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WHOLE NO. 2130.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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ON THE POTOMAC

Some Chapters of Current Gossip
From the Capital.

VENEZUELA'S ENVOY AT ISSUE

The Subjugation of the Sultan of
Sulu—An International Wed-
ding—Gullible Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—If the present war continues there will be no lack of material for opera bouffe plots for years to come. When that magnificent old grandee, the Governor of Guam, after the firing upon his little domain by the American cruisers, sent his compliments and regrets through a much-uniformed subaltern that he was unable to return the very courteous salute owing to the fact that he was out of powder it was seized upon by libretto writers as "good stuff." While not as subtle in its humor, the conquest of the Sultan of Sulu is equally available for literary purposes. Six months ago this Oriental potentate had never been heard of by the majority of people in this country; now his name appears in big type in the newspapers, he is a subject of gossip at fashionable tea tables, and ambitious students at the high school select him as a theme.

The story of his subjugation, as told in a letter from an officer in General Bates' command, is interesting enough, but the story as it might be recounted by the Sultan of Sulu himself would furnish another entertaining chapter to the tales of Scheherazade, and would be set down by the uninitiated as quite as unbelievable as the other marvels recounted by that hypothetical person.

The Charleston, it seems, was sent to take possession of the Sulu Islands, but the commander of that ship, preferring peaceable means to warlike measures, sent a cordial invitation to the ruler of the group asking him to come aboard for gossip. The royal personage readily accepted, and on his arrival alongside the ship was saluted with seventeen guns, which so flattered his self-esteem that he stepped on deck swelling with pride and puffed up with importance. With much empressment the distinguished guest was conducted to the captain's cabin and seated where the breeze of an electric fan fell full upon him. Wonderingly he peered around to see where the mysterious breeze came from, and finally his interpreter asked the cause for the refreshing wind when the air was quite still outside. The fan was brought and placed in front of the Sultan. Delighted beyond measure, he watched its revolving and questioned the officers about this wonderful machine which could create breezes that should come only from heaven. "Would it stop sometime, or would it go on forever?" "Blow on it," he was instructed, "the machine is entirely under your control and will do your bidding."

The Sultan blew his royal breath, when lo! the fan stopped. Aghast at his power, he asked the officers eagerly what should be done to start it again. "Blow once more," he was told, and at his breath its whirling began. Carried away by this new experience His Royal Highness played with the toy until the engineer, concealed from view, must have become weary with turning the current on and off at the whim of the astonished padishah. Before he had tired of the fan the electric lights were shown to him, and he was permitted to turn them on and off by blowing against the glass bulbs. Already it is said, he began to think it would be a good idea to swear allegiance to the Government of a country whence such things emanated, but his subjugation was completed by the phonograph and the chink and sight of more Mexican dollars than he had ever seen before. The box containing the imprisoned human soul was brought out. It spoke to him, it sang for him, but it was a trick, a joke; it was in a strange language; he would see. His interpreter was instructed to talk to it. Here was a wonder indeed; the thing talked back. It repeated the exact words of his secretary, in the same tone of voice even. Would they give this wonderful box and some of the Mexican dollars, of which they seemed to have so many, if he would sign the treaty? The conquest was complete, if bloodless, and when the seventeen guns boomed over the water as he left the ship his chest could hardly contain his swelling heart.

SURVEY OF ALASKA.

News has been received at the Geographical Survey of the safe arrival at Seattle of F. C. Schrader, geologist, and P. C. Peters, topographer, from the interior of Alaska, where they have been making surveys since the early summer. Both of these scientists, who were in charge of parties of explorers, were instructed to make reconnois-

sance surveys of their different districts and to cover as much territory as possible consistent with their missions. A general survey of the country was ordered for the purpose of learning the best trail for summer and winter travel and the conditions of subsistence through which they passed, and special instructions were given the geologists studying the mineral deposits, which is considered the most important work now in progress in Alaska.

Mr. Schrader's party was made up of a topographer and four camp assistants, a valuable part of his outfit being three collapsible canoes. The party proceeded immediately to the White Pass by way of Skagway, down the Yukon river to Fort Yukon, thence across the country to the Koryuk river, passing over a region considered one of the most inaccessible in Alaska, which was practically unknown until explored by Mr. Schrader.

The present fashion in vogue among men of wearing the face smooth has given rise to many embarrassing situations. A new member of Congress from the Southwest, who not only wears no beard, but is common with most of his colleagues in that part of the country affects the clerical garb, was an unwilling actor in an amusing episode the other day, about which it is doubtful if he ever hears the last. One of the most noted flower merchants in town is a venerable, little old woman, with eyes as bright as a squirrel's and face as wrinkled as a winter apple, who peddles her wares on the street. One day last week this wee body was seen to rush frantically across the avenue to a tall, slender, smooth-shaven person, the new member from the Southwest, in fact, and thrusting a handsome bunch of roses in his hand, she stood before him as though waiting for something. "Why do you give me these flowers, my good woman?" asked the embarrassed M. C. "What shall I pay you for them?" thinking, evidently, to purchase them was the easiest way out of the difficulty. "Oh! nothing, nothing, your reverence," protested the flower woman, "only your blessing for good luck," and falling upon her knees in front of the astonished politician, she bent her head in expectancy.

VENEZUELA'S MINISTER.

The Department of State has received many inquiries recently as to the present status of the Venezuelan Legation at this capital, which is presided over by Senor Andrade, brother of the former President of Venezuela, whose Government is overthrown and who is a fugitive. Minister Andrade is at present in Paris, and the affairs of the Legation are in the competent hands of his first secretary, Senor Pulido, whose status is still unchanged and will remain so until the de facto Government is firmly established beyond the probability of an overthrow and it accredits new representatives to the United States. Senor Andrade, who has served here for nearly six years, is a man of ability, a trained and shrewd diplomatist, and his many friends here, both in official and social circles, would much regret his recall.

GULLIBLE STRANGERS.

The officials of the National Museum are still annoyed by constant inquiries from gullible strangers concerning the mammoth said to be on exhibition there, which exists only in the imagination of the writer of a story in a popular magazine. It is probable, however, that the museum will soon come into possession of a giant dinosaur, which will be mounted and exhibited there. This valuable specimen was found by the party headed by Professor Charles Schuchert, assistant curator of stratigraphic paleontology in the museum, and made up of scientific men from museums and universities in all parts of the country. This expedition, one of the largest that ever undertook similar investigations, went into the fossil regions of Wyoming last spring in search of the bones of prehistoric monsters. Their work was attended by many hardships and much danger, but nothing deterred them from following a "bone lead," and they were rewarded by six carloads of valuable matter, the largest part of the collection being composed of the skeletons of animals of the dinosaur group, although a number of new specimens of invertebrates were also secured.

AN INTERNATIONAL WEDDING.

There will be a grand wedding at the British Embassy in Washington this winter, when the third daughter of Lord and Lady Pauncefoot becomes the bride of Robert Bromley, the present honorary attaché of the Embassy. It will probably be the closing important social event of Lord Pauncefoot's stay at the American capital, for he has already passed the diplomatic retiring age, and is to return to England in the early spring. He has been at the head of the British Mission in Washington for more than a dozen years now, and all four of his daughters, except the eldest, who had been received at Court and spent one season in London before the family came here, were introduced into society in Washington.

Miss Lilian, the bride-to-be, is a tall, stylish-looking girl, who understands the art of gowning herself and who always dresses well. She is a typical English young woman; she is devoted

(Continued on Page 2.)

ORIENTAL BUDGET

Significant Change in Japanese
Army Tactics.

OUTBREAK OF PLAQUE IN KOBÉ

Secret Societies—Formosa Tea—
Japan and Mormonism—Piracy
Near Macao.

TOKIO, Nov. 18.—New tactics, involving the dispatch of a portion of the troops over sea, will be introduced into this year's autumn maneuvers. In view of the peculiar position in which Japan is placed, there is great necessity that efficiency and skill in mobilizing and transporting troops at a moment's notice should be acquired. Hitherto the railway has been utilized on the occasion of maneuvers. According to the present plan of action, a detachment of the enemy is supposed to be engaged in invading Tateyama, Boshu, intent on surprising Tokyo. The troops who left Yokohama on Monday represent the foreign army, their headquarters being at Yokohama. In all 2,300 men had to be transported across the sea, in addition to the camp followers, general staff officers, newspaper correspondents, military attaches of the Foreign Legations, etc. These brought the total number up to nearly 2,400. The embarkation began at 4 p. m., and by 9 p. m. the two transports (No. 15 and No. 20 Kwannon-maru) were ready for sea. The guns, ammunition, food, camp equipment, each end of each pontoon, and the infantry landed first, then the artillery and the cavalry, and at 7 p. m. the disembarkation was completed. No trace of the defending army being found, the foreign army bivouacked at Tateyama and Hojo, while scouts were sent ahead and sentries posted. It was decided to make a general advance on the arrival of the reinforcements from Yokohama.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The officials at the Kure Port Admiralty are making preparations to hold the maneuvers of the Kure Squadron at the end of this month. The maneuvers are usually held in the Spring but the Kure Squadron is to be exercised now in preparation for the maneuvers of the whole fleet, early next year.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TRADE.

According to a vernacular contemporary, the trade between Russia and Japan does not develop as the means of communication between the two countries increase. The goods sent by Japan to Russian markets continue to increase annually, silk being the chief article sold. The value of the silk goods sold in 1894 amounted only to 10,000 roubles; last year it rose to 199,000 roubles. Steps are being taken in Odessa, Moscow and Warsaw to open stores for the sale of Japanese silk.

RUSSIANS AT ULNEUNG ISLAND.

According to a communication received by the Jiji from a correspondent at Vladivostok, it appears that the Russian Government proposes to extend the rights it has obtained over Utsuryo or Ulneung Island, Korea. Mr. Kotchikoff, a Russian forestry official stationed at Vladivostok, with eight subordinates and a number of other employees, has proceeded to the island, having prior to his departure, obtained a certificate from the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostok, lest his party might be attacked by the Japanese residents on the island.

THE PLAQUE IN KOBÉ.

A man named Sugawara Isamatsu, residing in the house of a wax-dealer at Fukui-mura, who has been ill for a few days past, was declared to be suffering from plague on the 15th inst. and has been sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Higashiyama. In consequence, a section from Isobe-dori, 7-chome, to the bund at Hamabashi-dori, comprising about 200 houses, with a population of about 1,000 has been isolated.

The Kobe Municipal Assembly approved on the 15th inst. an appropriation of about ¥20,000 for sanitary work, the opening of a special infectious diseases hospital, and the operations for stamping out the plague. Marquis Saigo, the Home Minister, has issued instructions to the Governors of the various cities and prefectures ordering them to strictly enforce the medical inspection of all persons traveling by steamer or train with a view to preventing the epidemic of plague that has broken out in the Ko-

be from spreading. New cases are being reported there daily.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

We learn, says the China Gazette, that a serious discovery in connection with the Chinese Regiments at Wei-haiwei has recently been disturbing the British officers at that station. By some means one of the non-commissioned officers became possessed of a number of documents in Chinese, found in the quarters of the men, and by the aid of the interpreter—who, by the way is a German—it was learned that these papers were tickets of membership and the rules of a secret society of a very undesirable character to which their owners belonged. As result twenty or thirty men were summarily discharged. But we, who know something about China, do not imagine this will stamp out secret society work amongst Chinese recruits at Wei-haiwei. Shantung is fairly honeycombed with such organizations.

FORMOSA TEA DETERIORATING.

A report of a deterioration in the tea grown in Formosa appears in the Osaka Asahi. The arrivals of tea at the market from the opening of the season up to the 9th inst., says our contemporary, amounted to 16,147,514 catties. This was a decrease of 329,638 catties as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Between April and the 3rd November, some 150,000 catties were rejected and sent back from Amoy on the ground that the quality was inferior. The deterioration in the quality of the tea is attributed to the fact that the producers have neglected to take proper precautions in the plantations, as the tea industry did not pay. This has resulted in a decrease of the yield and a deterioration in the quality. The tea producers attribute their losses in the business chiefly to the heavy tax imposed on tea, and for that reason they have presented a petition to the Formosa authorities for the abolition of the tax.

JAPAN AND MORMONISM.

The Jiji Shimpō thinks that Japanese are little better than Mormons so far as the relations between the sexes are concerned. They would repudiate the charge with great indignation were it pressed home, but many a man occupying a high social position is, in effect, a polygamist. The law, of course, does not allow him to have more than one wife but the law does not protect that wife against his extramarital laches, although it very effectively protects him against hers. Such a state of affairs is Mormonism to all practical intents and purposes.

A LITERARY PEARL.

The Chinese residents of Yokohama have sent the following cablegram to the Tientsin Press:

We Chinese residents in Yokohama congratulate Empress Dowager on her birthday and beg for our Emperor to be enthroned again, as he is quite healthy now. When Reformation was begun last year. We were very glad, thinking China would be a powerful nation. We heard with sorrow that she became unhealthy on the 8th moon and that Empress Dowager held the reins of government. It is our wish to have the Emperor reinstated and reformation continued, so that the trouble the Empress Dowager brought on herself by seizing the power in all state affairs may cease. Hoping you will kindly forward our desires to Empress Dowager, we are respectfully,

STATE RELIGION IN JAPAN.

