15—E. C. Stubbs lectures before the Louisiana Planters' Association on Hawaii.  
Feb. 15—Maui grounds at the entrance of the harbor, slight damage.  
Feb. 16—A Kona storm on Maui; 30.20 inches of rain falls, destroying potato crop.  
Feb. 18—Chinese New Year celebrated.  
Feb. 19—Mardi Gras ball at the Drillshed.  
Feb. 20—First Territorial Legislature in initial session.  
Feb. 21—Standard Telephone Company organized. Capital, \$50,000.  
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday celebrated.  
Feb. 22—Gasoline schooner Surprise goes ashore at Koloa, Kauai. A total wreck.  
Feb. 22—The Superintendent of Public Instruction submits annual report. The expenditures of the department were \$317,885. There are in Honolulu 3,267 pupils enrolled, twenty schools and over 100 teachers.  
Feb. 24—The House of Representatives elects Secretary H. E. Cooper.  
Feb. 25—The Oahu Railroad and Land Company increases its capital stock to \$4,000,000.  
Feb. 27—W. H. Marshall pardoned by Governor Dole.  
Feb. 27—The annual report of the manager of Ewa plantation shows the plantation in flourishing condition. Its output for 1900 was 27,700 tons. It paid a dividend of 1 per cent per month.  
Feb. 27—The annual report of the manager of Haiku Sugar plantation gives the receipts for the year at \$497,560.77. It paid \$90,000 in dividends.  
Feb. 27—The annual meeting of Olaa stockholders held. The 1901 crop is reported to amount to 25,000 tons, and is valued at \$619,793.18.  
Feb. 27—Hawaiian postage stamp issue burned at Washington.  
Feb. 27—Annual meeting of Kihel stockholders held. The crop is estimated at 4,500 tons.  
Feb. 27—Superintendent Reynolds, of

