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VOL. XXXII. NO. 41.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1865.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.



TO CELEBRATE

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY

Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner

and Consul General

AT HOME

On Monday, the 24th Day of May,

from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m.

It is hoped the above will be considered a general invitation.

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Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 13 Kaunakakai Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Attends all Courts of the Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pain in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 50, 60, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

ART EXHIBITION

Kilohana Leaguers Make Good Showing.

COLLECTION IS RATHER SMALL

Improvement Shown in Character of Work.

First View at Rooms Last Night. Some Good Subjects Well Handled.

The members and a few friends of the Kilohana Art League gathered in the hall, Tregloan block, last night for the purpose of taking a first view of the various works of art contributed by those of the organization gifted with the power to use colors on canvas and china. They were received on behalf of the League by Mrs. A. B. Tucker and Mrs. W. M. Graham.

The collection of works of art, constituting a smaller number than on the last occasion of the kind, is the regular spring exhibition. Fewer though the number of works may be, they certainly equal, and in some respects, far surpass those on show at the last exhibition. In the language of an art critic present at the first view last night, "The quality is better."

The water colors were hung on the Ewa wall, while the principal oils were on the mullin, the Waikiki wall being occupied by architectural sketches and a few oils. On this last side was placed the China cabinet.

D. Howard Hooch's work of this year is stronger and shows, perhaps, a greater amount of thought and study than much of his previous work. The pictures in the present exhibition deal with single thoughts, and all of the artists' skill seems to be poured forth to make as much as possible out of those single thoughts. For instance, the piece called "War" is just a flight of angry waves with an immovable rock. The effect is most intensely that of war and that alone. In another, "Peace," a canoe on the ocean, sailing with two natives seated at bow and stern, there is an atmosphere of quiet, a feeling of rest, a touch of repose. The water, the sky, the movement of the canoe, as it so appears, are all calculated to instill that one thought—peace. His "Kilohana at Night" is a weird but realistic product. His "Cyclone Lake" one to make merry. What, with the scorching on his bike, chasing himself around the lake, the natives near the lake and the general happy sunshine over the whole, one feels constrained to look often at the pictures for the mere happy thoughts conveyed.

Mrs. Kate M. Wells' contributions are deserving of special mention, as they show great strength and individuality. Her "Day Dreams" is a charming study of a little girl. The perfect balance and arrangement is pleasing. Her "Arrangement of Chrysanthemums" is strong and vigorous, and the light effect is good.

C. W. Dickey's architectural sketches are a credit to the young man.

Miss Nolte's work on China shows great delicacy. Miss Nolte has the power to take a flower and with an adept brush, models it to fit the general style of her decoration.

Other contributors were: Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Mrs. H. Kelley, Misses A. Parke, Bessie E. French, Kate M. Wells, Mrs. Pierre Jones, Miss Bessie Afong, Mrs. Decota, Philip H. Dodge, M. G. Beckwith and R. C. Montague.

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Frank P. Porter has brought suit against the Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company for \$2,600, for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff claims that he was under contract to slaughter all hogs for the defendants, and that they have broken the agreement and have slaughtered their hogs for themselves. The summons is for the August term of the Court.

The will of Elizabeth Luce has been admitted to probate: \$5,000 real.

J. Q. Wood, master in the case of Kaploian vs. L. K. Puah, filed his report yesterday.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

be dressed for the day only, on account of the fireworks at night in some other locality.

J. A. Kennedy reported on fireworks. These will be in the bay at a point equidistant from the can buoy, Brewster's wharf and the present moorings of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. The committee will expend more than twice as much money as last year. Inducements will be offered for the illumination of boats, and something in the way of a water carnival will be one of the features. In this, a great deal of help will be looked for from the men of the Philadelphia, who have had experience at the water carnival in San Diego, Cal.

The various amounts asked for by the sub-committees were appropriated by the General Committee.

The matter of whether the celebration shall take place on July 3d or 5th was left open. The date will be that fixed by the Government, probably Saturday, July 3d.

W. H. Hoogs was unanimously elected grand marshal, and by a resolution he was given power to select his aides.

The matter of an official program was brought up and discussed. The right to issue the same was given to R. L. Scott, who will get out 3,000 eight-page programs without expense to the committee.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Nothing Very Much Doing Last Week.

Last week was an exceptionally dry one in society circles. This is probably a reaction from the gay and giddy whirl of the past six weeks.

The Vice Versa Club will meet on Monday night at the home of Miss Myra Angus, Richards street, for the enjoyment of another one of the good times which has characterized the club from the very beginning.

Tickets are out and selling rapidly for an exhibition of fancy dancing, to be given by the children of Mrs. Gunn's dancing school, sometime before the departure of the Australia.

The arrangement is made in that way, so that Mrs. Irwin will be enabled to be present on the occasion. The occasion will be a delightful one.

The Myrtle Boat Club will give no dance next month, on account of the training the rowing men will have to do for the races.

A cordial invitation is extended the captains and officers of the various men-of-war in port, as well as all those interested in the game of tennis, to be present on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club from 4 to 5 this afternoon. In another column will be found the events to take place.

On Tuesday Mrs. von Holt will give a luncheon for Miss Gay of Kauai, and H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes.

The Gay party, together with H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes and others will be entertained at Moanalua Sunday.

There will be a dance at the Hawaiian Hotel Tuesday night, the date of the arrival of the Australia.

Credit Court News.

The final accounts of Elizabeth B. Waterhouse, executrix of the will of the late J. T. Waterhouse, were filed yesterday and the executrix discharged.

The verdict of the R. W. Holt vs. Goo. Kim case has been rendered, awarding the plaintiff an undivided half of the land claimed and \$24.63 damages.

Fred Waldron, of Hawaii, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against L. A. Andrews and Manuel Clement for false imprisonment. The defendants have filed a demurrer.

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GRACIOUS QUEEN

Memorial to Be Sent Queen Victoria.

COMMITTEE MET LAST NIGHT

Plans for Proposed Hospital Are Satisfactory.

Judge Widemann's Generous Offer—Masterpiece of Viggo Jacobsen.

A second meeting of British residents in connection with the intended celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was held last night in the Arlington Hotel. Mr. T. Rain Walker having called the meeting to order, and the secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. T. Clive Davies, chairman of the Executive Committee, gave a sketch of the proposed program. This report of progress was accepted and the committee was authorized to go ahead and spend to the extent of \$1,500 in the meantime.

Sir Robert Herron, chairman of the Committee on Address, reported that the address to Queen Victoria would be ready for signature tomorrow (Friday) and he asked the meeting to nominate six persons to sign the same.

The following were accordingly appointed to do the deed, viz: Sir Robert Herron, Wm. G. Irwin, F. M. Swann, T. May, D. Logan, W. F. Wilson and T. Rain Walker, chairman.

An appropriation to defray cost of address was duly passed by the meeting. The text of the address is as follows:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Etc., Etc.—Greet- ing:

"As a committee, appointed by a large number of Your Majesty's loyal subjects, resident in the Hawaiian Islands, we desire respectfully to approach Your Majesty on the occasion of the completion of the 60th anniversary of your happy reign, to offer to you our heartfelt congratulations, and to give you assurances of our unchanging devotion to your person and your throne."

"It must be to Your Majesty, as it is to all Your Majesty's loyal subjects, a source of pride and pleasure to reflect on the many blessings which a kind Providence has vouchsafed to the British Empire, and the rapid advances which your people have made in social and material progress during Your Majesty's glorious reign. But nothing has contributed so much to endear you to the hearts of all your subjects as the illustrious example which you have in your own person set them of every domestic virtue, and the zeal which Your Majesty has always manifested for the interests of religion and morality."

"It is the devout prayer of Your Majesty's most loyal subjects in this distant country that Your Majesty's life may be long preserved to guide the destinies of your great empire with that wisdom and justice by which Your Majesty's rule has ever been distinguished in the past."

"We have the honor to be, Your Majesty's faithful subjects,
"Dated at Honolulu, June, 1897."

The address as drafted by the committee, was placed in the hands of Mr. Viggo Jacobsen, the well-known pen artist, for the purpose of being suitably engrossed. Mr. Jacobsen has now completed the work, and it will be exhibited in McInerney's corner window from Saturday morning until the arrival of the steamer Aorangi, by which vessel the address will be forwarded to England, so as to arrive before Jubilee Day.

The design adopted by Mr. Jacobsen is purely heraldic in character. On the first page, in a large shield, upheld by the lion and unicorn and surrounded by a background of roses, thistles and shamrocks, are emblazoned Queen Victoria's name and titles.

Then follows the address itself. On the left border are the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and on the right border is a conventional design of the national flowers of the three kingdoms. The royal motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," is also introduced alongside.

On the second page of the address there is a repeat pattern of shamrock, thistle and rose, each flower being surrounded by an imperial crown, and on the right-hand side is depicted the imperial monogram, V. R. I., surrounded by a laurel wreath and the words, Victoria Regina Imperatrix in a scroll.

Underneath are the badges of the Order of the Garter (St. George and the Dragon), Order of St. Andrew and Order of St. Patrick, with their several appropriate mottoes. At the foot are the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, and opposite the space set apart for signatures are two shields

overlapping one another, emblazoned with the Hawaiian colors and the British Union Jack. Along the bottom of the last page are the words, "God Save the Queen," each letter being drawn on a separate anvil. The address itself is done in heavy Gothic letters, and includes eight large, illuminated capitals, the first one, a letter "M," being taken from an old Celtic manuscript.

The address is enclosed in a handsome cover of crimson morocco, bearing the following inscription in gold letters on the outside:

"To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, from British Residents in the Hawaiian Islands."

Mr. Jacobsen is to be congratulated on the highly artistic manner in which he has carried out the work entrusted to him.

The Finance Committee, by its chairman, F. M. Swann, reported progress. Plans for a cottage hospital were submitted by Messrs. Alex. Young and T. Lucas, the building and furnishings to cost about \$8,200, and it was estimated that the running expenses would be \$200 a month.

Mr. Young said that Mrs. McKibbin, Herbert, Miner and Murray had kindly offered their services free for such an hospital, and that Judge Widemann had informed them that when the fund reached \$10,000 he would give \$2,500 additional.

Meeting approved of the project as submitted, and authorized the Finance Committee to solicit subscriptions.

A vote of thanks to Manager and Mrs. Krouse for the use of the Arlington parlors was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

HABITS OF SEALS.

President Jordan and the Commission of Investigation.

It is now assured that Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, will go to Alaska this year as the head of a commission to investigate the habits of seals. The plans of the commission are given as follows:

"The gentlemen who will go North, representing this Government, are Dr. Jordan, Frederic A. Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was one of the commissioners last year, Geo. A. Clark, private secretary to Dr. Jordan, and secretary of the commission, Leonard Stejneger, of the Smithsonian Institution, who is also one of the commissioners, has been ordered to go, but as the trip will greatly inconvenience him, he may not do so, in which case some other man will be named."

"The United States steamer Albatross will be at the command of the commission, the same as last year. Dr. Jordan will send Mr. Clark and perhaps others to Pribilof Islands about May 20. They will confine their attention chiefly to taking census of the seals on some of the larger rookeries, which will be compared with a similar census taken last year. Dr. Jordan will go some six weeks later, and will verify the investigations made by the others."

"One of the specific duties of Dr. Jordan on the trip will be the investigation of the sea otter herd, the destruction of which has come to be almost as rapid and disastrous as that of the fur seal. These animals are found principally around the Trinity and Chircoff Islands, situated southeast of the Alaskan peninsula, and their skins are very valuable. They are found in American waters, but the British poachers take them just as they do the fur seals. Their extermination is threatened, and the Government will make a thorough investigation of the best means to protect the animals."

"The work preliminary to the northern trip has compelled Dr. Jordan to cancel nearly all of the lecture engagements made for the summer."

"The best and most impartial analysis of the situation today is this: There were strong differences of opinion in the Senate Committee upon the treaty clause, and any discussion would have delayed the presentation of the bill, when the whole country is shouting for relief. The members of the committee, who desired modifications of the treaty, not abrogation, on the ground that Hawaii had too much of a good thing out of it, did not wish to commit themselves to the House bill, as it stood. If they had, the members agreeing to it could not afterwards in debate suggest modifications of it, such as that suggested several weeks ago by Senator Perkins. In order to keep the way clear for their own individual action, the method of striking out the clause was adopted."

ROYAL CHARITIES DON'T THRIVE.

Subscriptions to Jubilee Funds Far Short of Expectations.

LONDON, May 8.—Inglorious and embarrassing collapse is certain in royal appeals to the charity and generosity of England in the celebration of the jubilee reign. The India famine fund did succeed in breaking all records in England, for the total this week passed the previous mark of a trifle more than \$2,500,000. This, however, is not the jubilee fund and is not under royal auspices. The Prince of Wales Hospital fund was expected to eclipse all other charities in history. It was confidently anticipated to reach the magnificent total of \$3,000,000, which would just cover in the income it would produce the annual deficit of the hospitals. No figures have been printed, but there is no longer any talk of millions. There is doubt if \$250,000 will be raised, and the Prince is so discomfited that he is presently going to the city to make a personal appeal for funds.

It is hoped that some \$500,000 will be gained from the sale of jubilee stamps, which will be ready in a few days. The issue is limited to 5,000,000. They are sold for half a crown and a shilling. Booksellers distribute them to the public, since the Postoffice declines to do so. Thanks largely to the Duke of York, philatelists have decided to recognize the postmaster, though their first impulse was to treat it as not a stamp, but a token.

Wants Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Bacon of Georgia has introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the policy of the United States in favor of the arbitration of international differences.

For Greater New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Governor Black affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter today.

ON ANNEXATION

How the Situation is Viewed in Washington.

POLITICAL ASPECT PARAMOUNT

Asiatic Population a Drawback.

President Determined to Carry Out Policy of Control of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The publication yesterday of the Senate Committee report on the tariff bill, striking out the clause protecting the reciprocity treaty, surprised the friends of Hawaii both in and out of Congress. At the same time, it surprised the enemies of Hawaii. The action taken was sudden and entirely unexpected. At the present moment it is difficult to state with accuracy the motives or causes which effected this result.

Up to the moment the report was made public yesterday, Senators friendly to Hawaii, but not on the committee declared that the danger signals might be taken down, so far as the committee was concerned. The representatives of Hawaii, also, had the most "reliable information" that the House bill would not be disturbed.

This information came from many and independent sources. Senator Frye said last week in public and private: "Ten days ago I should have replied that there was very great danger of the abrogation of the treaty. I say now that I do not think that the abrogation is possible." There were other authoritative statements. It was conceded, of course, that an amendment would be offered in the Senate, striking out the reciprocity clause. The feeling was growing stronger every day that the abrogation of the treaty and annexation should be treated as independent matters, and not indirectly.

The bill reported is, therefore, a complete surprise. But the Hawaiian community must keep in mind that many thousands of people in the United States, vastly exceeding in number the people of Hawaii, are equally surprised and disappointed in the action of the Senate Committee, as it works havoc in many industries. The leather industry, which has great interests at stake, as well as the wool manufacturing interest, will be badly crippled if the bill reported is adopted. Unless there is a compromise on very radical lines, there will be a long and bitter debate on the report. The wide divergence of the Senate and House may prevent the passage of any bill whatever. The winds from the four quarters are now unloosed. The antagonism between the Western and Eastern protectionists is more aggressive than ever, and the knowing men predict a fierce looking of horns.

The Democrats will not obstruct, but will stand by, and as one of them said yesterday, "See the Republicans skin each other in a protection fight."

The best and most impartial analysis of the situation today is this: There were strong differences of opinion in the Senate Committee upon the treaty clause, and any discussion would have delayed the presentation of the bill, when the whole country is shouting for relief. The members of the committee, who desired modifications of the treaty, not abrogation, on the ground that Hawaii had too much of a good thing out of it, did not wish to commit themselves to the House bill, as it stood. If they had, the members agreeing to it could not afterwards in debate suggest modifications of it, such as that suggested several weeks ago by Senator Perkins. In order to keep the way clear for their own individual action, the method of striking out the clause was adopted."

