

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 66.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1995.

RULE OF FUTURE

Views of Men Who Will Practically Legislate for Hawaii.

ENTER UPON WORK UNHAMPERED

Program of Commission—Organization—Private Sessions—Chairman Cullom—To Visit Islands.

COMMISSION PROGRAM.

At 9:30 this morning the Hawaiian Commission will meet at the home of Justice Frear, in Punahou. President Dole and Justice Frear will there qualify as members by taking an oath. The oaths of office of Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt are already on file at Washington. The residence of Justice Frear is visited because that gentleman is ill. So soon as all members are regularly listed the Commission will proceed to elect a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

Senator Cullom and Congressman Hitt are at the Hawaiian hotel. Senator Morgan is the guest of S. M. Ballou at Overseas.

So soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear are finished the four other members of the Commission will adjourn to the Hall of the House, the old Throne Room, in the Executive Building and there hold the opening business session. There are no plans for conference further than this.

Next week the Commission will visit Hawaii. They will be on the big island six or seven days. The Commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

THE CHAIRMAN.

One has to but catch a glimpse of Senator Cullom to understand why he has the reputation of being one of the most active members of the upper house of the Congress of the United States. He is a middle-aged man of almost youthful presence or manner, is decidedly pleasant, is frank and quick, rather in expression and appears to be always on the alert, to be "up to his work." The Senator spoke freely upon almost all subjects introduced.

Senator Cullom said that the sessions of the Commission would be private excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesman or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression on inference that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the Commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. Many views that will be tentative will be expressed and there may be sudden changes at times. The body is a small one, there will be no speechmaking. The members will simply sit about a table and proceed with their task in more of a conversational than any other manner.