and Manila.  
April 10—Giant scheme proposed to raise the level at Kewalo and Kakaako several feet.  
April 12—Contract for Mendoca building signed. Cost, \$48,044.  
April 14—Transport Kilpatrick anchors off port with snailpox on board.  
April 15—Local lodge of Elks installed by Grand Exalted Ruler Fisher.  
April 18—"Bob" Wilcox organizes hybrid Republican party.  
April 16—Maurice Brach marries Mabel Waity.  
April 16—Superintendent Dennison banished by the employees of the Oahu Railroad and Land Company.  
April 17—Soldier W. Wolfson arrested for gross cheat.  
April 17—Anti-vaccination and dispensary bills vetoed by Governor Dole.  
April 17—Chamber of Commerce adopts resolutions extending fire limit.  
April 18—Hon. E. W. Conger, United States minister to China, here en route to the States.  
April 18—Dr. W. S. Ament, missionary, here.  
April 18—House of Representatives overrides dog tax veto.  
April 19—Edwards has a big smoker at the Drillshed.  
April 19—Contract let for construction of annex to Hawaiian Hotel.  
April 20—Polo game at Moanalua between Maui and Oahu. Oahu wins.  
April 22—Oahu again defeats Maui.  
April 22—Annual meeting of Young Men's Christian Association directors. T. Clive Davies elected president.  
April 23—Dr. Marques, theosophist, returns from Sydney.  
April 23—Hon. J. A. T. Hall, in Honolulu, en route to the Philippines.  
April 24—John Newton Wright, kamaaina, dies.  
April 24—W. F. McLennan, of the Treasury Department, arrives with funds for the redemption of Hawaiian bonds.  
April 24—Thomas Fitch, the silver-tongued orator, arrives in Honolulu.  
April 25—Territorial Supreme Court decides against the Tramways company in its suit against the Rapid Transit.  
April 25—Josephine Stanton Opera Company opens season at Opera House.  
April 27—Home Rulers' mass meeting.  
April 27—Francis Murphy Hall formally opened.  
April 28—W. H. Thon arrested for murderous assault on his father-in-law.  
April 29—M. C. Mott-Smith marries Miss Savell in Italy.  
April 29—Young Women's Christian Association entertains Miss Reynolds, the secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association.  
April 29—Dr. Raymond resigns as president of the Board of Health.  
April 30—Legislature ends.  
May 1—May Day celebrated by school children.  
May 3—United States District Attorney Baird creates a sensation by attacking a Federal jury for its verdict.  
May 4—Governor appoints James H. Boyd Superintendent of Public Works.  
May 4—W. H. Wright, Treasurer.  
May 4—Clarence gives a lawn party.  
May 5—William Goodness, kamaaina, dies at Walluku.  
May 6—Father McLaughlin gives a musical lecture.  
May 6—Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association give a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman.  
May 7—Governor Dole appoints E. S. Boyd Commissioner of Public Lands, also a new Board of Health.  
May 7—Hugh Morrison dies in San Francisco.  
May 8—Legislature begins extra session.  
May 8—Hon. R. W. Wilcox sails for San Francisco; dodges bill collectors.  
May 8—Dr. Cooper elected president of the Board of Health.  
May 10—First anniversary of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association celebrated.  
May 11—Oahu College wins relay race at Kapiolani Park.  
May 12—Toughs from Kakaako riot on the waterfront.  
May 12—Puuloa Church dedicated.  
May 13—Antonio M. Lluveras, the "Father of the Porto Ricans," in Honolulu.  
May 13—Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Rowell resigns. Marston Campbell appointed to succeed him.  
May 13—Steamer Colon arrives with 522 Porto Ricans.  
May 13—Grand Jury charged to investigate bribery charges against the Legislature.  
May 14—Emmett tries to prevent the landing of Porto Ricans.  
May 14—Alice Kimball goes ashore in Kahului.  
May 16—The Ellenford Dramatic Company opens the season at the Orpheum.  
May 17—Citations issued for Dole, Thurston and Cooper to testify before Grand Jury.  
May 19—Buddhist ceremony, the birth of Saint Shinar celebrated.  
May 20—Kilohana Art League opens exhibit.  
May 21—Frank Atherton wins tennis championship.  
May 21—Territorial officials in court for refusing to testify before Grand Jury.  
May 22—Judge Humphreys fines L. A. Thurston for contempt of court.  
May 23—Bow Wongs entertain Csu shih chi, a reform leader.  
May 23—Supreme Court decides that Fujiwara must hang.  
May 24—Maunaloa Sugar plantation sold to W. H. Pain.  
May 24—W. R. McLauren finds daughter in Eureka, Cal., who had been abducted from Hawaii twenty years ago.  
May 25—Judge Humphreys sentences Hartwell, Kinney & Ballou to thirty days in jail for contempt of court, pardoned by Acting Governor Cooper.  
May 25—Naval Board officially reports Pearl Harbor only suitable location for naval station.  
May 26—Fiji hundred tons Hongkong opium seized while being smuggled from the Zealandia.  
May 28—Hon. Joseph Kumalea marries Miss Ahona.  
May 28—Chinese laundrymen strike for higher wages.  
May 29—Bar Association adopts resolutions condemning Judge Humphreys.  
May 30—Oregon anchors off port.  
May 30—Decorations Day celebrated.  
May 30—Capt. John Rice, kamaaina, dies.  
May 30—W. E. Geil, evangelist, lectures at Central Union Church.  
June 1—Remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker for absolute divorce; startling accusations.  
June 2—Kappelmeyer Berger celebrates twenty-ninth anniversary as leader of the Hawaiian Band.  
June 2—Representative Beckley returns from Washington where he interviewed President McKinley.  
June 2—Schooner Campbell makes port with a story of murder and suicide at sea.  
June 2—Fire Chief Hunt dies.  
June 3—The Cathness, the first whaler to call here that ever visited Honolulu, arrives.  
June 4—L. A. Thurston files an appeal in the contempt case.