It is pretty clear now that the political argument for annexation is vastly stronger than the purely commercial one, so far as the country at large has any interest in the matter. The feeling is strong and growing, and it is strongly fostered by the sugar beet interests and the Sugar Trust behind it that Hawaii has the best of the bargain. The arguments against this view are regarded as clever, ingenious, but not sound.

But when the commercial arguments are laid aside and the political situation is considered, the very legislators who are cold under the commercial arguments, warm up and take a different attitude. They consider the commercial interest as only a bridge to the political control of the islands.

Speaking with much reservation, and in view of the shifting phases of legislation, it may be said, with much confidence that the probabilities are largely in favor of the maintenance of the treaty, so far as the tariff bill is concerned. It is useless now to make any prediction as to the action of the Senate in modifying it by reducing the advantages to Hawaii. The attempt will be made, but there will be a strong disposition to let the treaty alone in the tariff bill, and to take it

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than much of his previous work. The
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to make as much as possible out of
these single thoughts. For instance,
the piece called "War" is just a flash
of angry waves with an immovable
rock. The effect is most intensely that
of war and that alone. In another,
"Peace," a scene out on the ocean, sail-
ing, with two natives seated at bow
and stern, there is an atmosphere of
quiet, a feeling of rest, a touch of re-
pose. The water, the sky, the move-
ment of the canoe, as it so appears, are
all calculated to instill that one
thought—peace. His "Kilohana at
Night" is a weird but realistic product.
His "Cyclone Lake," one to make
merry. What, with the scorching on his
bike, chasing himself around the lake,
the natives near the lake and the gen-
eral happy sunshine over the whole, one
feels constrained to look often at the
picture for the mere happy thoughts
conveyed.

Mrs. Kate M. Wells' contributions
are deserving of special mention, as
they show great strength and individ-
uality. Her "Day Dream" is a charm-
ing study of a little girl. The perfect
balance and arrangement is pleasing.
Her "Arrangement of Chrysanthemums"
is strong and vigorous, and the
light effect is good.

C. W. Dickey's architectural sketches
are a credit to the young man.

Miss Nolte's work on China shows
great delicacy. Miss Nolte has the power
to take a flower and with an adept
brush, models it to fit the general style
of her decoration.

Other contributors were: Mrs. Dil-
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Keller, Misses A. Parke, Bessie F.
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R. C. Montague.

be dressed for the day only, on account
of the fireworks at night in some other
locality.

J. A. Kennedy reported on fireworks.
These will be in the bay at a point
equidistant from the can buoy, How-
ers' wharf and the present moorings of
the U. S. S. Philadelphia. The com-
mittee will expend more than twice as
much money as last year. Induc-
ments will be offered for the illumina-
tion of boats, and something in the
way of a water carnival will be one
of the features. In this, a great deal
of help will be looked for from the men
of the Philadelphia, who have had ex-
perience at the water carnival in San
Diego, Cal.

The various amounts asked for by
the sub-committees were appropriated
by the General Committee.

The matter of whether the celebra-
tion shall take place on July 3d or 5th
was left open. The date will be that
fixed by the Government, probably Sat-
urday, July 3d.

W. H. Hoogs was unanimously elected
grand marshal, and by a resolution
he was given power to select his aides.
The matter of an official program
was brought up and discussed. The
right to issue the same was given to
R. L. Scott, who will get 3,000
eight-page programs without expense
to the committee.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Nothing Very Much Doing Last
Week.

Last week was an exceptionally dry
one in society circles. This is prob-
ably a reaction from the gay and giddy
whirl of the past six weeks.

The Vice Versa Club will meet on
Monday night at the home of Miss
Myra Angus, Richards street, for the
enjoyment of another one of the good
times which has characterized the club
from the very beginning.

Tickets are out and selling rapidly,
for an exhibition of fancy dancing, to
be given by the children of Mrs.
John's dancing school, sometime be-
fore the departure of the Australia.
The arrangement is made in that way,
so that Mrs. Irwin will be enabled to
be present on the occasion. The occa-
sion will be a delightful one.

The Myrtle Boat Club will give no
dance next month, on account of the
training the rowing men will have to
do for the races.

A cordial invitation is extended the
captains and officers of the various
men-of-war in port, as well as all those
interested in the game of tennis, to be
present on the courts of the Pacific
Tennis Club from 4 to 6 this afternoon.
In another column will be found the
events to take place.

On Tuesday Mrs. von Holt will give
a luncheon for Miss Gay, of Kauai,
and H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S.
Hawes.

The Gay party, together with H. B.
M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes and
others will be entertained at Moanalua
Saturday.

There will be a dance at the Hawai-
ian Hotel Tuesday night, the date of
the arrival of the Australia.

Great Thurt News.

The final accounts of Elizabeth B.
Waterhouse, executrix of the will of
the late J. T. Waterhouse, were filed
yesterday and the executrix dis-
charged.

The verdict of the R. W. Holt vs.
Goo Kim case has been rendered,
awarding the plaintiff an undivided
half of the land claimed and \$24.93
damages.

Fred Waldron, of Hawaii, has
brought suit for \$10,000 damages
against L. A. Andrews and Manuel
Clement of false imprisonment.
The defendants have filed a demurrer.

The semi-annual accounts of H. A.
Widemann, guardian of the minor
children of L. Richardson, were filed
yesterday.

The jury decided that the Pala Plan-
tation Company was liable for the ser-
vices of J. H. Raymond upon a plan-
tation Japanese and rendered a verdict
for \$250 for the plaintiff.

The thirteenth annual accounts of
T. R. Walker, et al., trustees under the
will of James Woods, were filed yester-
day.

Carlo A. Long has been ordered by
the Court to pay \$20 a month alimony
during the life, brought by his wife,
for divorce.

C. Lai Young has been appointed
assignee of Nin Sing Wai, a bankrupt.

The inventory of the estate of Wal-
ter was filed yesterday.

An order has been made by the
Court for the payment of certain sums
necessary for expenses to James R. and
John D. Holt. Notice of appeal from
the decision of Judge Perry, in the
matter of the guardianship, has also
been filed.

Frank F. Porter has brought suit
against the Hawaiian Pork and Pack-
ing Company for \$1,000, for alleged
breach of contract. The plaintiff
claims that he was under contract to
slaughter all hogs for the defendants,
and that they have broken the agree-
ment and have slaughtered their hogs
for themselves. The summons is for
the August term of the Court.

The will of Elizabeth Long has been
admitted to probate; \$5,000 real.

J. Q. Wood, master in the case of
Kaplan vs. L. K. Puahi, filed his re-
port yesterday.

According to the newspapers an Ohio
husband became the happy father of
seven children not long ago. Of the
seven all lived but one. It is to be
based that he had in a night of Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure
cure for cough, whooping cough, colds
and croup, and so insured his chil-
dren against these diseases. For sale
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

GRACIOUS QUEEN

Memorial to Be Sent Queen
Victoria.

COMMITTEE MET LAST NIGHT

Plans for Proposed Hos-
pital Are Satisfactory.

Judge Widemann's Generous Of-
fer—Masterpiece of Viggo
Jacobsen.

A second meeting of British resi-
dents in connection with the intend-
ed celebration of Queen Victoria's Dia-
mond Jubilee was held last night in
the Arlington Hotel, Mr. T. Rain Walk-
er having called the meeting to order,
and the secretary having read the
minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. T. Clive Davies, chairman of the
Executive Committee, gave a sketch of
the proposed program. This report of
progress was accepted and the com-
mittee was authorized to go ahead and
spend to the extent of \$1,500 in the
meantime.

Sir Robert Herron, chairman of the
Committee on Address, reported that
the address to Queen Victoria would be
ready for signature tomorrow (Fri-
day) and he asked the meeting to nomi-
nate six persons to sign the same.
The following were accordingly ap-
pointed to do the deed, viz: Sir
Robert Herron, Wm. G. Irwin, F. M.
Swanzy, T. May, D. Logan, W. F. Wil-
son and T. Rain Walker, chairman.

An appropriation to defray cost of
address was duly passed by the meet-
ing. The text of the address is as fol-
lows:

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Vic-
toria, Queen of Great Britain and
Ireland, Empress of India, Defend-
er of the Faith, Etc., Etc.—Greet-
ing:

"May I Please Your Majesty:

"As a committee, appointed by a
large number of Your Majesty's loyal
subjects, resident in the Hawaiian Is-
lands, we desire respectfully to ap-
proach Your Majesty on the occasion
of the completion of the 60th anniver-
sary of your happy reign, to offer to
you our heartfelt congratulations, and
to give you assurances of our unchang-
ing devotion to your person and your
throne.

"It must be to Your Majesty, as it is
to all Your Majesty's loyal subjects, a
source of pride and pleasure to reflect
on the many blessings which a kind
Providence has vouchsafed to the Brit-
ish Empire, and the rapid advances
which your people have made in so-
cial and material progress during Your
Majesty's glorious reign. But nothing
has contributed so much to endear you
to the hearts of all your subjects as
the best means to protect the animals,
the illustrations example which you
have in your own person set them of
every domestic virtue, and the zeal
which Your Majesty has always mani-
fested for the interests of religion and
morality.

"It is the devout prayer of Your Ma-
jesty's most loyal subjects in this
distant country that Your Majesty's life
may be long preserved to guide the
destinies of your great empire with
that wisdom and justice by which
Your Majesty's rule has ever been dis-
tinguished in the past.

"We have the honor to be, Your
Majesty's faithful subjects,

"Dated at Honolulu, June, 1897."

The address as drafted by the com-
mittee, was placed in the hands of Mr.
Viggo Jacobsen, the well-known pen
artist, for the purpose of being suitably
expressed. Mr. Jacobsen has now com-
pleted the work, and it will be exhib-
ited in Melrose's corner window from
Saturday morning until the arrival of
the steamer Aurand, by which vessel
the address will be forwarded to Eng-
land, so as to arrive before Jubilee
Day.

The design adopted by Mr. Jacob-
sen is purely heraldic in character.
On the first page, in a large shield, up-
held by the lion and unicorn and sur-
rounded by a background of roses,
thistles and shamrocks, are embles-
oned Queen Victoria's name and titles.
Then follows the address itself. On
the left border are the arms of Eng-
land, Scotland and Ireland, and on the
right border is a conventional design
of the national flowers of the three
kingdoms. The royal motto, "Dieu et
Mon Droit," is also introduced along
side.

On the second page of the address
there is a repeat pattern of shamrock,
thistle and rose, each flower being sur-
mounted by an imperial crown, and on
the right-hand side is depicted the im-
perial monogram, V. R. I., surrounded
by a laurel wreath and the words,
Victoria Regina Imperatrix in a scroll.
Underneath are the badges of the Or-
der of the Garter (St. George and the
Dragon), Order of St. Andrew and Or-
der of St. Patrick, with their several
appropriate mottoes. At the foot are
the royal arms of Great Britain and
Ireland, and opposite the space set
apart for signatures are two shields

overlapping one another, emblazoned
with the Hawaiian colors and the Brit-
ish Union Jack. Along the bottom of
the last page are the words, "God Save
the Queen," each letter being drawn
on a separate shield. The address it-
self is done in heavy Gothic letters,
and includes eight large, illuminated
capitals, the first one, a letter "M," be-
ing taken from an old Celtic manu-
script.

The address is enclosed in a hand-
some cover of crimson morocco, bear-
ing the following inscription in gold
letters on the outside:

"To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria,
from British Residents in the Hawai-
ian Islands."

Mr. Jacobson is to be congratulated
on the highly artistic manner in which
he has carried out the work entrusted
to him.

The Finance Committee, by its chair-
man, F. M. Swanzy, reported progress.

Plans for a cottage hospital were
submitted by Messrs. Alex. Young and
T. Lucas, the building and furnishings
to cost about \$8,200, and it was esti-
mated that the running expenses
would be \$200 a month.

Mr. Young said that Drs. McKibbin,
Herbert, Miner and Murray had kind-
ly offered their services free for such
an hospital, and that Judge Widemann
had informed them that when the
fund reached \$10,000 he would give
\$2,500 additional.

Meeting approved of the project as
submitted, and authorized the Finance
Committee to solicit subscriptions.

A vote of thanks to Manager and
Mrs. Krouse for the use of the Arling-
ton parlors was passed, and the meet-
ing adjourned.

HABITS OF SEALS.

President Jordan and the Commis-
sion of Investigation.

It is now assured that Dr. David
Starr Jordan, of Stanford University,
will go to Alaska this year as the head
of a commission to investigate the hab-
its of seals. The plans of the commis-
sion are given as follows:

"The gentlemen who will go North,
representing this Government, are Dr.
Jordan, Frederic A. Lucas, of the
Smithsonian Institution, who was one
of the commissioners last year, Geo.
A. Clark, private secretary to Dr. Jo-
rdan and secretary of the commission,
Leonard Stejneger, of the Smithso-
nian Institution, who is also one of the
commissioners, has been ordered to go,
but as the trip will greatly inconveni-
ence him, he may not do so, in which
case some other man will be named."

"The United States steamer Albatross
will be at the command of the commis-
sion, the same as last year. Dr.
Jordan will send Mr. Clark and per-
haps others to Prichard Islands about
May 20. They will confine their atten-
tion chiefly to taking census of the
seals on some of the larger rookeries,
which will be compared with a similar
census taken last year. Dr. Jordan will
spend some six weeks later, and will ver-
ify the investigations made by the others.

"One of the specific duties of Dr.
Jordan on the trip will be the investi-
gation of the sea otter herd, the de-
struction of which has come to be al-
most as rapid and disastrous as that
of the fur seals. These animals are
found principally around the Trinity
and Chitroff Islands, situated south-
east of the Alaskan peninsula, and
their skins are very valuable. They
are found in American waters, but the
British poachers take them just as they
do the fur seals. Their extermination
is threatened, and the Government will
make a thorough investigation of the
best means to protect the animals."

"The work preliminary to the north-
ern trip has compelled Dr. Jordan to
cancel nearly all of the lecture engage-
ments made for the summer."

ROYAL CHARITIES DON'T THRIVE.

Subscriptions to Jubilee Funds Far
Short of Expectations.

LONDON, May 8.—Inglorious and
embarrassing collapse is certain in
royal appeals to the charity and gen-
erosity of England in the celebration
of the Jubilee reign. The India famine
fund did succeed in breaking all re-
cords in London, for the total this
week passed the previous mark of a
trifle more than \$2,500,000. This, how-
ever, is but the Jubilee

up and the annexation matter separately, whenever the President suggests action.

The whole situation discloses the fact that for 20 years the Hawaiian community has been waiting a good deal of time, and has now to deal with the situation. The islands have been steadily filled with the Asiatics, while not an hour has been devoted to the question or to what the political effect would be "After the deluge" has been the unconscious victim of all parties. The men who manage the sugar beet interests are thoroughly familiar with the internal affairs of the islands, as well as the who walks the streets of Honolulu.

The administration is confronted with two difficulties. First, the sentiment against taking distant territory. This largely prevails among the scholars and reading men; and second, the perplexing question of taking a territory "inhabited" with Asiatics, with a handful only of Europeans in sight. This question is mainly considered by the farmers and laborers of the West. The people of Hawaii may choose to suppress discussions of these points, but they are at the front here. Congress will deal with well-known facts. The sentiment believes that the time has come to either take the islands or reverse the policy of years and cut loose from it, and throw away the grasping hands of reciprocity. They prefer to take the islands in some way that will make every effort to control them, but reciprocity has worked against them, through the Asiatic force. Although the official representatives of the Government have worked with the utmost diligence a vast amount of work has not been done, which should have been done during the past two years, which officials are not in a situation to undertake.

It is unfortunate, of course, that the tariff matter complicates the situation. It cannot be helped. Possibly the debate on the reciprocity clause of the tariff bill may lead to something important and valuable in the Hawaiian interests.

The attitude of Senator Perkins is arousing the anger of the merchants of San Francisco in a way which would astonish the Senator. Those merchants will not submit to a great loss without a vigorous fight. Now that he has forewarned them of his hostile attitude, they are handling him without gloves, and with great energy. His friends here believe that he has made an honest mistake in his view of the case, owing to the increasing importance of the sugar beet industry, but hope that his vote will be cast on the right side when it is needed.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

It is quite certain that the President is determined to carry out the policy of the annexation of Hawaii, but has not yet settled on the method. The trend of delay in the Senate will induce him to come around. Deeply interested as he is in the matter, he will consider the tariff matter the real question of the hour, and he is unwilling to recommend new matter until that is actually disposed of, so he can see daylight. Delay in getting the Senate Committee on the Hawaiian annexation bill, it results in the disposition of Senators to preserve the reciprocity provision in the tariff.