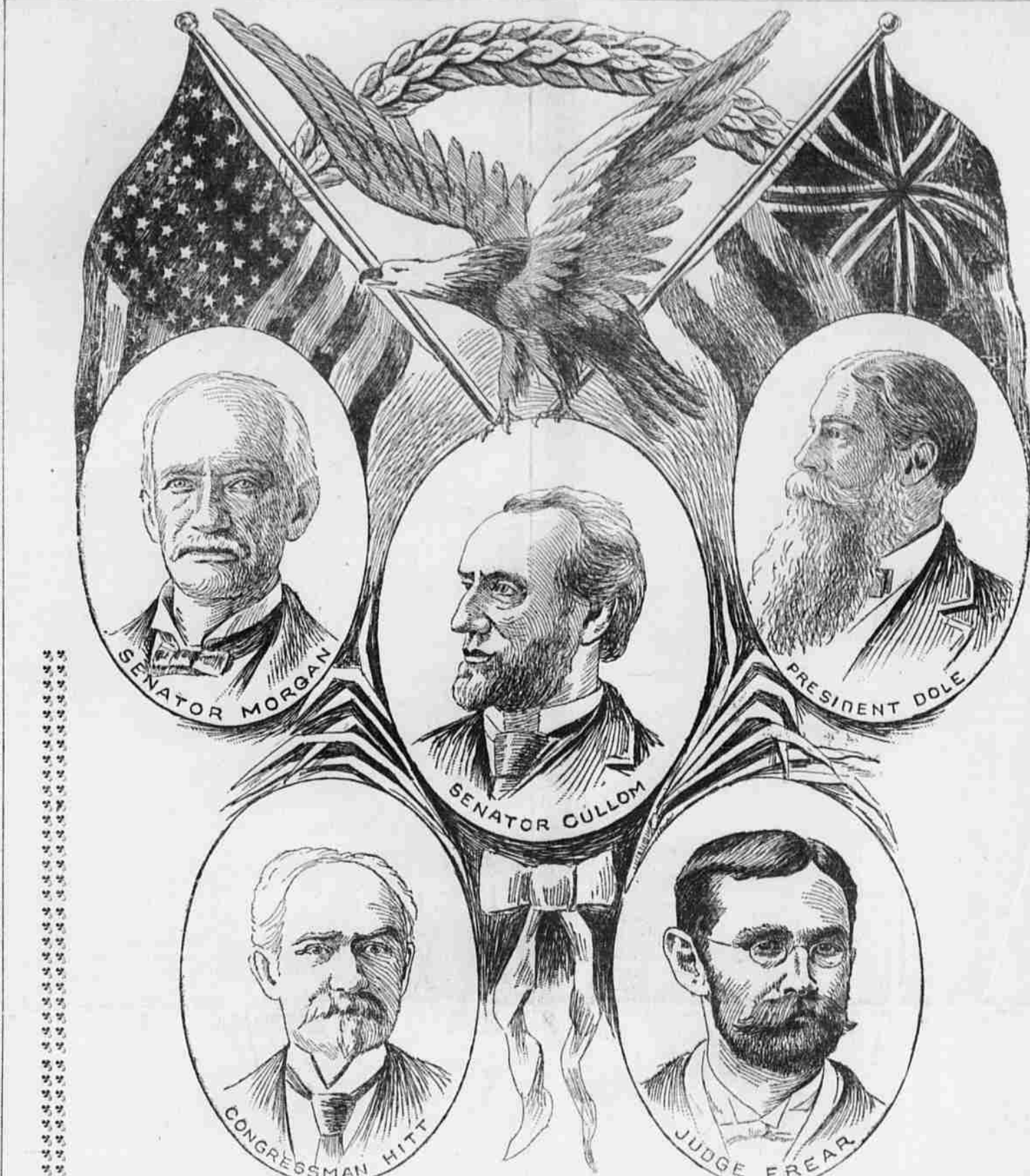
It is likely, according to Senator Cullom, that there will be prepared by the Commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a state, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws, bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the Judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Hitt, member of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a man who for years has made a special study of the relations of the United States with other countries and who has always been known to hold and use positive views on foreign policy. He has long been an ardent annexationist and is greatly pleased that the American flag is now floating over the islands. Mr. Hitt has been a hard worker at Washington as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was regarded by President McKinley as having peculiar qualifications for service on the Hawaiian Commission. The Congressman has been in public life many years, is a typical American of what might be called the legislative class. He has been called a "good mixer" and is one of the most approachable of men. He has almost white hair, but a springy step and a bright eye and of course a strong intellect at its best. He is a close observer, and is credited with being a clear, rapid and impartial reasoner. Mr. Hitt is a man practical in his ideas of legislation and government and will most likely be in favor of recommending for Hawaii such a rule as the conditions, review of the past and estimate of the future suggest as best for all the people and for the interests of the United States.

HAWAII'S OLD FRIEND.

Senator Morgan looks in much better health and is in much better health than when here before. He was glad to meet his old friends and gave a



THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS.

These are the faces of the men selected by President McKinley to prepare for submission to Congress at Washington the drafts of acts for the organization and government of Hawaii as an element of the American Union.

cordial welcome to the new ones calling to converse with him or to pay respects to the distinguished American. Mr. Morgan is one of the best known members of the Senate in the mainland as he is the best known here. He is intensely in earnest in all that concerns Hawaii. He said yesterday that his views on the islands and what should be done for the future were so ought to be familiar to all who have had an interest. He believes there is a place here for a model Government, but would not be in favor of such changes as would unbalance affairs or create confusion or disturbance of business, social, political, educational systems. The Senator made a study of Hawaii when here before and intends to pursue the subject with all the ardor that has marked his handling of issues during his long career as a Senator.

THE PRESIDENT.

