

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. (8).

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 22 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2100

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WATER IS SCARCE

Too Much Irrigating of Lawns and
Gardens.

PUMPS RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY

More Water Being Drawn from
Nuuanu Reservoirs Than is
Flowing In.

"I don't want to be considered as an
alarmist," said Captain J. W. Pratt
yesterday, "but if anything should hap-
pen to the Beretania street pumps just
about this time there would be a wa-
ter famine in Honolulu."

"The condition of affairs is just
this," continued the man who is in
charge of the Water Works Bureau
during the absence of Superintendent
Andrew Brown, "the city is being sup-
plied with water almost entirely from
the Beretania street station. The
pumps there are supposed to have a
capacity of 2,400,000 gallons per day of
twenty-four hours, but we are now
pumping every day in the week three
and a half million gallons, or nearly
one-half more water than the normal
capacity of the pumps. Of course, the
fact that the water comes from flowing
wells assists the pumps, as the water is
really only pushed along instead of
being lifted bodily. We have to keep
three shifts of engineers now, each
working eight hours at a stretch, and
the pumps never stop.

"The Makiki pumps run all day
steadily, but close down at night as
soon as the reservoir fills up.

"Up the valley the reservoirs are in
a bad way. There are just 1,400,000
gallons per day running over the weir,
equal to 106 miners' inches an hour,
but, unfortunately, we are drawing out
every day more than is running in, and
the reservoirs keep getting lower. If
we do not have rain very shortly we
shall have to turn the water from the
weir directly into the mains, which
means shutting off the electric lights
in the streets. There is a big loss of
water at the reservoirs from evapora-
tion alone, which would be partially
stopped by this means.

"If people would only stop and think
a little while, I am satisfied they would
be more careful in using water. In ad-
dition to the big increase of population
in the city, there have been a large
number of houses built the last few
months. Now we can prove by data
in the office that new residences use
three or four times as much water the
first year that they do afterwards. The
reason is a simple one; the owners
plant trees, shrubbery and grass and
use all the water they can to get things
started.

"Another thing that may surprise
some of your readers is that the people
of Honolulu use more water per capita
than in any city of the United States.
We can prove this assertion by statistics
any time you want them.

"Then again, the transports require
a lot of water. No charge is made for
the water they require, consequently
before leaving they fill up everything
on board that will hold water, and
some of them can carry an awful lot.

"All we ask of the people," said Cap-
tain Pratt, in conclusion, "is that they
will not waste any water until it rains.
After the summer rains commence we
shall not care how much water is used,
but in the meantime it is as well that
everybody should understand that our
water supply depends entirely on the
Beretania street pumps keeping up
with the present strain."

Since the above was in type a tele-
phone message from the Government
Electric Light Station at 11 o'clock last
night stated that three-quarters of an
inch of rain had fallen there since
morning.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. A. W. Keech Nearly Drown-
ed While Bathing.

Mrs. A. W. Keech, wife of the super-
intending engineer of the Inter-Island
Co., had a narrow escape from drown-
ing Sunday night. In company with
Mrs. W. A. Johnston she had gone in
bathing at the Peninsula. After they
had been in the water a short time
Mrs. Johnston heard her companion
give a low moan and saw her sink in
the water. She hastened to her and
found that she had fainted dead away.
Mrs. Johnston called for help and did
her best towards rescuing Mrs. Keech.
After some difficulty she succeeded in
drawing the unconscious woman to the
shore. It was quite a while before she
regained consciousness, and had it not
been for the prompt assistance of Mrs.
Johnston she would have surely
drowned.

A Chinaman entered the room of one
of his countrymen last evening and,
packing a trunk out into the yard,
broke it into kindling wood. He then
made his escape.

SOME FACTS ABOUT KIHAI

H. P. Baldwin Gives Some Interesting
Information Concerning This
New Plantation.

Senator H. P. Baldwin was seen by a
representative of this paper yesterday
with especial reference to the condition
of affairs on Kihai plantation. For sev-
eral weeks past all sorts of rumors
have been circulated to its detriment,
and Mr. Baldwin, as an officer of the
company and one of its heaviest stock-
holders, was asked to make an authori-
tative statement for the public benefit.

"It is not usual," said Mr. Baldwin,
"to make public statements about
plantation matters. There is nothing
the matter with Kihai that I know of,
and I visited every portion of the plan-
tation last week to show a friend of
mine, also a plantation manager, over
the property. However, there is nothing
to hide or to be kept secret concern-
ing its affairs, and the truth can hurt
no one. What do you want to know?"

"First, as to the water supply, Mr.
Baldwin?"

"We have abundance of water—more
than we can possibly use for present
requirements. In the first place, we
have developed the natural water
sources by sinking shafts and tunnel-
ing. This has been done at a spot
about half a mile from the sea shore
on what is called the lower lands of the
plantation. Here we have sunk four
separate shafts, or wells, in the solid
rock, from all of which we have abun-
dant water. These wells are all
within a distance of 800 feet and will
eventually be connected together, so
that the surplus water can be pumped
to a higher level.

"From one of these circular shafts,
or holes, the No. 3, which is about
twenty feet across and about fifteen feet
deep, from which a tunnel has been
run about twenty feet long, there is
now flowing from the tunnel about
three and a half million gallons in
twenty-four hours. It has been meas-
ured exactly by Mr. Pogue, but those
are the figures in round numbers. For
every foot of further development
made we find that the flow of water
still increases. This No. 3 hole, or
well, is only one of four similar ones.
These will be connected with the main
pumping plant and when this is done
we shall have a water supply of twelve
million gallons per day from this
source alone."

"About the pumps, Mr. Baldwin, has
there been any trouble on that ac-
count?"

"Well, yes, some," was the answer.
"You see, we put in some Garrett
pumps to start with on the recom-
mendation of Engineer Schussler. These,
however, did not work as well as we
expected and we are now putting in
two big Worthington pumps. Each of
these will have a capacity for handling
six million gallons in the twenty-four
hours. The first of these will be in
operation about the first week in Sep-
tember, or say, the middle, at the very
latest, and the second about six weeks
later. With these two pumps installed
the plantation will be able to handle
twelve million gallons of water per day
of twenty-four hours, or more than we
can use to advantage this season."

"Now about the upper wells, Mr.
Baldwin?"

"These are the wells being sunk by
McCandless Brothers. They are artesian
wells proper. They are being sunk
about two miles from the shore and
about a mile and a half further up
from the pumping station I have just
told you about. The land where these
wells are being sunk is just 200 feet
above sea level, but the wells are be-
ing sunk to a depth of about 250 feet,
really deeper than is necessary. The
McCandless people are now boring the
fourth of these wells, which yield from
four to five hundred thousand gallons
per day of twenty-four hours each. As
soon as the fourth well is completed
we propose to connect the four together
and inaugurate a system of deep-
well pumps similar to that in use in
the oil wells of Pennsylvania. Under
this system one engine will furnish the
power for the four pumps. This will
be done in three or four weeks from
now. The first cost of this pumping
outfit is far cheaper than any other
pumping machinery now in use in the
Islands for the duties required of it,
and if they work as well as we have
reason to believe they will they will
prove to be in addition more economi-
cal in running than any system now
in use here. These four wells will pro-
duce two million gallons of water at this
point, and when we need more we can
only bore more wells where they are
needed."

"There are various rumors about

to the quality of this water, Mr. Bald-
win. Can you give out any definite in-
formation as to that?"

"Why not? Here are Dr. Walter
Maxwell's certificates of his analyses of
the water from these wells which we
have submitted to him for examination.
Here are three samples from the water
on the lower level where the big
pumping station is. From the No. 1
shaft there are 51 grains of salt to
each gallon of water. United States
measurement. From the No. 3 shaft
the analysis shows 44.28 grains to the
gallon and from the No. 4 shaft there
are 47.54 grains per gallon. The reason
there is no sample from the No. 2 hole
is because work has been discon-
tinued at that place owing to ob-
stacles encountered."

"Now, as to the water on the upper
lands, the artesian water proper. Here
are Mr. Maxwell's analyses from three
samples taken on July 8th last. The
first sample was taken while the water
was still and before the pump was
started. It gives 56.9 grains to the
United States gallon. The second sam-
ple was taken after the pump had been
connected and while the water was
running from it; the analysis shows
52 grains of salt to the gallon. The
third sample, showing 53.3 grains to
the gallon, was taken after the pumps
had been stopped and the water stand-
ing in the well for some time. The
amount of salt per gallon should de-
crease with continuous pumping if we
have the same experience as other
plantations have had before."

"How does the percentage of salt at
the Kihai wells compare with those on
other plantations?" was next asked.
"Well, it is larger than that of Iwa
but much less than many old estab-
lished and well-paying plantations on
Maui, Take Paia, for example. Every-
body knows there has never been any
trouble at Paia with the salt in its wa-
ter, and yet the average there for years
has been 66 grains to the gallon. Yes,
it has managed to pay dividends and
raise as high as twelve tons of sugar to
the acre in spite of 66 grains of salt per
gallon of water. I have in mind an-
other old-established plantation which
is paying big dividends on an average
of 88 grains of salt per gallon of wa-
ter used."

"What percentage of salt in the wa-
ter can be used without detriment to
growing cane?" was next asked of Mr.
Baldwin.

"Well, Dr. Maxwell is the authority
to consult on such matters. I under-
stand, however, that he has given it
as his opinion that anything less than
100 grains of salt per gallon of water
will not hurt sugar cane, but anything
over that is liable to be injurious. I
believe he fixes the dividing line at 100
grains per gallon."

"About the new mill?"

"That has already been ordered from
the Honolulu Iron Works, and the con-
tract calls for it to be in running order
on January 1, 1901. The mill building
is to be large enough to cover a mill
of the capacity of 150 tons per day, but
for the first year we have only asked
the contractors for 125 tons daily ca-
pacity. The additions can be made after
the first season's run."

"One more question, Mr. Baldwin.
What progress has been made in plant-
ing?"

"We have actually put in about 250
acres this season and we expect to
plant enough to make fully a thousand
acres, very likely more than that. We
have abundance of seed cane for all our
requirements, and we intend to get in
as many acres as we can for the crop
of 1901."

KAMALO PLANTATION.

Manager McLane Reports Cane
Planting Progressing Rapidly.

Manager Pat McLane of Kamalo is
registered at the Hawaiian. He re-
ports that the progress on the planta-
tion is most satisfactory. A number of
acres have been planted with seed cane
and a great many more have been
plowed and made ready for a big
shipment of seed cane that went up to
the plantation yesterday. The water
prospects are first class. During the
past few days over seventy acres of
land have been flooded with water
coming from two springs.

Chinese Remanded Back to Custody
of J. K. Brown.

ON HABEASCORPUS

Chinese Remanded Back to Custody
of J. K. Brown.

JUSTICE FREAR'S FINAL DECISION

The Court Rules That the Petition-
ers Were Never Legally Landed
in These Islands.

Following is the full text of the im-
portant decision of Justice Frear in the
Chinese habeas corpus cases, in which
the petitioners are remanded to the
custody of J. K. Brown, the special
agent in Hawaii of the United States
treasury department:

The petitioners applied for a writ of
habeas corpus which was issued as
prayed for directed to H. R. Hitchcock,
J. K. Brown and Richard Ivers.

Mr. Hitchcock returned that he was
deputy marshal of the Republic of Ha-
waii and held the petitioners pursuant
to the orders of J. K. Brown, United
States Chinese Inspector, and not other-
wise. Throughout the case it was
recognized that Mr. Hitchcock had
merely the actual custody for Mr.
Brown, who claimed the legal custody.
Mr. Brown returned that he was
United States Chinese Inspector and
that as such and not otherwise he held
the petitioners; that they were Chinese
subjects who arrived at the port of Ho-
nolulu from China, July 23, 1899; that
he had inspected them in his said offi-
cial capacity and ascertained that they
had not complied with the provisions
of the treaty between the United States
and China or the United States statutes
or United States Treasury Department
regulations relating to Chinese immi-
gration.

Mr. Ivers was not served with the
writ and so made no return, but it was
orally stated by the Attorney General,
who appeared for Messrs. Brown and
Hitchcock, that these last named gen-
tlemen alone held the petitioners and
that Mr. Ivers had nothing to do with
them, whereupon counsel for the peti-
tioners deemed it unnecessary to ask
for a further order of service upon Mr.
Ivers.

The petitioners replied to Mr.
Brown's return, denying that he, as
United States Chinese Inspector or
otherwise, had authority, under the
laws of the United States or the regu-
lations of the United States Treasury
Department or otherwise, to detain the
petitioners, or either of them, in cus-
tody, and alleging that he, the said
Brown, in his official capacity as Chi-
nese Inspector, had permitted the peti-
tioners to land and that he and the
said Hitchcock had afterwards seized
the petitioners without authority of
law and now held them for the pur-
poses of deportation.