The position of Mr. Thurston regarding the Japanese relations has been incorrectly stated in the editorial columns of the Advertiser. He has not charged that the Japanese Government is pressing emigration to Hawaii, or has any ulterior purposes in permitting the recent large emigration to that place. He has simply stated the fact that this emigration may involve serious consequences, owing to its large proportions.

The reports received today of the action of the Japanese newspapers in advocating strong measures towards Hawaii attract the attention of Congress and indicate that the Japanese people are urging their own Government to extreme measures. They demand that Hawaii shall not be left to designate what its citizens and residents may be. This is a rule rejected by civilized States, especially by the United States. The clamor of these papers for the foundation of the Islands with Asiatics compels the close attention of men who study the foreign relations of the country. A fact is often the blow of a sledge hammer. A powerful reason strikes like a feather pillow.

The arguments of Hawaii are now mounting. Mr. O'Connell has evidently organized the sugar beet interests in many States with great care, and in several publications, shows that he is intelligent, perhaps unscrupulous, and exceedingly industrious. He is making a "house-to-house canvass" among Congressmen, and induces the press that is friendly to Hawaii to give him space for his statements. The Washington Post has declared him an enemy of Hawaii, the interests of the Sugar Trust, it is said. It takes the ground that the United States has paid for permanent rights in Pearl Harbor, and these rights now exist without regard to the treaty. In this way, it disposes of the "control" question.

As indicating the general ignorance on the subject of the relations of the Sugar Trust to Hawaii, it may be said that many intelligent people here believe that the trust and the Hawaiians are allies. Mr. O'Connell's attacks on Hawaii will remove that ignorance.

W. N. A.

RESOLUTION FROM STOCKTON.

How the Petition Against the Hawaiian Treaty Was Adopted.

STOCKTON, May 1.—The citizens of Stockton learned for the first time this evening that the Commercial Association had passed resolutions favorable to the progress for the abrogation of the reciprocity clause of the Hawaiian sugar treaty. It appears that President Beall, who is generally considered "Speckled" representative here, managed the matter very quietly, and while the petition, if sent to Congress, will appear with the Commercial Association of Stockton as among the bodies favorable to abrogation, the manner in which the movement was gained has caused some talk.

It seems that the president waited till all likely to oppose the movement had gone and then went into executive

session with only nine members present. He had no trouble in getting the resolutions favorable to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty passed. Today he went to San Francisco, where it is supposed the resolutions passed will be delivered to those who are managing the sugar people's campaign.

There are those here who would strongly oppose the resolutions, but they were put through without a chance being given for an open discussion. When the officers certify to the sense of the Commercial Association it will mean that but nine members out of over 100 voted for the resolution.

COMMISSIONER HAS POWER.

New Hinting on San Francisco Chinese Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—District Judge Morrow rendered an appeal decision yesterday in the appeal of Wong Fook, who had been ordered deported by a United States Commissioner for not having a certificate certifying him to remain in this country. Wong claimed that a United States Judge must make out the order of deportation, and therefore, he was illegally in custody and should be released, as he has been ordered deported by a commissioner.

When the matter of the writ of habeas corpus came up before Commissioner Heacock he decided that a commissioner had jurisdiction according to the law and ordered Wong Fook remanded. An appeal was taken to Judge Morrow, who rendered a decision sustaining Commissioner Heacock.

Judge Morrow also handed down a decision in the case *Tai Tse Mue* to the same effect as in the Wong Fook case. The result of these decisions will be the immediate deportation of several Chinese that have been held here awaiting Judge Morrow's opinion.

COMMISSIONER HEACOCK NAMED.

Commissioner Heacock named on the cases of Quong Yang, Ah Joo and Wong Sing yesterday afternoon and ordered them all deported.

TROUBLE OVER JAPANESE.

A Number of Detentions Warned to Leave Everett, Wash.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 8.—A dispatch from Everett says that several hundred workers from the smelter, mill works, paper mill and sawmills, there met last evening and determined not to allow twenty Japanese laborers to go to work Monday night on the night shift at the Everett Box Factory. The meeting appointed a committee, which went to the Japanese boarding-house and notified them of the action taken. The Japanese referred the committee to the proprietor of the box factory, and also stated that they would have to consult with Japanese Consul Saito at Tacoma before they could give any answer.

Later in the evening they were told to leave the city by Monday night. This they do not intend to do unless Consul Saito advises. They think they are being treated unjustly and hope a Japanese war ship will be sent to protect them. Consul Saito cannot be seen tonight, having gone to Seattle to meet the officers of a Japanese steamship there. Tomorrow a representative of the Everett Japanese will confer with him.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

For the Present Hohenzollern Will Remain

The resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenzollern, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, have been in the hands of the Emperor for weeks, but no action has yet been taken. On Wednesday his majesty had a long conversation with Prince Hohenzollern, and later he received Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. Upon this occasion the foreign, domestic and political situations were discussed. The international troubles, the Russian law associations and the military tariff bills were discussed, but no agreement was reached. Just for the moment it is certain that the present Cabinet will retain its post. Both Prince Hohenzollern and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein will wait for a more opportune moment to press their resignations.

CHAPMAN MUST APOLOGIZE.

The President Advises the Pardon-Securing Sugar Trust Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The friends of Elbert B. Chapman of New York, the recalcitrant witness in the sugar trust investigation, have submitted to the President a petition for clemency, course of action which should be followed preliminary to any executive action.

It is understood that this is in the nature of an apology or retraction for the course which had placed him in the attitude of a contumacious witness. It is not stated positively what the President will do should the course of action suggested be pursued, but it is felt that Chapman's prospects of a pardon are materially improved.

CHANGES IN NICARAGUA LAWS.

The Export Tax on Bananas to Be Suspended.

MANAGUA, May 9.—President Zevallos has signed the law abolishing capital punishment after July 1st. Nicaragua is about to establish a postal package service under the treaty with Germany signed last February. The rate of 15 grammes will be 30 cents in gold, and on fractional excesses 10 cents. Money, watches, jewelry and such importations as are prohibited by law will be excluded from the service.

The tax on exported bananas will be suspended from and after July 1st.

LI HUNG CHANG'S TRIBUTE.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Yang Yu, former Minister of China to the United States, who is now special representative from China to the court of St. Petersburg, planted a tree this afternoon in the grounds under which the order of General Grant lay for twelve years, as a tribute to the memory of the great soldier by Li Hung Chang.

Custom Question Again.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There is no certainty as to the line of proceeding in the Senate during the week. The

Morgan Cuban resolution probably will be taken up Monday, and it may lead to a prolonged and spirited debate. Senator Morgan is determined to press the resolution to an issue, and Senator Hale is just as determined to prevent its passage. Hale undoubtedly will move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign resolutions, and an effort will be made to enlist the friends of the Administration against it.

EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

Debat of Arbitration Treaty Expires Little Comment.

LONDON, May 8.—The rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States Senate has been received with much disappointment here and many hard things are being said about American politicians. The weekly newspapers indulge in caustic comments on the subject.

The Saturday Review says: "If it has done nothing more, the disposition of this unhappy measure has opened the eyes of many Englishmen to the bitter feelings entertained against this country by a large section of the Americans, and constantly fomented by a large section of the American press."

The Spectator remarks: "The failure of the treaty, rightly or wrongly, will be regarded as a sign that America does not want a position of permanent friendliness with the old country. The result is deplorable, but it is no good to flink at the fact." The Daily Chronicle uses the rejection of the treaty as a peg upon which to hang a rabid denunciation of the Marquis of Salisbury's Premiership, which it says "represents a record of failure almost unparalleled in the history of England," adding: "England hardly sank so low in the evil days of the Stuarts."

PARIS MOURNS.

Horrible Results of Fire at Grand Bazaar.

PARIS, May 5.—The terrible fire at the Grand Bazaar de Charite, a temporary wooden structure 100 yards long, 60 yards wide, erected in the Rue Jean Goujon for an annual charity fair, of which all the most prominent society ladies of Paris are patronesses, has thrown the French capital into mourning.

The conflagration, which broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday in the Kinematograph booth, near the stall of the Duchess D'Uzes, while 1,500 to 2,000 were present, is believed to have caused the loss of over 200 lives. As this dispatch is sent, early Wednesday morning, 111 charred corpses have been recovered, together with 12 portions of bodies, the identity of which may never be established.

FIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

They Now Say "Tough" he Got of West Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—It is learned upon good authority here that Justice Field of California, one of the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, will shortly resign, and Nathan Gott of West Virginia, the oldest United States Circuit Judge, will be appointed in his stead. Should this plan be carried out, it is claimed that Judge Edmund Washburn, Jr., of this city, will be given Judge Gott's place.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Prince Radzwill Said to Have a Mission.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Paris says: It is reported that Prince Radzwill, who represented Emperor William at the funeral services, held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris for the victims of the charity bazaar fire, has a mission to improve the relations between France and Germany.

TO DETERMINE THE BOUNDARY.

Nicaragua and Costa Rican Commissioners to Confer.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), May 7.—The Nicaraguan commission of engineers has started for Gretna to meet there the Costa Rican commissioners, and then, with Mr. Alexander, Cleveland's former appointee as arbitrator, to determine the boundary line between the two States.

Smallpox in Quarantine.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), May 10.—A tug which arrived here this evening from the neighborhood of William's Head, the British Columbia quarantine station, brings word that twenty new cases of smallpox have developed in the last thirty-six hours among the Chinese brought over by the Empress of China on her last trip.

As there are 300 Chinese in quarantine, the quarters are very much crowded. The danger of development of the disease is probable, although every effort is being made to suppress it.

Michigan Forest Fires.

DULUTH, Minn., May 5.—Forest fires are raging unabated in this part of Minnesota and they are dangerously near this city. The Fire Department has been called out. The pesthouse and the poorhouse caught fire twice during the day, but the flames were quenched by the firemen before much damage was done. Three houses on the outskirts of the city were destroyed.

Pern Causes Silver Coinage.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Times-Herald's Washington special says: The Peruvian Government, after May 10th, will cease the coinage of silver and will not permit the importation of any silver coin. Director Preston of the United States Mint was officially advised to this effect today.

Money for the War.

MADRID, May 9.—The Queen Regent has issued a decree authorizing the raising of 10,000,000, to be secured by the customs duties of Spain, to meet the cost of military operations in Cuba and the Philippines Islands. The Bank of Spain will undertake the issue.

New Chinese Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Evening Post says this afternoon that the new Consul-General for China at San

Francisco will be Yu Shi Yi, and the local Consul will be Chang Ien Tong, both being now en route from China. Yi, who was formerly Consul-General at Honolulu and at Havana, will have charge of all Chinese affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Alert Will Escort Her.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The little steamer Pinta, which has served for many years as a gunboat in Alaskan waters, has been ordered home to Mare Island. She has outlived her usefulness and to insure a safe voyage down the coast the Alert has been ordered from San Francisco to Sika to convey the Pinta.

To New York for Memorial Day.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The committee in charge of the Memorial day exercises today received a telegram from President McKinley accepting the invitation to come to New York and take part in the ceremonies.

President Faure's Trip Abandoned.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says the Tagblatt is authorized to announce that M. Faure's proposed visit to St. Petersburg has been abandoned.

Hohenzollern's Designation Denied.

BERLIN, May 9.—It is semi-officially denied that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenzollern, has resigned. The Prince was received in audience this morning by the Emperor.



Before Retiring....

Take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street : San Francisco, FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.

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

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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.

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C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer 312 KING ST. TEL. 119 Family, Plantation and Ship Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands are thrallly executed.

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MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75 Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50 Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at farthest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1 7 yards for \$1 Some at 75 cents a yard Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hotels; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OXNARD SPEAKS

He Questions the Motives of the Hawaiian Planters.

CRITICISES THIS GOVERNMENT

Beet Sugar Men Are Well Organized.

Hawaii Raised a War Scare to Excite Sympathy of United States

What the beet sugar men think of the Dingley tariff bill in so far as it concerns Hawaii, and annexation may be judged from the following article in the Washington Post:

A representative of The Post recently obtained an interview on Hawaii with Mr. Henry Oxnard, who represents here the beet sugar industry, and the conversation developed an interesting condition of things.

"In what way, Mr. Oxnard, would the annexation of Hawaii, and how does the existing treaty with the islands, affect our revenues and domestic sugar production?"

"Before that question is answered, the situation of our domestic producers should be considered. Prior to 1890, the duty on sugar has been very liberal. The McKinley law made sugar essentially free, but gave our producers a bounty in lieu of the duty to encourage and protect them. Less, however, than the duty is displaced by from one-half to 1 1/2 cents a pound. In August, 1894, the bounty was suddenly repealed and sugar received under the 40 per cent. rate of duty about 1 cent of protection, reduced by foreign export sugar bounties to, say three-quarters of a cent only. And that is the present situation. We are now menaced by free sugar from Hawaii, and cheap bounty-fed sugars from Europe. Free sugar from Hawaii amounts, to all intents and purposes, to a bounty on that sugar, and is discrimination against other foreign sugar. There really is little or no protection for domestic sugar in the present law, because it costs us so much more to make sugar than it does abroad, where there is ample cheap labor and material, and where the industry is long established.

"In the Dingley bill there is some protection for sugar, but not sufficient encouragement to invest additional capital, and that ought to be an objective point in the next sugar schedule. In fact, the Republicans at St. Louis promised it. One of its resolutions read: 'The Republican Party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.'"

"Are you anticipating that Congress will legislate that promise?"

"I doubt very much whether the result can be reached without an exercise of more liberality than is shown in the Dingley bill. We have assumed, of course, that the St. Louis resolution was a sincere expression of party policy, and our sugar producers are waiting upon the majority a test of sincerity. Present conditions, therefore, enable us to see more how the Hawaiian treaty affects domestic sugar production. Manufacturers of domestic sugar and our beet growers are unalterably opposed to a continuance of that treaty, now that eighteen years have elapsed since it was made."

BEET SUGAR MEN ORGANIZED.

"Are the domestic sugar interests organized in any way, and to what extent?"

"Yes, fully organized. As President of the American Beet Sugar Association, I represent, directly and indirectly, thousands of farmers, and the domestic manufacturers as well, and they are co-operating with the American Sugar Growers' Society, which has auxiliary clubs all over the country, while in Louisiana and Texas there are two powerful sugar organizations. As an evidence of the strength of these agricultural clubs, there are at least 20 at different points in Illinois, as many in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, with many in Oregon, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and very many more in New York, Michigan and other States. This force is a compact body, fully advised how inimical the Hawaiian treaty is to their interests, while the labor organizations of the country are also opposed to the treaty, because the average Hawaiian planter employs contract labor to make sugar, which comes in free to compete with well-paid labor in beet and factory in the United States."

"How does the yield of sugar in Hawaii compare with the yield in the United States?"

"Hawaii has a great advantage in that also. I have here an extract from a recent letter to a Washington paper, from Honolulu, in which the writer says:

"In full view of our city, 12 miles away as the bird flies, 134 acres of sugar cane have lately been cut and ground, yielding an average of slightly over 11 tons of raw sugar to the acre. Has such a yield ever been approximated in any other country? I believe that the average yield on plantations on all our plantations is between 4 and 5 tons. One and a half tons in Louisiana is a heavy yield."

"How have these labor and productive factors affected the United States?"

"In the first place, our Treasury has lost about \$60,000,000 of revenue. The Hawaiian sugar planters did not need

that bounty. The fertility of their soil and their coolie labor were ample advantages. The original treaty was denounced in Congress as a 'job' and it is certainly operating very injuriously on our domestic sugar industry. It has run about three years beyond the time specified, and we are especially entitled to be relieved from its operation at this time, because Hawaii can export about 4,000,000,000 pounds, or sufficient to furnish all the sugar that the Pacific Coast and other States west of the Mississippi River require, and in thus enters into sharp competition on unequal terms with our domestic product and has frequently deprived us of our own local markets. Our domestic producers have cheap sugar from Germany on one side, and free sugar from Hawaii on the other, and the contest is too unequal. Unless we have substantial relief, domestic sugar production is doomed."