It appears from the Osaka Mainichi that during the coming session of the Diet, 1,000 Buddhist priests belonging to the Hongwanji sect propose to visit Tokyo for the purpose of canvassing the members of the Diet in favor of a proposal for the establishment of Buddhism as the national religion of the Empire. The cost of the visit to Tokyo is estimated at ¥50,000, and the thirty-eight Propaganda Offices belonging to the sect in the Empire have been ordered to contribute ¥1,500 each towards the expenses.

PIRACY NEAR MACAO.

From the Lusitano we translate the following: "One day last week two junks laden with coal were attacked by pirates near Malowohow. The pirates, having murdered all the crew, stole all that they could carry away and left in their boats. A China girl, who had succeeded in hiding herself while the pirates were on board, seeing that they had left and that the crew were dead, let off one of the troublers that were aboard and killed several of the pirates. The surviving pirates returned on board, discovered the girl in her hiding place, and disfigured her by mutilation." Such is the tale as given by our contemporary. It only wants a different ending to make a thrilling romance. By all the laws of fiction the pirate chief ought to have married the brave girl and become a reformed character.

LADY PHYSICIAN FOR COREA.

It is stated that the Korean Imperial Household authorities are negotiating with a view to engaging a lady physician at a salary of ¥300 per month.

Securing Survey Stations.

Mr. J. S. Emerson of the Survey Department returned recently from Hawaii, where he has been rebuilding the survey stations in concrete along the Hilo and Hamakua coast. Mr. Emerson states that it is the intention of the Department to thus rebuild and protect all the survey stations throughout the Islands, which he will proceed to accomplish from time to time as occasion offers. The necessity of this work arises from the fact that the destruction of many of the survey stations is threatened by the repeated plowing of plantations along the coast lines of the various Islands.

HORNER'S VIEWS

Anglican Church Chronicle
Criticises Them.

How a Hawaiian Schoolboy Proved
Too Much for an Offensive
White Soldier.

The Anglican Church Chronicle contains the following account of the letters of John M. Horner touching the education of Hawaiian youth, which lately appeared in the Advertiser:

The two letters of Mr. John M. Horner were perused carefully by the teacher and pupils of a city school the pupils of which are chiefly Hawaiians, and the conclusions arrived at were, that the accusations did not apply as a rule to that school, either at the present day nor had they ever applied to it, as the list of past scholars now actively employed in every possible way in the Islands could testify.

Visitors, in our opinion, has fully answered Mr. Horner, though we cannot agree with him, when he says that, "at present it is idle to say, that education of whatever kind can have the same effect upon the Hawaiian, as upon the Caucasian or the Mongolian." If that effect is to develop the faculties and to make the man a good and estimable citizen, then the effect is assuredly the same. We could point out to the gentleman a fair number of creditable specimens of Hawaiians, who have had quite a quantity of "book-theory," and who can show that they have put much of that theory into practice. They can also prove that drawing and singing, and even acting, has not hurt them in any way, but the contrary. They are earning excellent salaries, as laborers, some of them more than their teachers ever hope to earn.

We are afraid that Mr. Horner would like to see the whole Hawaiian race in the cane and coffee fields, and fully satisfied with that labor without ambition to reach unto other walks of life. We wish Mr. Horner could have heard a dialogue which took place the other day in a class room between an American soldier and a pure Hawaiian boy. The soldier with some companions passing by the school saw the boys at work and came to the door to look in. Being invited to enter, they did so and sat down while the lesson proceeded. It was some book-theory which was plainly Greek to the visitors. "Do you teach these niggers them things?" was asked. Before any reply could be returned a young Hawaiian stood up with his hand extended and asked the teacher if he might speak to the gentleman. When permission was given—without any appearance of forwardness—the boy said: "Why do you call us niggers? I suppose you mean negroes. We have not black skins, neither are we the sons of Ham. We are the descendants of Shem, you are the descendants of Japheth, and have just come to live in our tents. Besides sir, we are taught to say these or those things, not them things." Does Mr. Horner blame the teacher or scholar for the "book-theory" in this case?

The tendency of the Caucasian to look down upon the colored race leads some otherwise thoughtful and benevolent persons to put wrong constructions on the methods of education. If Mr. Horner for instance were a teacher, or if he would take the trouble to spend an hour or two in a class room, where the teacher is at work developing the mind, and quickening the soul of the young Hawaiian, he would find little difference in the material worked up, from any he had seen or known of his own race.

AT KAMEHAMEHA.

"Try Outs" For Contest With Y.

M. C. A. on December 16th.

Saturday afternoon at Kamehameha was given over to "try-outs" to determine who are to be the contestants on December 16th, when the boys will contest with the Y. M. C. A. The following were the events:
Fifty, 100 and 220-yard runs.
Low and high hurdle.
Hammer throw.
Shot put.
Pole vault.
High jump.
Broad jump.
Disc throw.

The boys made a good showing and the field sports on December 16th promise to be very interesting.

Marconi told Cross not to be surprised if he received a message direct from San Francisco before a year has passed.

ON THE BIG ISLAND

News Notes From Hilo and Hawaii.

Building Plans—Work at Oahu—Puna Items—Using Hilo's New Wharf.

Architect A. Richley has in his office the floor and elevation plans of the new postoffice building and the Hackfeld Co.'s addition to the Hilo hospital. The former building will be 58x100 and will stand back 50 feet from Waiānue street. The first floor is arranged with assorting tables and one circular stamping table.

There will be a corridor around the windows and space is made for 1200 lock boxes. A covered driveway in the rear will be used by the mail wagons and the bags will be delivered to the postmaster through a chute. General delivery windows are provided on the makai side for the accommodation of the different nationalities, one window for each: Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Anglo-Saxons. The boxes will be in front and will extend around on the Hackfeld side of the building.

The upper floor is reached by a stairway in the rear and has accommodations for the Postmaster, Tax Office, Custom House and Land Office. It is possible that the registered letter and money order department will be on the second floor as there is ample room for the purpose, this floor extending out about 16 feet further than the first floor. Copies of these plans were sent to the Minister of Interior by the last Kinau.

The Hackfeld ward for the hospital is on the same lines as the present building and will have ten beds in the main ward. In the front of the building there will be a private room with accommodations for two persons. Work on this building will begin at once as additional room is badly needed.

OLAA PLANTATION WORK.

If anyone of the stockholders in the Olaa Sugar Co. had doubts as to the wisdom of appointing a manager who had no practical knowledge of the cultivation of sugar cane his doubts would be dispelled by a visit to the plantation. The past few months have made such changes in the appearance of the locality that it is difficult for one who has not visited the place for a year to recognize it.

Viewing the landscape from the company's office at nine miles there is a stretch of cleared land almost as far as the eye can reach. More than 1200 acres have been cleared and plowed and much of it planted in cane. A town has been established there and immense stables erected. The water problem seems to have been satisfactorily solved though it will take sixty days to complete the plan. In the meantime water is procured from the numerous water holes in the vicinity. The present rains are of untold value to the plantation not only in providing water for stock and men but for irrigating purposes.

Manager McKracken has selected sites for the cottages for himself and the principal employees and as soon as they are erected Mountain View will be abandoned. These cottages will be near the Puna road a short distance from the mill. There are now 1050 shipped laborers on the plantation, a large number of whom are engaged in clearing forest land. Several white men have also taken contracts for the clearing of upper lands and the work is progressing satisfactorily. A few weeks ago Frank Owens, a contractor from the States looked over the ground and entered into an agreement to clear 1000 acres and guaranteeing a certain quantity per day. Mr. Owens has gone to the States to procure necessary machinery for the work.

ORDERING MATERIAL.

Daniel Logan writes to the Honolulu Bulletin of a meeting with Sam Parker, Godfrey Brown and Carl Hedemann, the latter of the Honolulu Iron Works, while going overland from Oahu. Mr. Hedemann visits Cleveland, Ohio, in the interests of his company for the purpose of placing orders for the metal work for Spreckelsville, Ewa, McBryde and Olaa Plantation Companies. The new mill of Spreckelsville is intended to have the enormous capacity of five hundred tons of raw sugar each twenty-four hours. The aggregate of the orders given Mr. Hedemann to place, at the present market rates, is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Iron factors will not accept any heavy orders now, owing to the excessive demand, except from large and regular customers—like those of Hawaii.

PUNA PLANTATION NOTES.

George Benson, formerly of Olaa, is a luna at Puna. Daniel Benson, a recent arrival, is filling a position at Kapolo. Sixteen mules have been added to the company stock during the past ten days. Over 200 men and women are engaged on the plantation work. Three-fourths of the number are under contract.

J. W. Young, late of Honolulu, is filling the position of head carpenter on the building operations inaugurated by the company.

A Japanese woman, weak from recent illness, fell into the lake near the plantation quarters one day last week, and before assistance could be rendered she was drowned. Her body was recovered and buried next day.

USING THE NEW WHARF.

On Friday last Captain Calhoun, master of the barkentine Archer in the Hackfeld line, drew alongside the ship's wharf and discharged her cargo of lime. Captain Calhoun says he could have discharged his entire cargo of merchandise at the wharf at a saving of fifty cents a ton and in much shorter time as in discharging by lighter the men are obliged to stop work at 1 p. m. in order to get the freight away

from the landing. It is probable Hackfeld & Co. will use the long wharf more generally now that it has been demonstrated that vessels the size of the Archer can dock there safely.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.

At a meeting of business men on Saturday night, called to consider the advisability of securing the services of a white man to act as special night watchman, Joseph Bowman was selected. He entered upon his duties Monday night. One-half his salary will be paid by the police department. He has been in the employ of the Volcano Stables Co. for several months past. He is considered a good man for the position.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL.

Doctors Philip and Milton Rice have decided to erect a building at nine miles on the Volcano road to be used as a Japanese hospital. Manager McKracken has donated the land necessary and given a long lease. As soon as lumber can be secured work on the building will begin.

HUNTING PARTIES.

The two hunting parties, captained by J. R. Wilson and John T. Baker, returned to town yesterday noon after two days' sport. Particulars as to quantity of game secured were not obtainable yesterday, but it is understood that the Wilson party is victorious, having scored over 2,000 points.

DOWN WITH ASTHMA.

D. H. Hitchcock came down from his Oahu home several weeks ago suffering from asthma. Since his arrival here he has been constantly under the care of Dr. Moore and at times his condition was considered serious. He shows little signs of improvement.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Gist of Several Pages Presented.

Interesting Bits of Information from Every Part of the World Culled from Late Exchanges.

Queen Victoria may visit Germany. Lord Salisbury is ill of the influenza. President Diaz will not accept a re-nomination.

Southern California has again been soaked with rain.

Small pox is raging at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The new turbine flyer, Viper, made thirty-two knots.

General Otis is to be supplied with better field artillery.

The New York Red Cross will give aid to wounded Boers.

Ex-Senator Dubois says that silver will be the issue in 1900.

E. Berry Wall, ex-King of the dudes in New York is bankrupt.

The Samoan settlement meets with general approval in Germany.

The Signal Corps is conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy.

There is a lack of water at Mafeking and fever is said to be prevalent.

Colonel Denby may be appointed Civil Governor of the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey has accepted invitations to visit Chicago and Wheeling.

General Wood has gone to Washington to consult on the affairs of Cuba.

Senator Hayward of Nebraska is rapidly failing. His mind is now clouded.

France is trying to secure exclusive patents for the Holland submarine boat.

It is rumored that some Americans hold high command in Aguinaldo's army.

Corbett and Jeffries have signed an agreement to box. They may meet in Paris.

The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted resolutions urging a ship canal.

Two prominent Russian officers have gone to the Transvaal to serve with Joubert.

Governor Brady, in his annual report, makes a strong plea for statehood for Alaska.

The postage to Guam and the Philippines is going to be lowered to the domestic rate.

It is reported that the report of the Nicaragua Commission may not be made for years.

M. de Witte, Russia's Minister of Finance, is in disgrace for manipulating the Bourse.

The paper trade is threatened with a famine, all grades and qualities becoming very scarce.

France demands the open door in China, her policy being identical with that of America.

Petitions are pouring into Congress against seating Roberts the polygamous Congressman.

A New York insurance company has bought Russian bonds to the amount of 20,000,000 roubles.

General Wyngate's Egyptian forces have had an engagement with Derwishes, killing 400.

Senator Gorman is leading a movement to deprive Bryan of the Presidential nomination.

The Atlantic liner Manchester Enterprise has foundered at sea. All hands were saved.

President Kruger claims that America's claims to neutrality are prejudiced by Consul Macrum's friendship for the British.

THE WEEK IN MAUI

Murder of H. H. Piemer Reported.

Thanksgiving Delays—Captain Captured—Fire in Cane Field.

MAUI, Dec. 2, 1899.—The next term of the Second Judicial Circuit Court will open at Lahaina court-house on the 6th. The foreign jurors are summoned for the 7th. The calendar numbers seventy-three cases, including one murder case in which Kula Japanese are concerned.

THANKSGIVING BASEBALL.

During Thanksgiving quiet family dinner parties were the order of the day on Maui among Americans. Plantations were too busy to observe the holiday. In the afternoon at Kahului a match game of baseball was played between Wailuku and Ulupalakua nines. The former won after a spirited contest and some disputes by a score of 18 to 17. Dr. Boote was captain of the Wailuku and L. Crook of the Ulupalakua club. Ben. Lyons acted as umpire and Manuel Ross as scorer. A large gathering of people watched the contest from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.