The three commissioners from the States met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment yesterday afternoon. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senators and the Representative earlier in the day. The informal conference in the President's room was a pleasant affair. At its conclusion, with results reached as given above, the visitors were shown through the building and when the Treasury was reached Mr. Hitt asked about the liabilities. President Dole, when the three commissioners had gone said, with Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith that it was a privilege to have here such representative members of Congress as President McKinley had selected for the work here. There had been no difficulty at all in arranging for a day ahead and Mr. Dole said that at the session today it was likely there would be outlined a plan for a considerable time. For himself, and he believed he could say the same for Justice Frear, the Hawaiian members would agree at once to arrangements that would best suit the visitors. President Dole has

said that he believed the best for the future here would be to make such changes as were necessary to be made in a way that would not be sudden or disconcerting. There are in the end of this Government many advanced and admirable features that have been developed slowly. It is supposed that upon President Dole will fall the burden of supplying the material for the land legislation, as he is quite familiar with that subject.

The sole purpose of the commission at present is to gather data upon which to base recommendations to Congress for such legislation as will bring the Republic of Hawaii within the American political system. The Commission is unhampered by instructions. It has a free hand and the men seem to be of the caliber to attend to the grave matter entrusted to them.

Kuu Hae Aloha.

Hundreds of natives are wearing a hat band with the Hawaiian flag in the center and the words Kuu Hae Aloha ("I love my flag") on either side of it. The idea comes from the Aloha Aina and was prompted by foreign agitators against annexation and everything American. It is understood that the Woman's Patriotic League, which handles the bands, is coming money out of the scheme. The women get fifty cents apiece for them.

American Postage.

Postmaster General Ott, upon request from Washington, has inaugurated here American postal rates for soldiers and sailors. This means two cents instead of five for the ordinary letters of the boys in blue and the blue jackets and marines. The frank or penalty letters of such citizens of the United States as are entitled to use the same, will pass hereafter through the post office here the same as in the States.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE HERE.

Minor Positions Will be Filled Same as B. fore.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The terms of office of about all the District Judges in the islands expire on the first of next month. This brings to the administration at once the question of appointments under the new political condition. These district judges will continue in their positions.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday forenoon it was decided, after much discussion, to make minor appointments here the same as before the flag change. An inquiry on the subject will go forward to Washington today. The interpretation of the Cabinet here on the proclamation so far as it appears to apply is that President McKinley does not propose to handle the minor offices here but only, in accordance with the proclamation, to fill such vacancies as he may himself create.

There are three vacancies at present in the Park Commission. Paul Isenberg resigned when he became a member of the Legislature. The terms of Frank Hustace and E. S. Cunha have expired.

A member of the ministry here said yesterday that in the matter of appointments it was believed that President McKinley intended that the chiefs of departments should continue to select their officials the same as under the old flag. Otherwise there would be much business confusion, including often waits of many months.

Illness in Japan.

From the beginning of 1898 up to the 26th of July, the cases of dysentery throughout the Japanese Empire numbered 9,379 with 1,595 deaths. Two cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo, July 19.

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA.

Will Be Along in a Few Days With Troops for Merritt.

When the Mariposa left San Francisco it was expected that the Arizona would sail in two days time with 1,600 more men for Manila. This was in response to an order received from the War Department to dispatch at once all troops available. The Scandia was slated to sail on Aug. 15.

On the Arizona will probably be recruits for various organizations now in the field, regulars of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry and a large number of the hospital corps, who will take with them extensive supplies for an establishment in Manila. The Red Cross Society will send besides quantities of delicacies and luxuries for the sick.

The Scandia will bring the Seventh California with recruits and others to make up her complement. It is said the Government will buy no more ships. The Sydney and Australia are due in San Francisco on August 15th and 17th, and the City of Peking on the 23rd. They will be loaded with troops and stores, and, needing no waiting, will be in port only a few days before they start again to Manila.

Stenographer Marx.

B. L. Marx, who has for over three years been the efficient secretary of the Executive Council, will retire from the position this week. Mr. Marx goes to the law office of F. M. Hatch. In his position with the Cabinet Mr. Marx has been a hard worker and has always been courteous and obliging to those with whom he came in contact. He will be missed about the Foreign Office and President's room. Mr. Marx was in the '95 "affair" here and afterwards made a trip to the States with Minister Cooper. Before going to the office of Mr. Hatch the stenographer will have a vacation on Kauai.