June 5—David Naholewa, of the Board of Health, drops dead.  
June 5—David S. Jordan and party of fish experts arrive.  
June 6—William L. Whitney marries Miss Sutton, in Michigan.  
June 6—Sir Claude Mac Donald, British minister to Japan, here en route home.  
June 7—Contract let for first home in the College Hills tract.  
June 9—Gen. A. W. Greeley in Honolulu.  
June 10—Ben Holladay dies in Philadelphia.  
June 11—Kamehameha Day celebrated.  
June 11—Healani Boat Club gives a minstrel show at the Opera House.  
June 12—Charles W. Wilcox dismissed from Board of Health.  
June 13—L. A. Thurston upheld in contempt case.  
June 13—Ship Tomas enters port. Lost captain overboard.  
June 14—Brig. Gen. Ludlow arrives on the Buford.  
June 15—U. S. S. Hartford, training ship, arrives.  
June 15—Flag raising day celebrated at public schools.  
June 15—Second performance of the Healan Minstrels.  
June 17—Grand Jury reports on bribery investigation.  
June 17—A. S. Cleghorn celebrates semi-centennial of his arrival in Honolulu.  
June 19—Gear & Lansing call a meeting of creditors.  
June 19—Bark Olympic on fire.  
June 19—Board of Health raises quarantine on incoming mails.  
June 20—David S. Jordan addresses High School graduates.  
June 21—Mrs. Wu Ting Fang in Honolulu.  
June 22—Children give a fancy dress ball at the Drillshed.  
June 23—Steamer Zealandia returns to port with leaking boilers.  
June 24—Automobile Company closes down plant.  
June 24—Graduation exercises at Oahu College.  
June 25—Humphreys' scheme to annex Hawaii to California announced.  
June 26—Paul Esry reappears.  
June 26—Dr. L. Hartley arrives. Starts anti-saloon crusade.  
June 28—Church dedicated. Golden Gate a total wreck on Lanai.  
June 27—Kamehameha School holds commencement exercises.  
June 27—E. P. Church, former president of Oahu College, dies in Michigan.  
June 28—Graduating exercises at St. Louis College.  
June 29—U. S. S. Philadelphia arrives.  
June 30—Ship Corypheus arrives; lost captain at sea.  
July 1—Schooner Carrie & Annie departs for the South Seas.  
July 1—Strike at Honolulu Iron Works over.  
July 2—Paul Neumann dies.  
July 2—M. C. Lennon arrested as he was about to depart on the Zealandia.  
July 3—W. G. Smith's perjury case nolle prossed.  
July 4—Healani crews defeat the Maui crews in the annual championship races at Pearl Harbor.  
July 4—Independence Day celebrated.  
July 4—L. K. Kentwell marries Annie Holt.  
July 5—Civil service examinations held.  
July 7—Bark C. D. Bryant on fire; crew arrested.  
July 7—Rev. A. E. Cory of the Christian Church resigns.  
July 8—Summer schools opened.  
July 8—Lee's World's Entertainers open season at the Opera House.  
July 10—Bark St. James makes port, dismantled.  
July 12—William C. Wilder dies.  
July 12—Forest and cane fires in Hamakua district.  
July 12—John G. Woolley, temperance worker, arrives.  
July 12—Capt. P. Smith, returns from the Philippines.  
July 13—Healani Boat Club gives a smoker.  
July 13—Legislature in extra session fixes salaries.  
July 14—Chinco consul reports that 2,673 fire claims have been filed with him.  
July 14—Charles Nordhoff, journalist, dies in San Francisco.  
July 15—Portuguese boys dramatic club plays "Jesse James' Oath."  
July 16—News of Mrs. Sam Parker's death on the Mainland received.  
July 16—Pearl Harbor condemnation suits begun.  
July 17—C. H. Charlock appointed secretary of the Board of Health.  
July 17—Lieut. Colonel French of the Salvation Army, arrives.  
July 18—Appropriation bills passed.  
July 19—M. C. Lennon sentenced to one year in jail.  
July 19—Annual meeting of directors of the Queen's Hospital. H. Waterhouse elected treasurer.  
July 20—Banquet to the Healani crews at Moana Hotel.  
July 21—Woman accidentally shot near Camp McKinley.  
July 22—Plumbers' trust active again.  
July 22—Crater of Kilauea shows signs of eruption.  
July 23—Gen. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster general U. S. A., arrives.  
July 23—Major Putnam B. Strong and Lady Hope, elopers, arrive.  
July 24—Dr. Maister elected superintendent of Insane Asylum.  
July 24—Auction of Widemann real estate.  
July 24—Judge Gear releases "transitional period" prisoners on habeas corpus.  
July 25—Gunboat Petrel arrives from the Orient.  
July 25—Raid on okolehao stills in Kihui.  
July 26—C. A. Remschel narrowly escapes electrocution.  
July 26—Dr. Cofer accused of discriminating against Japanese woman aboard the America Maru in medical examination.  
July 26—Bark Empire on fire off Hawaii.  
July 26—Thomas Fitch reprimanded by Judge Estece.  
July 27—Hon. R. W. Wilcox and wife return from Washington.  
July 28—Strike of employees of the Stock Yards Stables.  
July 29—Extra session of Legislature ended.  
July 30—Nahiku plantation abandoned.  
July 31—Transport Thomas arrives with 500 school teachers aboard.  
July 31—Tax commission organized. Emmett, chosen chairman.  
Aug. 1—Remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker arrive from the Mainland.  
Aug. 1—Ship Kinross arrives. Record trip from Cardiff.  
Aug. 2—Kawalahao's new organ dedicated.  
Aug. 2—U. S. S. Philadelphia arrives from Samoa.  
Aug. 3—U. S. S. Bennington arrives from Yokohama.  
Aug. 3—Tantalus experimental station starts planting.  
Aug. 5—Salvation Army celebrates its seventh anniversary in Hawaii.  
Aug. 6—The destroys E. O. Hall & Sons' building.  
Aug. 6—Judge Gear orders the Orpheum sold at auction.