PLANTATION PARTY.

Tonight, December 2d, a dancing party will be given in Lahaina in honor of Thanksgiving. The plantation people have the matter in hand and Miss Scrimger is committee on invitations. The dance will take place in the spacious plantation carpenter shop, which is being tastefully fitted up for the occasion.

FIRE IN CANE FIELD.

During Sunday night, November 26th, a fire was discovered in the cane fields of Wailuku. All the shipped men were summoned and fought the flames from 8:15 to 10 p. m. Three acres of cane were burned. The damaged cane will be ground at the company's mill in Wailuku.

CAPTURED OPIUM.

During Tuesday night, November 28th, one of the Kahului custom-house guards captured fifteen tins of opium at Makana, just after the arrival of the steamer Kinau. It was found in a valise belonging to a Chinese storekeeper of Makana. On the tin was a label on which was written: "October 21, San Francisco." The Chinaman will be tried on the 4th.

A REPORTED MURDER.

During the week some natives, who came to Maui in a whaleboat from Molokai, brought the report that H. H. Piemer had been murdered by Japs at Wailuku plantation, where he was engaged as luna. Piemer is well known in Wailuku, where he was head-luna for many years.

NEW DEPUTY SHERIFF.

F. Wittrock, a prominent citizen of Hana, has recently been appointed deputy sheriff of that district. He assumed the duties of the office December 1st.

GOING TO PUNA.

Manager W. H. Campbell of Hamoa (Reciprocity plantation) will leave Maui about the first of the year to assume the management of the new Puna plantation.

SUNNYSIDE SEMINARY.

Contractor John Bell of Oakland, Cal., is at Pala prepared to undertake the construction of the new girls' seminary near Sunnyside.

THURSDAY CLUB ENTERTAINED.

During the afternoon of the 1st the Thursday Club was entertained by Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Hailku. Selections from the poet Moore formed the program both in a literary and musical way.

MARINE NEWS.

KAHULUI.—Arrived, Nov. 30, brig Lurline, McLeod, 20 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for H. C. Co., Pala and Hamakuaopoko plantations. She brought as passengers six carpenters, who will work upon the new Maunaloa Seminary under Contractor Bell, and three travelers. Arrived, Nov. 28, the schr. John G. North, Austin, 28 days from San Francisco. After discharging 100 tons of merchandise for H. C. Co., (grain and kerosene oil) she departed on the 29th for Honolulu, Hawaii. The barkentine Quickstep is in the office, 32 days from San Francisco.

THE WEATHER.

Weather—Between two and three inches of rain in localities.

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Gieneco, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

An agent of the British Government has inspected the Holland and is pleased with it. He says it is the most formidable submarine boat in existence.

Reports to the Immigration Bureau show that the total immigration to the United States during the last four months was 119,376, an increase over that of the corresponding period of last year of 30,644.

How One Mother Saved Her Daughter

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Cartersville, Mo., solved the problem. She says:

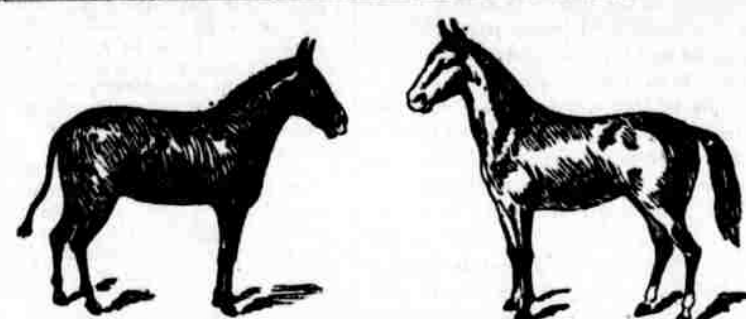
"My daughter Jessie during the winter of 1897-98, suffered a complete breakdown in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite, and was so weak that she was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the first stages of consumption. Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well."

"She took three bottles of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is healthier and happier than ever before in her life."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. Wm. WOLCOTT, Notary Public. From the Journal, Cartersville, Mo.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unerring specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.



JUST RECEIVED:

EX MAUNA ALA AND S. N. CASTLE.

71 Head Horses and Mules

Fine Carriage, Buggy and Dray Horses. Strong, Young and Unbroken Mules.

ON INSPECTION AT OUR PADDOCKS
Corner Queen and Alakea Streets.

G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

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

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 434—TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALT, 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. AYERMAN, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED. King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TONIC. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Itchy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swelling.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. 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 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112½—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS 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, blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

AGUINALDO'S CAUSE IS FAST BREAKING DOWN

The Rebel Chief Believed to Be Trying to Escape.

THE BOERS ARE PUSHED BACK BY GENERAL METHUEN'S FORCES

Admiral Dewey Angry — He Writes a Spirited Letter — Marconi Patents — Queen and Kaiser.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Taviac. He says he saw Aguinaldo accompanied by a prominent leader and fifteen men, arrive at Bayombong during the night of November 13th, hatless, his clothes torn and spattered with mud and his horse exhausted. Aguinaldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companions and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses and proceeded immediately toward Mangalangan in Pangasinan province, west of Bayombong.

The corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced he is not mistaken, having seen Aguinaldo several times during recent months. Aguinaldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayombong November 13th and pass through General Wheaton's lines November 17th.

WAR NEARING AN END.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: The complete overthrow of Aguinaldo's so-called government, several of whose officials are now in the hands of the Americans, confirm the prediction made a fortnight ago that the suppression of the rebellion was a question of only a very short time. The only work remaining now is the disposal of small bands and will be practically brigand hunting. With the arrival of new troops the opening of ports will soon begin.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS GIVES UP.

MANILA, Nov. 24, 5:50 p. m.—Bautista, President of the Filipino Congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to which side to cast his lot. He was offered a judgeship of the Supreme Court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position, and says the Filipino Congress and Cabinet are scattered, never to re-assemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes, while others are flying for safety. Many of the Congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

Bautista says that Senor Mabini, the Filipino Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the cause of the resistance to the Americans. Mabini has a great scheme, which is really pure nonsense, for the liberation of the Malay races under the leadership of the Filipinos.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A cable to the Sun dated Manila, November 25th says: The transport Brutus brought General Wheaton's reports here. She also brought Senor Buencamino, who was captured near Cabarawan. He says that Aguinaldo, his Cabinet, his mother, wife and son, and 4,000 troops have started northward. Buencamino separated from Aguinaldo near Cabarawan. Ten of his escort were killed and he lost \$6,000 in gold. He then surrendered to Major Cronin of the Thirty-third Infantry.

DOUBLING ON HIS TRACKS.

It is now reported that Aguinaldo has doubled on his tracks and that General Pio Del Pilar is assuming his name. If this is true General Young is pursuing Pio Del Pilar. General Young left San Fernando on November 20th with a troop of cavalry and three companies of Macabebes. The capture of the rebel leader whom he is pursuing seems certain.

TAGAL GOVERNMENT SCATTERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—General Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the War Department today, in which he says that the insurgent government can no longer claim to exist, its troops and officials are scattered and Aguinaldo in hiding. The dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Nov. 24.—The claim to a government by the insurgents can be made no longer under any action. Its Treasurer, Secretary of the Interior and President of Congress are in our hands; its President and remaining Cabinet officers are hiding evidently in different Central Luzon provinces; its generals and troops, in small bands, are scattered through the provinces acting as banditti, or, dispersed, playing the role of 'amigos,' with arms concealed.

"The indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from the Bayombong railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan has been established and probably connection with San Fabian today. By relaying nine miles of track with

material at hand railway communication will be made to that point.

PARAGUA FLIES OUR FLAG.

The concentration of insurgents in the province of Cavite will probably necessitate another short campaign there. Besides the work in Panay, this campaign in Cavite is about the only military operation on a scale of consequence that is to be accomplished. General Bates, who is making a tour of the southern islands, reported that he had an interview with the Sultan of Paragua, and that satisfactory relations were established with that ruler. The American flag is now flying over the island of Paragua.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—MacArthur reports the capture by an outpost of Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, who brought Lieutenant Lacom from Hongkong to Dagupan. The prisoner admits that he was serving with the insurgents, and says that he commanded the rebel artillery in several of the engagements with the American forces.

No other reports than those already cabled have been received from General Lawton and Wheaton. They are still pushing toward San Fernando de la Union. MacArthur is reconnoitering toward Zamboales. General Hall's command is engaged in repairing the railroad to Dagupan. The Signal Corps will probably have the wire working between Dagupan and San Fabian tomorrow. The increasing number of Spanish prisoners escaping from the insurgents is evidence of the demoralization existing among the rebels. It seems as if practically all the prisoners would soon be released.

AGUINALDO CORNERED.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—It now appears that Aguinaldo is to the south and west of Lawton and Wheaton, and to the north and west of MacArthur. A cordon of troops is on one side of him, the east; while the Gulf of Lingayen is on the north and the open sea on the west and south.

RUMORS OF ESCAPE.

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.—Aguinaldo has found means of escaping from the Philippines. It is feared he has already done so. General Otis unwittingly aided the escape of the man whom 60,000 American troops are trying to catch.

Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, was engaged by Aguinaldo, through President Lacom of Negros, to buy a launch here. Lacom's brother and Pedro Regalado, a well-known Iloilo man, came to Hongkong. They actually bore letters from General Otis to Wildman, the United States Consul here.

They bought a launch, named it Lacom, cleared it at the United States Consulate as bound for Toro, proceeded to the Lingayen gulf and turned over the launch to Aguinaldo's men. Afterward they gave out that "insurgents had captured the launch."

It has since been learned that Lawrence is a colonel in the insurgent army and that he has been retained to command the launch, which is held in readiness to carry Aguinaldo to safety.

Several insurgent generals have already been seen in Hongkong. They must have escaped, disguised, through the American lines, for they came from Manila on regular trading steamers.

THE WAR IN NATAL.

The Boers Get a Backset From General Methuen's Forces.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.—It is reported that General Methuen met the Boers today at Fincham's farm, near Ladysmith and defeated them.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.—From the few details which have reached here of General Methuen's fight with the Boers yesterday it appears that Boers from Fincham's farm shelled an advance body of the British Wednesday, November 22d, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill, which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualties were thirty men killed and wounded. The Boer main column left Fincham's farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak Thursday the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British advance force. Other troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general. The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and Northumberland Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet.

Crossing the fire zone amid a storm of lead the guards and Northumberland pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the larger, with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep. The cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursued the Boers. The Boers, it is estimated,

numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

CHURCHILL INTERVIEWED.

PRETORIA, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press here, in the company of P. G. Robber, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. de Somo, Secretary of the War Department, was enabled to visit Winston Churchill today at the model school, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview Mr. Churchill said:

"The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the outset. They praised our defense of the armored train and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colenso, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith and then going by rail to Moddersburg, finally arriving here on November 18. On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who made insulting remarks, the others courteously offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention." Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the model school was close and severe, but under all the conditions he had no grounds for complaint. When asked regarding his general impressions, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of the war and had been much impressed by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them regretted the conflict, asserting that it had arisen as the result of misrepresentations. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their close and severe, was not determined, and there was no chance of an early peace.

"I fear," said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

SITUATION AT LADYSMITH.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 24.—An official message from General White at Ladysmith dated November 22, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says: Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayoneting eighty of the enemy.

At daybreak the Boers opened with quick fires. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained the British returned to Estcourt.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Mool river gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty four wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss, and, if correct, suggests a repetition of General White's unfortunate action of October 30.

The Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the same sortie, says: "The British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment, and returned to Estcourt in safety. General Hildyard was very well satisfied with their work."

ADMIRAL DEWEY ANGRY.

He Notifies the American People That They Do Not Own Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The tempest stirred up by Admiral Dewey's gift of his new house to his wife was not abated by her transfer of the gift to the Admiral's son. The criticisms are so severe and were so quickly followed by the announcement from New York that the permanent memorial arch will not be erected in honor of Dewey but of the Navy, that the Admiral was goaded into making the following public statement:

"When I made over this house to my wife I thought I was doing the most gracious act that an American gentleman could do. I thought the people had given me this house for me to dispose of as I chose. It seems that I was mistaken. I would never have sold it, nor given it, nor willed it, nor disposed of it in any manner whatsoever outside of my own family. But I did believe I had the right to give it to my wife or my son if I chose to do so."

"It pains me very deeply to feel that I am compelled to lay down the records of my domestic life, but, in view of the insults which I have received at the hands of writers of letters which have been published today, I feel justified in somewhat overstepping the bounds of propriety and saying that Mrs. Dewey understood better than I did the feelings of the people and at first declined to permit the house to be transferred to her. She did consent only after an arrangement had been effected whereby not only the house, which was the gift to me from the American people, but her entire personal fortune, which, as you are aware, is considerable, was ultimately to go to my son George. Thus he had absolutely nothing to lose by my conveying my house to my wife, but, on the contrary, was a great gainer thereby."

"The relations between my son and myself have been always the most kindly, and between Mrs. Dewey and my son the most pleasant. This agitation has hurt my son even more than it has me."