IT IS HARD WORK

Ostrom Boys Tell of Klondike Travel and Hardship.

THEY DO DRAFT HORSE DUTY

Report to the Kohala Company. Boats Made—One Named Hawaii. Young Men in Good Health.

Tagish House, May 10th, 1898. Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company.

Dear Friend:—I intended writing you from Victoria before leaving, but owing to the hurry of our departure, it was forgotten. In Skaguay, too, we were in such haste to get away that I neglected it again. Since leaving Skaguay of course the confusion of camp life on the trail is ample excuse for my neglect. However, I will now try to make amends for not writing before by writing a long letter now.

We left Victoria on the 9th of March, on the Danube, which is supposed to be one of the best steamers running out of Victoria on this route. There were about 200 passengers aboard and they were all crowded together like hogs. There were about four times as many cabin passengers as there was table accommodation for, so each meal there was a grand rush and scramble for places, equaling any foot ball game ever played. The food, too, was poor and yet the company charge \$50 a ticket. We were a little over five days coming up and except for the accommodations enjoyed the trip very much, as the weather was mild, sea smooth, and scenery very fine.

We did not stay but two days in Skaguay, leaving as soon as we could pass our papers through the custom house. There was no snow in Skaguay nor for about twelve miles on the trail above, so we decided that it would be best to hire our goods packed to the summit, as we had to pay a convey \$6 per day to go with us, and packers could make the trip in one day.

We left Skaguay on the 17th of March with our outfits packed on mules, and arrived at the summit at 2 o'clock the same day. There was no wood at the summit nor for eight miles beyond, so we returned about two miles on the back trail and camped for the night. The next day we pushed on eight miles this side of the summit, where we made our first cache.

Well I shall not attempt to describe in detail the incidents of our trip thus far, as it would fill a book, but merely state that it has not been entirely one of pleasure. We have worked like horses with only two days off, when we were kept in by a blizzard.

We have dragged loads that would stagger a horse, moving on one occasion 1,120 pounds a distance of twelve miles, after having walked that distance with an empty sled. At another time we carried 1,500 pounds a distance of ten miles and walked back. We are now camped three miles above the river, which flows out of Tagish lake. We have completed our boats and expect to pull up stakes in the morning and start down the lake and river.

We built our boats eight miles above this point and dragged them down over the lee to this point, where we caulked and pitched them. One of our boats is seventeen feet long and three feet beam, the other is twenty-five feet long with seven feet beam.

We might as well have left Skaguay in January, as the trail was better than when we came over it and the hardship would not have been any greater. At that time of the year one would fear nothing except the cold, while later the weather is more changeable, a blizzard one day and sunshine another, making it much more trying than steady cold. Then, too, there are snow slides at this time of the year. I suppose you have heard of the Dyke disaster before now. The last accounts we have received were that ninety-seven bodies had been taken out already and there is no knowing how many more there are under the snow yet. We are now out of reach of all disasters of such nature and have nothing to fear but the rapid. Our boat is strong and although she may not be so yachlike as some, she is very seaworthy and we have every confidence in our ability to handle her. We will pour a cup of coffee over her bow and name her the Hawaii, and though her christening may not be accompanied with all the usual fetes, we hope she will bear us safely down the river to the fortune that awaits us on the Klondike.

So far we have spent a little more than half of our grub stake, but we have a good long year's supply and plenty to buy another when that is gone.

Well as it is nearly bed time, although the sun has just gone down, I will say good night. Give my regards to the boys. I will write again from Dawson. We expect to go straight through and will be there before you receive this letter. Yours truly, GEORGE T. OSTROM.