The first question raised was whether
the inspector had lost control of the
petitioners. For the purposes of this
question it was conceded by counsel for
the petitioners that Mr. Brown had
the requisite authority to decide whether
the petitioners had a right to land in
the first instance; that he so decided
adversely to the petitioners; that such
decision, whether its validity
could be inquired into by the court or
not, was correct; and that he could
lawfully bring the petitioners on shore
and there keep them in custody for the
purpose of inspecting them and while
awaiting an opportunity to send them
back to China. On the other hand, it
was conceded by the Attorney Gen-
eral that if the petitioners had been
allowed to land (in the legal
sense, as distinguished from the mere
coming on shore temporarily in com-
pliance with the exclusion laws) the
inspector could not retake them for the
purpose of deportation; in other words,
that the authority of the inspector ex-
tended, at most, only to the exclusion
of Chinese and not to the arrest and
deportation of Chinese already in the
country, even though unlawfully here.
The question then was one of fact as
to whether the inspector had allowed
the petitioners to go at large so far as
he was concerned; that is, to land or
enter the country in the legal sense.
In support of the view that he had
done this, considerable testimony was
introduced to the effect, in substance,
that he had permitted the Hawaiian
authorities to assume temporarily the
actual custody of the petitioners for the
purpose of prosecuting them for viola-
tion of the Hawaiian immigration laws
by attempting to land without the nec-
essary permit. I hold that the inspec-
tor might lawfully intrust the actual
custody to others and that in this in-
stance he had intended to retain and
did retain the legal custody in him-
self.

It was next objected that the inspec-
tor was without authority to decide up-
on the right of the petitioners to land,
the contention being that under the
statutes the collector of customs alone
had such authority. On the other
hand, the opinion of this court in the
case of In re Wong Tuck, 11 Haw. 600,
602, was relied on to show that the in-
spector did have such authority. I
hold that such seemed to be the opin-
ion of the court in which I had taken
part, and I am bound by that opinion.
That it might be otherwise in my
opinion is not to the point, and the
reasoning upon which that opinion was
based, I should rule in accordance
with it for the time being, but should
reserve the question for final decision
until the close of the case. I may add
here that the court did not intend to
definitely decide the question in the
Wong Tuck case. See In re Ah Ho, 11,
668.

Counsel for the petitioners then of-
fered evidence to prove that the peti-
tioners were citizens by birth in these
Islands. This evidence I admitted on
the ground that although the decision
of the appropriate officers adversely to
the right of an immigrant to land was
under the statutes ordinarily final, yet
that such was the case only when the
officer acted within his authority and
in pursuance of law, and that it was
competent for the courts to inquire in-
to jurisdictional facts and that since
the decision of the appropriate officer
was final in the case of an alien only,
it could not be final in the case of a
citizen. The testimony introduced on
this point showed clearly that the peti-
tioners were Chinese laborers who
had never before been in this country,
and that they were born in China and
had attempted to enter these Islands
upon certificates of Hawaiian birth
which they had purchased from other
Chinese in Hongkong, and consequen-
tly that they were not entitled to land
here. It also appeared not only that
the inspector made a correct decision
but also that he had given the peti-
tioners a fair hearing and had proceeded
strictly according to law in every re-
spect, provided he had the requisite au-
thority. So clearly did this appear
that counsel for the petitioners did not
deem it worth while to argue the mat-
ter.

Argument was then heard upon the
question which had already been
ruled upon temporarily but had been
reserved for final disposition until the
close of the case, as to the authority of
the inspector to decide upon the peti-
tioners' right to land. Argument was
heard at the same time upon another
question which the Attorney General
then raised as to the jurisdiction of
this court to inquire into the authority
of the inspector, inasmuch as he was
a Federal officer. I have considered
each of these questions very carefully
but have finally come to the conclusion
that it will be unnecessary to pass
upon either of them and such being the
case I deem it best under the circum-
stances not to express my opinion upon
them.

I will assume for the purposes of
this case that the inspector is without
authority to decide finally upon the
right of the petitioners to land, but
that as between him and the collector,
the latter alone has such authority.
But does it follow that the petitioners
must be discharged?

The law explicitly and peremptorily
forbids the entry of the petitioners into
these Islands and the inspector is an
officer appointed under the law to en-
force their exclusion. Should, then,
the court order their discharge, and
permit them to enter? It has been
shown to the court that the petitioners
are not entitled to land, and the in-
spector is an officer appointed by the
Secretary of the Treasury under the
act of Congress (28 Sts. at L. 390) mak-
ing an appropriation, "To prevent un-
lawful entry of Chinese into the United
States, by the appointment of suitable
officers to enforce the laws in relation
thereto." Even though the collector
has not passed upon the right of the
petitioners to land, they are in fact not
entitled to land, and the inspector is
one of the officers appointed to prevent
their landing. The law does not say
that the petitioners may land unless
the collector decides otherwise, but
that they are not entitled to land at all.

To illustrate: The master of a vessel
is forbidden to allow Chinese to land
contrary to the provisions of the law.
If he should refuse to permit Chinese
passengers to land who were not en-
titled under the law to land, should
the court, on habeas corpus, compel
him to allow them to land because the
collector had not decided adversely to
their right to do so? Certainly not.
The court could inquire into their right
to land and discharge them if such right
should appear. But if such right
should not appear, the court would re-
mand them to the custody of the mas-
ter.

The provision of the statute (28 Sts.
at L. 390) that, "In every case where
an alien is excluded from admission in-
to the United States under any law or
treaty now existing or hereafter made,
the decision of the appropriate immi-
gration or customs officers, if adverse
to the admission of such alien, shall be
final, unless reversed on appeal to the
Secretary of the Treasury," does not
mean that if such decision is not made
by such officers, the Chinese may land,
nor that only such officers may make a
decision. It means that if such a de-
cision is made it is final and cannot be
reviewed by the courts. But if it is not
made, the courts may decide whether
there is a right to land or not. In re
Gin Fung, 89 Fed. Rep. 153.

In this case, therefore, if I am with-
out jurisdiction to inquire into the au-
thority of the inspector, I must remand
the petitioners to his custody. If, on
the other hand, I have such jurisdiction
and find that he has authority to make
a final decision, I am bound by that
decision and must remand the peti-
tioners to his custody, and if I find that
he has no such authority but that the
collector alone can make such a decision,
still I must remand the petitioners, be-
cause the collector has, in fact, not
made such a decision and I have my-
self found that the petitioners are not
entitled to land and that the respon-
sibility is charged with the duty of pre-
venting them from doing so.

The petitioners are therefore re-
manded to the custody of the respon-
dent, J. K. Brown.

MR. RAY IS BACK

What He Saw at Hilo, Spreckelsville and Other Plantations.

GOES HOME IN TWO WEEKS

Labor Conditions as Ascertained by Him—The Profit Sharing System Being Extended.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

D. A. Ray, who is here on a special mission to investigate the labor conditions of the Islands, returned yesterday morning from a visit to Hawaii and Maui. During his trip he visited a number of the plantations and comes back well satisfied with what he saw.

"I remained on Hawaii only two days this time," said Mr. Ray last night. "I was the guest of Manager Scott of the Hilo Sugar Co. and also gathered some data regarding other plantations. Mr. Scott has had no trouble with labor and the plantation is doing well. He has introduced a sort of profit-sharing system among the Japanese and it has met with success. The same plan has been used by Manager Lowrie of Spreckelsville. The laborers seem to work better when they feel that to a great extent they are working for themselves.

"The men are getting good wages and in general are perfectly contented. In some instances a luna arouses the animosity of a gang and they do not rest until he is either discharged or transferred. In most cases these causes for dislike are trivial, the cruelty such as has been detailed by agitators in the San Francisco Examiner being unknown.

"Spreckelsville is a wonderful place. They are making improvements there now, the cost of which will aggregate in the millions. For a new pumping-plant which is shortly to be installed they have made excavations sixty feet deep and one hundred feet square. That's a good-sized hole. But the wonderful thing about it was that after the first twenty feet was thrown out, the remainder had to be blasted out of almost solid rock. When they complete all their irrigating arrangements it seems that there will be no limit to the capacity. I rode all over the plantation and was never more impressed with anything in my life.

"The adjoining plantations, Wailuku, Hakua and Pala, are all prosperous. Kilauea is a mass of dust owing to the plowing, which is now going on there. They are making rapid progress on this plantation, Manager Pogue being a ruster.

"A small party of us made the ascent of Haleakala. We reached the crest in time to see the sunrise, and before the giant crater was enveloped in clouds. The spectacle is one of unequalled magnificence and grandeur, whose wonders words cannot describe.

Mr. Ray will remain here about two weeks longer. He has been on every one of the Islands and has acquired a vast amount of general information.

"Yes," he said, in answer to a question, "I shall report to Senator Cullom after my arrival in Washington. Of course I shall not make any recommendations, but if they desire my opinion it will be given."

ABOUT GOLDFISH.

The Origin of the Hawaiian Species.

There are very few streams in the Hawaiian Islands that are not alive with goldfish, but there are very few even of the old residents of the Islands who can tell where they came from or when they were brought here. Of a dozen old Kamaainas whom the writer approached on the subject every one gave the same answer—"They were here when I came."

Finally the writer asked Hugh McIntyre for some information on the subject.

"The first time I ever saw any goldfish in Hawaii," said Mr. McIntyre, "was in the year 1854. I can remember looking in the window of Dr. Judd's drug store, on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, where there were some in a glass globe. They were quite a novelty then and everybody stopped to look at them as they passed the store."

"Who brought them here?" was asked.

"That I can't say. They came here on a sailing ship from China. At that time Asher B. Bates was Attorney General and he had a fond for collecting all sorts of animals, birds and fish from all parts of the world. He had quite a menagerie at his place in Nuuanu valley. He was living in the Hobson place near the bridge then. When these goldfish were brought here he got them either as a gift or by purchase. He placed most of them in the pond which still exists on the premises and gave a few of them to Dr. Judd, who had recently been put out of office and was then keeping a drug store.

"From that little lot of fish have sprung all the goldfish in the Islands," continued Mr. McIntyre, "until now they are everywhere. They are of little value as a food fish, belonging, as you know, to the carp family. The Chinese eat them, but I think no one else. They taste too much of mud to suit my palate. You will find them in every ditch or taro patch. Why, I have known taro patches to be dry for six months, and a few weeks after the water was turned into them they would be alive with goldfish. I believe they are regarded more as a nuisance now than anything else."

The rarest, most costly and most

curious fish for aquariums come from China. Goldfish breeding is a specialty among the celestials, the fish having been first introduced into Europe in 1611. They were then so costly that only royalty could own them. In fact, fancy prices are still paid for some breeds of Chinese goldfish. The "brush tail" is the rarest of these, one having been sold in Berlin for more than \$700, others bringing from \$250 to \$500 apiece. The Chinese keep secret their method of evolving these rare specimens.

The "egg fantail," which, like a chameleon, can change its color, is another rare Chinese fish, as is also the "telescope" fish. The latter has huge eyes, that bulge out like a telescope, from which it derives its name. Its flagon-shaped body is covered with silver scales, and its head is unlike that of any other known fish. The "telescope" fish often sells for as much as \$75, which, of course, puts the highly cultivated finny fellows far beyond the reach of any but the most wealthy collectors.

MATAFA'S STORY

Read Before Samoan High Commission.

Will Carry Out All Instructions for the Preservation of Peace and Good Order.

The following is a translation of a written speech prepared by Matafa and delivered on his behalf to the Samoan high commissioners, at the united fono held at Mulinu'u on Friday, the 14th day of July last:

I now address you all at this meeting, endorsing the past utterances which I have already made before the high commissioners.

My wish is with the unanimous sentiment of all the chiefs and people of our party—that there shall be no other King to be made in Samoa.

I am confident that this is the real desire of a large majority of Samoans, though there may be a small minority who believe otherwise.

This small minority are merely led astray by certain foreign officials, and other evil-minded foreigners. But I shall be very glad to hear it reported to me officially by the three commissioners that they will remove those evil persons from these islands of Samoa—as these evil-disposed persons wish to make a king of Samoa, and speak seductive words to blind the eyes of the Samoan people just to suit their own mercenary purposes; and it is for this reason that they will always cause trouble in Samoa.

When the commissioners arrived in Samoa it occurred to me as well as to the Tumua and Pule that it would not be profitable to again have a King in Samoa.

I am certain that a better scheme of government can be formed by which Samoa will be peaceful. Let a white official be nominated as supreme leader (administrator) then peace shall reign, and put an end to all wars in Samoa.

This supreme leader (administrator) should be firm and strong. He should be a good man and act uprightly and impartially to all people of Samoa.

As for myself, as well as the Tumua and Pule, we pray that the commissioners will grant our wishes, that they will now appoint the President as supreme leader. We perceive that he is kindly disposed to all Samoan people and without partiality, so we consider him to be a suitable person for that appointment. Evil-minded whites say that I was the cause of the recent war, which is a base falsehood, and right-thinking people openly declare that I was not the cause of the war.

The good people and the large majority of the Samoans duly elected me as King of Samoa, "according to the laws and customs of Samoa."

But certain of the evil whites planned tricks and gave money to certain Samoans for the purpose of making a King, but the making of a King in such a manner could not be right or proper, "according to the laws and customs of Samoa," besides which the large majority of the Samoans would never agree to it. Whereas, in the case of there being no King there will be no further opportunity of intrigue afforded to those evil whites.