"I would never have believed it possible," Admiral Dewey continued with tears in his eyes, "that the American people who made such a hero of me two months ago could have in this brief period so turned upon me as to fill columns of the papers with the worst sort of abuse. When I landed in New York I was told that I was the hero, the idol of the Nation. I was told that nothing was too good for me, that anything that I would ask was mine. I asked no money, I asked no applause, I had merely done my duty and was ready to do it again. But I did ask one thing, which was to be let alone, to conduct my personal and domestic affairs as I saw fit, and this one simple privilege which I asked from the American people has been denied me."

"When I sailed into Manila bay, over

dangerous ground, with death and even worse in front of me, I little thought that in such a brief period of time after I returned to my native land the American people would countenance such a monstrous attack upon me because I was doing what I considered to be the most gracious thing I could do—present my home to my bride."

"I do not intend to arraign the entire American people for the acts of a few. But I am hurt. I am cut to the quick. I never have felt so badly in all my life. I want to American people to know it. I want them to know that if I could I would return to the contributors to the fund the money that purchased it. I would never in the world have accepted it if I had known what it would cost me. If I should feel tomorrow as I feel tonight I would cut it all, throw up everything go on the retired list and go abroad. In fact, I feel so discouraged, so worn out tonight that I scarcely know what I will do; I hardly feel like living in a country where I can be attacked in so outrageous a manner without being defended by any one."

"The American people are not through with me yet. When the American people wanted me to command a fleet and to sail into Manila harbor I did my duty as I saw it, and as I believe a sailor should, and if they want me now or at some future time to command another fleet, my life and my sword are always at the disposal of my country."

"When I accepted this house I thought it was a gift. I did not know that the people who contributed the money to buy it gave it to me with a string tied to it or I should never have taken it. I never would accept anything with a string tied to it. I never have, and I never will. I owe a great deal to the American people, and perhaps the American people owe something to me, but thank God, the American people don't own me and I am still independent."

"It never occurred to me that any one could have even fancied cause for offense if I did not take the public into my confidence or consult with them in regard to transferring to my wife the property which they had presented to me."

"Under the law, the moment we were married she became possessed of one-third of it. I could not convey it or sell it without her consent. I understand that it is the custom in the majority of cases, where homes are owned and occupied by American families, that they stand in the name of the wife. Other American gentlemen have this privilege; why should I not have it?"

"As for conveying it to my wife to avoid the payment of any debts or obligations I can only say that I have never had any debts."

FRIENDS TO THE RESCUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Admiral Dewey has no regrets to express or apologies to offer for the disposition he has made of the home presented to him by the American people. When I saw him tonight he was pleasantly chatting with a caller and seemed in the best of spirits. He had received a large number of telegrams from all parts of the country expressing satisfaction with the course he had pursued and condemnation of the criticisms to which he had been subjected. "I regard these expressions as coming from his true friends and as deriving much comfort from them. The admiral does not wish to make any further explanation, but desires it understood that he stands by the interview which he gave last night after he had learned of the full extent of the criticism which his action had caused."

THE MARCONI PATENTS.

The Goodbody Syndicate Incorporates to Buy Them for America.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, one-half of which is preferred stock with 8 per cent non-cumulative dividend.

The company is incorporated to purchase and acquire various inventions and discoveries of letters patent connected with the business of communication by means of wireless telegraphy and especially to use the Marconi patent. The company is also empowered to construct and operate lines for using this invention over land and sea.

The incorporators are Guglielmo Marconi of London, Isaac L. Rice and August Belmont of New York, Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia and Robert Goodbody of Paterson, N. J. This company, it is understood, has no connection with the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, incorporated a short time ago.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Words Sent in an Hour.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Telegraph messages were transmitted today by the

Polar-Virag system from Chicago to Milwaukee and return at the rate of 122,000 words an hour. Later, on a test covering the longest distance ever attempted by the inventors, "dots" and "dashes" were sent to Buffalo and back at the rate of 90,000 words an hour, covering a total distance of 1045 miles. The experiment was not completely satisfactory, owing to the absence of some necessary apparatus. A second attempt late tonight proved more successful.

GEORGIA MAY PROHIBIT.

State Assembly Passes a Death Blow to Saloons.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Nov. 22.—The Willingham bill, providing for State prohibition, was passed by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State today after the most exciting debate the House has known in years. If the bill passes the Senate and becomes a law it means the annihilation of the saloons. Every plant for the brewing of beer or the manufacture of whiskey must be closed. It will not interfere with banquets or entertainments, but the law will not allow any club to sell or keep for the use of members intoxicating liquors of any kind.

CHARLESTON GOES DOWN.

The Culgo Reports That the Cruiser Has Disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Leites, commanding the naval station at Cavite, dated at Manila today: "Culgo reports Charleston has disappeared."

The Culgo was the relief ship sent out from Hongkong. It is believed at the Navy Department that the Charleston has slipped down into deep water from the steep bank on which she was resting at the bow. This report has dispirited the last hope of saving the ship.

PACIFIC, PAST AND PRESENT.

H. Bancroft's New Book on Western History.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Hubert Howe Bancroft, the California historian, has brought out his new work, "The New Pacific," which is liberally quoted from by the morning papers. The book is supplementary to the encyclopaedic works of the same author covering the history of the Pacific Coast States. In the introductory chapter the author writes that "a dozen lines of steamships now cross the Pacific between America and Asia, where for two and a half centuries a single galleon made its slow and clumsy way forth and back from Acapulco to Manila once a year," and quotes Secretary Seward, who said forty-seven years ago: "The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region behind will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter."

Touching the building of the proposed interoceanic canal, the author inquires: "With a commerce on the Pacific now amounting to \$5,000,000,000 per annum, what will be the industrial evolution when there is a ship passage uniting the east with the west?"

QUEEN AND EMPEROR.

The Two Sovereigns Dine Off Plate Worth Ten Millions.

WINDSOR (England), Nov. 21.—The State banquet held this evening in St. George's hall was an unusually brilliant affair. At each end of the table at the center of which Queen Victoria sat, were specially constructed sideboards, on which were piled gold plate valued at \$10,000,000, against a crimson background, to a height of fifteen feet.

Her Majesty received her guests in the King's Guard chamber, famous for its Gobelin tapestries. Troops of the Household Cavalry, bearing lances, lined the grand staircase, while in the banquet hall Beef Eaters and Royal Yeomen formed a picturesque fringe. The Queen sat at the center of the long table, facing the Prince of Wales. On her right was Emperor William, and on her left the Duke of Connaught. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, wife of the Am-

(Continued on Page 6.)

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Osceola Mills, Pa., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it." It may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. That is the theory upon which self-government under the pending Act of political organization for Hawaii will work out. We cannot think it is other than just and sensible; and it is essentially American inasmuch as all Territories of the United States go through the same evolutionary process. The seed is planted when the preliminary steps for the organization of the new political entity are taken; the ear of corn begins to form in the exercise of the limited right of self-control which Territorial rule permits; the full corn in the ear is Statehood. Here is an evolution which runs few risks and takes no chances and by means of which Hawaii is sure, in time, to realize its best and highest aspirations. But if we demand first the full corn in the ear we invite the failure of our husbandry.

With due respect to the native vote we still contend that it would be perilous to let that vote control the major part of the administration of island affairs under the appointed Governor as it could and would do if the plan advocated by the Star were carried out. Moreover the Governor would be thereby reduced, save for his veto power over enacted bills, to the merest figure. We should have no very different civil service than we had under the monarchy and much of the same personnel. How would that comport with the ambition to Americanize Hawaii? The native, belonging though he does to the "most advanced of the dark races," hardly claims for himself the capacity, nor does he seek the responsibility, of setting up and carrying on a distinctive American government here. That is a task for Americans, not Polynesians. Left to themselves, as the probable majority vote of these islands, the Polynesians would doubtless elect and ordain a good native government as such governments go. But there would be very little Americanism in it and we are not prepared to surrender that boon even to confer an educational advantage on the aboriginal inhabitants. It is better for Hawaii to have American rule than native rule and for that reason the Governor appointed by the President will himself name the great officers of State. Deprive him of that right and confer it on the natives and he becomes but little more than the immaterial chairman of a government which, in its character, its methods of business and its personnel will bear a faithful resemblance to that which went out, with a general good riddance, in 1893.

In due time, of course, all officers, from Governor down, will be elective. But let us hope when that time comes, the Americans or the affiliated white races of American sympathy will not only be in the majority but that the natives themselves will have become Americanized and ready, as they are not ready now, to follow our national way of doing things instinctively. They will learn and unlearn fast after the seed corn has been planted. It will be their privilege to practice American politics in the purely local field where their power to work mischief and exalt themselves will be limited. Having gained fitness there the question of investing them with higher responsibilities may then come up. Judging the native politician by his past we contend that, in no other than this cautious and evolutionary way, could Hawaii be safely governed. And safe government is the sine qua non of progress and prosperity.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

Senator Cullum is right in insisting that the Hawaiian bill shall be taken up in Congress ahead of any other work of insular reorganization. Hawaii has been seeking admission to the Union as a Territory for seven years, come next January. Since the 6th of July, 1898, these islands have been accepted by the United States as a national possession, subsequently coming under the flag by formal transfer. For considerably over a year we have waited for the finishing touch to be put upon our Territorial aspirations and in common fairness we ought not to be compelled to wait much longer.

There is no good reason for delay. The case of Hawaii presents no such difficult problem as that of Porto Rico and of the Philippines. Unlike the people of the East and West Indies the dominant Hawaiians are Americanized—"thoroughly so," as Senator Cullum says. We have very little if anything to unlearn before coming into the privileges of American citizenship. There is no danger of an uprising among us. All but the actual recognition of Americanism is with us now.

no harm can be done, no good left undone, no complex problems created by simply passing the Territorial bill and letting us go our way.

We agree with Senator Cullum that it would be unjust to treat Hawaii as captured or conquered territory. Hawaii is as well-fitted for the Territorial form of self-government as was New Mexico, Arizona, the Oklahoma strip or Utah before they were admitted. But that is poor praise. There are safer citizens here in the dominating political class than Arizona, New Mexico and Utah had in the beginning and there are more men capable of working out a high degree of culture and civilization than there are today in the State of Nevada. Under such circumstances why should we be kept out any longer than, say, the first of the coming year? No good can be done the United States by holding Hawaii in suspension; much discomfort and some harm might result from it here.

Senator Cullum may be trusted to push these views to the uttermost. We know of no one in Congress as yet, who intends to seriously antagonize them and if any one gets in that frame of mind it should be the business of our unofficial delegates to Washington to see that he does not lack for dissuading information.

ETHICS OF THE THEATER.

The new vogue of the theater in this city is one of the signs of a spreading and strengthening Americanism which must not, be overlooked. For years play actors got as cold a reception here as they would have done in a Connecticut town of a century ago. Doubtless many Thespians who came deserved it but apart from that the better class of the white community took the round-headed view of the stage and would have none of the "unclean thing." In the fifties Edwin Booth played his "farewell debut" in a private hall to a beggarly array of empty benches, and as late as 1890 Honolulu was regarded by theatrical companies as nothing better than a one-night stand for artists passing to and fro between Australia and the Pacific States. One Dalley, an unqualified barn-stormer of San Francisco, brought down some people in 1894 to stay over a steamer, and to his astonishment the white population turned out and welcomed his cheap melodramas with crowded and enthusiastic houses. Dalley and his company wore Baxter street clothes when they landed and their stage wardrobes were fearsome to the eye. It was nothing to Dalley to use a red flannel gown as a Cardinal's robe, but when he left he was able to pay for costumes of furred silk. He and his company also blossomed out in the latest tailor-made street gear and when they finally reached San Francisco, "dressed to the hilt," as Dalley put it, they were the talk of the Rialto for a month. Then came the deluge. Good actors argued that if there was money in Honolulu for a Dalley season there must be plenty of it for them; and since that time Honolulu has rarely been without fair theatricals and now and then has taken in the best of San Francisco attractions.

The spirit in which the moral part of the community has taken the innovation augurs well for the theatrical future as it does for the growing liberality and Americanism of these islands. There is enough of the old Puritanical spirit left to insist on decency and we have lately had a satisfactory recognition of it on the part of a manager who preferred to cut an opera rather than to keep in the vulgarly which would have spun the performance out. But on the whole the better half of Honolulu society seems to have made up its mind that a play is not wrong per se and that a book which may be read with profit may be seen profitably in its dramatized form; and that songs which may be sung in the drawing-room suffer nothing from the vocalization of professional artists. There again, people are learning to select their plays as they do their books. There are bad books but that is no reason why we should taboo libraries; so there are bad plays, but on that account no one need anathematize the theater. Into this reasonable and liberal spirit the people of Honolulu have now emerged and it is a good sign. By cultivating it and standing sturdily by the moral principle which will not countenance the base and low anymore on the stage than in society, we shall always be able to command good theatrical attractions and thus help bring Honolulu abreast of other cultivated cities and make life a little more enjoyable than it otherwise could be. Also more American.

The phrase "Congress should give them such measure of self-government as they are capable of," as applied in press dispatches to the cases of Porto Rico and Hawaii, need not cause any misgivings here. These islands ask for no more self-government than that, but they feel capable of exercising as much of it as any American Territory. And that much is conceded in the Territorial bill.