FEAR OF TREATY ABROGATION.

"What are the advantages under this treaty?"

"There are none. Some have been manufactured for the special use of the Hawaiian Annexation Club, located here. For instance, Hawaii took from us a million dollars' worth more of products in 1890 than she did in 1893. Our export trade with her was no greater in 1895 than in 1893, while her free exports to us, mostly sugar, have increased enormously. If we should make Hawaii a present of all our exports and a million dollars besides, it would only balance what we remit to her annually in duty on her sugar."

"Why is annexation being pressed so vigorously at this time?"

"Well, the incentive behind that is found principally in the fear which the Hawaiian sugar planters have that the treaty may be abrogated. Of course annexation in any form would allow Hawaiian sugar to come in free for all time, and that is the real point with those here who compose the Annexation Club. As long ago as 1872 Gen. Schofield, who was sent to Hawaii to investigate matters, said:

"The great object of the Hawaiian government in seeking a reciprocity treaty with the United States has been, and will probably continue to be, to relieve its sugar planters from the operation of our tariff on that article. The cessation of Pearl River harbor could probably be obtained by the United States in consideration of the repeal of the duty on Sandwich Island sugar. Indeed, the Hawaiian sugar planters are anxious for a reciprocity treaty, or so anxious rather for free trade in sugar with the United States, that many of them openly proclaim themselves in favor of the annexation of these islands to the United States."

"And he further said: 'The cessation of Pearl River harbor is an equivalent for free trade (in sugar with the United States) is freely discussed and favorably considered by the Hawaiian government.'"

"Was Pearl River harbor granted?"

"No, not in the original treaty, but before our Senate would consent to extend the treaty for seven years Mr. Edmunds caused to be inserted a separate article (13), whereby Hawaii granted that harbor to us, and if it did not become ours then absolutely it certainly will twelve months after notice is given of the abrogation of the treaty."

"But it is urged that the United States needs Hawaii as an outpost."

"Oh, yes, I know. That idea has been worked up here, but it simply covers the free sugar gentleman in the wood pile. Why, Mr. Garfield opposed annexation, and he gave unsavory reasons for it. We have Pearl River harbor, and it commands the Pacific and covers Honolulu, and every nation well understands that our policy toward Hawaii is that which was laid down in the agreement entered into by England and France in 1842, whereby they agreed 'never to take possession (of Hawaii), directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which the Sandwich Islands are composed.' How can we consistently and honorably protest against the interference of other governments as yet seek the annexation of these islands ourselves? And especially as two-thirds of the people are disfranchised in favor of a sugar planter oligarchy."

EXPLODES THE JAPAN BUBBLE.

"But it is said, Mr. Oxnard, that there is apprehended danger that Japan will absorb these islands."

"That, sir, is a mere scarecrow manufactured by the sugar planters in Hawaii and their agents in the United States. Peel off the annexation disguise and you will find free sugar, in disguise, sobbing. The policy of the United States toward Hawaii has very recently been expressed in Congress in the following resolution: 'That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy, that the United States ought in nowise to interfere therewith, and that any intervention by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.'"

"The whole world knows our policy toward Hawaii, and there isn't a nation that cares to or dares interfere with Hawaii. All this talk about Japan is sensation, to build up a scare to force annexation and thus obtain free sugar forever after. A recent dispatch to a New York paper, from Washington, exploded this Japan soap bubble. It said:

"The disquieting advice received from Hawaii are not given any serious consideration by the officials of the Japanese Legation here. It is held to be the policy of the Dole government and its representatives in this city, who favor immediate annexation, to take full advantage of the fact that the immigration of coolies is on the increase, and that in consequence Japan will soon obtain control of the islands. It is denied by the representatives of that government that Japan desires to take possession of Hawaii, and the intimation is given that annexation would be refused if sought."

"And in this connection it is of some interest to note that in a letter, April

25, 1893, from Mr. Wilcox to our Commissioner to Hawaii, he embodied a statement of the appropriations made by Hawaii to encourage immigration to the island, the total amount from 1874 to and including 1890 being \$1,315,000. Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated therefor in 1890. He states that nine-tenths of the whole sum was spent to encourage Chinese and Japanese! More recently the Legislature limited the coming of Chinese to 5,000 per annum, the Japanese being substituted for them. In other words, these few Hawaiian sugar planters, with their pockets gorged with money which should be in our Treasury, having brought upon themselves for selfish purposes a certain condition from Japanese immigration to obtain coolie labor, and discriminating it favor of it and continuing it by law, they want the United States to protect them against their own avaricious policy."

"Is it true, as reported in a New York paper, that the Sugar Trust is attempting to buy up your beet sugar factories?"

"No, sir; there isn't a word of truth in it. It is a story set afloat by the Hawaiian planters and agents of the trust to prejudice our interest in the pending tariff bill. The trust does not want to develop the domestic sugar industry and hence a continuance of the treaty, or free sugar, is just what it desires. Besides, in its contract with the Hawaiian planters, the Trust has an advantage of over \$1,000,000 yearly, and it wants to keep it."

WHITE MEN CAN WORK.

Retired Plantation Man Tells His Experience.

"When I was a boy, 15 years old," said a prominent Honolulu merchant, yesterday, "I went to work on a farm in Missouri and mighty hard work it was. At 15, I came to Hawaii and went to work on a sugar plantation

and continued from the position of laborer at a few dollars a month until after awhile I was made an under luna."

"I never saw in all of my experience on the plantation quite half as much hard work as was done on that Missouri farm. Take the plantation carpenters, for instance, why there wasn't one of them who thought of repairing a fence unless they had a half dozen Kanakas to carry the nails and hold up the board. The work of the laborers on plantations in Hawaii is not so hard as it is on the average farm in the States and the hours not as long as they are during harvest time."

"The white laborers who are expected at Ewa within a few months will find, from all accounts, better quarters and easier work than they have been used to in the States, and at the end of their planting contract they should be earning at least \$50 a month each. Much will depend upon the character of the men sent down but as Mr. Fitzgerald has had it pretty thoroughly drilled into him that the men who come here shall be able bodied and of a moral character that will guarantee their not spending the first two or three days after they get their pay, in the saloons, I know how it used to be. Monday was always considered 'Blue Monday' and it was next to impossible to get any work out of the men. This has all changed now and men do better work."

"The new men are not to come until the planting season begins again, say two or three months, then they will begin work in earnest and I believe they will be the advance guard to a large number of white laborers or planters who will settle in Hawaii."

J. W. Luning has been made a member of the Executive Committee of the Amusement Company, vice F. M. Swaney, resigned.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief to the most distressing cases of the above diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

We take pride in showing our fine line of Ranges and Cook Stoves.

Every Range or Stove Warranted

Superior to ALL Other Makes

They are the World's BEST. Call and satisfy yourselves.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

Household Supply Department!

Of Lanterns,

Indispensable for prowling around o' nights, we carry a large assortment. Don't "stand in your own light," stand in one of ours: 'Tis yours for a trifle.

E. O. HALL & SON.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad, La Espanola, La Africana, Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: North 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 Flesh, 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.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

MR. THURSTON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Thurston's statement of reasons why the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States should not be abrogated is one of the most complete financial reviews of American trade with this country that has ever been published. The most interesting feature is the portion devoted to the argument, that, while the figures usually quoted give a large balance of trade for Hawaii, as a matter of fact the United States reaps the larger benefit.

Mr. Thurston takes the totals for exports from the United States, and Hawaii exports for the period beginning June 30, 1876, and ending June 30, 1896. The apparent balance of trade against the United States is \$104,277,035. He then shows that these figures do not express the true balance, since "by reason of the treaty, the value of Hawaiian sugar is the world's price of sugar, plus the duty levied by the United States. Raw sugar from a country subject to the tariff is invoiced at the point of shipment at a price which does not include the United States duty." Hence Mr. Thurston argues that in making comparisons to secure the true balance of trade, the amount of duties remitted by the United States should be subtracted from the custom house figures of exports from Hawaii to the United States. Making this deduction the apparent balance of trade in favor of Hawaii is reduced to \$48,377,794.

Then comes the question into whose pocket this \$48,377,794 has gone. "If it has become the property of Hawaii and Hawaiians the contention of the opponents of the Treaty is good. If it has become the property of the United States and United States citizens the contention falls to the ground." To prove that the money has enriched American citizens a table is given showing that Hawaii has paid to American shipping for freights \$16,094,107; to American Commission Merchants handling island products \$4,464,253; to American shipbuilders constructing vessels for Hawaiian foreign and inter-island trade, profits amounting to \$406,917; to American insurance companies for premiums collected \$3,847,136; to American holders of sugar securities profits amounting to \$20,861,539; to American mercantile firms a ten per cent. profit on goods sold in Hawaii \$6,517,444, making the total profits "derived by the United States and its citizens, by reason of the treaty, which do not appear by the customs house records" \$52,251,396. Comparing these figures with the apparent balance of trade against the United States we find an actual balance in favor of the United States amounting to \$3,873,794. In addition to this Americans have acquired property, in Hawaii and in ships engaged in Hawaiian carrying trade, valued at \$43,731,544.

While Mr. Thurston may be savagely attacked on his method of proving the balance of trade in favor of the United States, his most bitter opponent cannot fail to appreciate the immense business, strictly American, that the Reciprocity Treaty has fostered. The abrogation of the Treaty will strike as hard if not a harder blow at American interests as Hawaiian.

WHITE LABOR ARGUMENT.

In the discussion of white labor for Hawaii the conditions in Queensland have often been referred to. That our planters may not run away with the idea that

white labor in sugar cane fields is a snare and delusion, we quote the following from an article on "The Industrial Expansion in Queensland" published by the Westminster Review:

"By far the most important branch of the agricultural industry in Queensland is sugar growing. Since Miss Shaw, the Special Commission of the Times inquired into the sugar industry here, the conditions have very much altered. Her opinion that North Queensland would in the future have a white autocratic planter population, and a black servile race to do the tropical field work, is not supported by recent developments. A large number of the big plantations are broken up into small farms of about eighty acres each, and sold at easy terms to the white farmers."

"Where a few years ago there was a large plantation worked by South Sea Islanders, there are now twenty or thirty comfortable homesteads. And the contention that white European labor could not stand the field work is blown into thin air by the practical experience of thousands of white workers all along the Coast."

"The black labor question is settling itself; it is only a matter of time until the sugar industry can entirely do away with Kanaka labor. The sugar farmers are doing well, and during the financial crisis, when the prospects of most colonies looked black, the prosperity of those engaged in the sugar and mining industries pulled the Colony through. The annual output of sugar is 100,000 tons."

"If the government would only initiate a practical immigration scheme, similar to the Canadian, and set apart some of these runs for the settlement of European farmers, then take a paternal interest in their welfare, giving their good land at a nominal cost and cheap money to make a start, we should soon have a healthy flow of new blood from the old countries. Until we have closer settlement and denser population we cannot feel secure from Asiatic aggression."

TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

The troubles in Brazil of which occasional rumors are circulated in the public press bear watching by those interested in the progress of republican institutions. To all appearances the United States of Brazil seems to have settled down to the usual condition of South American republics, although the sharp censorship upon the press, according to the Literary Digest, keeps the general public in ignorance of the real phases of the struggle. The insurrection now on foot in the province of Bahia is referred to as the work of fanatics led by a false Christ. This is the government's statement of the case. As a matter of fact however, the struggle is between the republican and royalist forces. The latter have not given up the idea that restoration is possible. The rebels are led by a former colonel of the Brazilian army, and they display their dislike for the Republic by destroying the notes issued by the Republic and issuing money on which appears the picture of the ex-emperor.

The correspondent of a German paper is authority for the statement that the Monarchists are receiving large sums of money from Europe and a general Monarchist uprising is prophesied. This correspondent says: "The masses in Brazil are anything but satisfied with the reality resulting from their dreams of republican government. The poor and the working-men can not but compare their former state with the present. When Brazil was an empire, Brazilian money stood above par! The Brazilians then used to make fun of 'Pedro Banana,' i. e., 'Soft Pedro,' who allowed the people to walk all over him. The Republican rulers find it difficult to con-

vince the people that a tolerably efficient staff of officials and a prosperous empire had to be destroyed for the sake of a principle."

The republican leaders in Brazil are finding the difficulty encountered in nearly every South American nation where the people have been brought up in the customs of monarchical rule. The common people have, as a rule, the Irishman's idea of a "free country"—where a man can do as he pleases—and finding that law and order must still be maintained, they draw the thoughtless conclusion that the old form is better than the new. The Brazilian leaders find that they must "hold down the situation," meanwhile trusting to slow working educational forces to accomplish the necessary changes in the public mind which will finally result in a progressive and united nation where the power of brains and the ballot is placed above temper, prejudice and powder and bullet.

We trust that our good citizens will have the good judgment to refrain from caustic assertions of what this country will do if the Hawaiian sugar clause of the tariff bill is stricken out. The people of Hawaii must remember that there is not a single statesman in the United States who can be frightened by threats of what Hawaii will do. They must remember that Hawaii is a little fellow, the underdog in the fight, and bristle up as it may it cannot cause an unusual fright in Uncle Sam's official household. The United States is the market for our staple product and will doubtless continue to be whatever the result of the tariff discussion. We may talk of an industrial alliance with other countries as much as we please, but we cannot get away from the fact that the United States is the leading sugar market, that Great Britain and her dependencies have industrial depression and sugar troubles of their own to look after. One has but to read the conclusions drawn from the investigation in British Guiana to be convinced that Hawaii cannot expect special favors from British possessions. Our cause cannot be assisted by threats or scares. If the United States wants Hawaii it will take Hawaii; if the United States wants to hold Hawaii at arm's length, at the same time preventing other nations from taking a hand in our affairs, we have no redress. The United States will do as it pleases and Hawaii must accept the consequences.

Although the election of Senator Deboe in Kentucky gives the Republicans of the United States Senate an additional vote and a nominal majority of one the situation is such that a fight on party lines is impossible. The election of Deboe makes the total membership of the Senate eighty-eight composed of forty-three Republicans, thirty-three Democrats, and twelve Populists and silver Republicans. With Kyle the Republicans would have forty-four, a tie, and with the Vice-President, a majority of one. But the difficulty does not end there. The possibility of a party vote, it is believed, would hurry up the Florida legislature and secure the election of a Democrat from that State, thus ruining the Republican majority, and giving the opposition enough votes to kill the tariff bill if they saw fit.

Since the death of Congressman Milliken of Maine, the American public has been watching with interest to see who will be selected to fill the gap in the delegation from Maine and represent the district where James G. Blaine secured his first political honors. It is now practically settled that ex-Governor Burleigh of Augusta will be the man. He gave Milliken a hard rub for the nomination

in 1892 and is consequently regarded as the logical candidate. Burleigh has an enviable record. He started out as a poor boy and worked his way into the hearts of the people as a champion of "honest politics." As owner of the Kennebec Journal he has in a way followed in the pathway of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Blaine. Hawaii's particular interest in Mr. Burleigh is that he is not only interested in the country but is known as an ardent annexationist. He is not an orator, but has a reputation as a political "worker" who by constant and judicious man-to-man canvassing usually accomplished what he once sets out to do.

The organ of the Sons of the American Revolution referring to an article published in this paper from the text "And hath made of one blood all nations of men," says: "It is always interesting to note how one's views of religion are modified by his standpoint, and how opinions concerning the gorings of oxen depend upon the ownership of the cattle. It is very unchristian for Americans to cherish memories of their war with England; but it is not unchristian or unmanly for England to join the concert of all the powers of Europe to coerce little Greece and to support the Turkish assassin in his wholesale murder of Christians. When England rallies around the flag of Jerusalem in the sense in which the Pacific Commercial Advertiser uses the term, we will promise that the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and all other similar American Societies, smitten in conscience, will throw up their charters and go out of existence."