Now I beseech you with all my heart that you will remove them far away from Samoa, and not allow them to stay any longer in the country.

I have already promised you, and I now again declare "that I will do all that is best, and carry out all instructions for the preservation of peace and good order among the people of Samoa," and this I shall continue to do, when the commissioners have departed. I also pray that the commissioners will assist me in preventing troubles that may again arise like those of the past.

I am also desirous that the two existing factions should be no longer termed "The Tanu Party," or "The Matafa Party," but should be called "Samoa in unity."

We heartily render our sincerest thanks to the high commissioners for the fono held by them in the different districts of Samoa, where they declared their wish that Samoa should unite.

It is also our hope that Samoa should unite—to live in peace and friendship at all times, and to obey all the instructions of the high commission.

KISSED THE BABY QUEEN.

Miss Eleanor Jeffries, an English woman, died in Paris last month, aged 96. She was the only surviving member of the Society of the Kiss Royal, formed by forty-five school girls, who, when Queen Victoria was a baby, gave her nurse a kissing apiece to be allowed to kiss the little Princess.

A CREMATORIUM

Oahu Cemetery Association May Soon Build One.

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY

Report of Secretary David Dayton. What Disposition Shall Be Made of Reserve Fund?

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The annual meeting of the Oahu Cemetery Association was held yesterday afternoon. Several attempts have recently been made to hold this meeting, but owing to the lack of interest among members it was postponed from time to time.

Among the first matters brought up was the report of David Dayton, secretary of the association. Last year this office was given a salary in order that the work might be properly kept up. For over fifteen years no official written records of burials had been made for the association. The work of compiling these was entrusted to Mr. Dayton, whose long residence and close familiarity with the matter in question made his services invaluable. His efforts have taken the form of a double-indexed catalogue in which everything is recorded from the first beginning of the cemetery in 1842.

The disposition of the reserve fund of \$9,207.62 brought out several suggestions. There is a certain amount of property belonging to the association yet unutilized. It was proposed that this be sold at auction and the proceeds be used for a perpetual fund for taking care of the graves. Then with the reserve fund it was suggested that a receiving vault and a chapel be built. Both of these latter are needed, as the present receiving vault is private property and is soon to be torn down, and on rainy days the absence of a chapel is a great inconvenience. That these two structures should be built all the members unanimously agreed.

Another plan was proposed in connection with the care of the graves. The suggestion was made that the owners of the lots should look out for them. A communication was read from a well-known lady asking what amount she should set aside for a permanent fund to be used for the care of her lots. It was generally agreed that this plan should be followed by all the holders, and thus provide for permanent attention to the graves.

If this course be pursued the proceeds of the sales of the remaining lots will probably be used for the establishment of a crematorium to be controlled by the association. This idea met with general favor, although no decisive action will be taken for the time being. Everybody realizes the need of such an institution and the Cemetery Association is the proper body to inaugurate it. The difference between the proceeds of the lots and the cost of the crematorium it is thought could be met by popular subscription.

Now that this organization has taken hold of the crematorium question some progress toward the solution of the vexed burial problem and cemetery question may be looked for.

A New Settler.

Arthur F. Stone leaves the St. Johnsbury Caledonian to go to the Cannibal Islands, otherwise Hawaii, and raise bananas for his health, and J. W. Sault takes the paper. The Caledonian has been published by a Stone—father and son—a good many years and has always well deserved the success it has had. The State will be sorry to lose Mr. Stone, but it will hang to the Caledonian with Mr. Sault in charge.—Rutland Herald.

A POLITICAL SECEDER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Edward Carson, Q. C., member of the House of Commons for Dublin University, has seceded from the Conservative party, owing to the difference of the Government over the Dublin Corporation Bill.

THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In connection with some of the recent decisions affecting ritualism given by the Archbishops, many ritualists blame the Archbishops for yielding to outside opinion.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

W. C. Cornwell gave a luncheon at the valley last Monday in honor of Senator Clark.

The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. Therefore the medicine that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Frank Tucker, a prominent farmer, of Versailles, Indiana. His daughter, Lucy, is now fifteen years old; three years ago she began ailing. The rosy color to her cheeks gave way to a paleness, and she became rapidly thin. As she grew weaker she became the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to the bed and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance. Finally the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Said he was treating a similar case with them and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. The doctor told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was well. We began giving her the medicine last August, and she took the last dose in October, having used eight boxes. She is now entirely well and has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of April, 1897.
Versailles, Indiana, April 20th, 1897.—From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, 4 boxes, \$2.00.

G. SCHUMAN.

Carriage Repository, Fort Street.

Keeps constantly on hand
A FULL LINE OF
Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons,
Dump Carts For Plantation and Contractors' Use.

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MULES for sale at low figures.



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SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces\$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

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PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

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.

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Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—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 LINGOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

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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.

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A JUDGE WANTED

To Relieve Vast Increase of Work
in Circuit Courts.

WHEELS OF JUSTICE ARE CLOGGED

Work of the First District is More Than
Two Judges Can
Dispose Of.

"Say, why don't you call attention to the crying need of a third judge in this court?" said a prominent attorney to an Advertiser man in search of his usual court reports a day or two since.

"What is the trouble?"
"Here it is in a nutshell: This term of court is supposed to last just four weeks. It has been running two weeks and we have just got through with the Hawaiian jury cases. Even if Judge Stanley exercises the extra powers given him by the last Legislature and continues the term for two weeks more there only remains at the most a month, or twenty-four working days, in which the finish up the calendar, and, by the way, one of these is a holiday."

"Let me show you how the calendar stands. There are twenty-six criminal cases for the foreign jury on the printed list. Some of these have been disposed of, but others have been added. Some of those cases will take a couple of days to try. In my opinion the court will have all it can do to get through the criminal cases before the end of the term."

"What then?" was asked.
"That's just it. Why, the civil cases will have to go over to the next term, like many of them did from the last term to this. You talk about the law's delays and of course blame it on the lawyers. My clients do the same. There are cases on the calendar in which I am interested which I have been trying to get to trial for three terms, and here I am with very little prospect of getting to trial at the present term."

"Can't some of the cases be assigned to Judge Perry?" queried the reporter.
"No, they can't. Judge Perry has got all he can do and more too. That Wai'alua case will take him a couple of months to try alone, if I know anything about it. It is an important case and so many people are interested in it and so much money is tied up by it that it is of great public interest that the case should be decided as soon as possible. In addition to hearing the evidence, the Judge has got to read and digest all the testimony after the reporter has copied it out, before he can render his decision. Then again, he has to take all the probate business while Judge Stanley is attending to the regular term. And let me tell you that the probate business of this district alone is enough for one judge to attend to."

"Now there are twenty-one mixed jury civil cases, twenty-four foreign jury cases and thirty jury waived cases, let alone divorce and separation suits, on the calendar of the present term. Can you or any other man imagine for a moment how one judge can attend to them all, I don't care how industrious he may be? And the business of the court is constantly increasing. At the November term things will be worse than they are now, and the business of the court will become so clogged that none of us will know where we are at. I am suffering pecuniary loss from the present delay and so are my clients, but I get blamed all the same because my clients don't realize the situation."

"It was proposed to have the last Legislature authorize the appointment of a third judge, but the measure was defeated through the opposition of the Cabinet, I believe. People don't seem to realize that with a constantly increasing wealth and population in this island there must be a corresponding increase in legal business. Something has got to be done and that quickly."

New Olua Reservation.

E. D. Baldwin returned from Honolulu by the last Kinau. He states that the department of public lands has received no notification from Washington to stay the sale of the Olua lands advertised for September 2; nor do they expect any. If nothing unforeseen occurs the sale will take place as advertised, and purchasers will be put in possession of the lands. It is expected that the squatters will get off of their own accord, but if they do not the Attorney General will take the matter into his hands and they will be ejected summarily.—Hilo Tribune.

Hilo Foresters.

The installation of a lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters will take place next Thursday evening. The exercises will probably be held at Ray's Hall. This lodge has been contemplated for some time, but inevitable delays have caused it to be postponed until now. The delegation from Ho-

lulu who will install the lodge are M. A. Gonsalves, A. V. Peters and a third who is not as yet known, probably G. F. Alfonso who joined the order in Honolulu.—Tribune.

Papeete Laborers.

The conspiracy cases against Japanese laborers on Papeete plantation tried last week are at an end. One of the men was acquitted and the charges against the balance were dismissed. G. F. Little and Le Blond & Galbraith were attorneys for defense.

License Refused.

The Government has refused to renew the liquor license granted J. G. Serrao for a saloon on Wai'anue street. A license was granted last year under the impression that the saloon was to be located on Bridge street.—Hilo Tribune.

TO BE MORE BALL

California Nine Wants to
Come Down.

Hilo Players Want to Show Their Mettle—
The Kamehameha Series
May Be Resumed.

The most important baseball meeting of the season is to be held this evening. Every member of the Star team is requested to be present at the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30 o'clock.

The first matter to be brought up is the last game with the Kamehamehas. It was this contest that resulted in the series coming to a sudden close, owing to the Kamehameha team deciding not to play on account of the alleged unfair treatment which they believed they had received from the umpire. It is now proposed that this game be thrown out and the series be resumed. A number of the best players of the Stars are in favor of this course, the public in general would applaud the move, and it is understood that the Kams would willingly re-enter the diamond.

Another matter is the Hilo proposition. There has been more or less rivalry stirred up between the players of the rival cities and a series of contests is proposed. Hilo is willing, and Honolulu is anxious. If the difficulty with the Kams is patched up the Hilo series will be postponed. Otherwise efforts will be made to pull off the games as soon as possible.

The third proposition is a big one. A letter has been received from "Hank" Harris, known to every Coast baseball player, proposing to bring a California team to Honolulu. The local magnates are in favor of the proposition, but outside aid would be necessary. The financial aspect will be inquired into this week, and if sufficient subscriptions are forthcoming with which, together with the gate receipts, the expenses may be met it is not at all improbable that the Golden State players will perform on the local diamond in the near future. The team opposing them would be All-Honolulu, the best players from each team being selected.

PRaised BY PETERSON.

Inspector of Immigrants Finds
Fever on Some Plantations.

Dr. Peterson speaks highly of the arrangements made at Paaulo by Manager Lydgate, and believes that if his original plan was adopted by the managers throughout the country there would be less danger of sickness. On some of the sugar estates Dr. Peterson has found a goodly number of fever cases due to improper sanitary arrangements. He has recommended changes which will have to be made. At Wainaku plantation the quantity and direction of the waste water flow is such that it is considered by him a healthy locality.—Hawaii Herald.

Oahu College Trustees.

The trustees of Oahu College met yesterday afternoon and took up the question of a site for the proposed new preparatory school. No definite decision was reached and the matter will come up again at a meeting to be held in the near future.

CZAR'S MILITARY HOUSEHOLD.

The military household of the Czar is composed of ninety-eight officers of various ranks, eighty-three of whom belong to the army and fifteen to the navy. Nineteen members of the royal family are included in this list.

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

There are no tax-appeal cases in the Second District, the only one filed having been withdrawn.

SUGAR FACTORIES

They May Be Utilized in
the Off Season.

In the Manufacture of Artificial
Sandstone—Treaties Between
U. S. and West Indies.

Referring to the reciprocity treaties recently made between the United States and the West Indian colonies, the Louisiana Planter says:

The basis of these treaties is sugar! Is it fair, or even consistent with the protective principle, to single out the domestic industry of sugar production for a 12 or 20 per cent. sacrifice, in order to advantage our export trade in articles which have grown into such proportions that we are able to meet like or similar foreign competing articles in the markets of the world? Senator Carter of Montana recently stated that the Dingley tariff law "contemplated by its provisions the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and the sugar schedule was arranged with a special view to that end."

That schedule was a very moderate one—only about one-half of the amount found in the schedules prior to 1890. The Dingley act had no less for an object than the development of our cane-sugar industry. The equivalent ad valorem rate on 96-test or centrifugal sugars by the present law is about 56 per cent., while the equivalent ad valorem on 88 analysis or 94-test German beet sugar is 75, but 11 per cent. of that simply offsets the German export bounty. On 89 muscovados the equivalent ad valorem is only 63 per cent.

These, I say, are extremely moderate duties, and they cannot bear a 12, much less a 20 per cent. reduction. The cane-sugar people, our beet-raisers and beet-sugar producers in the West, Northwest and on the Pacific Slope, must not shut their eyes to a danger which again threatens them—found in these so-called reciprocity treaties. They should be aroused in order to consolidate; they should discuss the matter, in spite of the mild admonition from the State Department, and be prepared to smash this attempt to violate a cardinal principle of the protective system.

According to the British Consul at Portland, Oregon, the sugar factory at La Grande, although fully equipped to use 350 tons of beets per day, found itself hampered last year by the inexperience of farmers, and only received 8,147 tons of beets, which enabled the mill to run only twenty-eight days, and from which was manufactured 1,830,000 pounds of sugar. The quality was satisfactory, but the quantity was not what had been expected, owing to lack of culture. Strong efforts were made to pass a bill granting a bounty of \$1 (4s.) per ton of 2,000 pounds, but they were unsuccessful. The State of Washington passed a bounty bill in 1896 granting one-half cent (4d.) per pound of refined sugar for five years, with the provision that it should not exceed \$50,000 (\$10,000) in any one year. Another large factory is being constructed at Waverly, in Spokane County, Washington, and will probably be in operation during the season of 1899.