Aug. 7—J. W. Erwin arrives to install free delivery of mails in Honolulu.  
Aug. 7—Capt. C. Wilder resigns management of Wilder Steamship Company.  
Aug. 9—A small tidal wave at Kailua.  
Aug. 9—Income tax cases appealed to the Supreme Court.  
Aug. 10—Plumbers' strike ended.  
Aug. 11—Dr. McGrew buys the home of J. F. Hackfeld.  
Aug. 11—Clerks start a campaign for the early closing of stores.  
Aug. 12—Annexation Day observed by the courts.  
Aug. 13—Rose ranch consolidated with Kahikuli.  
Aug. 14—Judge Estece decides that all Chinese born in Hawaii are citizens.  
Aug. 14—King Bros.' store burglarized.  
Aug. 15—Judge Fines has trouble with special grand jury. Fines Attorney General Cathcart for contempt.  
Aug. 15—Plumbers' trust sued by C. H. Brown.  
Aug. 15—Belgian hares found here.  
Aug. 15—Honolulu Home for Incurables applies for a charter.  
Aug. 17—United States Naval docks not to be used by general shipping in the future.  
Aug. 18—Kamehameha Church organ dedicated.  
Aug. 18—George Scott commits suicide at Camp McKinley.  
Aug. 17—Warehouses of the Union Feed Company opened.  
Aug. 19—Admiral Boardlee arrives on the Hongkong Maru.  
Aug. 20—F. E. Thompson thrown from horse and seriously injured.  
Aug. 20—Plantation managers meet and establish new scale of wages.  
Aug. 21—Honolulu Stock Yards total destroyed by fire; eighty head of horses burned.  
Aug. 21—Nakamura held for the murder of Toto, a Japanese wahine.  
Aug. 22—Home Rulers meet and propose a three days' prayer for relief from their political plights.  
Aug. 22—Oriental Life Insurance Co. formed.  
Aug. 23—General Breckenridge, inspector general U. S. A., arrives.  
Aug. 30—Judge Humphreys before Attorney General Knox.  
Aug. 25—Organ in the new German Lutheran Church dedicated.  
Aug. 25—Stevenson and longshoremen form a union.  
Aug. 26—Income tax law valid.  
Aug. 27—Francis Murphy returns from Australia.  
Aug. 27—Commander S. Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, in Honolulu.  
Aug. 28—Sixto Lopez, Filipino, arrives in Honolulu.  
Aug. 28—Flour supply short, due to strike in San Francisco.  
Aug. 29—Mrs. W. E. Marr finds stolen son, after a three years' search.  
Aug. 29—Gerard, Belgian cellist, gives concert at Opera House.  
Aug. 29—First car runs over the Honolulu Rapid Transit track.  
Aug. 30—Hilo Railway Company will issue new bonds. Amount to be \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent.  
Aug. 31—Honolulu Rapid Transit formally opened by Governor Dole.  
Aug. 31—Murder and suicide at Waiakae.  
Sept. 1—All steamers from the Orient have to dock at the Quarantine wharf.  
Sept. 2—Labor Day celebrated.  
Sept. 2—Chinese hold a meeting and adopt anti-exclusion resolutions.  
Sept. 3—Liliuokalani celebrates sixty-third birthday.  
Sept. 4—British citizens press claims against Hawaiian government.  
Sept. 4—Attorney General Dole weds Miss Gallagher in San Francisco.  
Sept. 4—British cable steamer Britannia arrives.  
Sept. 4—F. Jaeger weds Elsie Robertson at Aiea.  
Sept. 5—German army officers inspect Honolulu, take photographs, make soundings of the harbor and collect military information in general.  
Sept. 6—Organized labor will have nothing to do with "Colonel" Lake's federation.  
Sept. 6—Trolley car collides with and upsets a tram car.  
Sept. 8—Trolley McDonald dies of injuries received in a runaway.  
Sept. 9—California's Admission Day celebrated by the local California colony.  
Sept. 9—Franklin Austin resigns management of the Francis Murphy Temperance Clubs.  
Sept. 9—Charles J. Falk, stock broker, fails.  
Sept. 11—Pearl Harbor Naval station surveyed.  
Sept. 13—Nakamura acquitted of the charge of murdering Toto.  