The questions asked by our correspondent "Civis" represent the question marks in the minds of many of our citizens today, particularly regarding the method of dealing with the tax law. The public is at loss to know by what authority the Executive Council sets aside any portion of a law for one year. If a law is unconstitutional, or if a department of the Government has misinterpreted the law, the natural supposition is that the Supreme Court, not the Executive Council, is the department which should issue the final edict. The citizens of the Hawaiian Republic are not as a rule legal experts and should be dealt with accordingly. It is but fair that they should be given a more complete explanation of the action of the Executive than is contained in the letter of the Minister of Finance to the complaining merchants.

Two piles of plaster and stone have decorated the rear entrance of the Judiciary Building for several months. Whether these are monuments to improvements once made or evidences of monumental procrastination we are unable to state, but the people taking pride in the appearance of our public buildings are quite positive the time has arrived when the department whose business it is to look after such things should clear away the rubbish.

During W. R. Castle's term of office as Hawaiian Minister in Washington he prepared a digest of the "various annexations of foreign territory made by the United States." The work has been published in pamphlet form for distribution. By legal authorities it is spoken of as one of the most concise and able documents that has even been prepared on the subject.

In view of the trend of public discussion we believe it would be a wise move on the part of the Government to explain on what grounds any portion of the tax law passed by the Legislature is set

aside. At first sight such action on the part of the Executive appears decidedly arbitrary. The opinions of the average man are governed by first impressions.

We again call the attention of our readers to the article on white labor in Queensland. Those who have read it previously should read it again and then memorize it.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

The whole thing is one grand speculation in human rights for wealth, office and power. They tell us that the people are almost unanimous for annexation. This may well be believed; anything that would give them relief from the burden of the oligarchy now in control would be welcome. The present Government is on the ragged edge and in daily dread of an outbreak from some quarter. The different nationalities among the population are jealous of each other, and there is no mutual trust or reliance among them. If there were any, the present state of affairs could not continue a day. And this conglomeration of evils is what Mr. Spaulding and jingoes would make out of hand into a State of the Union. What is wanted in this movement? Another Nevada, with improvements of the most modern kind, to be bought and owned for political purposes in a State already in degrees for its political corruption. New Mexico and Arizona are a paradise of intelligence and political virtue beside this proposed acquisition, yet we hold them off. If Hawaii is to be annexed, it should come in as a county within a State already organized, or at the very best as a territory. The proposition to make it into a State is corrupt in its inception, disgraceful in its execution, and wholly at variance with good policy and fairness to the States of this Union.—Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.

The fate of the plucky little republic of Hawaii will probably be settled within a year. It is beset with many difficulties and now that an administration which was notoriously hostile to it has passed into history, the Hawaiian republic looks hopefully toward Washington with the belief that we will annex it, either as a territory or a state. The opportunity is afforded us of securing an important group of islands whose future under one government should be bright and prosperous, of getting the most strategic position in the Pacific, whence we could command the northern portion of that ocean without cost or serious trouble. Our decision cannot long be delayed for the situation as to Hawaii is reaching such a condition that we must annex the islands, assume a protectorate over them or leave them to be seized by Japan.—Union, Springfield, Mass.

The administration, it is very evident, is appreciative of the critical condition of affairs in Hawaii, caused by the contest to prevent the landing of more Japanese laborers, for in addition to the Philadelphia, the Marion, which has been stationed there for some time, is to continue at Honolulu. What a happy solution of the difficulty the annexation of the islands would be.—Union, Springfield, Mass.

All the islands lying off our coasts which in time of war would be disadvantageous to us if in the hands of the enemy or neutrals should belong to us. Every island against whose appropriation by a new foreign power we would now protest should become ours. This is true of Cuba and the Hawaiian group.—Journal, New York.

The largest volcano in the world is at Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands. The crater is 20 miles in diameter, and the stream of lava flowing is 50 miles long, and, in places, four miles wide.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

MCKINLEY'S EULOGISM.

The President's Speech at the Tomb of General Grant.

At the dedication of the tomb of General Grant, in New York city, in April, President McKinley paid the following tribute to the life and deeds of the dead President:

"Fellow Citizens: "A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the Nation here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony and was devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best-beloved of American soldiers. Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered. In marking the successful completion of this work, we have as witnesses and participants, representatives of all branches of our Government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the Governors of States and the sovereign people from every section of our common country, who joined in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen."

"Almost 12 years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore. The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are, for the most part, no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purposes."

"A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names are immortal. General Grant's services and character will continue undiminished

and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the corner stone of free government and integrity of life the guarantee of good citizenship. Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, calm and confident as President of the reunited and strengthened Nation, which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world, but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues: his individuality, his bearing and speech; his simple ways had a flavor of rare and unique distinction, and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty and national unity."

"Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do, clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war, he loved peace and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and in the affections of the people. Today his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. Veteran leaders of the blue and gray horses meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over differences past and transcended the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray Godspeed, will be the Nation's greatest glory."

"It is right, then, that General Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life, and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the river, on whose banks he first learned the art of war, of which he became master and leader without a rival."

"But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render an edifice worthy of a man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds. In the certainty that as time passes around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all times, races and nationalities. New York holds in its keeping the glorious dust of the silent soldier, but his achievements—that he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of seventy millions of American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forever more."

ADMIRAL MILLER.

He Will Probably Go to England on the Brooklyn.

The Navy Department issued an order today modifying the original order to Admiral Miller to proceed to take command of the Pacific Station, so as to delay the execution of that order until further notice, says a recent Washington Star. The Admiral will be relieved of the command of the Boston Navy Yard as originally projected, but it is the present purpose to send him to England on the cruiser Brooklyn to represent the United States Navy on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The formal orders to that effect have not yet been issued, and this program is subject to modification, but as the British authorities have intimated that they would be pleased to have an officer of no lower grade than a Rear Admiral, Admiral Miller will almost certainly be sent, inasmuch as it may not be prudent in the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean to permit Admiral Selfridge, who commands the European Station, to leave those waters for some time to come.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia. "I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

PERTINENT QUERY

Correspondent Asks for More Light
on Local Affairs.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT ON TAXES

Quiet Methods of Procedure
Disliked.Why Not Notify Voters?—How
Are Laws Set
Aside.

MR. EDITOR:—No good can come from capricious criticism of the administration; yet the average citizen has an indefinable right to know that the policy pursued, or the measures adopted, have some solid basis of right and justice. The Legislature is not in session and there is no opportunity for inquiry and discussion, except through the columns of the daily paper, the ever open court for public investigation. No one would claim that ours is paternal Government, in which the discussion of public matters, and the investiture of responsibility, is placed unreservedly in the hands of the heads of the Government. Ours is a Government of the people by the people; and every citizen has a personal interest in the decision of questions of public policy, or in the exercise of Executive authority.

The muddle, into which the enforcement of the tax-law has brought us, is a matter of astonishment and concern to many taxpayers. Why cannot this important function of the Government, the semi-annual tax-gathering, be conducted on business principles? Who not send out tax bills as does the Superintendent of Water-works?

If the Government wishes to call in certain bonds, it carefully advertises numbers, dates, amounts for months beforehand. Why should not the citizens have been notified that failure to pay their taxes before Jan. 1, would work a forfeiture of their right of suffrage? If a man cannot be deprived of property rights except by due process of law, how can it be that this important right of suffrage should be forfeited by gross negligence on the part of Government officials, quite as much as by the pardonable ignorance of the voter? One looks in vain through the tax-law for any notification of the penalty of a loss of the voting privilege. It seems that it is a provision of the Constitution, designed to do away with the iniquitous practice of buying votes and voters just before election. But if the tax-collector is careful to notify delinquents, that a penalty of ten per cent. will be demanded on all taxes not paid before Jan. 15, why should not the voters have been also warned by the same official authority that this still heavier penalty would fall on all who did not pay before January 1st? Can any man, any Government, take advantage of its own wrong-doing to work additional injustice? Is not this a case where the Executive can interfere, as has been done to save merchants from giving public account of their personal affairs?

What, too, are the legal reasons for this recent action of the executive, suspending some of the provisions of the tax-law? What is the basis of the objections made by the merchants? In these days of limping justice, lamed as well as blindfolded, when the pressure is brought to bear more and more heavily on one class in the community, on the worker rather than on the manipulator, it is well to have the right and the wrong clearly presented. There is a wrong way, it must be acknowledged, that may be taken to secure unquestioned rights. Methods of procedure, it cannot be denied, must be scrutinized, as well as principles of action. Surely, in these days of constant discussion of economical problems, it is too late to raise objections to the principle of the income tax. All taxes must be paid out of accumulations, and the income tax is not a penalty laid upon thrift; it is a proper equalization of burdens in proportion to incomes. More and more are governments adopting this principle as their settled policy. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last month, in allusion to the charges of the sixty years since the beginning of Victoria's reign, that then 71 per cent of the revenue was derived from taxes on commodities, now only 44 per cent. Taxes on income and on property have supplanted the old methods. Annuity taxes and dodging taxes are not modes of procedure, which wealth can always practice with impunity. No reasons seem to have been given on either side. Executive functions take the place of legislative and judicial functions; and this is justifiable for good reasons occasionally; not necessarily a usurpation of power; why not give reasons, and show the rightfulness of these queer proceedings? Are they "on the square?" CIVIS.

COCAINE FIENDS.

Habit Growing Among Honolulu Men.

"You see that man over there," said a white-faced Honolulu yesterday, as a troubled-looking man walked along Fort Street. "Well he is to 1 that he goes into a drug store, and if he does, it's the same odds he buys cocaine. He's a fiend, but he does not realize it. I have been through the mill, and there's a dozen men in Honolulu who are using the drug to ease imaginary pain, and who are rapidly becoming addicted to the use of it, and

who will get so far before long that they cannot do without it.

"Cured?" Why, certainly, but it cost me a lot of money, or rather, my friends, for I had none to spare that way, and no particular desire to stop using the drug—I was forced into it by men who had a greater regard for my future than I. How did I begin? The way every one does. I suffered considerably from catarrh in the head, a 2 per cent solution of cocaine was prescribed and I began it. The first two or three times it was not as alluring as I had expected, but it was not long before the pleasant dreams came, and, without knowing it, I became a victim.

"I can see men on the street here every day who are gradually but surely working their way to a point where cocaine will be as necessary to them as the air they breathe. They will find that they cannot sleep without first taking it, and then they will take it again if they chance to wake up in the night. It gives these poor devils an idea that they are strong and they try to perform what prove to be impossible tasks.

I never see one of those poor devils but what I feel sorry for them. And for two reasons. First, because while they are snuffing up their two per cent solution, they are blowing out their brains. And, secondly, because while they are doing this they imagine no one knows it.

"That man I just pointed out to you thinks his secret is hidden in his own breast, and that no one can detect the habit, but he is wrong. Any man who has ever used cocaine knows what it is, and the effects of it. He knows by the expression on a man's face whether or not he uses it. In San Francisco cocaine has taken the place of morphine, though I believe the former is the more dangerous of the two, because it affects the brain.

"In Chicago, its use became so general among young men and factory girls that a city ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of it. Then an enterprising, but unprincipled druggist began the manufacture of a snuff which takes its place, and hundreds of people use it and help him to make a fortune. By the way, snuffing is a favorite way of using the stuff, because it is not as apt to show on a man as by the use of a hypo. You might see a man snuff a solution a dozen times and think nothing of it, but if you should see him step to one side and take a shot with a syringe you would suspect at once that he is a fiend. The people here snuff it—none of them use a syringe for the very reason that they want to keep their habit from the knowledge of their families or friends.

"What would I recommend? Why, that moral suasion be used on the victims and a rigid law by the Government, prohibiting the sale of the drug, except on the prescription of a physician, and an additional law which would forbid that prescription being refilled. When opium was sold under a license in Honolulu natives became addicted to it, and I don't know many who gave it up. Cocaine is quite as pleasant to the fiend as opium, and there is nothing in the way of their becoming addicted to it. These habits spread like a plague, but not so rapidly. Once a man or woman gets addicted to it there is trouble ahead. He will not realize his danger, and will never admit that he cannot stop it. In this respect, it is like the use of liquor; few people will admit that they cannot drink or not, as they choose, but the records of a local liquor habit hospital prove that nearly 150 of these 'stop-when-they-want-to' fellows overestimated their abilities. It took me a year to stop the use of cocaine, and I have not touched it for five years. I have no desire for it, and feel sorry when I see a man of intelligence falling into the trap."

FOURTH OF JULY.

Program of Sports Arranged by Committee.

The meeting of the Sports Committee for the 4th of July Celebration was held at the Drill Shed last night, Major Jones presiding. A general discussion of the proposed athletic events was indulged in and the following program decided upon:

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Six-oar sliding seat barge race Prize \$30.
Five-oar whale boat. Prize \$20.
Twelve-oar barge (warships, clubs and boat crews). Prize \$30.
Four-paddle native canoe race. Prize \$10 and \$5.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

To take place in the afternoon at Makiki base ball grounds.
100 yard dash. First and second medals.
Boot and shoe race for boys. First prize \$5, second prize \$2.
Running high jump. First and second medals.
Three legged race. First prize \$3, second prize \$2.
Pole vault. First and second medals.
120 yard hurdle race. First and second medals.
Greased pole. \$5.
Bicycle relay race (in the morning before the parade). Prize \$25 to team making best time.

These events are set subject to change.
The special committee for the day is A. G. M. Robertson, Captain Lorenzen and Clarence Crabbe.

DEATH OF FRANK SPENCER.

Died at the Residence of Mrs. Bickerton Last Night.

Frank Spencer one of the pioneers of Hawaii, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Judge Bickerton, Waikiki at 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Spencer came to the Islands in 1850 and has lived on Hawaii nearly all the time since then. For thirty years past he was in the cattle business at Waimea, Kauai, and during most of that time he performed the duties of District Magistrate.

The deceased came here to visit his daughter about six months ago owing

to ill health and a few weeks ago, he had an attack of bronchitis which turned to congestion of the lungs and caused his death at the age of 77 years. The arrangements for the funeral are not completed but it is believed services will be held at the Bickerton residence by either Mr. Mackintosh or Mr. Kiteat. The remains will be taken to Hawaii by the next Kinau.

Besides Mrs. Bickerton, who is a daughter by a former wife, Mr. Spencer leaves a wife and three children.

WAS VOTED DOWN

Proposition for Holiday
On May 24.

Site for New School House—Demand for Increased Accommodations.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen and H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Scott reported on the proposed new Ewa school, the Waiawa school house and the matter of holiday on Monday, May 24, as follows:

First—I have been to Ewa and examined the site for the proposed new school building, together with Manager Ahrens. The school lot at Waipio is 1-6 acres in extent and is a beautiful site. A native is living on the premises. Claims the house is his but upon being questioned as to the land, said he knew nothing about that. He has been in his present location for many years. The school site is three-eighths of a mile away from the new mill site and is located right on the road, a tremendous advantage.

Second—The building and land in Waiawa are in excellent condition. The only thing wrong about the house is that it has one rotten sill. There is positively nothing the matter with the place.

Third—Several teachers have asked me regarding a holiday on May 24th. They want to know if it is to be a whole or a half holiday.

In regard to this last, President Cooper said that no holiday had been proclaimed for that day. He supposed, however, that the teachers would do just as they had on Washington's birthday. No holiday was proclaimed and yet the teachers chose to allow their children to go. He could see no reason why, if the Executive Building closed, the schools should close likewise.

After much discussion it was finally moved, seconded and carried that no holiday be declared for the 24th, and now there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth of both teachers and pupils.

Mr. Scott reported on the Hodson children now in Professor Scott's room. They had been out of school only 2 days when Professor Scott took them back again on his own responsibility. The father was found to be poor but worthy.

Mr. Scott then referred to the crowded condition of the public schools, saying that he had much trouble of late within a very short space of time he had arrested a half dozen boys for truancy. The little fellows told him they were perfectly willing to attend school but that there was no place to go.

Mr. Scott spoke about the woman in the yard next to the Marquesville school, who had recently made complaint that the boys of that institution had ruined her garden by running into her yard after balls which happened to go over the fence. She had remonstrated with them, and they, in turn, had become very saucy. As a mode of retaliation she had taken and held the balls that came over from the school yard. Asked in regard to the balls, she handed out two said they were the only ones she had. After a little coaxing she found two more, then was decided in the opinion that there were no more in her possession. The boys claimed that she had seven.