The single factory in New Mexico conducts a stock-feeding enterprise in order to dispose of the pulp, and fed last year 1,100 lambs. The lambs gained ten pounds each in twenty-one days on this feed. The secretary of a cattle-feeding company in Nebraska raised 500 acres of sugar beets simply to feed cattle. Illinois, too, has taken to the cultivation of the beets for this purpose. Mr. Saylor suggests that farmers generally should take to raising the beets "for the same purpose as other crops, namely, food for man and beast." He says that for the table there is no more palatable beet, if rightly prepared.

Many suggestions have been made to enable sugar manufacturers to utilize their factories during the time when there is no sugar to be made, and thus to avoid leaving the invested capital idle the greater part of the year, but little success has yet been had in the matter. A fresh suggestion is made by an engineer, S. Bell, in Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie.

The extra outfit necessary to utilize the plant would, of course, be inexpensive, and the labor required to operate the machines not in excess of that employed regularly in the sugar factory. Another important requirement is that the raw material should be at hand everywhere, and there should be a ready market for the product.

All these conditions being fulfilled, the operation of the factory during the idle months of the sugar year must certainly be remunerative. It is believed that this applies to the manufacture of artificial sandstone from lime and sand, which, under steam pressure, enter a chemical combination (calcium silicate) and supply stones which have become very popular in building. Their resistance is in excess of 476 pounds per square centimeter; they are perfectly weatherproof, and can be prepared in a cheap and simple manner. The power required for mixing the sand and lime and pressing the stone could be supplied by one of the steam engines, and would amount to about thirty or thirty-five horse power for 10,000 stones for ten hours, while the steam necessary for hardening the stones would be supplied by the boilers. The most expensive part of the plant would thus be ready, and need not be procured especially for this use. The raw material for the stones, viz., sand, will probably be found near most sugar factories. The amount required is about 2.5 cu. m. per 1,000 stones. The lime can be burnt cheaply in the lime-



THE WILD MAN IN HIS CAVE.

WISCONSIN'S WILD MAN.

Confined in the county jail at Chippewa Falls, Wis., is a wild man, who was captured in the streets of the village of Irony a short time ago. This strange creature has lived alone in the woods for a great many years and has lost the power of speech. The soles of his feet are like iron and his body is covered with hair. He jabbers, when spoken to, in a kind of jargon which is believed to be a mixture of French and Italian.

kilns that are present making the sugar factories, in this respect also, superior to the independent factories for lime sandstone. The period of manufacture is about twelve hours, after which the product is ready for the market. Hence there is no need of drying-houses, which take up so much room in the brickyards. The work being carried on in the warm season, there is no need of any enclosed place. An open shed about 100 by 40 feet will be sufficient to accommodate the special machinery for preparing sandstone.

Mr. Bell gives figures as to the probable profits of such an enterprise. It goes without saying that the estimates do not in any sense apply to conditions in the United States, either as to material, labor or prices of product.

Samoa Items.

We learn that Commander Sturdee of H. M. S. "Porpoise" has been promoted to the rank of Captain and that this honor has been conferred on him for services rendered during the trouble in Samoa.

H. M. S. Fauranga, Captain Stuart, left yesterday for Sydney. This ship has been stationed here since March last.

The S. M. S. Cormoran came into port August 4, after a cruise of five days.

The Consular representatives now act in three separate capacities. By the treaty, on all municipal matters they sit conjointly as a consular board; in all diplomatic matters they sit together, but each acts as an independent representative of his own country, and since the duties of the king and faipule have been devolved on them, they sit as another body constituting the Samoan government. Consul-General Osborn is the dean of each of these bodies, and being consul-general to Tonga as well as Samoa, seems to be a pretty busy man.—Samoa Herald.

From Fa Towse.

Commissioner Ed. Towse writes that he has been visiting old friends in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and having a very good time, although the weather was cold. He expected to leave for Omaha about August 12, via Denver.



PRICE, \$4.50.

We offer these GOODS at a reduced price
for one week only.

COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.
J. A. MEHRTEN, MANAGER
Progress Block.



THE CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP

Just received by the Australia a fine assortment of

Harness Trimmings; also Whips, Dusters, Brushes, etc.

609 KING STREET, BELOW ARLINGTON HOTEL.

D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN. Tel. 641.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened
up the most elegant line of
Parlor Furniture seen here.
Everything in Solid Mahog-
any.

Cabinets

AND

Whatnots.

That are just the
the articles you have waited
so long for to complete the
artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs

AND

Tables.

Dainty and ele-
gant, yet withal, strong and
serviceable.
This is no everyday selec-
tion and we anticipate a
speedy clearance.

A few nice

CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

Large Importations

OF GOODS BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED.

—A Fresh Supply of the—

Hygienic Refrigerators

The Only Absolutely Perfect
Refrigerator Made.

BOSTON LONG CARD MATCHES.
NAILS OF ALL KINDS.
ROBIN, PINE TREE TURPENTINE,
PAINTS, LAMP BLACK.
COTTON WASTE.
CANAL BARROWS.
FAIRY STEPLADDERS.
MANILA AND SISAL ROPE.
HANDLES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
HOES AND SHOVELS.
AXES AND HATCHETS, AXLES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS, GRIND-
STONES.
DISH AND DAIRY PANS, SAUCE
PANS.
LAWN MOWERS, CHARCOAL IRONS
BABBITT'S POTASH.
TUBULAR LANTERNS AND GLOBES

All the above and more on the "Em-
ily F. Whitney" from New York direct.
All sorts of goods by other vessels.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

Fort and Merchant Streets,
King and Bethel Streets.

REV. J. M. LYDGATE

Reports on Hawaiian Work on Kauai.

Pastors' Aid Society Continues to be Effective in Promoting Work Among Natives.

The churches remain in very much the same general condition as when last reported. In most cases the work has gone on evenly, faithfully and steadily during the year, with no phenomenal changes of any kind. Four of the fields—fortunately the most populous and important—have been under the care of good men who have continued to merit the respect and regard won long since. In the other three fields there has been somewhat of change and experiment, consequent on introducing new men who have not proved entirely satisfactory. At present all the churches but one are filled by regular pastors of experience and assured character.

The Pastors and Their Support.—During the year we have gained two additional pastors, men trained by the missionary fathers, of long experience and assured wisdom in the work, who in the afternoon of life have been ordained and placed over churches whose confidence they inspire. In these days, when ministers are so scarce, and when there are so many more attractive openings that draft off young men from even within the ranks of the ministry, we are glad to get these solid men.

Each regular minister, in addition to a parsonage, is pledged an annual salary of \$300 which is made up by the local church to the extent of its ability, supplemented by the Pastors' Aid Society. Considering the small membership and the comparative poverty of the churches, they have done remarkably well, and I am glad to be able to make the exceptional report that on Kauai no church is in arrears to its pastor, nor has been for three years.

The Ministers' School still continues to be an interesting and useful feature of the work. Instruction in practical ethics has been made the main feature of each session, supplemented by special papers on living issues, sermon outlines and criticism, reports of churches, etc. As a result of these discussions the pastors have gone to their people with special teaching, bearing on special evils and special needs.

A very pleasant and successful social departure has been made in connection with this ministers' school in the way of a lawn party, an evening social or a picnic, with a view to bringing the foreign families into contact with the Hawaiian pastors and their work.

The Pastors' Aid Society continues to be the very effective and very necessary stay and promoter of all work among the Hawaiians. Without the helping and guiding hand which it is able to exert the work would utterly collapse, or run wild into all kinds of excess. During the past year the society has paid out \$1,236, a little over \$1,000 of which has gone toward pastors' salaries, and the balance toward repairs of parsonages, furnishings, etc. During the same time the local churches have contributed about \$675 in cash toward the support of their pastors, besides special gifts of food, labor, etc.

Education.—After the closing of the Kauai Industrial School, Hon. G. N. Wilcox, one of the principal patrons of that school, signified his desire to assist worthy boys in securing an education, and placed in my hands a fund for that purpose. As a result a number of boys have been sent to Kamehameha, and others to the Hilo Boarding School. This number is being increased from time to time as worthy and promising boys are found. As far as possible, this help is only auxiliary to the efforts of the boys themselves and their parents.

Pastoral Visiting.—During the past year I have inaugurated a system of pastoral visiting for the whole island. Beginning at the farthest outlying hamlet of the Hanalei district, I have endeavored, with the local pastor, to visit, become acquainted with and hold cottage meetings with every family throughout the island, ending at Pihale, Mana. Though a somewhat arduous undertaking—for I have penetrated into the depths of the mountains and into valleys seldom visited—this has been a most enjoyable and profitable experience. It has brought me into close contact with the people, and given me a much better idea of their conditions, needs and difficulties. It has also given me a practical knowledge of the kind of work the ministers are doing, the respect in which they are held by their people and the difficulties with which they have to deal. I have been strongly impressed with the amount of physical labor which the pastor of a large and scattered field must accomplish every week in order to keep up his work. I have also been very much pleased with the wisdom and tact shown by the pastors as a rule, and with the kindly courteous reception we invariably received even from Roman Catholic and Mormon households. To me it has proved an invaluable experience in becoming familiar with the Hawaiian life, thought and language, and I look forward to still greater benefit from the continuance of this work in the future.

A Suggestion.—Half a century or so ago the Hawaiian churches received at the hands of the missionary fathers a system of church-work and government admirably suited to the conditions then existing. This system the churches have very naturally and perhaps wisely cherished to this day. But

the conditions have changed very materially since then, and it seems to me it is time to change the system somewhat. Then there was a large Hawaiian population, the churches and church attendance were large. Now the population is small and scattered, and the church membership and attendance very much shrunken, while foreign interests and agencies have come in. May it not be time to alter the fashion of the ecclesiastical mantle which is no longer a perfect fit. I feel sure the fathers would have done this long ago if they had been with us.

For instance: In many cases the "district meetings" and the Wednesday afternoon prayer meetings have ceased to be much more than a decaying form, a source of humiliation rather than strength to the church. The people are too few, too scattered and too much occupied to come to them. They would better be dropped and the much more direct and effective house-to-house contact meeting substituted in their stead. The church service might in many cases be changed materially with advantage in the direction of something more varied and attractive, that would interest the younger people; especially so, as in most cases the church-service audience consists mainly, if not wholly, of the Sunday school, and hence very largely of children, who cannot be expected to appreciate and enjoy a heavy sermon. In a word, the whole matter of church work should be more directly suited to the changed conditions. In other countries such changes would doubtless be made by the individual churches, but here the Hawaiian churches, by nature and education, wait for the leading of authority.

THE MAUI JUDGE

Hears Demurrer in Suit About Maui Land.

Commencement of the Litigation Over the Ahupuaa of Huelo Lease, Etc.

Judge Kalua occupied the bench yesterday in the Circuit Court to hear the demurrer in the case of John Kalua and others against J. K. Smythe and others, a bill to cancel a lease. The hearing of the demurrer in Honolulu was had by a stipulation of counsel that Judge Kalua should come over, his expense to be divided by the litigants. This is the case in which the lease of the lands of the Ahupuaa of Huelo is affected, and under which lease the Maui Sugar Company claims title from Akaalilihi. Quite an array of legal talent is engaged in the case, A. N. Kepolai, W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver and Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan appearing for the plaintiffs; W. A. Henshall and Wilder & Robertson, A. S. Hartwell and A. F. Judd, Jr., for the Maui Sugar Company and Lyle A. Dickey and J. M. Kaneakua for J. K. Smythe and Akaalilihi.

At the morning session argument for the demurrer was presented by Lyle A. Dickey, A. S. Hartwell and A. G. M. Robertson. In the afternoon Mr. Ballou argued against the demurrer and was replied to by Mr. Dickey.

At the conclusion Judge Kalua took the matter under advisement; defendants to file their briefs within three days, the plaintiffs then to have two days more to file contra briefs.

THE LOST IS FOUND.

Miss Aikue Was at the Home of Judge Hookano.

Miss Abigail Aikue, who was missing from home for about a week, was found last evening at Ewa. David Kaapa received word last night from Deputy Sheriff Faneuf of Ewa saying that he had found the young lady at the home of Judge Hookano.

Over a week ago the girl, who is a daughter of Judge Aikue and an assistant teacher in Kawaiahao Seminary, rode in to Honolulu from Koolau on horseback. She called at the seminary, and that was the last heard of her. She had entrusted her watch to one of her school friends, but this girl, when questioned, knew nothing of where Miss Aikue had gone. The parents of the young lady made inquiries, but learned nothing. Finally the matter was turned over to the police with the result that the girl was found last evening.

It seems that after visiting friends she had ridden off toward Ewa. When near the home of Judge Hookano she had been thrown from her horse and had been cared for by the Hookano family. She was in no danger, and as it was not thought that her absence would cause anxiety she had not informed her folks of the accident nor where she was. She was greatly surprised to learn that the police all over the island had been informed of her disappearance and were looking for her.

BIGGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

The Sultan of Turkey has just built at Mecca the biggest house in the world. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 persons. The next biggest house in the world is in a suburb of Vienna. It accommodates 2,112 tenants.

AT KAUNAKAKAI

Captain Goodman Writes of the Harbor.

Gives Instructions How to Enter the Channel and Moor to the New Wharf.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.—Dear Sir: Having recently discharged a cargo of lumber for the American Sugar Company in the port of Kaunakakai, I would beg leave to say a few words about the place for the information of any who may be interested therein.

Within the 3 1/2-fathom line the harbor is about 500 yards in length in the direction of north northeast and south southwest, and its narrowest place within the 3 1/2-fathom curve is over 200 yards; at the entrance it is fully 300 yards. Sailing vessels from the eastward should come through the Pallolo channel between Maui and Molokai, following the edge of the outlying reef, which is an average distance of nearly a mile from the shore. The new wharf recently constructed will serve to indicate the position of the harbor. There is a fair-way buoy lying about 500 yards south southwest of the center of the entrance, and on each side of the entrance is placed a buoy. The edge of the reef inside of the harbor is also well marked by buoys, two of which may be used for hauling vessels in or out or for moorings. These buoys have been placed by Mr. Center, the manager of the American Sugar Company's plantation, and are a great convenience. But for still greater convenience to sailing vessels a buoy should be placed further out than the present out mooring buoy, for vessels to hang on to get under way from. There should also be two buoys with light moorings on the western side of the harbor for vessels to steady themselves hauling in or out of the harbor, and to prevent being drifted onto the eastern side of the harbor by the constantly varying winds of the early morning. And for the safety of large vessels there should be some strong stern mooring laid down, to prevent them from sheering all around the harbor in the case of being caught inside during a southwest gale.

A sailing vessel bound to this place should reduce sail before coming close to the harbor, as the trade winds blow here generally with the force of half a gale. The fair-way buoy can be passed on either side, but a sailing vessel should preferably pass close to windward of it and between it and a buoy marking the end of the reef on the eastern side of the harbor. The vessel should be hauled up heading north northeast, passing the line of buoys on the eastern side of the harbor within twenty-five yards, and when the vessel is about 100 yards from the outer end of the new wharf, the port anchor should be dropped with a range of fifteen fathoms, allowing the vessel to swing head to wind. Then run a strong line from the stern of the vessel to the inner end of the wharf and haul the vessel alongside. But before hauling the vessel alongside, or giving her more chain on the port anchor, it will be found that by hauling the vessel stern to the wharf and broadside to the wind her head will fall off into a favorable position for dropping the starboard anchor, which should be done. Then haul the vessel to the wharf, paying out on both chains enough for allowing the vessel to come alongside. Good ropes are required to make fast to the wharf. The vessel will then have sixty fathoms on port anchor, bearing south, and about fifty fathoms on starboard anchor, bearing southwest. The wharf is a substantial structure, built on the edge of the eastern side of the harbor; it is about 150 feet in length by fifty feet in width. There is nineteen feet alongside at low tide, and the bottom is soft mud. This wharf is continued towards the shore by a narrower one, which is about twenty feet wide for a distance of about 150 feet and there is about sixteen feet alongside this part of the wharf. This is very suitable for the island steamers when a sailing vessel may be lying at the larger wharf. This wharf is still further continued towards the shore by a line of three-pile trestle-work, which is connected to the shore by a very substantial stone embankment. This forms the roadbed of the American Sugar Company's plantation railroad, and when all the connections are made, it will be possible to do better work in discharging vessels than can be done under present conditions in Honolulu. It is intended to run the cars right alongside the vessels at the wharf. There are no pilots or tugs to be had here. A stranger to the place, doubting his ability to get his vessel into the harbor, should lay off and on, when the manager of the plantation may send his boatman out to assist the vessel into the harbor. My opinion about the safety of the harbor is that during the months from April to October inclusive it is as safe as the harbor of Honolulu; the months from November to March inclusive, when the trade winds are sometimes interrupted for two or three weeks at a time, are not so favorable for the safety of a vessel lying in this harbor.

Captain Lorenzen, the senior pilot of Honolulu, informs me that for several years he called at this port in a steamer twice each week and that he does not remember any time when a vessel might not have laid in this harbor with safety. There are times when the safety of any vessel in any harbor is imperiled, but it is my opinion that a vessel with good ground tackle would safely ride out a strong southwest gale in the harbor of Kaunakakai and there is no other wind that would hurt a vessel if properly moored.

WM. G. GOODMAN,
Master Schooner Robert Lowry,
Honolulu, August 20, 1899.

Do you want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Nowlein is reported quite ill at Lahaina.

Nearly an inch of rain fell at Luakaha last night.

The Claudine brought twenty returning volcano sight-seers.

Two Hilo men have taken a contract to clear 5,000 acres for the Oiaa Sugar Company.

Dr. Weddick has been injured in a runaway accident, breaking his collarbone and three ribs.

Philip H. Dodge and wife leave by the Irmgard for an extended tour of the States and Europe.

Herr Albert Friedenthal may be expected in this city on a concert tour about the middle of September.

Gus Schuman, Fort street, has secured the agency for the celebrated Morgan-Wright rubber tires for carriages.

Members of the "Belle of New York" company passed through by the Alameda after an unsuccessful Australian season.

A Japanese was killed at Olowalu last Wednesday. He was working at the well-boring plant and became entangled with a rope, which broke his neck.

A Chinese was arrested last night and charged with larceny in the second degree. He is alleged to have stolen \$50 worth of clothing from another Chinaman.

The Board of Agriculture requests all those persons who have seeds of fruit or ornamental trees and are willing to donate them for the benefit of the public to notify David Haughts, secretary.

E. JOHNSON,
President.

DR. W. S. NORRATT,
General Manager and Medical Director.

LEO SCHELLBERG,
Assistant Mgr.

Hawaiian Medicine Co

KING ST., NEAR ALAKEA.

TELEPHONE 363.

We make a full line of

Family Remedies.

Among these we name:

PAUEHA COLIC MEDICINE, PAUEHA LINIMENT, PAUKUNU COUGH MEDICINE.—For sale by the Honolulu Drug Store and in some of the suburban general stores.

A trial will convince you that these are far better than the usual compounds made by druggists—who are not supposed to know the effects of medicines upon the human system—and by patent medicine companies.

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:

HONGKONG MARU AUG. 24
CHINA SEPT. 1
DORIC SEPT. 9
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 26
COPTIC OCT. 6
AMERICA MARU OCT. 13
CITY OF PEKING OCT. 21
GAELIC OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 8

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU AUG. 25
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 2
COPTIC SEPT. 12
AMERICA MARU SEPT. 19
CITY OF PEKING SEPT. 29
GAELIC OCT. 6
HONGKONG MARU OCT. 14
CHINA OCT. 24
DORIC OCT. 31
NIPPON MARU NOV. 17
RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

Read the Advertiser.

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 reach you 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.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihui, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

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

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kamao, 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 Landings 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, or 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. CLARKE,

Port Supt.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A LUAU AT HANA

Between Three and Four Hundred People Present.

DR. WEDDICK IS DOING WELL

Annexation Dance at Waikapu—Polo Tournament at Sunny Side—The Fire at Hamakua-poko.

MAUI, August 19.—During the evening of the 17th the Makawao Literary Society met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland of Hamakua-poko. The following program, entitled "An Hawaiian Evening," was unusually interesting:

Piano Solo—"Hawaiian Lancers," Miss Watson
Reading—"Capt. Cook's Visit to the Hawaiian Islands," Mrs. H. P. Baldwin
Quartet—"Like no a Like," Mrs. H. P. Baldwin
Recitation—"A Coconut Tree," Miss Claire Schweizer
Song—"The Burning of Maunaloa Seminary," Chorus of Seminary Girls
Reading—"The Night-Blooming Cereus," Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss N. Smith
Song—"My Honolulu Lady," Mr. F. Carty
Reading—"Short Stories," Mr. W. E. Beckwith
Song—"Aloha, Hawaii," Mrs. W. S. Neoli
Sextet—"Mai Poina," Mrs. W. S. Neoli

The fifth, seventh and ninth numbers received encores.

The words and music of the song, "The Burning of Maunaloa Seminary," are the original work of some of the older pupils of the Makawao Girls' School.

Hawaiian and American colors were conspicuous among the interior decorations.

During the 18th Dr. John Weddick, Government physician of Waikuku, had a serious runaway accident at Waikapu while on his way to Kihel plantation. He was driving two partially broken young horses, which, becoming suddenly frightened, broke away, throwing the Doctor out and smashing up the buggy. He was taken to Mahulani Hospital, where it was discovered that he had fractured his collar-bone, two ribs and his leg—the last mentioned member being broken in two places. Besides the many broken bones he was badly bruised. Dr. Armitage is attending Dr. Weddick, who is reported to be doing well.

During Wednesday, the 16th, the brig Lurline took the following passengers from Kahului to San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Cox and two children, Misses Irene Crook and Agnes Fleming, and John Borba.

During the 12th Manager K. S. Gjerdum, of Hana plantation, celebrated "Annexation Day" by giving a luau, to which all Hana residents were invited. The feast continued from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m., and dancing on the lanai was kept up until 7 p. m. Between three and four hundred people thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Gjerdum's hospitality.

During the evening of the 11th, Waikuku residents gave an "Annexation Day" dance in the Court House. There was quite a number of people present who much appreciated the lively music furnished by the Waikuku stringed band. Messrs. S. Kellini, Geo. Cummings and Geo. Hayselden had charge of the floor.

During the afternoon of the 12th a polo tournament was played on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. The three contesting teams were as follows: No. 1—F. F. Baldwin (captain), S. E. Kalama and Fred Baldwin. No. 2—George Bailey (captain), W. O. Aiken and Sam Baldwin. No. 3—A. D. Baldwin (captain), W. D. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay. The first game was between teams Nos. 1 and 3, and resulted in a tie—6 to 6 points. The second contest was between Nos. 2 and 3, and was won by No. 2—5 to nothing. The third inning was played between Nos. 1 and 2, and team No. 1 came out ahead after a hard struggle—16 to 14—and were declared winners of the tournament. The play lasted from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

A race between two miniature yachts was sailed in celebration of Annexation Day at Kahului on the lake mauka of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s store. The "Shamrock" won over the "Columbia" this time.

During Monday, the 14th, Hamakua-poko mill began grinding the cane burned on Saturday. The fire of the 12th began at 1 p. m. at Kalaupapa, and before being extinguished burned twenty-five acres of cane. The assumed cause of fire was sparks from trash burned on the morning of same day.

It is reported that the roof and walls of the picturesque little stone house on the summit of Haleakala are in a deplorable condition. The stone walls are crumbling and the iron of the roof is in places, held in position by large stones placed here and there. The door is never locked and so the house is at the mercy of every corner. The furniture of the interior—the cot-bed, oil stove, table, etc.—are wrecks. The share-holders of "Craigie's" would be grateful to any one offering suggestions as to how the iron roof could be securely fastened to the stone walls. Every expedient used thus far has failed. Tonight, the 19th, the young people

of Kahului will give a dancing party in the Knights of Pythias hall. During Monday, the 14th, Colonel Cornwell gave a luau in Iao valley in honor of Senator Clark, Colonel Parker, D. A. Ray and other guests.

When Broker Pollitz was on Maui last week a rumor went the rounds that he was so delighted with Kihel that he intended buying it.

The only tax appeal in the second division was withdrawn.

During the 17th a party composed of Miss J. Eleanor Center of Alameda, Cal., D. A. Ray of Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., and Arthur Baldwin of Haiku had a good view of the grandeur of Haleakala.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison of Makawao, Miss J. L. Center and Senator Clark and D. A. Ray have been guests of Hon. H. P. Baldwin during the week.

During Tuesday, the 15th, a luau and reception was given to his Japanese friends by Rev. T. Gomi of Kula. Mr. Gomi has just returned from Honolulu with a bride. The gentleman is the clergyman, school teacher and store-keeper of a small settlement of Japanese corn-planters in Omapio, Kula.

There are several cases of whooping cough in Hamakua-poko.

Frank F. Baldwin is now head luna of Paia plantation.

During Saturday, the 12th, Sheriff Baldwin and Deputy Sheriff King arrested a Chinese named Kook Yee at Pulehu, Kula, on suspicion that he is the murderer of Lee See, the Kamaole corn-planter. He is in Waikuku jail and will be tried for criminal next week.

During the 14th a Chinese at Kahului committed suicide by placing two pieces of bag twine around his neck and hanging the strings on a projecting portion of the wall of his room. He thus strangled himself to death, standing on tip-toe. He disappeared on Saturday and was found dead on Monday.

Weather warm and dry.

OSTRICH FARMING

Seems to be Done With in These Islands.

The Last of Dr. Trousseau's Birds to Go to the Pasadena Establishment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The days of ostrich farming in Hawaii would appear to be ended, as the remnants of the birds imported and raised by Dr. Trousseau, after being sent to Kanae, have now been returned from that place for shipment to the mainland.