Sept. 14—Kasabara, Japanese, murders his child.  
Sept. 13—John E. Pond appointed naval cadet from Hawaii.  
Sept. 12—A big fire in Spreckelsville plantation.  
Sept. 12—Attorney General Knox concedes the Humphreys case.  
Sept. 15—Sailors and Kakaako toughs riot in the "Sandlot."  
Sept. 16—Epidemic of robberies in Honolulu.  
Sept. 16—Francis Murphy Temperance Club reorganized. Francis Murphy the leader.  
Sept. 17—Honolulu receives the news of the shooting of President McKinley.  
Sept. 17—Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company arrives.  
Sept. 17—United States Marshal Daniel A. Ray dies.  
Sept. 18—Kohala water scheme before the Governor's Council.  
Sept. 18—Income tax case appealed to the United States Supreme Court.  
Sept. 19—A. L. Ahlo returns to Honolulu after a four year absence in England.  
Sept. 20—Henry Studnicka, sugar expert, visiting Hawaii.  
Sept. 21—Regatta Day celebrated. Myrtle Club wins a majority of boating events.  
Sept. 22—Buddhist Temple dedicated at Waiakae.  
Sept. 23—Hamakua forest fires under control.  
Sept. 24—Transport Warren brings news of President McKinley's death.  
Sept. 24—All claims filed with the Fire Claims Commission. Total, \$3,200,000.  
Sept. 24—Richard Ivers weds Miss Gertrude Scott.  
Sept. 25—Citizens meet in Drillshed and hold memorial exercises in McKinley's memory.  
Sept. 26—Farewell reception to Rev. A. E. Cory at the Christian Church.  
Sept. 27—Anglican Church row before the Episcopal convention in San Francisco.  
Sept. 27—Honolulu Bar Association meets and holds a McKinley memorial service.  
Sept. 28—McKinley memorial service at Kawalahao Church.  
Sept. 28—Joseph H. Pratt, kamaaina, dies.  
Sept. 30—G. A. R. veterans meet at Independence Park.  
Sept. 30—Father Boorman, Jesuit, arrives.  
Oct. 3—Francis Murphy, temperance orator, departs.  
Oct. 4—Cornerstone of Punahou School laid.

(Continued on Page 7.)

## SEVEN TO ONE

From reports received we figure that one bottle of Scott's Emulsion sometimes builds seven times its weight of solid, healthy flesh! Why is this so?

Because Scott's Emulsion is itself the richest and most digestible of foods.

Because Scott's Emulsion gives strong appetite.

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Because Scott's Emulsion wakes up the dormant system—new life to the tissues—so that the body uses its food for bone making and flesh building.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. Lota of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. G. Smith, administrator estate of J. W. Lota, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 19th day of December, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Keolapauole Makahi (K.), deceased, late of Waiakae, Oahu, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me at Waiakae, Oahu, or to M. K. Keolapauole, at the office of the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., Honolulu.

S. MAHAULU, Administrator Estate of Keolapauole Makahi.  
December 19, A. D. 1901.  
2343—Dec. 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Keala, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MRS. ELIA TOMS, Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.  
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.  
W. S. EDINGS, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.  
Attest: HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department.  
2328—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

## A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, returned today from a business trip to San Francisco.

**H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.**  
**AGENTS.**