Mr. Scott said that a different state of affairs had taken the place of the old. Now, when a ball goes over the fence one of the girls of the school walks over to the front gate and politely asks the lady of the house: "Please, ma'am, may I have that ball that was so unfortunate as to bounce in your yard?"

Two petitions were received from Walailua, Molokai, asking that Mr. Callow be reinstated. Referred to the teachers' committee.

An application from Prof. W. P. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, for a position as teacher, was read and referred to the teachers' committee.

President Cooper stated that he had been approached by Mr. Lightfoot on a proposition to start a class in the night class for the preparation of intending teachers for the regular teachers' examination. President Cooper stated that he had told Mr. Lightfoot this could probably be done if a foundation had already been formed.

Mr. Scott spoke about the renewal of first and second grade certificates. These had been renewed for a year in many cases. Now that the time was up the question had naturally sprung up again.

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the teachers applying for renewals of their certificates be asked to send in such certificates for the inspection of the commissioners.

In the matter of a class for the preparation of people for teachers' examinations, the commissioners voted that authority be given President Cooper to decide on the matter with Mr. Lightfoot.

President Cooper stated that it was the intention of the Government to

build a court house at Koloa, Kauai. The board has two school lots at that place. A transfer might be made by which the Government could have a lot. The matter was left in the hands of President Cooper, with power to act.

MACE'S PRIDICAMENT.

Charged With Scuttling Ship, But Held as Absconding Debtor.

The case of Mace, the man charged with scuttling the Indiana still languishes in Hilo charged with being an absconding debtor, as well as with scuttling the ship. It seems that when the man was about to be transferred to the Indiana to be sent to New York for trial some one presented a claim for \$200 being an unpaid balance of \$557, loaned a few days before.

The strange part of the case is that a sailor drawing only \$17 per month, and who had been ashore but once on leave, could find a capitalist willing to loan so much money with only a note at hand, and unendorsed, for security. The case is not yet ended, but it is quite likely that Mace will go around the Horn in some other vessel as the Indiana has already sailed for New York.

BATTALION DRILL.

Kamehameha Boy Meets With Shooting Accident.

The battalion from the Philadelphia commanded by Lieut.-Commander Ingersoll, landed at 8 o'clock yesterday and marched to Kamehameha school grounds, where they were put through the various drill movements and then had a sham battle. The affair was an innovation to the scholars.

At the termination of the battle, a sailor named Moffet, found a cartridge wedged in his rifle and in attempting to dislodge it the cartridge exploded, the wad striking Uilani Lemon in the hip. The crueller surgeon rendered prompt service. Afterward Dr. Herbert took charge of the case. The wound is not serious.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Arrangements Made for Revival of the Sport.

The revival of the interest in sports has extended to tugs of war and in order that a contest may be pulled off the Bristol Pavilion, corner of Beretania and Alakea streets, has been engaged by some young men who have arranged with several teams to take part.

It is expected that besides a strong Hawaiian team there will be a good one from each of the men of war in port. Representative of various nationalities will also take part. The initial pull will take place Saturday, June 5th.

Reading That Pays.

At a recent session of the Working Women's Societies in this city, Miss Dyer, of Boston, in some hints on "How to Read the Newspapers," told her hearers to "select a few large movements and to follow them methodically." The large movements from the feminine point of view at this time of year are the movements of dry goods, millinery and summer requisites; and, followed methodically in the advertising columns, they certainly do make profitable reading.—Philadelphia Record.

Hilo is Ahead.

According to the entries for the oratorical contest of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the young people of Hilo are more active than those of Honolulu. Thus far five have entered from Hilo and only two from Honolulu. The scholars of the Government schools are not represented among the Honolulu entries. The contest is open to any pupil in public or private schools. The prizes are \$25, \$20 \$15 and \$10.

Gone to Hawaii.

Captain King, Minister of the Interior, and W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, left for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday morning. They will remain in the Rainy City long enough to make arrangements for the building of a wharf at Waialeale.

From there the two Government officials will ride overland to Hamakua and will pick out places for light-houses at Makahanaloa and Kohala points.

Reeves-Lammi.

In St. Andrew's Cathedral, at 8 o'clock last night, Miss Kalani K. Lammi, a niece of Miss Lucy Peabody, was married to Charles Reeves of the Mutual Telephone Company, the Rev. J. Osborne officiating. After the ceremony a reception, which included only members of the family, was held at the home of Miss Peabody, Vineyard street. The newly-married couple will go to housekeeping in the city.

Queen's Birthday.

H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes has extended a general invitation to the public to attend the reception at his Palama residence on Monday, the 24th inst., the occasion being the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

MUST WAIT FOR PAY.

Money for San Francisco Officials Not Forthcoming.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The deficit in the city's finances, together with the revenue law which will not permit the use of the money collected from personal property taxes until appropriation in September will keep the city treasury almost bankrupt during the months of July, August and September. If it is not possible to get other claims than the officials

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

and employees will have their salaries tied up for four months.

Mayor Phelan said when his attention was called to the matter, that some arrangements should be made by the city officials with some bank to have the money furnished for the employees at a reasonable rate of interest, as the rates charged by the brokers would become a serious burden during the four months. He said he would investigate and ascertain what arrangements could be made.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The range of vision attracts the eye towards Castle & Cooke's large line of ranges and stoves.

Preparations are underway for the Y. P. S. C. E. convention to be held in Honolulu, June 2.

Frank J. Kruger is advertising a large line of Seth Thomas clocks and watches, besides the famous Waltham watches.

Hopp & Co. are making window awnings and summer couches to order. For warm weather these articles are essential to comfort.

The detectives have taken up revolver practice. Yesterday was the first attempt and Chun Foon made 40, others made good scores.

All 50c. novels by Gunter, Savidge, Ross, F. Marion Crawford and other authors are reduced half price during clearance sale. Wall, Nichols Co.

The store of B. F. Ehlers & Co. has been crowded since Monday, the attraction being the low prices marked on goods during the reduction sale.

Arrangements for the great tug-of-war are coming on in great shape. The teams are coming in, and word is expected from the U. S. S. Philadelphia men today.

Deputy Attorney-General Dole and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock are expected back on the Mauna Loa tomorrow. The former will go to Maui after a few days here.

Columbines are graceful, but not built on more stylish lines than the "Columbia" bicycles. E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., handle them, as also the "Ramblers" and "Stearns."

George Angus went to Hilo on the Kinau yesterday morning with the intention of remaining about a fortnight in the Rainy City on business. He took his racing wheel along with him.

The Wild Swan was to have gone yesterday, but her time of sailing for Esquimaux has been changed until Tuesday, to enable the man-of-war to be here for Queen Victoria's birthday.

The homing pigeons at the home of W. C. Weedon have paired, and are nesting. So far, three pairs of eggs have been laid. Of these, one pair fell to the ground and broke. Mr. Weedon has the birds in a temporary cage.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. in their change of ad. bring out the good qualities of their natural stone filters, ice-chests, refrigerators, stoves and ranges. The contrast between the hot and the cold makes the reading interesting.

Notes From Hawaii.

Kona coffee never looked better. Tons of coffee this year in Oahu. Drought in Kohala and Hamakua. The volcano is manifesting evidence of an outburst in the near future.

A slight earthquake was felt on this island this week, no damage was done.

The term of the Circuit Court at Honolulu in July will be very long and important.

Mr. and Mrs. Payson Caldwell of Oahu will be home from the States at July 1st, 1897.

Hawaii needs and must have a first passenger service between Honolulu and Hilo, a word to the wise is sufficient.

It is the consensus of opinions that there should be an additional Circuit Judge for Hawaii, one man cannot do the work.

Hilo does not want a mixed hospital and the annex needed is a Government hospital. If the resident of any other nation wish an additional hospital, let them build it elsewhere.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own Importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CULTURE OF TREES

Interesting Subject to Secretary Wilson.

RAPIDLY THINNING FORESTS

Carniferous Woods Much Used.

Some Policy Must Be Adopted to Supply Wood for Future Generations.

The scarcity of forest trees which is becoming more and more apparent in the United States, because of the extensive use of timber, and the ultimate result, is the subject of an article in a recent Washington Star. The Department of Agriculture is taking a deep interest in the subject and is endeavoring to impress upon builders the need of substituting some other building material for wood. The Star says:

Special attention is now being given by the Department of Agriculture to the subject of forestry. Secretary Wilson proposes to do all in his power during his administration to inaugurate a system of tree-planting and care for the forests, which will prevent the present tendency to destroy the timber of the country and to leave it fifty years hence practically without material of this kind.

It is not generally realized, although scientists who have studied the question are well aware of the fact, that the carniferous woods now available for timber in the United States, and this is about the only timber that is useful for building purposes, will not last as long as the present rate of consumption. It is estimated that the present supply of timber in the United States will last only about 100 years. It has been estimated that it will take 100 years to grow this wood, and it may well be seen why specialists are very much concerned over having the country adopt the policy which will give future generations building material.

Secretary Wilson, speaking to a Star reporter, said that he had already instructed an agent of the Department to investigate the character of trees that grow successfully in the arid portions of Australia and Russia, and to forward to this country seed for planting the same. There are millions of acres now lying waste in the United States that Mr. Wilson hopes can be utilized for growing wood, and he proposes to encourage to introduce upon these lands trees that are shown to thrive under exactly similar conditions in foreign countries. He has not had time to look into the subject very thoroughly yet, but he has made a beginning and soon proposes to devote the energies of the forestry division of his department to preserve and increasing the wood supply of the country.

MR. FERNOW'S STATEMENT.

"The United States consumes about 800 feet of board measure per capita of lumber, which includes pine, spruce, hemlock, cypress, cedar, and mahogany. This consumption is against about 125 feet of board measure consumed per capita in Great Britain, and 150 feet in Germany, the latter figures including all classes of woods. In the United States about 550 feet per capita of all kinds of woods are consumed."

"We must depend upon the carniferous woods for our timber, and at the present rate of consumption the supply in this country will not last more than forty years. At present the lumbermen do not cut wood of this kind when under 150 years old, and when we take into consideration that it requires at least 100 years to grow such timber to a size suitable for cutting, we can see readily that the situation that faces the country is a more grave one than is generally supposed. When this subject is brought to the common knowledge of the people, but when our timber is gone, where will we have grown in its place? The trees in the case show how greatly mistaken are people who take this view of the subject. The Southern pine that we are now using is as a rule over 500 years old. As we come to cut smaller trees we experience a greater waste than when large ones are used. Now one-half of the contents of the large logs are lost in waste by the time they are put on the market in the form of manufactured articles, and as smaller trees are used this waste increases."

"It is one thing to grow trees and quite another to grow trees that will be good for timber. There are weeds among trees, just as there are weeds in the garden. Very frequently people refer to planting trees in some vague way as a basis for their belief that we can grow timber as we want it. It is well enough to plant shade trees, and they will come time to be available for firewood, but we must grow our timber. I speak of carniferous timber, which is the bulk of all timber used only where nature has shown that such timber has been successfully grown in the past. In order to use our timber and at the same time permit its growth so that the supply may not give out, we must go into forestry. Our lumber trade amounts to \$1,000,000,000 a year, and next to agriculture is the largest industry in this country. All the mines of metal of all kinds, and countries over the earth, produce but \$600,000,000 per year."

"The first thing we must do is to protect the forests against fire. This can be done by proper organization, and a start in that direction has already been made by the States of Minnesota and Maine. Forestry is an industry requiring such large capital, making it necessary for those who follow it to reap their profits frequently after a period greater than the average lifetime, and for these reasons individuals will naturally be slow to embark upon such enterprises. It is more properly the function of the Government than of individuals. The Government of Austria is now spending \$1,000,000 per annum in the increase of its forest property, having realized the necessity for timber culture, as well as the fact that proper restrictions against the destruction of such wealth could only be fully realized when the forests belong to the Government."

ON THE CRUISER

Captain Kurooka of the Naniwa Receives Guests.

SOCIETY INVADES THE PRECINCT

Greatest of Naval Society Events in Harbor.

Decorations Unsurpassed—Dancing On the Decks—Hospitality of the Japanese.

Never was a prettier function given in the harbor of Honolulu than the one aboard the Japanese man-of-war "Naniwa" last night. It was a pleasure even to be near the Japanese man-of-war, to say nothing of being aboard. The Japanese intended to show their guests a good time and they surely did, for not one was there who left the Naniwa last night, who did not sing praise to that man-of-war, and the hospitality of her Captain and officers.

At eight o'clock the guests began to arrive aboard the "Naniwa" to be present at Captain Kurooka's reception and not until 8:30 o'clock did they stop coming, when they did, there were over two hundred people aboard. The Hawaiian band was aboard and soon after 8 o'clock, music struck up for the dance in which nearly all indulged. Those who did not had recourse to the cool spots on the decks, most comfortably arranged by the Japanese.

Arriving aboard the "Naniwa," the guests were received by Japanese Minister Resident Shimamura and his Shimamura, who introduced them to the Captain and officers of the man-of-war. Then they were free to wander all over the ship and to dance if they so chose.

To say that the decorations were beautiful, would be putting it mildly. They were distinctly Japanese and were done by the officers and men of the "Naniwa" who take pride in their ability to decorate their ship.

The upper decks was a perfect marvel. Not only decorations met the eye, but the attractions calculated to claim one's attention for more than a passing moment.

There were a few real flowers but the larger part were of paper. All along near the stern were beds of paper chrysanthemums—pink, yellow, white and lavender, while cherry blossoms in profusion, were hanging about wherever a stray crack happened to present itself.

Even just about midship was an attraction that held the attention of every one who happened to pass by. On a strip of cloth which formed what would be called in the United States a "Campaign lantern" was painted a lot of morning glories and behind this were revolving lights which showed "Welcome" and "Aloha" as well as the Japanese word conveying the same meaning. This continual motion of the lights within gave all of the guests the opportunity of seeing what the Japanese meant should be the prevailing sentiment. Just above this was a slice of a large watermelon, so natural that several of the young ladies attempted but vainly, to pluck the seeds therefrom.

Then astern was another bit of decoration that was most pleasing, simply a string of lanterns extending around and penannons and flags strung in just the proper proportion to heighten the effect. Here and there a willow branch and invariably a chaffinch or a couple behind it, completed a most charming effect. At no time during the evening was this place astern unoccupied.

Over the whole deck was a perfect canopy of flags of all nations and the wind causing them to flutter about, added much to the scene.

Below it was a matter of perfection of decoration just as above. Farthest forward were the two dining rooms where delicious of all kinds awaited whomever cared to partake. The tables were decorated in the Japanese style with small flags—Japanese and Hawaiian—peeping forth from the cakes and flowers.

Further astern were the coffee, lemonade and smoking rooms, all decorated with paper flowers in chrysanthemums, sweet peas and roses.

There were many present—so many that the decks above and below were kept constantly crowded. Among the guests present were: Minister and Mrs. Shimamura, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Attorney-General Smith, Admiral Beardeley, Captain Cotton and officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, the Captain and officers of the U. S. S. Adams, the Captain and officers of H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, H. B. M. S. Commissioner A. G. S. Hayes, Sir Robert Heron and Miss Heron, U. S. Charge D'Affaires and Mrs. Mills, U. S. Deputy Vice Consul General and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Mr. Minami, Secretary Japanese Legation, Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Hirai, attaché Japanese Legation, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Col. Super, Col. Fisher, Mr. Yamashita, Mr. Furuya, Mr. Takenawa, Prof. M. M. Scott, and a large number of others.

There might be a few points worthy of special mention in order to give full justice to the good time which Captain Kurooka afforded his guests last night.

On the upper deck was a Japanese

woman in one corner and on the other was a fountain in which swam a number of fishes. These were wooden models.

The decorations in flowers were done by the men of the "Naniwa."

The men placed their coats in the care of several Japanese who gave them as checks, small cherry blossoms with numbers on them.

The Hawaiian band under the leadership of Prof. Berger did excellent work.

The Wild Swan set off fireworks which pleased all aboard the "Naniwa."

Launched from the Philadelphia, Marion and Adams assisted in carrying the guests.