On the W. G. Hall from Kauai yesterday were eleven ostriches from the ostrich farm of W. H. Rice near Nawiliwili. They are in padded crates and are being carefully looked after by W. S. Belfield, representing the big ostrich farm of Cawston & Co., near Pasadena, California. The purchase of the ostriches by Cawston & Co. marks the finale of ostrich farming in Hawaii. Some dozen and odd years ago the late Dr. George Trousseau started that industry near Diamond Head and upon his death the birds were taken to a farm on Kauai. The ostriches will be placed on board the bark Mauna Ala today for shipment to San Francisco.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what a troublesome complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends.

The kidneys become diseased by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are a dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

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

The Hawaii Herald says W. S. Terry has cleaned two bags of Olan coffee of 100 pounds each for shipment to Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Iowa.

FIELD SECRETARY

Theodore Richards to Work This Year.

Report on Institutional and Evangelical Work to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Following is the annual report of Theodore Richards, field secretary and secretary Oahu Pastors' Aid Society, to the Hawaiian Board:

"The name 'Field Secretary' carries with it much more than has been even attempted this year. Only twice have I seen the island of Oahu (at both times to Moikaka), and but two or three times besides, out of Honolulu. The language deficiency will account for this, as there has been a daily study undertaken with moderate results. Honolulu having become a center of operations, my interest has gone out in several directions.

First is the matter of Sunday schools. It has seemed as though there should be excellent Hawaiian Sunday schools in Honolulu of all places. Inspiration should flow out from here to all the islands. This can hardly be said to have been the case in the past. The assumption was first made that the interest must be awakened broadly and that races long expected to be leaders must feel the impulse first. The Sunday school union of Honolulu was formed with this in view. One of the aims, beside that of inducing a more thorough preparation of the lesson, was in the direction of a graphic illustration of the lesson, of great value anywhere, but especially designed to assist in the presentation of the lesson to those with whom there are prominent language difficulties. As a result, there has been almost weekly exposition in the Sunday schools of Kawaiahaeo and Kaunakapili. The attendance of your secretary upon the two Sunday schools alternately has not proved at all ideal, but there are some things in favor of the plan. In each visit there has been an effort to stimulate the music of the school by the establishment of small male choruses. The 'rally' grew out of the Sunday school union and has proved a marked uplift to all schools of the city. It has been a pleasure to send out some new songs which Dr. Hyde translated into Hawaiian, notably to the gathering at Kalaupapa, on Molokai, where the songs were sung by the whole gathering. In passing, it seems to your secretary that it should be said that there is considerable opportunity for effective work through an inspired use of the 'Hoike.' To be sure there is marked abuse of what must have been the original plan, e. g., the devoting extra effort just before the event to the almost total disregard of the regular Sunday service. Provided that these (in many instances) exhibitions of scriptural and musical proficiency could all be turned to account, in inspiring better weekly Sunday school services, they might be tremendous agencies for good. The belief is that this can be done.

"To increase acquaintance, and hence influence, large secular choruses of young men have been carried on in the city. It is a pleasure to find that many of these young men have become effective helpers in the music of the Sunday schools.

"Perhaps the most notable effort for the Sunday school to be mentioned is the endeavor to build up the infant department of the two local schools. There was no such class in the Kawaiahaeo Sunday school and through the faithful and efficient services of Miss Turner, aided by the steady visitation work of Miss Ayau, there are sometimes 100 in attendance at the morning session. To a smaller extent this is true at Kaunakapili, the difference probably lying in the lack of such services as Miss Ayau is able to give. It was conceived that something more was necessary than Sunday work to build up the Sunday school. In the first place, children would have to be informed that there was such a place as a Sunday school to go to. Then when once there, their interest must be held as a matter of course; but should such interest fail, (which means naturally that they stop coming), it seemed highly important that the children be visited in their homes. In many instances the fault would be found to be that of the parents, in almost all cases subject to a remedy. Good-natured acquiescence on the part of parents almost always follows interested inquiry and suggestion as to how time difficulty or clothing deficiencies can be met. But this kind of work is almost impossible as volunteer work. To be reliable and steady time must be given it, which belongs to it and nothing else. Of course it is conceded that such work could not be effective without being Christian. Having found one young lady available, the plan adopted was to pay her to work for the local kindergarten at Kakaako, so that she might become acquainted with the children of the neighborhood, and then working in the afternoons, meet them in their homes, and so know their parents. On Sunday mornings the little class which first congregates at the church is 'personally' conducted as Miss Ayau gathers some of them up at their homes. If there could be found another young lady of the consecration and efficiency of Miss Ayau for the work at Kaunakapili, the work there would no doubt be greatly advanced. It will be our aim to find such a person. There are small funds for this purpose.

"Another interest purely local, has been the work for boys undertaken by the boys club of the city. The branch at Kaunakapili has taken the attention of your secretary, while it has been his aim to organize so as to make all these clubs mutually helpful and to stimulate the formation of other clubs. There are several other quarters of the city besides those where the three

clubs now exist where clubs would be of great value. A new organization is at the present time in process of formation.

"Another interest which has taken the time of your secretary to a small extent, is that of country libraries and reading rooms. A movement in this direction had been started long since, and some rooms were already occupied for this purpose. It was found, after considerable correspondence, that what was most needed besides periodicals and general reading matter, was hints as to the running of the proposed rooms. After a presentation of this subject at the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society several books and \$25 in money was contributed. Nearly all this money has been spent in supplying periodicals (annual subscriptions) to the four rooms now in successful operation—Waikuku, Waikane, Hookea, Kaunakapili. There is little doubt but that this is a profitable use of money for in many country places there is absolutely no place for the young to spend their evenings or unoccupied time, which otherwise would be likely to be passed in vicious amusement.

"It has been the wish of your secretary to undertake some such work on Oahu as is successfully carried on at Kauai under the efficient management of Rev. John Lydgate, in the way of a pastors' aid and church repair society. On Oahu the conditions might warrant the combining of the two ideas—without the relinquishment of the idea of self-support. Hon. W. O. Smith and Hon. H. Waterhouse have been for a long time carrying this work on their shoulders and would be glad to relinquish it in view of their present heavy responsibilities.

"Your secretary anticipates considerable work in connection with the chairmanship of the committee on the Palama Mission in behalf of the Central Union Church—to the addition of which work sanction was given by the Hawaiian Board—he feels, however, that whether or not the name 'field secretary' is continued, a greater amount of his time in the future should be dedicated to the distinctively Hawaiian work. To this end the work of the Sunday schools offers an inviting field."

ALAMEDA ARRIVES

With High Commissioner Elliot on Board.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Among the through passengers by the Alameda last night was C. N. E. Elliot, Great Britain's representative on the Samoan Commission. After the commissioners had completed their labors Mr. Elliot took a run down to Auckland, where he stayed for a couple of weeks.

"Everything is quiet in Samoa," said Mr. Elliot at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening. "The government is in the hands of the three Consuls representing the United States, Germany and Great Britain. This plan is only temporary, and will be replaced by that form of government recommended by the commissioners' report. The form proposed is similar to the one now in use in the Fiji Islands. The natives are all quiet and are readily adapting themselves to the new state of affairs."

J. H. Mulligan, who was the American Consul General at Apia several years ago, was also among the Alameda's through passengers. He has been in Samoa investigating claims for damages made by American citizens. He was non-committal in regard to the results of his investigations, but stated that the accounts of damage resulting from the bombardment were overdrawn.

Another passenger is Harry Rickards, the well-known Australian theatrical manager, who is on his way to the United States and England, accompanied by Mrs. Rickards, the Misses Rickards, and M. Marcus. Mr. Rickards is proceeding to the old country in search of new talent for his various theaters. He will visit San Francisco, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Dresden, Vienna, Paris, and numerous other cities, and when there will select the best available artists. The ventures of this gentleman are assuming such vast proportions that in order to keep up with the times he has found it necessary from time to time to personally visit the centers of the theatrical world, hence the present tour. Prior to Mr. and Mrs. Rickards' departure from Sydney, a number of influential people tendered them a farewell banquet, which was attended by close upon 100 people. Mr. D. Sullivan, the well-known barrister, occupied the chair, and in most eulogistic terms referred to Mr. Rickards' enterprise and sterling character. On the departure of Mr. Rickards and his party from Sydney, the members of the Tivoli Theater and numerous friends accompanied the Alameda in a specially chartered steam launch as far as Sydney Heads.

Another prominent gentleman on board is Dr. Bevan of Sydney, who is on his way to attend the International Council of the Congregationalists at Boston, Mass., which is to be held there in September next. The last International Council was held in London in 1891. Dr. Bevan will also represent New Zealand. Quite recently Dr. Bevan was offered and refused a professorship in the University of Wales, of which the Prince of Wales is chancellor. The position he occupies in Victoria is one of commanding influence, and he is a great force in its public movements.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Pulaaki, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

MANAGING DIRECTOR MILLS.

Promises New Steamers on Australian Line Next April.

James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship Company, recently interviewed in Sydney regarding the new steamers to be put on, said in part:

"As to the American trade, we expect to have our new steamers, which are to replace the Alameda and the Mariposa, ready for the passenger season of next April. These boats will be capable of steaming 17 knots, although their average speed will be something like 15 knots. That, of course, will be an improvement upon the present service, and the new boats will be fitted after the elaborate and comfortable fashion of the Atlantic liners. They will be 6000 ton boats, and really quite equal to the best Atlantic steamers. And, generally speaking, as the occasion arises for the company to buy or build other vessels, the aim is to make the new boats represent an advance upon the old, both in respect of speed accommodation, and general comfort."

D. H. Hitchcock is still improving in health. He is now at his Olua residence.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

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

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE

That is noiseless, ball bearing and sews with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the

WHEELER & WILSON.

Full instructions free, and so on monthly installments.

L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"
Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

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

Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Honolulu.

CLARKE'S 841 PILLS Are warranted to cure dysentery, cholera, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 48, each of 48 Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Pills. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Nothing So Bracing—AS—PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly, in court, that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, F. C. C., was a deliberate outrage, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and INVIGORATES the nervous system which is exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbin, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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

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

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

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

A "PIGEONGRAM"

Message Sent From Great Barrier Island to Auckland.

NEW ZEALAND PIGEON STAMPS

Something About the Importance of Pigeon Service in These Islands in Case of War.

It was only a few weeks ago that mention was made in these columns of the starting by the New Zealand Government of a pigeon post between Auckland and Great Barrier Island. By the last mail from the Colonies a gentleman interested in philatelic matters received from Auckland six of these "pigeongrams," as they are styled, one of which the Advertiser has been permitted to reproduce.

Great Barrier Island, as it is termed, is a portion of the Great Barrier reef opposite Auckland and situated exactly

So important was the part played by homing pigeons in this war that it led to many of the European powers expending enormous sums of money in the equipment of homing-pigeon services, which are today maintained upon a magnificent scale.

France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Italy have gone further in perfecting the services which they have in force than the other powers, each spending annually from \$10,000 to \$25,000 in carrying forward this feature of their fighting equipment, which they now look upon as indispensable.

The magnificent scale upon which these Governments conduct their pigeon posts can hardly be realized by one who has not made a study of them. At the annual sale of stock birds held by European fanciers of homing pigeons agents of these Governments can be seen ready to pay large prices for choice specimens which may be offered, consigning them when purchased to the various posts of their respective governments.

By means of the pigeon services in force the European powers can keep up constant communication between outposts upon the frontier, garrisons, and army posts, as well as fleets assembled at points not too remote.

The French Government has gone so far as to introduce into the infantry and artillery branches of its service a system of movable pigeon coops, which, when perfected, will render safe and swift reports from pickets and scouts an easy matter. This system, while affording great possibilities, has not as yet been sufficiently tested to demon-

THE PACIFIC CABLE

News From the Australian Papers.

Cardinal Moran Makes Sweeping Charges Against the Protestant Missionary Societies.

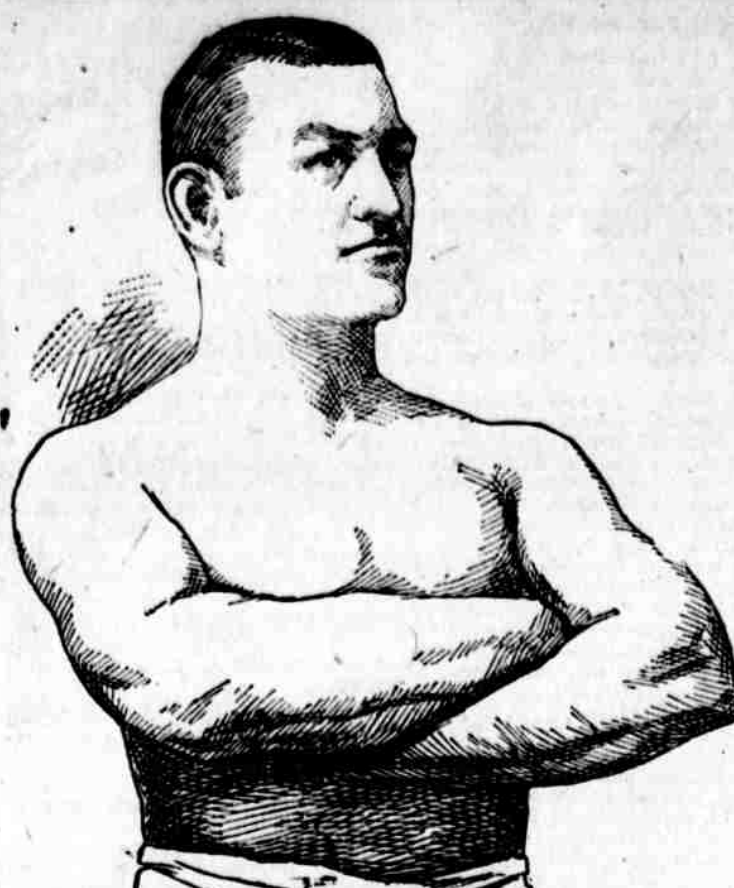
The following telegrams are taken from Sydney and Auckland papers received by the Alameda last night:

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

MELBOURNE, August 6.—The Premier states that the Eastern Extension Cable Company's offer has come too late, as the Colonies being already pledged to the Pacific route, cannot draw back. He also favors the Pacific cable because it will provide a second and competitive line, whereas another owned by a company would place the public in the hands of monopolists.