No Privateer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 29.—Her Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow Hawk returned today after a fruitless cruise in the North Pacific for an alleged privateer.

A PROTOCOL READY

High Officials Believe That Peace Is Now Assured.

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF TERMS

Word From Madrid Awaited—Armistice to Ensnare—Hard and Fast—Conditions Made.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A special to the World from Washington says: The Department of State has been informally notified that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has received authority to sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish Government. In diplomatic circles the statement is made that the French Ambassador received his authority tonight and will tomorrow formally attach his signature to the instrument.

This document was drawn up today, and when it is signed hostilities will cease.

Secretary Day stated today that a protocol had been agreed upon embodying the proposed terms for the treaty of peace and that the protocol would be executed.

In substance the protocol provides for the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, cession of Porto Rico to the United States, cession to the United States of the city, bay and harbor of Manila, to be held pending the negotiation of the treaty of peace. These are the American terms without qualifications. All suggestions contained in the Spanish note as to the Cuban debt and other matters are utterly ignored in the protocol.

Every high official of the Government, from the President down, regards peace as assured. Cambon has provisionally agreed to the terms of the protocol in behalf of Spain, and has cabled to Madrid for authority to attach his signature to the document as Spain's representative. It is regarded as certain in Administration circles that this consent will be given immediately, and that the formal signing of the protocol will occur shortly.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon for members of the Peace Commission, namely, that of Secretary Day who will head the Commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward. Woodford, late Minister to Spain, has been so mentioned. One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, whose stanch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as Peace Commissioner.

STRIPPING FOR ACTION.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A copy-righted dispatch to the World dated Manila, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, says:

The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed. Two fighters were captured in the attempt and three natives were drowned. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. His troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson.

HAD A LITTLE SCRAP.

COAMO (Porto Rico), August 19 (via Ponce).—Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers after the capture of Coamo yesterday a distance of four miles along the road to Alibonito. The Americans were checked at the Cuyon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelled from a Spanish battery on the crest of the Azonite mountains. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the positions. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers went to their support.

TACOMA COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma sailed today for Manila, with horses and mules for Gen. Merritt's army. She is expected to reach Honolulu about August 20.

EVE OF BATTLE.

PONCE (via St. Thomas), August 8.—General Miles is slowly but surely closing in on San Juan. His army, in five sections, is gaining advanced ground every day. The General has the Spaniards in complete doubt. Several thousand Spanish troops are still at Alibonito, and unless they make a hasty flight for San Juan, they will be captured. General Miles' army will be ready to take San Juan by Friday.

SPANIARDS SENT HOME.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Information was received by Adjutant-General Corbin from Colonel Humphrey, in charge of the transportation arrange-

ments at Santiago, that the Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from there today with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. The Alicante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of General Toral's army. Others follow at once.

WILL PAROLE PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet whenever Spain is ready to repatriate them, with the exception of the officers who are enjoying American hospitality within the limits of Annapolis.

SICK IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The War Department tonight made public the following from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 10.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 9th: Total number of sick, 2,830; total number of fever cases, 2,643; total number of new cases, 233; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 327.

SAMPSON A LIGHTWEIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Captain Philip of the battle-ship Texas yesterday visited the family of Admiral Sampson at Glenridge, N. J., and told Mrs. Sampson that the Admiral was in the best of health, but the tropical heat had reduced his weight from 170 to 139 pounds.

CURZON APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office this evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

PEACE SIGN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service.

FORMAL SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Sun's advice from Guantanamo says: The city was formally surrendered to the Americans today. Brigadier-General Ewers took possession as Military Governor and the Spaniards evacuated the blockhouses.

E. J. PHELPS.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—E. J. Phelps, the former Minister to England and professor of law at Yale University, is seriously ill at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart and physicians are in constant attendance.

THE POPE ILL.

ROME, August 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope has contracted an internal chill. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lippini, who recommended rest, his holiness has suspended all audiences.