A BAD IMPORTATION.

We look with some misgivings at the report that the Belgian hare is to be introduced in these islands. Conceding that the animal, which is the result of scientific cross-breeding, is a dainty article of food and that its fur is valuable, the fact remains that any kind of a hare is likely to become a pest. The unhappy experience of Australia and of certain parts of California has only to be cited to show what we mean. Once introduced the hare is impossible to extirpate, even in a settled country where the whole population is its foe. The writer has seen ten jack rabbits in the acre in a section of China where there are three hundred population to the square mile and every man, woman and child hungry. The people had trapped hares for centuries without killing them off. Here in Hawaii a few Belgian hares if turned loose would soon multiply by hundreds and these in turn by thousands. What part of the native underbrush, the garden truck, the pineapple crops and the like would survive their onslaught? And more than that, how would sugar cane fare?

Better keep the Belgian interloper out. There is food enough without it and Hawaiians do not need furs. Besides, pests enough have been imported already. The mynah bird has managed to spread the lantana over square miles of good land and the mongoose was not long here before he showed a preference for poultry over rats. The attempt to raise some new shrubs resulted in the inroads of the Japanese beetle, which spoiled Hawaii's sumptuous rose gardens. So it looks like a good plan to stop importing birds and animals and plants which don't belong here, especially animals which, like the hare, have done harm wherever they have found the chance in a congenial agricultural country.

THE PAUHI STREET ISSUE.

The question of moving the evil resorts on Pauhi street to some less open and frequented quarter of the city deserves more official study than it seems to be getting; or if not study it should call out more official earnestness in devising ways and means. We are quite aware that the subject is an unpleasant one and that removal is fraught with difficulties, not the least perplexing of which is the dissident attitude of the property-owners in any locality which might be chosen as the home of the social evil. Nevertheless there are considerations higher than these. The youth of Honolulu must be protected as far as practicable from the obtrusive presence of ruinous or contaminating things. Pauhi street is just off a main thoroughfare and it is close to a populous school. Very many children pass by it or through it daily and they see and hear things there which they should not have the opportunity to inquire about, or to know by reputation, much less to study for themselves. The interests of a few property-owners ought not to weigh against those of the many young people who are now being trained to take the responsibility of the social order. Whatever happens to the minority in the way of lessened property values the majority should be protected against lessened decency and virtue. Besides, if a stream must be polluted anywhere it had better be near the outlet than at the source; and by heeding the counsel of the few who own building sites in some quiet place where our moral lepers might, but for their protests, go and hide from all but their own kind, thereby leaving such creatures to heap their filth in the midst of the town, we simply poison the fountain head of society.

The Japanese do such things better than we. Standing on the bluff at Yokohama and looking into the far suburbs one sees a stately inclosure rising among the trees. It is the city's Yoshiwara, a consolidation within four walls of many Pauhi streets—a place where physicians and police keep watch and ward and where children are never permitted to enter. We do not precisely advocate a Yoshiwara in Honolulu. The official tolerance of the social evil is unpleasant enough without going further and building palaces to house and advertise it. But the underlying principles of the Yoshiwara—suburban segregation, careful policing and the like—might, we think, be beneficial here. To the plea that the Act to Mitigate would lose its force if the dens of prostitution were taken to the outskirts it is enough to say that the Japanese Yoshiwara is never so far away from town that the people who patronize such resorts will not take the trouble to find it. Where the carcass is there the eagles will be gathered together; the precise locality doesn't matter to the eagles.

It is proposed by some of the advocates of the transfer to locate the Pauhi street dens on Government land between the railroad track and the road to the reef. The Advertiser does not care to pick and choose between localities; it merely mentions this site to show that there are suitable places within easy proximity of the waterfront and the business center which are yet at a considerable remove from

schools, homes and the playgrounds of children. As to a choice, that is a matter for the Government or for its eventual successor, the municipality. The point with us is to get a very obvious pest out of the place where it does the most harm and into some place where it will do the least.

EVENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The news from the Luzon campaign is more encouraging. Aguinaldo is thought to be between the devil and the deep sea, or, accurately speaking, between a close cordon of American troops and the shore of the ocean. His followers are said to be demoralized, his government has disbanded, the President of his Congress has come into the American lines and another eminent civil leader has been captured. In the opinion of General Otis and his chief subordinates the complex problem of pacifying the islands will soon reduce itself to the simple one of hunting down the casual banditti whom a war generally leaves in its wake.

We hope this view is not too rose-colored although it must be remembered that the end of the war has been "in sight" before. So far as Aguinaldo's being in a tight place is concerned we do not doubt it but it does not necessarily follow that his capture or even the break up of his government would put the United States in peaceable possession of the Philippines. The Tagals are adepts in the art of guerrilla warfare and their history and that of the Cubans is a story of prolonged resistance, in small and rapidly moving bodies, to a superior force. Just now they have a special reason to hold on in the hope they cherish that Congress, under the inspiration of men like Bryan and Hoar, will conclude to give them the same kind of government which has been promised to Cuba.

If Congress, the session of which began Monday acts positively on the lines of annexation it may do more to quell the Tagal revolt than even the recurring triumphs of General Otis' arms. At any rate such a course would deprive the natives of a hope that has all along strengthened their patience and fortitude. Nor could they retain the impression long that the election of an "anti-imperialist" to the Presidency would help them; for if Congress annexes the islands even Bryan could do nothing to alter that work or lessen its natural consequences. Undoubtedly it will be the aim of the Republican leaders to annex with the view not only of speedily ending the war but of depriving the imperialistic issue of its power to do mischief in the next quadrennial canvass. These seem to be the actual facts of the outlook, however disagreeable they may seem to American sugar and tobacco-growers.

Admiral Dewey is waking up to the unpleasant fact that the donors of a gift house always feel that they have a string tied to it.

The trouble which has led to such serious fighting in Colombia is partly due to the hard times caused by rapid fluctuations in the currency. The Government has issued vast sums in paper money and it continues to issue them on a depreciated financial market. No people have ever been willing to endure that sort of thing indefinitely and the Colombians, in fighting over their misfortunes, can cite more than one distinguished precedent.

The reappearance of Signor Celso Caesars Moreno as an agitator in the affairs of Hawaii net is sure to follow the advent of Robert Wilcox in Washington. Signor Moreno is profoundly impressed with the merits of Our Bob as a statesman and incidentally with his prospects as a land claimant, while Our Bob recognizes in the noble Italian that fellow feeling which makes good men kin. It will be a rare sight when the two Hawaiian-Italians sally forth from their macabre haunts and beard the Congressional lion in his den and it is a pity that it must be denied to so many of their mutual friends and admirers in these islands.

It is a question whether Hawaii, even at the risk of having its Americanism impugned, can afford to be eager for the annexation of the Philippines. To be sure the Philippines are in American hands and, as President Schurman points out, the country is bound to maintain law and order there if it can and to work out the problem of civilization. Still there is nothing in the way of selling the archipelago to some other civilized power, which would act for us by proxy, providing the party of the second part will buy, and if that is done Hawaii will be benefited in a very practical way. It is had enough to have to compete with Cuba in the American sugar market by and by, without counting the enormously productive Philippines into that category also. So if the Philippines finally go elsewhere we, as Hawaiians, will have no reason to shed tears.

Almost Blind

Barofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist Without Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The typhoon which struck the stranded Charleston sent her to the bottom and the fine vessel is now beyond recovery. With the Maine she makes a painful, though happily not an irreparable loss to the new Navy.

There is a law of the road in Hawaii but there is no penalty for disobeying it. The law was framed, in the opinion of Marshal Brown, to fix the civil status of parties to an accident. It is not now possible to arrest anyone for driving on the wrong side or turning out the wrong way, but it probably will be when Hawaii gets a chance to enact more statutes. In the meantime people of sense and breeding will not knowingly transgress the conventional rules of highway etiquette.

The autumn maneuvers of the Japanese army are managed with the view of solving problems that would come up in case of war with Russia. The sea-transportation of troops is the theme of most interest. Japan did well with her troopships during the war with China but the Russian fleet has to be considered now and this makes the issue more difficult. But we do not doubt that the Japanese strategists will meet the task as cleverly as any general staff of whatever nation could possibly do.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. Genial Sam Parker belongs in the latter class. Just now he is figuring in the Washington papers as "Governor Parker of Hawaii." A few years ago when he was staying at the Coronado Hotel the Southern California papers referred to him in an awe-stricken way as Sir Samuel Parker and later on as a Kamahameha Prince. Sam never need lack for titles from Colonel up and whatever they are he wears them gracefully and takes pains to "treat" the donor.

The mainland papers are full of the story of the swindling schemes of William Miller, who has been having a meteoric career in Brooklyn. Miller opened a bank and agreed to pay 10 per cent a week on deposits. He met the interest demands promptly with the result that gold and greenbacks flowed in much faster than they went out. In fact so much money was deposited that barrels were brought into the bank from the cellar and filled to the brim. Finally the police got ready to raid the place whereupon Miller escaped to parts unknown carrying the greater part of the bank's resources with him. It is said that, in a few weeks' time, his bank took in \$4,000,000. The scheme was a very simple one but it never needs a fancy hook to catch gudgeons.

After the sober truth has been reached we shall probably learn that when the American soldiers in the Philippines find any portable loot in the rebel villages they take it without asking whether it belongs to a church or a private family. That is the way with soldiers everywhere. The British museum is filled with goods stolen by the red-coats and the depredations of Sherman's "bummers" in the March to the Sea have become historical. What is wrong in the Philippine stories is the part which describes the troops as desecrators of Roman Catholic sanctuaries because they are Roman Catholic. The men are called ruthless emissaries of the A. P. A. when, as a matter of fact the soldiers would loot a Methodist or an Episcopal church with equal facility if they could find one with any valuables in it. Catholic churches always suffer in war on account of their costly paraphernalia, but not wholly at the hands of non-Catholics. When the French were in Spain they robbed all the Cathedrals and when the Pope's Havarians were in France they did not turn away from a handy gold candelabra because it adorned a Catholic church. Religious prejudice has nothing to do with such things. It all comes of the natural spirit of outlawry taking advantage of the opportunities of war.

The death of Vice President Hobart will start plenty of wire-pulling for the second place on the ticket to be named next summer by the Republican National Convention. In all likelihood some war hero will be nominated. Funston of Kansas would have a good show except for the unfortunate row he is in with the Roman Catholic church. Funston is belligerent with both sword and pen and easily lets his temper run away with him, circumstances which his political rivals made the most of when they involved him in the kind of a difficulty which always makes a political aspirant unavailable.

The decision of Attorney General Griggs to stand by his Hawaiian land order is a matter of regret as the order might have been justly modified without loss to the main point. It is quite possible the Attorney General thinks that any change, even in the interests of fair play, would be hardly worth while in view of the imminence of the passage of the Territorial bill when the United States land laws will come into force here anyhow. If that is the view taken it sufficiently explains what might otherwise look like sheer obstinacy in carrying out a policy, the errors of which have been clearly exposed.

The Castle family memorial to the late Henry Castle and his daughter Dorothy who were drowned when the liner Elbe went to the bottom of the English channel, takes the appropriate form of a free kindergarten. Henry Castle, whom all but new comers in this city will recall as the scholarly editor of the Advertiser in 1893 was deeply interested in primary education as he was in all other instrumentalities for the mental betterment of the race. To have his name perpetuated in a charitable school would have been a wish natural to him in life and therefore it is a fitting realization in death.

Now that Phelan is sure of his third term in San Francisco, he and his fellow-boomers are preparing to plunge the city into a dept of nearly \$10,000,000. To this end two bond elections have been called. The scheme includes the extension of Golden Gate Park to Van Ness avenue and to the Presidio; the building of a park in the Mission; a sewer system; seventeen new school-houses; and a new City and County hospital. All these acquisitions would go far to make San Francisco a Pacific Coast Paris but there is plenty of room for the opinion that the taxpayers will turn up at the polls with a strong adverse majority.

The fact that Tennessee refuses to help its volunteer regiment home from San Francisco gives point to the newspaper stories of 1898 that the regiment was merely raised as a means of getting a thousand undesirable citizens out of the State. Hard tales were told of the way jails and reformatories were opened to fill up the ranks of this belligerent command and some of them were probably true. At least San Francisco thought so before the Tennesseans had been in camp at the Presidio a fortnight. It now looks as if Tennessee much prefers to have its peculiar assortment of heroes stranded on the Pacific Coast.

The visit of the Kaiser to England calls to mind the fact that no European sovereign has ever visited the United States unless possibly before his accession to the throne. Yet the United States is one of the most interesting of all countries to European public men. The reason why the kings and queens hold aloof is presumed to be the absence in America of any one of suitable rank to meet them on equal terms and the obstreperous disposition of the masses to shake hands. The European ruler feels that he could not safely expose his exclusiveness to the blight of democratic familiarity. His is the principal loss, however, for the education of a great public man is scarcely complete without some personal knowledge of the one great power of the Western Hemisphere.