ISLAND MISSIONS.

SYDNEY, August 5.—Cardinal Moran, in another long letter to the press,



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DREW AND CURRY, CORN., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

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INSURANCE CO.;

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SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

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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.

O HAMBURG.

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

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

£13,950,000.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000

2—Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

3—Fire Fund 2,785,459 7 11

4—Life and Annuity Funds 10,507,000 17 11

£13,950,000 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch 1,530,350 8 8

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,415,242 15 3

£2,945,592 6 11

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

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FAC-SIMILE OF MESSAGE AND PIGEONGRAM STAMP.

ly thirty miles therefrom. Messages have been sent to and from Auckland for some two or three years past by private individuals with so much success that the attention of the postal authorities of the New Zealand Government was attracted, resulting in the setting apart of a small appropriation for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the advisability of the Government establishing a regular postal delivery between the two points.

The first step made by the postal authorities was to obtain control of the birds used. This was easily accomplished by the Government agreeing to pay the owner a large proportion of the postage to be charged. The postmaster general next authorized the issuing of 600 special "pigeongram stamps" as a trial issue, one of which was to be used on each message sent. These stamps cost one shilling each and are purchased and cancelled at the two postoffices in the usual way. The message is written in lead pencil on thin but tough tissue paper the exact size of the cut furnished herewith, the stamp is placed on the center and cancelled. The message is then folded up into a small compass, tied under the wing of a bird and in an hour is in the hands of the person to whom it is addressed.

The remarkable celerity with which these pigeongrams are received and delivered and the simplicity of the entire operation makes one wonder why similar means of communication between the different islands of the Hawaiian group have not been already adopted. It is true there have been some futile attempts at it, but under Government protection and conducted through the business channels of the postoffice, a pigeongram service ought to be as successful here as in New Zealand. There is no place in the world probably where it could be used to such great advantage as in the Hawaiian Islands. If the Auckland postoffice authorities can send a pigeongram to Great Barrier Island for one shilling, surely the Honolulu postoffice ought to be able to forward a message to Kauai and Maui for a dollar and to Hawaii for two.

In this out-of-the-way spot one hardly realizes the importance of keeping up trained homing pigeons for use in case of necessity. Indeed, it was only recently that Senator Hale called the attention of the United States Senate to the value of an effective pigeon service as a necessary adjunct to the army and navy in case of war, and presented a paper relating to homing pigeons prepared by F. H. S. Morrison of Elizabeth, New Jersey, president of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers, from which the following is quoted:

It was during the siege of Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, that the eyes of all Europe, and, in fact, the whole world, were opened to the fact that the homing pigeon was not a mere plaything. Constituting, as they did, the only means of communicating with the outside world, they gained for themselves a warm place in the hearts of the residents of Paris and the admiration of all Europe.

During the siege Paris was thus kept in communication with friends and allies. Thousands of messages were conveyed into the French capital, and even newspapers were reduced in size by being photographed and sent to Paris by these aerial messengers.

strate clearly its practical utility. With the above facts before us, let us turn to a few of the wars conducted by England and the United States, in which well-equipped pigeon services would have been of great value.

Take, for example, the Afghan war, the duration of which was about two years. During this war about 200 miles of telegraph wires were laid. The expenditure was enormous, and yet the service was unsatisfactory, the reason being that every few days the wires were cut by the natives. The territory in which the war was conducted was such that it could have been completely covered by a pigeon service at comparatively no expense and the service thus obtained would have been more effectual and more satisfactory than the one which was obtained by the telegraphic system. The same thing could be said of the Zulu and the Ashantee wars.

During the late civil war, when the State of Virginia constituted the great battlefield, a well-equipped pigeon service in the city of Washington would have been the means of making it a comparatively easy matter to communicate with the Federal Government within a few hours from almost any point in the State. Those who are posted upon the inconveniences caused in many cases by delay can fully appreciate the great value that such a service would have been.

Upon our Western frontier during the trouble with the Indians great loss of life and property could have been avoided by establishing pigeon posts at various forts which constituted the strongholds of the western division of our army.

We need go no further than the present differences existing between the United States and Spain, taken in connection with the state of affairs in Cuba, to see the great benefit which our Government would derive from a homing pigeon service properly equipped. General Lee, with a basket of well-trained homing pigeons at his headquarters in Havana, belonging to a Government coop at Key West, would be perfectly independent of the cable as a means of quick communication with Washington, D. C., and should war with Spain result from the present complications a pigeon service would play no small part in it.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

SYDNEY, Aug. 3.—The mail steamer Alameda, which left for Auckland and San Francisco today took away \$250,000 in specie.

IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and he was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. HOGES, Stump-town, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

makes sweeping charges against the Protestant missionary societies in the islands, and claims that they have resulted in the decadence of the natives.

A LONG TOW.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The steamer La Serena has been towed from Broome, West Australia, to Sydney, a distance of 3,400 miles. This is the record for the Colonies.

VICTORIAN FINANCE.

MELBOURNE, August 6.—In the budget speech this week, the Premier expects to announce a surplus of £300,000.

MISRULE IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The House of Commons passed the Colonial Loan Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in defending a loan to Jamaica, said the island would become bankrupt unless assisted. The elected members of the Island Government had made an awful mess of the finances, and it was necessary that the Imperial Government should regain a larger measure of control if it assumed responsibilities.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Owing to the Congo Free State not effectively occupying the territory, Germany has established a post on Lake Kivu, midway between Lakes Albert Edward Nyanza and Tanganyika, and has claimed the district lying east of Kivu, between the Free State boundary and German East Africa.

THE NAVAL MANEUVERES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British fleet, under Admiral Domville, met a slow convoy 200 miles west of Bantry Bay, and brought them safely to Milford Haven without firing a shot, thus winning the manoeuvres. Vice Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who commanded the hostile fleet, did not sight the convoy or the British fleet owing to 40 hours of fog. Marconi's wireless signalling proved most efficient. It scored a veritable triumph, and largely contributed to Domville's victory.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—The famine outlook is serious in the western and central provinces of India. Owing to the failure of the monsoonal rains, a fourth of the crops of the central provinces have been ruined. It is feared that the famine will endanger the establishment of the currency reforms.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—S. W. Grenaley, last year's winner of the English long-distance championship, won the 500 meters swimming race on the Seine, beating Percy Cavill by a bare yard. Jas. Nuttall, the English ex-champion, was third, and Arthur Cavill fourth.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527½ Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS 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 Blood 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 Phosphatic 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.

Shot Guns AND Cartridges

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 18.
 Stmr. Naeau, Wyman, from Kauai with 930 bags of sugar to Castle & Cooke, and 375 bags to Wm. Holt & Co.
 Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Tomita, from Yokohama with 700 immigrants and 400 tons general merchandise to Theo. H. Davies & Co.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau with 7,721 bags sugar, 26 head cattle, 10 bags coffee, 29 bundles hides, 1 donkey, 19 hogs and 300 pkgs. sundries.

Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendop, from Sydney via Auckland and Apia; pass. and mds. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.
 Saturday, August 19.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapa: 22 sundries.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Elele: 2,433 bags sugar, 45 bags taro, 56 bundles hides, 10 sundries.
 Schr. Lady, Martin, from Koolau: 250 bags rice.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.
 Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 370 sacks potatoes, 120 sacks corn, 30 bundles awa, 24 bundles hides, 44 hogs, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 300 packages sundries.

Sunday, August 20.
 Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 50 head cattle, 51 hogs, 155 sacks potatoes, 30 sacks beans, 100 sacks taro flour, 112 packages sundries.
 Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 18 hrs. from Makaweli.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 9 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 11 cs. ostriches to W. H. Rice.
 Am. schr. Mary E. Russ, Wikender, 15 days from Eureka; lumber to Lewers & Cooke.
 Stmr. Iwailani, Gregory, 18 hrs. from Honolulu: 4,288 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapa: 407 bags rice.

Saturday, August 19.
 Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, from Nainimo, July 28: 2,180 tons coal to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.
 Sailed from Honolulu.
 Friday, August 18.
 Stmr. Helene, Weisbarth, Paunah.
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.
 Saturday, August 19.
 Am. stmr. Alameda, von Oterendop, San Francisco.
 Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.
 Sunday, August 20.
 Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stego, San Francisco.
 Monday, August 21.
 Stmr. Naeau, Wyman, Lahaina.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Makaweli.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.
 Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.
 Schr. Lavinia, Pahl, for Elele.

ISLAND PORTS.

KAILUA—To sail, August 18, schr. Bertie Minor, for Eureka.
 KAHULUI—Sailed, August 16, brig Lurline, for San Francisco with about 3,000 bags sugar.

HILO—Arrived, Aug. 19, bktn. Archer, 14 days out from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at about \$45,000, and the following passengers: Seymour Johnson, Ralph S. Johnson, Lester C. Reed. Sailed, Aug. 16, bk. Roderick Dhu, for San Francisco with 32,677 bags sugar, shipped as follows: Hakalau, 10,677 bags; Pepeekeo, 6,000 bags; Waiakoa, 10,000 bags; Wainaku, 6,000 bags; value, \$162,098. The Roderick Dhu carried the following passengers: Wm. Ebeling and wife, Mrs. A. B. Horner and 2 children, Jos. Inkster, wife and two daughters, Miss McGreggor, Mrs. John Rice, Miss Nellie Trowbridge, Charles Trowbridge, J. F. Trowbridge.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Aug. 19, Am. bktn. Gleaner, from nitrate ports.

FOREIGN PORTS.

APIA—Arrived, August 11, U. S. S. Abarengo, from Norfolk Va., via Valparaiso, with material for the wharf at Pango Pango.

INTERESTING RELIC.

Captain Clifford Anderson of Boston has in his possession the first letter written by Zachary Taylor to his daughter after her marriage. This daughter eloped with Jefferson Davis. Captain Anderson came across the letter in an autograph dealer's stock, and will return it to Mrs. Davis. Zachary Taylor was a colonel at the time of writing.

BORN.

STEWART—In this city on Friday, August 18, 1899, to the wife of T. McCants Stewart, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MACHADO-MEDEIROS—In this city, August 19, 1899, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Manuel Machado and Irmã Medeiros, both of this city.

DIED.

SIMS—On Monday, August 21, 1899, in this city, Mary Minerva, only daughter of Wm. R. and Katie E. Sims, age 4 years 4 months 27 days. Funeral services at residence, Kailua, 3 o'clock p. m., and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 4 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, August 23, 1899. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The new dredger may make a trial start this afternoon at the foot of Richards street. If everything works smooth by Thursday she will be tearing up the coral in good shape.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—(Margie Moore-H. R. Roberts' Dramatic Co.): Miss Margie Moore, Harry Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Miss Branscombe, Fred Emelton and wife, A. Cochran, Clarence Lyndon, William Townsend, Miss Osgood Moore, Percy Ward, Miss Corcoran, Misses Bashford (2), Freddie Thompson.