CAPT. BARKER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Capt. Albert S. Barker has been detached from the command of the cruiser Newark and ordered to take charge of the battle ship Oregon, filling the vacancy made by the invaliding of Capt. Clark.

WASTE OF MONEY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Spanish Government has asked Messrs. Frith & Son of Sheffield to supply it with 220 thirteen-inch shells.

TORAL'S REWARD.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A Sun cable from Madrid says: Preliminary steps have been taken to court-martial General Toral, who surrendered to Shafter.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA (Columbia), August 9.—Advices from Guatemala state that Government troops won in encounters at Quetzaltenango and Oloa at a loss of eighty killed to 120 of the enemy.

A Cannon for Hilo.

As Hilo is without harbor defenses and was compelled to rig up anvils to fire an annexation salute, the Government has decided to send a cannon to the town. For this purpose the acting adjutant general, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, has issued an order directing that one of the Austrian mountain pieces be sent by the first boat to the capital of the Island of Hawaii. There are four of these small guns and one or all can easily be spared. The large battery of eight heavy Austrian field pieces remains undisturbed. Recently at Hilo a national salute planned was a failure on account of something going wrong with the machinery of the anvil chorus.

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

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Spaniards Attack American Troops in Trenches.

Stars and Stripes Victorious—Heavy Spanish Loss—Nine Americans.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A copy-righted cablegram from Manila bay, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, to the Evening World, gives the following particulars of the fighting near Malate on the night of July 21st.

General Greene's force numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and intrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they stood to give battle before Camp Dewey could be re-enforced. The trenches extended from the beach, 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and E of the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah battery were ordered to re-enforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The Utah Battery, the First California Regiment with two companies of the Third Artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these re-enforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third Artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud and axle deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scenes in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During flashes of lightning, the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could bring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

During the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Maracaban.

On the night of August 1st, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and made the attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead of the First Colorado, and two men were wounded.

On the night of August 2d the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead to thirteen, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt.

The list of dead and wounded as reported by General Merritt is as follows:

Tenth Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter Brown.

United States Infantry—William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon.

First California—Maurice Just.

Third Artillery—Eli Dawson.

First Colorado—Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson.

First California—Captain R. Richter, Private J. C. Edwards.

Third Artillery—Privates Charles Winfield and J. A. McElroth.

Thirty-eight were slightly wounded.

Secretary Alger regards the Malate fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

GEORGE EBERS IS DEAD.

Famous of His Works on Egyptology and His Novels.

MUNICH (Bavaria), August 8.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, near this place, announces the death of George Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

George Ebers was born in Berlin in 1827. He devoted nearly all his life to ancient history especially the records of Egyptian civilization. His works made him famous among archaeologists and in 1870 he was installed as professor of Egyptology at the University of Leipzig where he remained nineteen years. It was while carrying on his work that he made his name a household word in many countries. His best stories are "An Egyptian Princess," "Tadai" and "Serapis." During the last years of his life he was practically physically helpless through paralysis of the lower limbs.

Municipal Ownership.

The Tokyo aldermen's Council lately decided that all means of communication within the precincts of the city should be civic property, as also the Electric Railway which is to be laid down through the main street. The City Assembly committees also came to the same decision after deliberation.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALUMINUM WARE, Refrigerators, ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

WICKLESS Blue Flame Stoves OF DIFFERENT SIZES. STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.

Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S 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 marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears 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 Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURIER, DUNDEE, GLASGOW, LONDON, AND MANCHESTER.

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

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

The " " will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about September 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO. LTD., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS STEREOTYPES AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

EUROPE'S BIG MAN

Career of Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor.

ACTIVE FROM HIS YOUTH

Birth and Education—Was Always a Fighter—Principal Undertakings of His Career.