The fact that Fifth avenue is to have automobiles for public use, each of which will seat twenty-four persons, is one of pressing interest to Hawaii. If Fifth avenue can have them why not King, Beretania and Nuuanu streets, the Waikiki road and a dozen other thoroughfares which stand in need of rapid transit? Why not Hilo, the Volcano road and the highways of Maui and Kanai? It goes without saying that if such vehicles are ever set at work in Honolulu, Mr. Pain's celebrated mules, the motive power of our silurian street car system, will soon have a chance to go to Manila or better yet to the hospital. The present street car corporation, if it had any enterprise, would get hold of these automobile buses and run them in place of its present rolling stock. But we presume that hopelessly conservative outfit will stick to its mules and its arks until American progress gets away with it for good and all, leaving about \$600 worth of unsalable second-hand material, not counting Pain, to stand as a memorial of Honolulu's former system of cheap street railway transit.

ON THE POTOMAC

(Continued from Page 1.)

to outdoor sports, is at home on horse-back or a wheel, is a good whip and can hold her own at either golf or tennis. Nor does she despise indoor accomplishments; she sings and plays, and piles a deft brush in both oil and water colors, and, like all well-bred daughters of Britain, she is a skilled needlewoman.

The prospective bridegroom is the son of Sir Henry Bromley, fifth baronet, of East Stokes, Notts, and is a young man of about 25 years of age. He is the eldest of five children, four brothers and one sister, and at his father's death he will succeed to the baronetcy and to the Nottinghamshire seat, Stoke Hall. He was a student at Eton and Oxford, having been graduated from the university in 1897, and in September of that year received his appointment at the British Embassy in this city which he has held ever since.

The Bromley family name was originally Smith, and the family is not of great lineage. According to an English peerage authority, the founder of the family was an Abel Smith, of Nottingham, who was a prominent banker. The baronetcy was created for his son, George Smith, on October 31, 1757. This George Smith's first marriage was to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Major William Howe, and granddaughter of Prince Rupert, being an offspring of that distinguished personage. They had one surviving son, who was also called George, but who in February, 1778, assumed the name of Bromley. The family coat of arms is quarterly, per fesse, indented in red and gold. The crest is a pheasant sitting, in natural colors, and their motto is "Pensez fort."

NEWS IN ITEMS.

The Gist of Several Columns of American Telegrams.

The annual convention of the Daughters of the King began in Atlanta, Ga., the 23d.

In a duel at Gallup, N. M., L. E. Denmore killed A. Maxwell and was himself fatally wounded.

Brigadier General Funston has decided to drop his proposed suit against Archbishop Ireland for libel.

In a mysterious quarrel at Kingston, Ont., John Jace, a well-known violinist, was shot and killed by Charles Prolick.

An extraordinary demand and a scarcity of vessels point to a coal famine at Boston and other parts of New England.

Rev. William H. Dexter, who disappeared from Nyack, N. Y., mysteriously, a week ago, has been found at will, from an unusually good catch bringing revenue of about \$1,500,000.

The Pacific coast whaling fleet, homeward bound to San Francisco, Baptist factions at war in Texas over the control of the Baptist General Convention will carry the fight into all the 2,500 churches in the State.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$125,000 to build a public library at Louisville, Ky., provided the city will give \$10,000 a year to support it.

After \$1,700 had been paid to agents and \$12,000 to M. J. Briggs, as organizer, the New England Milk Producers' Company, to control the Boston milk business, failed to carry out its scheme.

A book in manuscript, entitled "Chained to the Rocks," was left by the late Colonel Inman, plainsman and author, who died at Topeka, Kan., with directions that it should be published, it being a history of his life.

M'KINNON AT MANILA.

The Popular Priest May Hold an Important Position There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—News comes from Manila that Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers, who was appointed an army chaplain and sent out again to Manila with Archbishop Chapelle to assist in pacifying the natives and accustoming them to American methods, also went forward by direction of the Pope in an important clerical capacity.

About the middle of last month the following cable message was received at Manila and published in the local newspapers there:

"We leave in a few days, his Holiness appointing me as coadjutor under you. Impressions are false. My letters will precede me and come direct from Rome to you. Archbishop Ireland endorsed the same. President McKinley knows of the present steps being now taken by the hierarchy of the church."

The message was read by direction of the Archbishop of Manila, to whom it was directed, and the Archbishop announced that he intended to remain in his place in Manila, unless silenced. He expressed a longing for an ending of the rebellion.

WILL SHAKE UP HARPER'S.

New Head of the Firm Contemplating Radical Changes.

Colonel G. B. M. Harvey, who takes charge of Harper & Bros. as president next Monday, said today he had not matured plans sufficiently to talk about changes in the various Harper publications, but it is believed they will be radical.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan, who made large money advances to Harper & Bros., will not be the controlling financier of the new management. Of the withdrawal of S. S. McClure from the arrangement made three months ago, by which he was to assume the management of Harper & Bros., Mr. McClure said tonight:

"It is suggested that some of the Harpers disapproved of the arrangement made last summer. This is a mistake. In June we obtained an option on part of the stock of each stockholder. About two weeks ago we

informed Harper & Bros. that we would surrender our option, which we did last week."

AUTOS FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Contract Awarded for the New Electric Vehicles.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company of this city has been awarded the contract for equipment of vehicles for the stage line on Fifth avenue, New York, which has been sold to the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. Each vehicle will seat twenty-four people.

To Call at Manila.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is sending an agent to Manila to look up the steamship situation and eventually establish an agency there. Mr. Albert E. Castle, the representative of the company, was a through passenger on the Nippon Maru, and stated while here that as soon as peace was restored in the Philippines that some of the company's steamers would make calls to and from Hongkong.

CABINET MEETING

United States Attorney General's Opinion.

Conclusion in Matter of Harbor Extension.

CHIEF OF HARBOUR, AMERICAN ISLANDS.

The Cabinet met in regular session yesterday at the usual hour.

President Dole read correspondence and telegram from Mr. Hartwell, relating to the decision of United States Attorney General Griggs in the land matter, which show that the Attorney General adheres to his original opinion as delivered to President McKinley and already published here. It was stated that Mr. Hartwell suggested that President Dole and Judge Frear should visit Washington in Hawaiian interests, but it seemed to be the general opinion of the Cabinet that such a plan was premature and would not be followed.

The question of the proposal for harbor extension was again taken up and after further discussion it was voted that the proposition of the O. R. & L. Co. under date of November 27, in regard to the improvements of the west side of the harbor be accepted on the understanding that the government will recommend the same to the Washington Government; provided that a reservation of the south-west side of tract A of 50 feet wide for a road be allowed and also the reservation on the east side of tract D, made by the map be allowed for road purposes, this acceptance being upon the condition that the improvement agreed upon by the O. R. & L. Co. shall be carried out in accordance with the scheme presented by the government and maps with reasonable dispatch.

The reconsideration of the Okuba license at Honolulu was taken up and deferred.

An application to amend the charter of Oahu College to reduce the number of trustees appointed by the Hawaiian Government was received and referred to the Attorney General.

The application of D. A. Dowsett to be appointed a notary public was granted upon his passing the usual examination.

Frank G. Rosa was denied a liquor license for Hilo.

The application of the British-American S. S. Co., asking a six months' renewal of their mail contract, was denied because the company had not carried out its agreement by running steamers between Seattle and Honolulu.

COURT NOTES.

J. C. Cohen, Not Guilty—Silva-Des-ky Case Before Judge Perry.

Judge Stanley delivered an oral decision of not guilty in the case of Republic vs. J. C. Cohen, violating customs law, in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, and defendant was discharged.

J. A. Magoon has filed a discontinuance of his suit against T. B. Murray. The cases of Lai Fu, assault and battery, and Kamolilili, larceny in the second degree, have been continued till next term.

The case of the Republic vs. Bento, receiving stolen goods, was nolle prosequi in the Circuit Court yesterday. The suit of M. G. Silva for damages against C. S. Desky was before Judge Perry yesterday. Robertson, Wilder and Creighton appear for plaintiff and Kinney, Bailon and McClanahan for defendant.

Hawaiian Types

Major George Potter, who has charge of the Hawaiian exhibit to Paris, has received five beautiful colored photographs of Hawaiian types. The pictures, which are life size, were executed by Williams and are most creditable productions. When framed with the others now preparing they will add greatly to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

SUGAR STATISTICS

From Schaefer & Co., and Willett & Gray.

No Change in Raw or Refined Sugars—Demands Moderate—European Markets Steady.

Sugar statistics up to November 25th show little change in either raw or refined sugars, as the following quotations furnished by F. A. Schaefer & Co. of this city from their San Francisco correspondents, and Willett & Gray's circular, show:

Sugar—No changes in the local market, nor for export to Honolulu. Basis—Twenty-third to arrive, sale 2,600 tons and 4½c; since which no sales reported. Market closed today in New York, on account of the funeral of our late Vice President, making net basis for Island sugar here 3½c. London Beets—23d, 9s; 24th, 9s. New York Granulated—No change reported.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices, under date of November 20th, report raws steady and firm. Very little business on account of absence of offerings. Refined quiet and unchanged; demands moderate.

European beet crops are steady and firm notwithstanding that Mr. Licht has increased his former estimate of 100,000 tons and latest mail advices from Europe predict that a very little stimulation in the market would bring the United Kingdom trade as heavy buyers and cause an active business for some time to come.

With reference to conditions in the sugar market for the week ending November 16th they state:

"Raw unchanged. Refined unchanged. This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 209,308 tons, against 200,548 tons last week and 148,407 tons last year, an increase of 60,901 tons over last year.

"Raw—The disposition of the market for the week under review has been to maintain a steady, firm tone, with an increase in the number and quantity of transactions. The largest buyer entered the market at the conclusion given last week and has taken several large cargoes of Java and centrifugals afloat and near by. In addition to purchases of cane sugars, our refiners have been again buying beet sugars which are now on a parity of 4-5½c for 96 degree centrifugals. These purchases have no doubt helped sustain the European markets at the 9s quotation for beet sugars, the low point of the campaign. Raw sugars are now at such low level, that in view of the statistical position covering the campaign year to next October, it would seem quite possible that little, if any, further decline need be looked for, and very likely the market will remain steady and firm for the immediate future.

"Refined—The refined sugar market remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore, with not the least sign of any change for the better. The people who are active in giving out rumors of settlements, compromises, reorganization, etc., among refiners ought to consider what position such action would place the refiners in, under the laws of the United States and the statutes which are now being newly enforced in several States. Any such actions would be immediately followed by decisions against the new organization as a monopoly with its consequent penalties. The refining business will continue to be done in the same old way until such time as the consumption rises to the level of the capacities of the refineries. There is no other safe or practical way out of the difficulties that now oppress the business and buyers of refined need pay no attention to any rumors that, if put in practice, would change the present conditions of the trade. Sugars are cheap enough to carry full lines and with the probable steady course of the raw sugar market, declines are not likely in refined and present prices may be considered safe. We advise carrying a fair stock all the time.

"European markets have been steadier at their low level and it remains to be seen if 9s for beet sugars may not prove to be the low point still of the new campaign. If so there will be a steadiness and stability about the sugar situation that will be good for the entire trade. As it is now, all refiners are delivering their products made out of higher cost raws than the present parity of values.

"Receipts for the week were 40,260 tons and meltings 31,000 tons, and stocks are 196,808 tons, against 120,475 tons at same time last year. Meltings may be reduced somewhat next week, as one of the large refineries has just stopped working temporarily.

"Cuban Banks Wanted.—The Cuban Board of Agriculture has appointed a Commission to present a petition to President McKinley urging the establishment of a system of agricultural banks throughout the island, to be protected by law, which will enable sugar planters to borrow needed money on their properties. The Commission will also seek a hearing before the New York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Transportation, and other commercial associations.

"English Refinery Permanently Closed.—The large Liverpool Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Crossfield, Barrow & Co. has been closed permanently. This was caused by the bonuses paid on sugar produced in the best-growing countries of Europe and the consequent flooding of England with foreign refined. Great Britain does not impose a countervailing duty against the bounty paid on sugar imported and, therefore, the English refiners are placed at a great disadvantage in competing with the refiners of European beet sugar."

Read the Daily Advertiser.

"Man's Strength and Woman's Beauty."

Before and since the days of Samson this is what has been said of every luxuriant growth of hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor preserves and beautifies the hair, giving it length, strength, and luster. It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness. It makes a better circulation in the scalp and thus checks the hair from falling out. If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Attention! Plantation Managers! Read D. O. & M. S. Hamman's advertisement in this issue.

Messrs. Ripley & Dickey are preparing plans for a new residence for Mr. Frank Baldwin on Maui. It will be a seven-room cottage and will cost about \$6,000.

Minister Mott-Smith is busy preparing the official correspondence in the matter of the proposed plan of harbor extension which will be forwarded to Washington by the outgoing mail today.

The Foreign Office has received the kua tubes which are to contain the exhibit of sugars and coffee at the Paris Exposition. They are fine specimens of the native wood and should attract much attention in the Hawaiian exhibit.

Captain Houdette will probably command the second of the steamers now being constructed at Cramps for the Oceanic Steamship Company's new fleet. No one has been spoken of as yet for the third steamer, but it is presumed that one of the chief engineers of the company will be promoted to a command.

Former Lieut. Carlyle is now captain of Company A, First Regiment, succeeding Capt. Paul Smith, resigned. Second Lieut. Klemme is thus advanced to the first lieutenantcy, and Corporal Friederich, after a closely contested ballot with two others, was elected second lieutenant.