From Pukoo and Manele, per stmr. Mokoli, August 18.—Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Emily Fernandez, Mrs. Isaac Cockett, Mrs. Henry Cockett, H. Mortenson and 2 deck.
 From Kau, Kona and Lahaina, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 18.—Captain C. J. Campbell, Mrs. W. Kua, Miss K. Kua, J. H. Richfield, K. W. Kua, Miss Akeana, C. F. True, Miss H. Myhre, T. Haue, W. M. Brunner, Mrs. Dr. Oliver, Master Oliver, Senator Clark, W. B. Scott, A. Palapala, Mrs. Self, D. McCortison and wife, W. J. Lowrie, J. S. Canario, F. Hayselden, Walter Hayselden, Dr. Oliver, Miss Kua, Master Makaina, Mrs. Kaupelo and 2 children, Miss Annie, R. Makalahupa, Mrs. Captain Freeman, Dr. Hayashi, J. N. Maguire, Mrs. A. Fernandez, M. C. Ross and wife, W. Robinson, T. F. Sanborn, J. Vivas, C. Kall, Sam Parker and 106 on deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Claudine, August 19.—Volcano-T. P. Archibald, R. Colgate, T. H. Brook, C. N. Spencer, D. Macintyre, E. B. Root, S. Paschal and wife, Miss Ella Pusley, M. G. Silva, S. Berliner and wife, J. C. Axtell, S. Johnson, R. Johnson, W. Thompson, Rev. W. M. Massie, C. Black, C. W. Eccles, Harold Axtell, Way Ports—J. T. Moir and wife, R. Ivers, E. E. Richards, Miss Lilione Hapoo, Miss E. Espinda, A. H. R. Viera, wife and son, A. W. Neely, Mrs. J. P. Hewatt and daughter, Miss Lehua, Dr. A. C. Wall, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Man Chong, Ah Hip, H. W. Lindoff, L. C. Lyman, Mrs. Geo. A. Turner, W. Shoenling, R. Suddler, C. D. Lovejoy, A. L. Louison, H. W. Kinney, Master H. Horner, Mrs. R. Westoby and son, E. Savory, W. T. Boyd, Miss Helen Robertson, Miss Mable Robertson, Ernest Parker, T. Mills, Miss A. M. Walker, J. P. Woods and wife, Miss R. Dowsett, G. B. McClellan, Mrs. Jas. Cornwell and 2 children, D. H. Davis, G. M. Hancock, W. F. Young, C. Martin, E. Haneburg and wife, Geo. E. Smithies, and 110 deck.
 From Elele, per stmr. Mikahala, August 19.—R. T. Robinson, Mr. Freis, J. Obergelt, Master Catton, Miss Catton, and 6 deck.
 From Kapa, per stmr. Waialeale, August 19.—J. Anderson and 9 deck.
 From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, August 20.—Mrs. S. W. Kaal and son, Mrs. M. Kaawa and son, Mrs. O. H. Gulick and maid, Miss Mary Green, J. K. Josepa, A. N. Kepolai, J. U. Josepa, Rev. O. H. Gulick, N. E. Lemmon, W. A. Bailey, J. W. Kalua, H. Giles and son, E. R. Hendry, Rev. Akazawa, Miss Kahai, Miss Kaukau, H. P. Baldwin, F. Klamp, J. E. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, J. M. Kaneaku, Miss I. Ziegler, Miss Alexander, J. W. Hall, J. R. Higby, C. H. Rose and wife, D. A. Ray, Look Sing, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss E. Lani, Miss F. E. Akona, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss L. Alwoli, A. de Souza, Miss L. Lani and 51 deck.
 From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 20.—Prof. A. S. Bickmore, C. C. Langill, Dr. C. H. Douglas, W. T. Belfield, J. C. Davis, S. E. Lucas, A. Toogood, Geo. Smith, J. E. Regess, E. Cramer, Geo. Maiko, Miss M. Kanoho, C. Ah Chong, Hee Man, Yee Wa, Chang Yet, H. Kwack, Kodo and 96 deck.
 From Makaweli, per stmr. Kilohana, August 20.—Miss Laughlin, F. A. Vickery and 3 deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 20.—G. Kanekau, C. W. Schleiffer, P. McLane, W. Auld and wife, E. Renkin and wife, W. Crook, Mr. Weis and 9 deck.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, August 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, J. Hart, J. Monkhous, W. Jarrett, F. M. McGrew, H. Gilder, J. Refeld, J. Evans, Lieut. P. Andrews, U. S. N., and wife, O. P. Emerson, Rev. Mr. Kaubane, Rev. Mr. Desha, C. M. Curtis, L. J. Frank and wife, H. Alfriz, H. P. Beckley, O. Westcott, Mrs. O. Westcott, F. A. Bennett, E. B. Root, H. J. Buntin, R. B. Jones, G. B. Wilcox, A. Rice, Mrs. Pollack, C. B. Clancy, Dr. Buffum, H. A. Buffum, H. Morgan and wife, W. F. Pogue Jr., R. W. McChesney, Miss D. E. Griswold, Mrs. Riemschneider, W. H. Norton, F. G. Ferrara and wife, J. S. Ellis and wife, G. Benson, wife and son, L. B. Kerr, Miss Watson, Miss Smith, F. Brand.
 For Hawaii, per stmr. Iwailani, August 16.—C. Innes.
 For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, August 16.—Mrs. E. Moore.
 For San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, August 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Dodge, Miss A. Ellis, J. R. Dowdlee, Mrs. Clark and son, Mrs. G. T. Augur and sons, Mrs. A. H. Otis.
 For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, August 21.—B. A. Leban.
 For Lahaina, per stmr. Naeau, August 21.—H. Robinson.

A BIT OF INGERSOLL'S WIT.

Some years ago Ingersoll was a guest at a dinner of the famous Clover Club in Philadelphia. He entered the room some time after the dinner had been seated, and being told that his chair was near the head of the table he walked to the designated spot and found it temporarily occupied, and stood there in momentary embarrassment amid a scene of beauty whose charms were contributed to by masses of flowers and lights of many colors. Ex-Governor Bunn, who sat at the far end of the table, noticing that Ingersoll had no place at the mahogany, greeted him aloud with, "Colonel, this is heaven; there is no seat reserved for you here." To which came the quick reply, as the tardy guest looked about him, "Judging from the company I find myself in, I thought it was the other place."

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

WIND AND WAVE.

The Harvester is discharging coal at Pacific Mail wharf.

The bark Reaper will sail this week from Kahului for the Coast.

Captain Harry Evans has cleared a handsome profit off the wreck of the La Nina.

The Toyo Kisen liner Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco, is due tomorrow afternoon.

The bark J. C. Glade sailed yesterday for San Francisco with 3,970,478 pounds of sugar, valued at \$172,142.

At Oceanic wharf this morning the ostriches from Kauai will be loaded on the bark Mauna Ala for San Francisco.

The British gunboat Goldfinch and the German gunboat Cormorant were at Apia when the Alameda left there.

The Toyo Maru, now in port, was formerly the Zambesi, a fast P. & O. steamer between London and Hongkong.

The barkentine Irmgard, for San Francisco last Saturday, had a cargo of 2,164,275 pounds of sugar, valued at \$81,316.

A large fleet of vessels from nitrate ports is loading or on the way to the Islands for the Hawaiian Fertilizing Company.

Crews from the boat clubs are practicing in the harbor every evening now in preparation for Regatta Day next month. Interested plungers gather along the waterfront watching the speed of the shells and making guesses as to the prospective winners.

Future cruises of the gasoline fishing schooner Malolo will be only with a white crew. Captain Sass announces that he will make no more attempts with natives or Japanese fishermen, both having proved untrustworthy. It is not likely this enterprise will be allowed to die out as at the head of the Deep Sea Fishing Co., owners of the Malolo, are some of the best young business men of the city.

The last coal circular from Newcastle reports the rate of freight to Honolulu approximate at 17 shillings. The price of best screened coal f.o.b. Newcastle is 8 shillings. Three vessels sailed for Honolulu since previous advices with the quantities of coal as stated under home charter. On July 5 the American ship Eclipse, with 2,042 tons Greta coal; on July 14 the American ship Louisiana, with 2,083 tons Waratah coal; on July 18 the American ship Yosemite, with 1,592 tons Greta coal; on July 26 the American bark Abbey Palmer, with 2,860 tons Duckenfield coal. For Kahului—On July 15 the American schooner Geneva sailed hence with 835 tons Duckenfield coal, followed on the 17th of July by the American schooner John Smith, with 911 tons Wallend coal, both under home charter.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The ship Republic, which gained notoriety recently, has been sold to G. T. Niccol, of Auckland, but the price is withheld. The Republic put into Sydney in distress some months ago, while on the voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu, and after being repaired, resumed her voyage, but put back again leaving. An altercation between some of the crew occurred on this occasion, resulting in the captain shooting one of the men, for which he was sent to jail for a term. The vessel was then sold to a Sydney firm, who repaired her, intending that she should sail for the Islands, where she was to be turned into a hulk. The Marine Board, however, refused to allow a certificate of her seaworthiness to be issued and the vessel was detained. Several inquiries were held by the Marine Board, at the request of the owners, and notwithstanding that the crew, who had been engaged to take the vessel to sea, expressed themselves as being satisfied that she was in a seaworthy condition, and that they were prepared to go to sea in her, the Marine Board refused to allow her to leave port. The Republic was formerly under the American flag, but of late years has been sailed under the Chilean colors. She was built at Kennebunk, Maine, U.S.A., in 1869, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 193.6 feet; breadth, 39.6 feet; depth, 23.7 feet; tonnage, 1287.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hawaii Soda Works Co., Ltd., held at Kohala, Hawaii, on August 5, 1899, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President E. P. Low Vice President W. P. McDougall Sec. and Treas. Adam Lindsay Auditor George P. Tulloch Manager R. Laing

AD. LINDSAY, Sec. Hawaii Soda Works Co., Ltd. Kohala, Hawaii, Aug. 7, 1899. 2098-3t

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

Land Sale.

At the sale of Government land held yesterday E. E. Boyd was the auctioneer in the absence of Agent Brown. Two small lots in Halawa were up for sale. The first, containing about two acres, with an upset price of \$70, went to L. L. McCandless for \$210; the second piece, six acres, upset price \$150, was knocked down to the Honolulu Sugar Co. for \$505.

The Wailua Case.

In Judge Perry's courtroom yesterday W. J. Lowrie gave his testimony in the Wailua case. E. D. Tenney was then put on the stand until his cross-examination was finished, after which W. A. Bowen took the anxious seat and was still holding it down when adjournment came for the day.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Clouds.	State.
8 A.M.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.
30.00	78.00	75.00	4	100	3
29.95	77.00	74.00	4	100	3
29.90	76.00	73.00	4	100	3
29.85	75.00	72.00	4	100	3
29.80	74.00	71.00	4	100	3
29.75	73.00	70.00	4	100	3
29.70	72.00	69.00	4	100	3
29.65	71.00	68.00	4	100	3
29.60	70.00	67.00	4	100	3
29.55	69.00	66.00	4	100	3
29.50	68.00	65.00	4	100	3
29.45	67.00	64.00	4	100	3
29.40	66.00	63.00	4	100	3
29.35	65.00	62.00	4	100	3
29.30	64.00	61.00	4	100	3
29.25	63.00	60.00	4	100	3
29.20	62.00	59.00	4	100	3
29.15	61.00	58.00	4	100	3
29.10	60.00	57.00	4	100	3
29.05	59.00	56.00	4	100	3
29.00	58.00	55.00	4	100	3
28.95	57.00	54.00	4	100	3
28.90	56.00	53.00	4	100	3
28.85	55.00	52.00	4	100	3
28.80	54.00	51.00	4	100	3
28.75	53.00	50.00	4	100	3
28.70	52.00	49.00	4	100	3
28.65	51.00	48.00	4	100	3
28.60	50.00	47.00	4	100	3
28.55	49.00	46.00	4	100	3
28.50	48.00	45.00	4	100	3
28.45	47.00	44.00	4	100	3
28.40	46.00	43.00	4	100	3
28.35	45.00	42.00	4	100	3
28.30	44.00	41.00	4	100	3
28.25	43.00	40.00	4	100	3
28.20	42.00	39.00	4	100	3
28.15	41.00	38.00	4	100	3
28.10	40.00	37.00	4	100	3
28.05	39.00	36.00	4	100	3
28.00	38.00	35.00	4	100	3
27.95	37.00	34.00	4	100	3
27.90	36.00	33.00	4	100	3
27.85	35.00	32.00	4	100	3
27.80	34.00	31.00	4	100	3
27.75	33.00	30.00	4	100	3
27.70	32.00	29.00	4	100	3
27.65	31.00	28.00	4	100	3
27.60	30.00	27.00	4	100	3
27.55	29.00	26.00	4	100	3
27.50	28.00	25.00	4	100	3
27.45	27.00	24.00	4	100	3
27.40	26.00	23.00	4	100	3
27.35	25.00	22.00	4	100	3
27.30	24.00	21.00	4	100	3
27.25	23.00	20.00	4	100	3
27.20	22.00	19.00	4	100	3
27.15	21.00	18.00	4	100	3
27.10	20.00	17.00	4	100	3
27.05	19.00	16.00	4	100	3
27.00	18.00	15.00	4	100	3
26.95	17.00	14.00	4	100	3
26.90	16.00	13.00	4	100	3
26.85	15.00	12.00	4	100	3
26.80	14.00	11.00	4	100	3
26.75	13.00	10.00	4	100	3
26.70	12.00	9.00	4	100	3
26.65	11.00	8.00	4	100	3
26.60	10.00	7.00	4	100	3
26.55	9.00	6.00	4	100	3
26.50	8.00	5.00	4	100	3
26.45	7.00	4.00	4	100	3
26.40	6.00	3.00	4	100	3
26.35	5.00	2.00	4	100	3
26.30	4.00	1.00	4	100	3
26.25	3.00	0.00	4	100	3
26.20	2.00	0.00	4	100	3
26.15	1.00	0.00	4	100	3
26.10	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
26.05	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
26.00	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.95	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.90	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.85	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.80	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.75	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.70	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.65	0.00	0.00	4	100	3
25.60	0.00	0.00	4	100	3