Prince Bismarck came of an old and distinguished family, many of whose members attained prominence in military and political life. He was born on April 1, 1815, at Schonhausen, in Brandenburg. His father's family belonged to the lower nobility, and his mother was the daughter of Ludwig Menken, Privy Counselor of Frederick the Great and a very liberal minded man.

At the early age of six years Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen—for such was the full name of the future unifier and ruler of the destinies of the German Empire—was placed in a boarding-school in Berlin, and at twelve he entered a gymnasium, where his character, thoughts and methods of life were molded to a great extent by Dr. Provost and Dr. Bonnel, who took more than ordinary interest in the lad. He made wonderful advances in history, his favorite study, and rapidly acquired a practical knowledge of English and French, surprising in later years both Lord Beaconsfield and Napoleon III with the fluency with which he used those languages.

While pursuing his studies with great avidity he did not neglect his physical development. He was an ardent devotee of all manly sports, in many of which he acquired a wonderful degree of proficiency. This was particularly true in regard to swordsmanship. At the age of 17 he entered the law department of the University of Göttingen, where he had a superabundance of practice as a swordsman, fighting twenty-eight duels in the course of three semesters, or eighteen months. In all of these encounters he drew blood from his opponents, and was himself only once wounded. The mark of that wound he ever after carried. It was on his left cheek.

Entering the University of Berlin in 1833, Bismarck soon after passed the requisite examination for professional life. However, he did not take up the practice of law, but retired to his estates in Pomerania, and there remained quietly for several years, occupying himself in guarding the family property interests.

It was not until 1847 that Bismarck began to attract some public attention. He was elected to the Prussian House of Burgesses, taking his stand as an ultra-loyalist. In 1851 he was chosen a representative of the new German diet of Frankfurt. This was the actual beginning of his renowned public career. At once displaying the most remarkable mental activity and manifesting a wonderful grasp of affairs of state, he clearly stated his views and distinctly set forth the chief characteristics of his most important political doctrines. He made a most marked impression, and the result was that he at once began exercising a strong influence among his colleagues. He mapped out a policy, which he ever afterward consistently and closely followed. He boldly opposed all revolutionary measures and ever having in view the best interests of Prussia, he boldly demanded that that country should have the same right in the Diet as had Austria. Recalled from the Diet in 1859, Bismarck was sent as Minister to Russia. At the court of St. Petersburg he soon became an adept in the art of diplomacy. His ability as a diplomat was recognized, and in order to give him a thorough insight into French politics he was transferred to Paris in the spring of 1862. In the fall of that year he was recalled and given the portfolio of foreign affairs, and was made president of the Cabinet.

The reorganization of the army was a measure that caused a great deal of turbulence in the Parliament, which time and again refused to pass the needed appropriations. Bismarck repeatedly dissolved the Parliament, and finally to bring matters to a decided issue he notified that body that the Government would proceed to reorganize the army without its sanction.

Bismarck carried his point. The army was reorganized, although during four sessions the Parliament declined to vote its sanction, and upon each occasion was dissolved.

Upon the death of the King of Denmark, Bismarck seized the opportunity to aggrandize Prussia by claiming the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies for the Duke of Augustenburg, the idea being to incorporate them with Germany. The occupation of these duchies brought on the war between Prussia and Austria, and at the battle of Königgratz, in 1866, Austria was overwhelmingly defeated. Prussia, under the skillful guidance of Bismarck, now assumed the leadership of the North German confederation, from which Austria was excluded.

The success of this strategic movement made Bismarck the most popular man in Germany. He had been universally disliked up to the culmination of the war with Austria. He was given full credit for all that resulted from that conflict. Prussia's sudden advancement to the front rank as a military nation was not only offensive but alarming to the French, who seized upon the first slight pretext for declaring war.

The war of 1870-71 intensified the national feeling among the Germans, and

Bismarck, taking advantage of the situation, carried out his ideas of unification, the result being the new German empire. It was Bismarck who dictated the terms of peace with France, recovering to Germany Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity of one billion dollars.