The steamship Bloemfontein will proceed to Seattle from this port under charter to Frank Waterhouse, Limited, and will be employed in the service of the British-American Line, making regular monthly trips between Seattle and Honolulu, leaving the first-named port on her initial voyage on or about the 23d inst.

Attention to Plantation Managers

California Harness Shop is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

We use the extra heavy Hames and Best English Chains. Stock and work throughout No. 1.

Sample Order is Respectfully Solicited.

CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP.

NO. 639 KING STREET, LINCOLN BLOCK. Telephone 641. Just Below the Arlington Hotel.

D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 2
COPTIC	DEC. 20	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	GALIC	DEC. 22	GALIC	DEC. 22
	1900	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 30	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 30
GALIC	JAN. 13	CHINA	JAN. 4	CHINA	JAN. 4
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	LORIC	JAN. 13	LORIC	JAN. 13
CHINA	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 16	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 16
LORIC	FEB. 7	COPTIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 16
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 14	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 15	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 21	GALIC	MARCH 6	GALIC	MARCH 6
COPTIC	MARCH 6	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	CHINA	MARCH 24	CHINA	MARCH 24
PERKING	MARCH 22	DORIC	MARCH 31	DORIC	MARCH 31
GALIC	MARCH 30				

For general information apply to H. HAKKELFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

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 that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company—LIMITED.

TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU, FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII. NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihohi, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Kahalau, Honoumuli, Papeaia and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihohi and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master. MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kihohi, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, BENNET, Master. MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaunapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

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

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

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

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon. All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. T. K. CLARK, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. New York Line.

Ship Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby street, Boston.

or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Ships are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Doan's Kidney Pills never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

CASTLE MEMORIAL

A Charitable Gift for Kindergarten Work.

Description of Building—Built by the
Victims of the Disaster of 1900.

In connection with the charitable purpose to which the old Castle home-stand on King street was dedicated a short time since, the gift of Mrs. S. N. Castle for charitable work, is another feature of the philanthropic donor's plan to do charitable work for the little children who are without home influence and whose young minds are in need of the training necessary to mould them for the education which in time they will receive in the city's schools. This additional charity is the Free Kindergarten dedicated to the memory of Henry and Dorothy Castle.



HENRY AND DOROTHY CASTLE MEMORIAL FREE KINDERGARTEN.



MRS. S. N. CASTLE.

Within the same enclosure which contains the large institution, is the attractive and commodious hall which has been secured for the purpose of the kindergarten work. The building occupies the corner space well back from the street and surrounded by large shady trees. Built of wood, with gable roof, built high above the ground, and lighted by large windows and sliding doors, it is well adapted to the educational and play work of the children. A large hall which can readily be made a part of the large school-room by throwing open the sliding door, is to be used as much as possible in order that the outdoor air and the sunshine can at all times reach the children.

The interior, containing one large room and several small rooms, is a model of efficiency and adaptability for the kindergarten work. There is an air of homelike friendliness and homelike feeling in the arrangement, to meet as much as an object lesson as the bits of ordinary kindergarten material, which form the basis of the children's daily education. The small room is furnished with the various articles for preparing and cooking a luncheon; there are two small tables mounted upon a low table, upon which is a small stove to hold the little crucible for boiling water, and for making biscuits. Another room contains a table, and upon this room the purpose is to educate the little child in the art of cleaning.

A large window facing upon the street shows the bright, sunny days, and the purpose of the kindergarten is to make the child's life a happy one. The building was erected by Mrs. S. N. Castle and her daughter Dorothy, who

overlived in the disaster four years ago.

Mrs. Florence La. Victoire, the kindergarten director, came to Honolulu from Chicago, and was formerly associated with the University Elementary School, which is connected with the University of Chicago. She studied under Dr. Dewey, who delivered the University Extension series of lectures here during the summer, and, although not a native, she follows his methods for developing the mind of the child. She believes in practical object lessons for children of the kindergarten age, and in such a climate as Hawaii has afforded for her purpose, she has been able to give practical education in gardening, planting seeds and plants, and in watching their growth and cultivation.

In speaking of her work and her plans, Mrs. La. Victoire said, "Of course I have my plan of work, but I will have to see how far it fits the children who have been entrusted to me, as I am dealing with a class of children entirely new to my experience, that is, foreign children; for I have Portuguese, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese children, and the work has to be greatly simplified before giving it to them. With all young children our object is to attract their attention and bring out the features which interest them and which do not tire or tax their minds. The child's play-life fits it for the life it is to live in the future years. Previously in my

and work by scientific principles of mental development.

In the old systems of kindergarten work there were symbols and certain kinds of mechanical work which appealed to the older people; but this really meant nothing to the children, and was lost on them in time. The methods of practical education which we have begun here are of such a combination of work and play, and are such as to develop their ideas of numbers, of the utility of certain things which they are being taught to use, that they are sure to be of great advantage when they begin their actual school life."

Forty-five children are now regularly enrolled at the kindergarten, and Mrs. La. Victoire is well pleased with the beginning of the kindergarten education which has been so generously provided by Mrs. Castle.

J. W. CARTHEART APPOINTED.

Succeeds H. P. Weber as Assistant to Attorney General.

The appointment of Mr. J. W. Cartheart as assistant to the Attorney-General, will be made this morning. Mr. Cartheart comes from St. Paul, Minn., and obtained his early training in law in the office of Davis and O'Brien, one of the foremost firms of attorneys in the United States. He is 29 years old, and came to Honolulu a little over a year ago, with very strong recom-

mendations from his old chief, Senator C. K. Davis, who it will be remembered, was a member of the Peace Commission at Paris. Soon after his arrival here, Mr. Cartheart entered into partnership with W. C. Parke and practiced his profession in the courts. He is considered an exceptionally well informed man, and his appointment is regarded with much favor.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America, or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.
There is no proof like home proof.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd. DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of cough is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this grand land and never disappoints the anxious mother. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effective. No other preparation can show such a record in only five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Three hundred people are now employed in this plant.

CUTICURA
ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS, to know that CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA SOAP, 25¢ per box, 50¢ per box, 1.00 per box. CUTICURA Ointment, 25¢ per jar, 50¢ per jar, 1.00 per jar. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 25¢ per bottle, 50¢ per bottle, 1.00 per bottle. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD., LONDON. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factory: 200th St. San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS,
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

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

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Great Bicycle Lamp Sale!

In order to build our new store we are about to tear down the old building and we have a lot of things that must be sold as we have not got half the room in our temporary quarters that we need for our large stock. To start with we are going to offer a fine line of standard BICYCLE LAMPS. These are light things, but they take up a good deal of room. Here is the list:

Chester Lamps	.....	\$.30 each.
Atwood Swinging Lamps	.....	1.50 each.
Banner Lamps	.....	2.00 each.
M. & W. Lamps	.....	2.00 each.
Searchlight Oil Lamps	.....	3.50 each.
Searchlight Gas Lamps	.....	4.50 each.
Solar Gas Lamps	.....	3.50 each.

We are not overstocked on any of these, so you will have to call early to get your pick. We have a lot of bike sundries which we are going to sell out at same low rates. Your chance to buy standard goods at cost will only last while our present stock lasts; call early.
When you wish to rent a bicycle remember that we rent COLUMBIA CHAINLESS wheels—the easiest and cleanest wheel on earth to ride.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

A Large Shipment of

STYLISH
UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

to arrive per "W. H. DIMOND" now due.

COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1854.
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

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

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

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies 25,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,830,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900,
£13,050,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2—Subscribed Capital—£2,750,000
3—Paid up Capital—£2,750,000
4—Fire Fund—£2,750,000
5—Life and Annuity Fund—£2,750,000
Revenue Fire Branch—£2,000,000
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch—£1,450,000
Total—£13,050,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Stamps are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At our chemist's, 50 cents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 1.
 Stmr. Nacua, Wyman, from Honolulu, with 40 pigs sundries.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina with passengers and 6,721 bags sugar, 1,074 lbs coffee, 32 head cattle, 207 bunches bananas, 32 bbls tobacco, 20 bbls hides, 33 hogs, 173 sks awo, 456 pigs sundries.
 Stmr. Abergeldie, Murry, from Yokohama, November 17, with 685 Japanese and 100 tons gen. mdse., to T. H. Davies & Co.
 Am. bark Mohican, Kelley, from San Francisco, October 31, with 1,800 tons gen. mdse., for Castle & Cooke, and 200 hogs.
 Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Wilson, from San Francisco November 8, with 300 tons gen. mdse., for W. G. Irwin & Co., 24 horses, 6 mules and 8 cattle.
 U. S. army transport Duke of Pife, Min, 10 days from San Francisco, with troops.
 Br. bk. Cardigan Castle, Goulding, 55 days from Newcastle, 1,700 tons coal to order.
 Br. bk. County of Merioneth, Davies, 162 days from Liverpool, mdse. to T. H. Davies & Co.
 Saturday, December 2.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Nawiliwili, with 3,410 bags sugar, 117½ bags sugar, 16 head cattle, 22 bags peanuts, 20 bags rice, 22 pigs sundries.
 Stmr. Ke Au Haa, Mosher, from Ahuakali, with 3,359 bags sugar, 5 pigs sundries.
 Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 17, with 1,800 tons gen. mdse., for H. Hackfeld & Co.
 U. S. A. T. Ohio, Boggs, from San Francisco, with troops for Manila.
 T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, from San Francisco, with passengers and mail, to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. bk. Alden Bease, Potter, from San Francisco, 1,300 tons mdse., 11 horses, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Pahl, from Mokolai.
 Stmr. Lehua, Dower, 6 hrs. from Mokolai.
 Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Kinanu, Clarke, 26 hrs. from Hilo, 32 head cattle, 271 sacks potatoes, 106 sacks corn, 17 hogs, 125 pigs sundries.
 Stmr. Hawaii, Mitchell, — hrs. from Hilo.
 Sunday, December 3.
 U. S. army transport Indiana, Morie, from San Francisco, with troops.
 Stmr. Waiialeale, Greene, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 881 bags sugar, 30 bags rice, 20 head cattle, 70 pigs sundries.
 Stmr. Kinanu, Clarke, 8 hrs. from Kihel.
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 123 sacks taro, 211 sacks corn, 233 sacks potatoes, 13 pigs hides, 16 hogs, 2 horses, 205 pigs sundries.
 Monday, December 4.
 Jap. S. S. America Maru, Goling, from Yokohama, November 25: 580 tons merchandise, 660 immigrants, to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, 28 days from Port Townsend: 1,500 feet lumber, to Lewers & Cooke.
 SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
 Friday, December 1.
 Stmr. Waiialeale, Greene, Kapaa.
 Stmr. Kihohana, Bruhn, Koloa.
 Stmr. Nihua, Thompson, Lahaina.
 Stmr. Mokolii, Dudoit, Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.
 Br. stmr. Port Stevens, Whitehead, Manila.
 Saturday, December 2.
 Jap. stmr. Yorihima Maru, Mikamura, Yokohama.
 Stmr. Kinanu, Clarke, Kihel.
 Am. bk. Skagit, Reich, Port Townsend.
 Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
 Stmr. Iwailani, Gregory, Eleale.
 Sunday, December 3.
 U. S. A. T. Hancock, Struve, Manila.
 Br. stmr. Abergeldie, Murry, San Francisco.
 U. S. A. T. City of Puebla, Thomas, Manila.
 Stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, Yokohama.
 Monday, December 4.
 Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, Kamalo.
 Stmr. Waiialeale, Greene, Kapaa.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Makaweli.

ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, Nov. 29, Haw. bk. Falls of Clyde, 22 days from San Francisco: 250 tons gen. mdse., 28 head stock, 12 passengers—T. Anderson, W. Gregory, J. H. Gregory, B. W. McCutcheon, Jos. Farado, P. Farado, Mrs. Brughelli, Miss M. Simpson, Anna Simpson, Miss M. Pearce, N. Neill, J. Neill, Dec. 1, Santiago, for San Francisco in ballast. Cleared, Dec. 1, for San Francisco in ballast. One passenger, Judge Caldwell.
 KAHULUI—Arrived, Nov. 28, schr. John G. North, from San Francisco; Nov. 30, brig Lurline, McLeod, from San Francisco. Sailed, Nov. 29, schr. John G. North, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

Freights—Mr. J. H. Gregory, 1,365 tons at Tatum's wharf, Honolulu.
 Mary E. Foster, An. schr. 300 tons passengers and cargo, San Francisco, for Honolulu, via Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 E. P. Kitcher, Haw. bk. 1,026 tons passengers and cargo, San Francisco, for Honolulu, via Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.
 The steamer Hawaii arrived from Hilo last Saturday and will be laid up about a month for a thorough overhauling and repainting. The steamer Kilaua Hou has taken her place on the Hawaii coast as lighter for the sailing vessels.
 The American 3-masted schooner Alice Cooke, laden with a million and a half feet of Puget Sound fir, came in port late last evening after a long voyage. She arrived from Portland, Oregon, and is being loaded for the coast. The schooner is being loaded for the coast. The schooner is being loaded for the coast.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bark Mohican, December 1.—J. N. Lawson, C. H. Everett.
 From San Francisco, per bktn. W. H. Dimond, December 1.—P. M. Gill, H. C. Wilsey, G. C. H. Hill.
 From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 1.—Dr. C. A. Peterson, T. Andrade, A. Weill, Mrs. L. D. Allen, Miss Hannigan, Miss A. Clark, Ah Chong, Lot Laree, P. M. Mahaul, W. Thompson, J. Radway, Mr. Nowaki, C. Ahuna, Mrs. J. Cooper, C. B. Biddell, J. Sheyama, Mr. Willis, W. Fernandez, M. J. Silva, J. W. Stadler, W. E. N. Wright.
 From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinanu, December 2.—Harlovich, J. R. H. Peirce, J. Play, W. S. Dixon, L. L. Lishman, R. Rycroft, J. P. Howatt, P. C. Le Blond, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, H. K. Kahala, wife and daughter, J. McCloud, Mrs. R. Calhoun, Ah Chuck, wife and child, Miss Pillani Jones, J. S. Willer, L. H. Hughes, J. S. Low, Long Hop, A. C. Paulmier, J. J. McDonald, C. L. Clement, A. McGee, C. C. Quinn, G. F. Little, Miss Crocker, J. J. Butler, L. Gung, Mrs. Forgiot, Mrs. F. Gilliland, Chu Kuli, Jas. G. Graham, Ernest Parker, Miss C. Notley, Jr., and two children, Mrs. J. H. McKenzie, Master Murray McKenzie, Jas. M. Collin, W. H. Cornwell, and 72 deck passengers.
 From San Francisco, per bk. Alden Bease, December 2.—F. M. McGrew, W. P. Stevens, A. F. Cramm.
 From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 3.—W. H. Rice, J. K. Farley, W. J. Wilson, T. R. Robinson, Geo. Holt, J. H. Jones, L. Kow, Ng Gong, Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, Mrs. F. Waterhouse, child and nurse, A. St. M. Mackintosh, A. Wilder, Mrs. A. G. Gomez, Chong Chee, H. D. Wishard, wife, children and nurse, A. C. Correlia, Miss G. E. Kopke, W. A. Henshall, J. Kane, Otaki, A. O. and 65 deck passengers.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Nippon Maru, December 2.—Mrs. T. E. Krouse and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cumner and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Decota, P. Macpherson, W. O. Watson, Miss K. Johnson, J. C. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kilpatrick, Miss Catherine Kilpatrick, Dr. A. B. Robinson, Sheldon Deacon, Mr. Henry Deacon, Clyde Deacon, H. E. Richards, Jos. M. O'Brien, Ed. Green, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chase, infant and maid, Miss Dollie Chase, Miss Yasabel Chase, Miss M. G. Worrall, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Lucas, Geo. Griffith, Godfrey Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Dickson and son, H. Smith, F. L. Litherland, C. E. Le Munyon, Jas. A. Carothers, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chase, Miss J. M. Chase, For Yokohama—H. Tanikawa, W. Watanabe, J. Yokobori, R. Sano, M. Enya, K. Yamada Dr. J. T. Keith, Mrs. J. T. Keith, H. Funasaka, W. A. Chamberlain, For Nagasaki—Miss Elizabeth Moore, For Shanghai—Miss Martha Nicolaisen, R. E. Jones, Mrs. R. E. Jones, Julius Droste, Mrs. Julius Droste, Miss Mary Ketring and servant, Miss Carrie J. Drebelbies, Miss Nellie M. Decker, Miss Jean Adams, Miss D. C. Badgley, For Hongkong—Mrs. L. J. Lambert, Mrs. E. C. Batten, Mrs. C. H. Marple, Mrs. Edward A. Stuart, Mrs. A. E. Enochs, A. E. Castle, T. W. Noyes, Mrs. T. W. Noyes, Mrs. G. M. Cralle, Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. W. J. Sears, Mrs. Jas. H. Hallwood, Dr. G. W. Wells, Miss S. Allen, Mrs. Chas. S. Lincoln, Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, maid and infant, Mrs. J. B. Pascoe, Mrs. H. B. Mulford.
 From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 3.—Mrs. R. R. Berg, three children and maid, H. B. Rice and wife, C. D. Lufkin, G. H. Bailey, C. Reay, Miss M. Healy, J. W. Kahua, A. S. Rice, E. P. Linn, A. F. Robertson, C. Coulson, S. C. Wagoner, C. M. Roberts, C. W. McLeod, J. J. Drummond, Ah Chee, Wing Sing Chong, Lam Poy, Ching Nook, P. H. Hayselden and wife, W. H. Hayselden, W. D. Lowell, and 63 deck passengers.
 From China and Japan, per stmr. America Maru, December 4.—For Honolulu—Mrs. I. W. Mangles, K. Isohima, M. Nakamura, Mrs. Thomsen, Mrs. K. Isohima, K. Yoshiko, For San Francisco—Rev. E. E. Aiken, H. W. Chang, Mrs. F. E. E. Aiken, F. B. Fellows, Mrs. M. E. Greathouse and servant, W. Hooper, F. A. Johnson, R. Lenzmann, Capt. Lange, Chevalier de Wonders d'Oplinter, Mr. Sutherland, M. Sandeck, Miss Squiers, Miss Squiers, Rev. C. A. Stanley, H. R. Williams, Jr., Mrs. C. Wadsworth, Miss D. Cloyburgh, Miss V. Eilon, Mrs. F. B. Fellows, Dr. J. J. Guisti, Mrs. Geo. W. Hooper, Mr. Johnson, J. T. McLees, Philip T. Mager, Mrs. R. Skeel, Jr., Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. H. G. Squiers, Miss Squiers, Mr. von Grot, Mrs. C. A. Stanley, R. N. Woolfall.
 Booked.
 For San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, sailing December 5.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fell, Mrs. Hendricks, G. M. Stadler, Mr. Sternstein, Mr. Achilles, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hind, Mr. Sayres, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg and four children, Miss Parmelee, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Little, Mrs. Piver, Miss G. Piver, Miss Folger, Mrs. Hendries and child, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, Mrs. P. Schneider and child, E. T. Wright, Capt. F. A. Blake and wife.

WHARF AND WAVE.

On the Ke Au Hou for Kauai last night were a lot of fine mules for Lihue plantation.
 The death of two sailors occurred on board the steamer Claudine while at sea last Saturday night. Both were from natural causes. Lima was the name of one and Pukeka the other.
 The steamer Hawaii arrived from Hilo last Saturday and will be laid up about a month for a thorough overhauling and repainting. The steamer Kilaua Hou has taken her place on the Hawaii coast as lighter for the sailing vessels.
 The American 3-masted schooner Alice Cooke, laden with a million and a half feet of Puget Sound fir, came in port late last evening after a long voyage. She arrived from Portland, Oregon, and is being loaded for the coast. The schooner is being loaded for the coast.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG.

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.

2124-141

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Owing to a pest discovered by the Government Entomologist, Prof. A. Koehle, called the Mediterranean fly and which is doing much damage to the fruits in the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands, notice is hereby given by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that the importation of fruits from the Australian colonies and the South Sea Islands is strictly forbidden.

DAVID HAUGHS.

Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.

5382 2122-1m

Administrator's Sale.

ESTATE OF

James I. Dowsett, Deceased.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES I. DOWSETT, deceased, gives notice that, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, he will sell at public auction at the salesrooms of James F. Morgan, Honolulu.

On Saturday, the 16th Day of December 1899,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following property:

LEILEHUA RANCH.

Consisting of following leases.

"Waianae-uka," "Pouhala" and

"Waikakalana," as by survey made by

W. D. Alexander in Crown Land Book

of Surveys, pages 160, 181 and 162, con-

taining an area of 15,378 acres, leased

by Commissioners of Crown Lands to

Henry E. Whitney (and assigned to the

late J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years

from January 14th, 1882, at yearly rental

of \$500.00 payable semi-annually.

Lease of KALENA made by J. I. Dowsett

for fifteen years from September 1st,

1889, at a yearly rental of \$200.00 pay-

able semi-annually.

TOGETHER with all cattle and

horses on the above lands, consisting

of about 1,500 head Cattle and 25 head

Horses.

There are on this land all Buildings,

Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on

a first-class ranch.

NANAKULI.

As per survey described in Crown

Land Book of Surveys, page 158, by

W. D. Alexander, containing an area of

3,421 acres, leased by Commissioners of

Crown Lands to Henry E. Whitney

(and assigned to the late J. I. Dowsett)

for thirty years from 28th day of Feb-

ruary, 1882, at a yearly rental of

\$570.00 payable semi-annually.

TOGETHER with this lease will be

sold 250 head Cattle.

AIEA.

As described in Crown Land Book

of Surveys, page 163, survey made by

C. J. Lyons; area 1,175 acres, leased by

Crown Land Commissioners to Henry

E. Whitney (and assigned to the late

J. I. Dowsett) for thirty years from

January 1st, 1882, at a yearly rental

of \$250.00 payable semi-annually.

All that portion of Aiea which lies

between Oahu Railway and Land Com-

pany track and 650 feet altitude has

been leased and rent paid in advance

for the full term of this lease. Ex-

cepting (1st) about 6 1-3 acres rice

land formerly leased to Kam Tow and

for which he is now paying a yearly

rental of \$150.00; (2d) lease to Hop

Sing (now expired) containing three

acres, more or less (formerly used as

a fishing station) at the Aiea depot, and

now in possession of Honolulu Sugar

Company, and for which they paid a

yearly rental of \$500.00 last year.

AIEA FISHERY is rented for \$15.00

a year.

LUALUALI.

Containing an area of about 16,980

acres, leased by Kamehameha III. to

William Jarrett for fifty years from

August 1st, 1851, at a yearly rental of

\$700.

One undivided half of this lease is

assigned to J. I. Dowsett for the full

term of the lease expiring August 1st,

1901.

One undivided half is assigned to

George Galbraith and by him subleased

to J. I. Dowsett at a yearly rental of

\$1,500 payable half-yearly, in addition

to the rent payable under the original

lease. This sub-lease expires May 1st,

1901.

There are 500 acres of this land

leased to Waiwale Sugar Company for

the full term of the original lease at a

yearly rental of \$3,500 payable half

yearly.

There are on this land all Buildings,

Pens, Etc., necessary for carrying on

a first-class cattle ranch.

There will be sold together with this

lease 2,000 head cattle and about 150

head horses, all of which are now run-

ning on this land.

KAHAULUI.

As per survey in the Book of Crown

Lands, page 190, containing an area of

1,344 acres; also the Fish Pond "Well"

leased by Commissioners of Crown

Lands to J. I. Dowsett for twenty-five

years from July 1st, 1888, at a yearly

rental of \$500.00 payable semi-annu-

ally.

The Fish Pond and Rice Land at Ka-

haukui is leased to Sarepta A. Gulick

(and assigned to John Antone) for

twenty-three years from July 2d, 1890,

for a yearly rental of \$400.00 payable

semi-annually.

A portion of Kahaui lying between

the Oahu Railway and Land Company

track and Government road and ad-

joining Kalili is leased to Pacific Guano

and Fertilizer Company for 17½

years from January 2d, 1896, at a year-

ly rental of \$200.00.

The mauka portion of Kahaui is

leased to John Grace (and assigned to

Star Dairy) for eleven years from July

2d, 1897, at a yearly rental of \$1,000,

payable quarterly.

There is reserved from the Star

Dairy lease a portion of Kahaui ad-

joining the Kalili boundary and run-

ning 500 feet along the Government

road and 700 feet deep.

HALAWA.

One-half of which is leased to the

late J. I. Dowsett by A. J. Cartwright,

Trustee for Queen Emma Estate, for

twenty years from September 1st, 1888,

at a yearly rental of \$1,200.00 payable

semi-annually in advance, and one-half

is leased from Trustees of B. P. Bishop

Estate for twenty years from Septem-

ber 1st, 1888, at a yearly rental of

\$900.00 payable semi-annually in advance.

There is reserved to the Trustees of

Bishop Estate from their one-half of

Halawa all Fisheries, Fish Ponds and

Fishing Rights. The Island of Kuohua

and the Pond of Makalapa and Kana-

na; also the III of Kana and its

Fisheries; and all the land above or

mauka of an imaginary line drawn

three miles mauka of and parallel with

the old Government road; also one

acre of Taro Land in the locality

known as Kanenelu.

All that portion of Halawa lying be-

tween the Oahu Railway and Land

Company track and an altitude of 650

feet has been leased and rent paid in

advance for full term of the lease.

Excepting (1st) lease dated Septem-

ber 28th, 1888, for twenty years from

September 1st, 1888, to Chim Lau

Chong and others and now assigned to

Honolulu Sugar Company, containing

17 82-100 acres Rice Land, for which

they pay a yearly rental of \$1,000.00

semi-annually; (2d) lease dated Janu-

ary 1st, 1889, to Chulan & Co., for

twenty years from September 1st,

1888, and now assigned to Honolulu

Sugar Company, containing 96 74-100

acres Rice Land, for which they pay a

yearly rental of \$1,000.00 semi-annu-

ally; (3d) lease dated November 27th

1897, for ten years from September 1st

1888, to Chow Ah Fo for 17 82-100

acres Rice Land at a yearly rental of

\$900.00 payable semi-annually; (4th)

and all of that part of Makalapa pad

dock as is not arable and which is fit