A St. M. Mackintosh had supervision of the dancing and other arrangements and did his work most admirably.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

Some matter where you live, we are anxious to assist you in getting the best of everything. We have in stock: Sewing Machines, Washboards, Irons, Stoves, Ranges, Sinks, Bathtubs, Toilets, Gas, Receptacles, Amalgams, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books and many others. We handle only the best of goods and at low prices.

We believe we can send to any place, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, and more quickly than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a greater country's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, on any other foreign order, free of all charges, our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 25¢ pocket book, 700 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions.—It is unique, useful, valuable and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

FURNITURE April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material; this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHLEHEM STREETS.

For Revenue Only

Are we selling our large line of merchandise. Our system of water filtration combined in the

NATURAL STONE FILTERS

cannot be surpassed. The water, as it percolates, rids itself of all impurities and flows out of the tap a health-giving beverage. Our

ICE CHESTS and REFRIGERATORS

are built expressly to suit the most fastidious. Meat and provisions kept in these cold storage vaults last longer than in any other chest. We know what we handle and are careful in selecting only the most serviceable and advantageous styles of

STOVES and RANGES,

because our patrons like to do their cooking in a comparatively cool atmosphere. Our "bakers" and "broilers" are modeled "to do the work" and housewives appreciate this fact.

We have on hand a large variety of these stoves and ranges, and many Honolulu homes are already made bright and comfortable through the purchase of one of them from us. We would desire nothing better than an inspection of our varied line of hardware. The public can be suited at our store and they have found out this important fact as our sales prove.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Attention, Amateur Photographers!

\$2,853.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 130 PRIZES.

The Eastman Kodak Company have decided to award the above prizes to amateur photographers, for the best Pictures and Lantern Slides made from their Transparent Film.

TRY

All Kodakers are entitled to compete for the prizes. The Pictures will be exhibited and the competition will be decided in London.

YOUR

All persons desirous of entering the competition must have specimens at Rochester, N. Y., before September 1, 1897.

LUCK

For further information call on us, and we shall be pleased to serve you.

Hollister Drug Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR Eastman Kodak Company.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kaunagars, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Cattle Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Shingles, Filter-press Cloth, Boasting-lanes, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (Best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Sheet Halls (18 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Males

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stable.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvelous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

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

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, containing six times the quantity, its each—efficient 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 LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE, DANCE COURT LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

179

LITTLE BUSINESS

Health Board Discusses
Routine Matters.

Reports From Cattle Inspectors.
Quarantine Expenses
Kinal Maru.

Notwithstanding a broken arm, the result of a fall accident, Mr. Lansing joined President Smith and Dr. Emerson, Wood, Brown and Kellipio at the meeting of the Board of Health in regular session yesterday afternoon and listened to the reading of minutes of the last meeting.

Reports of Dr. Monsarrat, Mr. Kellipio and Dr. Myers were read and filed.

In the investigations by Doctors Monsarrat and Shaw, the following reports were read:

Office of the Board of Health, HONOLULU, H. I., May 14, 1897.
President and Members Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.

Gentlemen:—We herewith respectfully submit report of results of tests with tuberculin at the Kapahulu Dairy located above Kapiolani Park.

The Dairy was first visited on the 20th of April and work concluded on the 12th inst. Thirty-three cattle were tested as follows: Thirty-one (31) cows, one heifer and one bull.

Eleven cows were slaughtered for suspected tuberculosis owing to tuberculin reaction, and on post mortem, all showed lesions of tuberculosis in different organs.

Since the removal of the infected animals, steps are being taken to put the dairy in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. SHAW, D. V. S.,
W. T. MONSARRAT, V. S.,
Inspectors.

Office of the Board of Health, HONOLULU, H. I., May 19, 1897.
President and Members Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.

Gentlemen:—Herewith respectfully submit report of tuberculin test on three cattle property of Mr. Fred. Waterhouse, Nuuanu Valley, adjoining dairy of Mr. E. W. Jordan. Numbers 49 to 51 inclusive No. 49 is to be re-tested at a later date as present test was not satisfactory 50 and 51 in our opinion are free of disease.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. SHAW, D. V. S.,
W. T. MONSARRAT, V. S.,
Inspectors Board of Health.

Office of the Board of Health, HONOLULU, H. I., May 19, 1897.
President and Members Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.

Gentlemen:—Herewith respectfully submit report of tuberculin test at dairy of Mr. E. W. Jordan, Nuuanu Valley, numbering from 24 to 48 inclusive. Cows, ten (10); heifers, four (4); bull, one (1). Numbers 24 and 48 are to be re-tested at a later date, as the results were not satisfactory. In our opinion the rest of the herd are free from disease.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. SHAW, D. V. S.,
W. T. MONSARRAT, V. S.,
Inspectors Board of Health.

A report from Mr. Hutchingson at Kalaheo, contained the details of the stabling affray which occurred there recently. Mention was also made of the disappearance of Japanese leprosy remedies from the storehouse at the settlement. An investigation will be made.

Lao Chu wrote to the board that he had received information that his wife is free from leprosy and asked that she be re-examined. Action on this matter will be taken when the board visits the settlement.

The matter of the memorial hospital at Hilo was discussed after a statement from Mr. Taylor had been read. The question of who should be treated in the hospital was the bone of contention and it was finally decided to allow Dr. Wood to formulate some plan and report.

Executive Officer Reynolds reported that he had secured all the bills for the quarantine of the passengers of the Kinal Maru. The total amount is \$5,848.48. This amount must be paid, as the parties who furnished supplies and the guards in attendance want their money. A bottomry bond for \$8,000 was taken from the ship and will be sent to Japan for enforcement. As the appropriation for quarantine purposes is not sufficient to cover this expense it was decided to ask the Council of State to make a special appropriation to cover and when the money is paid by the Steamship Company the amount will go back into the Treasury as a realization.

MORE IMMIGRATION TROUBLE.
Commissioner Stradley Enforces the Regulations.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The restrictions regarding the landing of Japanese immigrants have caused more trouble between Immigration Commissioner Stradley and the steamship companies. There were fifty-one Japanese on the Umatilla that arrived yesterday before the Pacific Coast Steamship Company through Custom-house Broker W. H. Thornley, its attorney, notified the Commissioner that the Japanese would be put ashore as soon as possible, and if he wished to examine them he would have to do so afterward. Commissioner Stradley promptly served a written notice on Broker Thornley and warned him not to be guilty of any violation of the law.

When Commissioner Stradley attempted to prove that the Japanese were practically coming to this city under contract and detained thirty of them on the Victoria steamer three weeks ago, Senator Perkins, a member of the steamship company, pressed the

matter before Commissioner-General Stump and got a reply from him that if the Japanese had certificates issued by the Commissioner at Victoria they were sufficient to show the Japanese had a right to land.

Commissioner Stradley did not consider this as covering every point, so he telegraphed to the department asking if it was not necessary to have a medical examination of all immigrants even those who passed the Commissioner at Victoria. He received an answer that as there was no marine hospital surgeon at Victoria all immigrants must be examined here before they could land.

Commissioner Stradley also took the stand that while a certificate was sufficient to land a Japanese it was his duty to see if the certificate was valid. He so notified the steamship company, as the purses of the Umatilla handed Immigration Inspector Geffney fifty-one certificates and claimed that was sufficient to let the Japanese go ashore without examination. Geffney refused to let them do so, and upon examination claimed that five of the Japanese had false certificates that had been issued to other Japanese and sold or given to the five on the steamer. These five were specially examined, but as they were entitled to land anyway they were allowed to do so.

The reason for the five Japanese using false certificates is not known, especially as they could have got their own certificates at Victoria without trouble. It is believed the ignorant laborers were duped by some persons engaged in making money out of certificates. The matter is being investigated.

The steamship people contend that they exercise every possible care at Victoria, and do not allow any Japanese to come aboard their vessels without showing a certificate. They are not able to pass upon the question of the certificate being good or bogus.

They claim that when they turn the Japanese over to the Federal authorities here their responsibility ceases. The fifty-one Japanese that came on the Umatilla were taken to the quarantine station, there examined by Inspector Geffney and brought back to this city on the quarantine boat Sternberg. Less trouble is expected in the future, as the regulations are pretty well understood now.

U. S. S. ADAMS HERE.
Will Remain in Honolulu Only About a Week.

The U. S. S. Training Ship Adams, W. C. Gibson Commander, arrived in port yesterday morning, two days from Hilo, at which port they remained a week. She came the whole way under sail with the exception of getting out of Hilo harbor, when she used steam.

The Adams will remain here about a week when she will proceed to Puget Sound and from there to San Francisco where she is due, July 14. It is said that when she arrives in San Francisco she will have a new deck put in which will take two or three months' time and that she will go out of commission.

Addressing one of the officers in regard to the short stay in Honolulu he replied: "The Adams is a training ship and we must expect to make only the briefest stays at the various ports we visit. We have aboard some eighty boys from 15 years up who are being taught the life of a bluejacket and the sea is where they must get their training. To remain at any port longer than necessary, would be to defeat the purpose for which the Adams has been sent out. Remember, however, that I do not say this because I, and several others of us, would not like to remain over."

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan.
H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Macvey Napier, arrived in port yesterday morning after a three weeks' cruise among the islands of the South Pacific, during which time she called at Christmas Island, Fanning's Island, Washington Island and Palmyra. The Wild Swan will leave soon for Esquimaux.

An effort will be made to have her remain over to the Queen's Jubilee.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan sailed from Honolulu, April 27; arrived at Christmas Island, May 4, leaving same evening for Fanning Island. Fanning was reached May 6, and left again the next day. Washington Island was visited May 8, and Palmyra the following day, when the ship was headed for Honolulu. On the southward passage, fair wind was experienced all the way.

THE NUGGET OF GOLD ORE.
"That," said my friend, in reply to a question of mine, "is a very large and very rich nugget of gold ore. It was taken many years ago from a mine in Australia."

"How much is it worth?" I asked. He looked at me with a shrewd smile and replied: "It is worth just nothing at all."

I thought that a queer thing for him to say, but asked no more questions. Two years later I again visited his house in London, and this time I missed the big nugget from the shelf where I had first seen it. But I asked no questions. Perhaps, recalling the incident of two years before, my friend said: "I have something to show you," and, opening a closet, he produced a magnificent gold vase, remarking: "That nugget of gold ore has taken this form. Exclusive of the labor involved in the transformation, the gold alone is now worth \$100."

What curious similitudes there are between things essentially unlike! Here is one which it may be instructive to follow up. It is suggested by the following sentence from a woman's letter:—"In spite of all the nourishing food I took nothing seemed to give me strength."

Now, why was that? Perhaps the history of the previous three years of her life may help to account for it. In January, 1890, she had an attack of influenza which, she says, left her low, weak, and languid. So far as we are able to ascertain, influenza is caused by a certain poison in the blood developed during peculiar conditions of the atmosphere. Its early symptoms are those of a fever; they are always

sudden and often alarming. Yet, as in nearly all cases it ends in recovery in a week or two, it does not explain the mystery of Mrs. Westall's continued weakness and prostration.

She tells us that her appetite was poor, and that eating was immediately followed by great pain in the chest, back and sides. Hoping to overcome this state of things she took much nourishing food. That an increase of strength should result from the eating of plenty of good food would seem reasonable. How else can one ever gain strength? Yet, strange to say, no such result followed. On the contrary, the pains became worse, so that—to use her own words—she was "completely racked with pain" all over her, and so weak she could scarcely put one foot before the other. Besides this, the condition of the stomach was far from encouraging. That organ is the source of all power in the human body, and should feel warm, comfortable and quiet. In this lady's case it was full of uneasiness and pain. She speaks of a craving, gnawing, sinking sensation in it, which was not relieved either by food or by any medical treatment. Certainly, something quite different from a former attack of influenza went to the making of that; we must look deeper to find the real trouble.

Chemists often determine the character of a poison by observing the color it creates when applied to litmus paper; and—in addition to the general symptoms—it is sometimes possible to tell the nature of a disease by taking notice what cures it. Now, there is one universally known remedy which never fails to cure one subtle, comprehensive, and yet deceptive disease. Happily it was finally employed in Mrs. Westall's case.

In concluding her letter, dated December 1st, 12 Rockledge avenue, Willesden, London, N. W., 1892—she says: "At the time when my condition was very critical and my family very anxious, my son-in-law, Mr. Deacon, of Shepherd's Bush Road, London, told me how, in an illness of his own, he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and advised me to begin using it at once. I did so, and soon my appetite returned and my food digested; and by the time I had consumed two bottles I was strong as ever, and have kept in the best of health ever since—(Signed) Yours truly, Mary Westall."

This remedy, as the public is well aware, is advertised to cure indigestion and dyspepsia and its consequences, and nothing else. Yet every consequence include nearly every ailment with which we are familiar. Even influenza seldom attacks any save those whose blood is first poisoned by indigestion and dyspepsia.

And as to that nugget of gold ore? Ah, yes—Gold is worthless until it is manufactured. Food is useless until it is digested. Between the ore and the vase is the workman. Between food and strength also a workman—the stomach.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

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For the
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A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
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Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0

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£12,433,131 0 0

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

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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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., Agents.

General Insurance Company 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.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
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.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,850,000

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.

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J. S. WALKER,
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Room 15, Street 47, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

IN SOUTH SEAS

Harry Swinton Concludes the Marshall Group.

NEXT PAPER ON THE GILBERT

Morning Star Has Many Experiences.

Teachers and Their Work Among Natives—Chiefs and Their Sterling Qualities.

So far there have been two papers on the subject of the Marshall Islands from the pen of Mr. Harry Swinton who was first officer on the missionary vessel Morning Star during her last cruise in the South Seas. In the paper given below will be found the conclusion of the cruise among the islands of the Marshall group. The next paper will deal with the Gilbert Islands. Mr. Swinton concludes the Marshalls as follows:

Arriving at the passage, on the way out, we found, as already stated, sea breaking clean across. Concluded to luff up and come to anchor, thinking of course it would moderate sometime during the day. After waiting until 6 o'clock that evening we found it necessary to stop there that night on account of the weather.

About 11 o'clock next day, notwithstanding it was not much better, we got under way, set all sail, and, steering at the same time, managed to get out of the lagoon, bound for Wario, another one of the new islands we had to visit.

Found after getting out into the open sea, bad weather, heavy seas running and strong wind dead ahead. Under the circumstances Dr. Rife who had some authority as to the Star's movements in this group with the Captain of course concurring, concluded to keep off for Ujae, leaving Wario until the next year. I must admit it suited me to a dot, and if I am not mistaken, the Captain himself felt pleased at the change of program.

Two hours and fifteen minutes after we sighted the north end of Ujae, some 15 miles away, bearing SW by S by the compass.

Came up to it at noon, ran along the head towards the entrance into the lagoon. Entered the lagoon 2:15 p. m. with a strong head wind to contend with in the passage. Fifteen minutes before that we had cleared up all our sails. It was as much as we could do to steam into the lagoon. After entering we kept off as the station was away at the south end of lagoon, some fifteen miles away.

The wind now being favorable, we set all fore and aft sails, and steaming at the same time, came to an anchor off the Mission station 1:25 p. m., or two hours and fifteen minutes after entering the passage.

That night it commenced to blow and rain with heavy squalls at intervals; 4:15 that morning (Nov. 5th), let go the anchor anchor. Paid out 50 fathoms of chain on the port anchor and 20 on the other.

After breakfast, Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer, the school girls and boys, went in to see the teacher and have their social gathering with the people, the bad weather notwithstanding. Found here the chief of Wario, the island we were to visit, but had left for the next trip, as previously stated.

It seems that he brought back his own canoe some of the natives of this island who had drifted away, which showed conclusively that he had some Christian feeling. To his delight, the Morning Star sailed in while he was still there waiting for an opportunity to get home.

We left with him the teacher which we ourselves had intended to land on his own island, some 25 or 30 miles to the northward and eastward from here. He was very much pleased at this. He might have had to wait sometime before getting a chance to go back. The wind must needs be favorable or else he might have drifted away as did the ones he brought back.

After being delayed there a day or two longer than we had calculated, on account of the weather, we weighed anchor Saturday, November 7th, for our next port—Namuk—some 250 miles to the southward and eastward of us.

Four days sailing found us lying too, 1 o'clock that night—November 11th, having run the distance as per observation. When daylight came, no land was in sight; 8:30 that morning, took an observation, found we were 37 miles to the eastward, having been carried there by a strong current.

As we did not care to beat up to it, concluded to keep off for Ebon, 9 o'clock that same morning.

By observation at noon found ourselves 41 miles from Ebon and the wind being light, did not sight land until 6:15 that evening.

We luffed up to the wind, furling all light sails, and waited for daylight. Bright and early, got up steam and came up to the east end of Ebon, 7 a. m., November 12th; entered passage two hours later and came to an anchor off the station, 9:40 a. m.

I remember some 21 and 22 years ago when I was in the old Morning Star, piloting her to the anchorage. It was here that Mr. Snow and Mr. Whitney were stationed. The place looked the same, but I missed the genial face of Mr. Snow who has since gone to his reward. I remember how upon our arrival he was wont to come on board with a smiling face and shake heartily by the hand all who happened to be aboard.

I remember also how he used to sit up with me during my watch on deck

at night, and speak to me about my spiritual welfare. Although I was not a Christian, I felt very much interested. The pleasant way he had of expounding the Scriptures to me, quoting several passages of Holy writ, to show me the error of my ways, made me feel very much like Agrippa before the Apostle Paul. I could say as he did, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." I did not tell him so, however, no matter how much I may have felt like doing so.

There we had pleasant weather, the teacher of the island came on board and a number of canoes alongside.

One of our visitors was a half-caste of the Sandwich Islands. He has lived in that group for a number of years. He is married and has a family. His oldest boy was on board with us. He had been a year at the training school on Kusaie and had just returned to his family. His little daughter goes to the girls training school. We took her on board when we left the next day.

The Hawaiian referred to had the misfortune of losing his right hand while fishing with giant powder. This has prevented him from doing much work. He is a fine blacksmith. Owing to the misfortune, he wants to get back home once more and to bring his family with him. I told him I would see what could be done for him when I got back again in Honolulu.

After dinner on the day of our arrival, Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer, the school girls and boys went ashore to see the people. Found everything satisfactory there and the good work going triumphantly onward.

Next day, 4:15 p. m., November 13th, got under weigh for Namuk; passed out of the lagoon, 4:40, into the open sea. As we wanted to get to the next place bright and early the next morning, we sailed and steamed; 11 o'clock that night stopped engines; 5:30 a. m., raised land 8 miles away; started engines again; soon we were running along the coast for the Mission station.

This was one of the islands where we had to lay off and on, as there is no entrance into the lagoon. When abreast of the station, lowered boat. Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer, with their crowd, went ashore as usual to see the people. This is the only island in the group from which no canoes came alongside.

We were in luck on account of having such fine weather. The people ashore told us that it was the first fine day they had seen for two or three weeks. If we had arrived there the day before, we could not have landed.

Found the work here as at Ebon, progressing. We left a few passengers whom we had brought from the other islands, to help the good work.

6:15 p. m.—Boat returned with Dr. Rife, Miss Palmer and the rest of them. We then braced forward, made all sails but the royal, and set out for Jaluit, our last port in this group.

Since the Germans have taken these islands, they have made it imperative that vessels shall enter and clear from Jaluit. This makes it very inconvenient as far as the Morning Star is concerned, for when she leaves Kusaie to go through the Marshall groups with the training school girls and boys on board to see their relatives, she will have to pass Namuk and Ebon to go to Jaluit; whereas, if she could call at those two places on her way there, it would shorten her voyage considerably.

She would then proceed on her rounds by way of Mille and go the whole circuit with wind and current in her favor. Ujae then being the last island to visit. She could make a bee line for Jaluit, with a leading wind in her favor.

But as it is now, she leaves Ujae for Namuk, then Ebon; after that she will have to beat up to Jaluit against a strong head wind, accompanied with bad weather. The distance is not much between the islands, but the Star is not a very fast boat, especially if there is any beating to windward on the program.

Her beating-to-windward qualities puts one in mind of a hog going to war, "to wit, 'broadside to leeward'."

Well, we were quite fortunate this trip in making the run from Namuk to Jaluit in three days, over a distance of 75 or 80 miles. Came to an anchor off Imroig, Jeremiah's station. Jeremiah, it will be remembered, is one of the oldest teachers in the group. We stopped there that night. Next morning, the 18th, started down for Jaluit, station with the intention of getting our clearance and of getting away that same day for Kusaie. Judge, then, our surprise when we were told by the Commissioner that, as it was a day appointed by the German Emperor for thanksgiving, no business could be transacted until the next day.

We found at anchor there one German man-of-war, two merchant barks, one brig and one schooner. One of the barks left that day with a full load of coops.

Next day, 19th, we weighed anchor for Kusaie, notwithstanding it looked as though we were to encounter boisterous weather. It did certainly look gloomy. Just as the anchor was weighed, one of those squalls, which the Marshall Islands are noted for, overtook us. It did not disconcert the captain one iota. We kept on, steaming towards the south passage, although one could not see further than the end of the jib-boom.

When we consider that these lagoons are full of shoals, it was risky to a certain extent, but the captain knew what he was about. He had been there so often that he knew his bearings. He had that confidence in his own ability that he could, if necessary, go out of the lagoon in the night, and I, myself, believe he could.

I would like to say right here that when Captain Garland leaves the Morning Star, the American Board and all those connected with mission work in Micronesia, will miss a man whose position will be hard to fill. In the first place, he is a good navigator, a most careful man, correct in his reckoning, obliging to a fault, to all the missionaries who have business with the Star, mindful always of the comforts of those under his care and possessed of an eye like a hawk, a very necessary quality to have in the groups through which the Morning Star has to go. His knowledge of the route, the tides and those treacherous currents and shoals which Micronesia is noted for, makes him a man whose

position—excepting none—would be, as I have already stated, hard to fill.

When the passage was reached the chief, who went through the group with us, met us. He had left us when we anchored off Jeremiah's station (Imroig) for his home on the other side of the lagoon. He went to get his daughter, whom he has sent to the Kusaie Training School. He came on board with his daughter—a girl of 11 or 12 summers—and her baggage. He brought coconuts, bananas and other eatables as presents for the Star.

After getting out of the lagoon, we steamed along for six or seven hours, as the wind was very light. After that we made sail, as it breezed up from the northeast. Stopped steaming and made Kusaie on November 25, 1896. Came to an anchor about noon that day.

When we sighted Kusaie, saw a sail on our lee bow, some eight or nine miles off. We signaled to her, and she to us, but being too far off, could not make her out. She was, however, a large, four-masted ship, square rigged four and a half—thus there ends our Marshall Islands' trip.

To sum up the cruise in this group, I must say, the American Board ought to be satisfied with the progress thus far made throughout the group. To one, such as myself, who was there some 22 years ago, I must say a wonderful change has taken place, spiritually, showing conclusively to my mind that the labors of the band of Godly men and women who left the comforts of their homes and went out to preach the Gospel to the heathens are not lost. Mighty, through God, have they been in the pulling down of strongholds, the casting down of imagination and every high thing that has ever exerted itself against the knowledge of God, withal, the bringing into captivity of every thought to the obedience of Christ.

HARRY SWINTON.

Fastest Boat in the World.
The steam turbine-driven boat Turbina is reported to have made the speed of 32½ knots an hour in an official trial in England, on April 19th. This is about 37½ statute miles an hour. The engine of the Turbina is the invention of William Parsons. The vessel which was built for the purpose of these trials is constructed of steel plate, varying in thickness from 3-16 inch at the bottom to 1-16 inch at the sides near the stern; 100 feet long over all, 9 feet beam and weighing complete, without machinery or stores, 25 tons. As originally fitted up the Turbina had one engine and screw which were calculated to develop and use upward of 1,500 horse power, with a speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute. Steam was supplied by a water tube boiler, built to supply steam at 225 pounds working pressure, and with 1,100 square feet of grate surface. The draught was forced by a fan, and there was a condenser with a surface of 4,200 square feet. With the outfit complete the approximate were:—Main engines, 3 tons 13 cwt.

Total weight of machinery and boiler, crews and shafting tanks, etc., etc., 22 tons.
Weight of hull complete, 15 tons.
Coal and water, 7½ tons.
Total displacement, 44½ tons.

WHARE AND WAVE.
The next steamer from the Coast is the Australia, due May 25.

Spoken—April 20th, lat. 29-01, lon. 66-56, ship S. P. Hitchcock, Honolulu for New York.

Captain Fitzgerald left for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday to enter in upon his duties as pilot at that place.

The Iwalani will remain in port this week for the purpose of having slight repairs made on certain parts of her machinery.

The American bark Fresno, Underwood master, arrived in port late Monday, 25 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of lumber.

The Mauna Loa will bring 30 head of cattle from Kau. This will crowd the pen at Iwilei to its utmost capacity, as there are about 125 head there already.

The British bark Mauna Loa, 1,071 tons, was on Tienjen & Lang Dry Dock Company's dock at Hoboken, N. J., May 3d, being stripped, calked and metalled.

By virtue of her marine novelty—compound steam turbines—the new British torpedo boat Turbina has achieved the world's record of 32½ knots. This swiftness is unparalleled by that of any warlike craft afloat.

The Forban, fastest of the French torpedo boats, has a record of only about 31 knots, while the Desperado, the star torpedo boat destroyer of the British navy, achieved only a little over the same rate. The American torpedo boat Porter (originally christened Farragut) built by the Harshoffs, has a record of only 28.74 knots.

The old-time steamer Sirius has taken a new lease of life and a new captain is in command of her. Several years ago she came to this port with a general cargo, and later on was placed in the South American trade, says the San Francisco Call. The vessel changed hands she was rechristened the Scandinavia. Her next venture was in the sugar trade and her name was changed to the Kahului. The new owners found that there was no money in the island trade, and for nearly a year the steamer has been tied up in Oakland Creek. Last week she received a thorough overhauling, Captain Hall, late of the Corona, was placed in command of her, and in a few days she will start on the Puget Sound route. She is now under the American flag, and will be known in future as the Cleveland.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."
That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.
U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Francisco.
H. I. J. M. S. Nalwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.
U. S. S. Adams, Gibson, Magdalena Bay.
H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Macvey Napier, Fanning's Island.

MERCHANTMEN.

This List Does Not Include Coasters.
Am bktn Newsboy, Mollstad, Newcastle.
Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Wuhlman, Liverpool.
Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, San Francisco.
Am ship Susquehanna, Sewell, Japan.
Haw bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco.
Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco.
Am ship Reeper, Young, Newcastle.
Br bktn Ensenada, Toyes, Newcastle.
Br S S Amarapura, Cameron, Port Townsend.
Am bark Ceylon, Calhoun, Puget Sound.
Am bark Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, May 19.
Schr. Ka Moi, from Paailo.
U. S. S. Adams, Gibson, from Hilo.
H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Napier, from South Seas.
Smr Iwalani, Parker, from Hawaii.
Smr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Smr James Makee, Tullet, from Kapa.
Smr Kaual, Bruhn, from Kauai.
Smr Kaena, Wilson, from ports on Oahu.

Thursday, May 20.
Smr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 18.
Smr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Smr Lehua, Nye, for Laupahoehoe, Hakalau, Honoumuli and Pahakumani.
Smr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Smr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Smr Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Olovalu, Kilauea and Laupahoehoe.
Smr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Eleale, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waimae and Kekaha.
Am bktn Imgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 19.
Am schr. W. H. Talbot, Blumh, for Port Townsend.

Thursday, May 20.
Smr James Makee, Tullet, for Kapa.

Smr Kaena, Wilson, for Wailua ports.
Smr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Smr Neeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Horokaka and Kukulhaele.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.
Am bktn Newsboy, Mollstad, for San Francisco.
Smr Kaual, Bruhn, for Makaweli, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per smr. James Makee, May 19—Bishop of Panopolis and 3 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per smr. Kaual, May 19—Chas. Gay, Miss E. Gay, Mrs. A. Robinson, J. N. Wright, Mrs. E. E. Corant, T. Nott, Mrs. Nott, A. Nott, E. Akina and 19 deck passengers.

Departures.
For Maui and Hawaii ports, May 18—Emilia Kekulu, Anne Umiakama, Mrs. Friemann, E. D. Tenney, F. MacPherson, C. S. Desky, J. T. Moir, Capt. Fitzgerald, W. E. Rowell, C. S. Bradford, Rev. Kanda, Wm. Greene, C. Kaiser, John Hind, E. Olding, Dr. Derby, Rev. L. Byrde, P. A. Dias, G. W. Kinkle, Capt. James A. King, and 60 on deck.
For Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, May 18—Mrs. A. N. Kepokai, J. M. Dowsett, H. C. Mossman, C. E. Haynes and wife, D. C. Lindsay, T. F. Sanborn, Mrs. Telles and four children, Adam and wife, Mrs. Cahill and Miss Robertson.

For Kauai ports, per smr W. G. Hall, May 8—Miss Heslop, W. H. Rice, C. Wolters and wife, Miss Lamb, Miss Trask, H. P. Baldwin, M. B. Fernandez, A. Cropp and 56 on deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.
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 publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

BY AUTHORITY.

D. H. KAHAULEILO, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 11, 1897.
1863-31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Elizabeth Luce, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William Seaborn Luce having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, June 25, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 20th, 1897.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1863-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by A. Frances Johnson, daughter of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to William O. Smith, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1863-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk.
Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1861-15F

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed executors of the will of M. McInerney, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned, within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at their office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 29, 1897.

E. A. MCINERNEY,
J. D. MCINERNEY,
W. H. MCINERNEY.

Executors of the Will of M. McInerney, Deceased. 4590-1f 1867-5w

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE LAND.

To All Whom It May Concern:

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, by virtue of the powers and authorities given to and vested in it by its Charter and by Act approved on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1888, entitled "An Act to Authorize and Promote the Construction of Steam Railroads on the Island of Oahu," and of every other power in anywise enabling it in this behalf, intends to take and use for the purposes of the Railway which it is authorized to construct and works connected therewith the pieces of land described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the main track of the Oahu Railway 100 feet west from Waikale Creek; thence along the located center line of a branch track to the Oahu Plantation as marked on the ground by stakes as follows: westerly through the right of way of the Oahu Railway, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 6545, owned by the estate of Leo Nawak, and leased to the Tong Sung Wai Co.; thence northwesterly through Lots 5, 4, 3 and 2 of the Government land of Pothala, and through L. C. A. 5663, owned by Kalkinahaole and leased to Kahane; thence westerly through Grant 150,

owned by the Catholic Mission and leased to Sam Wo Wai; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 1613 B, owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 8597 owned by Kalkinahaole, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 1022, owned by Mrs. Martha Liwai, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 891 owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 1576 owned by Kahane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through Grant 126 owned by S. K. Kane, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence northwesterly through Grant 122 owned by M. P. Robinson, at all thence northwesterly through L. C. A. 888 owned by Naloloa and leased to Ah Kuli; and through L. C. A. 1029 to Akahaka and through L. C. A. 855 Ap, 1 owned by Napeawala, and leased to Ah Kuli; thence easterly through L. C. A. 6030 and into Grant 512; including a width of 40 feet, 20 feet on each side of said center line.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

By its 1st Vice-President:

J. B. ATHERTON.

By its Secretary:

W. G. ASHLEY.

1863-41F

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU, CHIEF COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, day; Makana, Maui, day; Makukona, Kailua, day; Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... May 28 Tuesday ... Sep. 21

Tuesday ... June 8 Friday ... Oct. 1

Friday ... June 18 Tuesday ... Oct. 12

Tuesday ... June 29 Friday ... Oct. 22

Friday ... July 9 Tuesday ... Nov. 2

Tuesday ... July 20 Friday ... Nov. 12

Friday ... July 30 Tuesday ... Nov. 23

Tuesday ... Aug. 10 Friday ... Dec. 3

Friday ... Aug. 20 Tuesday ... Dec. 14

Tuesday ... Aug. 31 Thursday ... Dec. 23

Friday ... Sep. 10

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makukona and Kailua, same day; Makana, Maui, day; Lahaina, Maui, day; arriving at Honolulu the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... May 25 Friday ... Sep. 17

Friday ... June 4 Tuesday ... Sep. 28