Bismarck, who had been made a Count in 1866, was now created Prince and Chancellor of the German Empire. The Chancellor's aim now was to secure for the Empire a long term of peace and prosperity. Here again he showed himself a master of diplomacy. He succeeded in isolating France and formed strong alliances between Germany, Austria and Italy in the triple alliance—a combination that even a union between France and Russia would not be able to overcome. He entered upon a long and bitter conflict with the Vatican, whose power he believed to be dangerous to the Government, but he was finally obliged to somewhat modify his policy toward the Church of Rome.

In inaugurating the career of Germany as a colonizing power in 1884, Bismarck brought himself into brief conflict with Gladstone, who was then the English Premier. Bismarck never forgot to keep France isolated. That was the main object of his foreign policy. He also kept Europe in a peaceful state by combining the central powers into a peace league. This was to counteract any aggressiveness on the part of Russia and France, either singly or combined.

Early in 1890 the "Iron Chancellor" retired from public life, owing to differences of opinion between Emperor William II and himself. In 1894, however, they became reconciled, and upon the occasion of Bismarck's eightieth birthday, in 1895, the Emperor visited the famous statesman and cordially participated in the celebration of the event.

The German soldiers and officers fairly worshipped Bismarck, who never severed his connection with the army. He took more pride in being a soldier than in all the honors and decorations that were showered upon him by the potentates of the world.

Bismarck very seldom appeared in public without uniform and sword. He was rarely seen in citizen's dress. The students saw in him the German representative, and endeavored to imitate him.

THE CLARK FAMILY.

Coming With a Party to Join Commissioner Here

The family of Byron O. Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, will arrive in Honolulu in the very near future. A late issue of the Pasadena Times has this to say:

"Mrs. Byron O. Clark and family left yesterday morning for Anaheim, where they visit with relatives until the time of leaving for Honolulu, about the 8th instant. Miss Addie Clark remains here to complete a term in Troop, where she graduates next year. With Mrs. Clark and family go also a Mr. Ames, nurseryman, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Thomas, late of the California Cultivator. The party go to San Francisco by rail, and thence by sailing vessel. With Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hawaii gains and Pasadena loses most estimable citizens, talented, public-spirited and active in good works, who have been important factors in the upbuilding of this country and are well calculated to aid in the new one whither they go. The best wishes of a host of friends attend them."

FOOD INSPECTION.

Some Work Being Done—Much Planning Ahead.

Dr. Day and Food Inspector Johnstone met last evening on the scheme of work for the department. A general plan was outlined, though the details were not finally decided upon. The first onslaught will be upon adulterated foods, and a record established of such, as well as the concerns handling them. Practical tests of staple goods will not be attempted until certain materials arrive from the East. This may be three or four weeks yet. Mr. Johnstone is now established in his permanent quarters. He has around him a number of microscopes and a maze of scientific names, qualifications, etc. To follow him in his work one has to carry a dictionary as when reading Huxley. Thus far Mr. Johnstone has devoted his attention to analyses of food used in the departments of the Board of Health, particularly at Molokai.

Tropical Fruit.

(Home Letter of a Boy in Blue.)

I have tasted two new kinds of fruit today. One was the mango. It has something the shape of a pear, with generally a green skin and a rich orange color within, and grows on tall trees. Don't like them; taste like they had rheumatism. The other was the papia. Looks something like a musk melon; grown on trees resembling a palm. It has round, black seeds within, about the size of a pea, and has a peppery smell when cut open. Believe I could learn to like them in a week. We had pies made from them today and it tasted good, but they were flavored with lemon or something else. A citizen with whom I was talking today said a person will learn to like the fruits of a tropical climate in a little while.

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



PRINCE OTTO VON BISMARCK.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,

Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board

Palettes and Vouga's Studios,

Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,

Wade and Butcher's Razors,

Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,
—LIMITED—

Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious 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.

Bookbinding
Hawaiian Gazette Office.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

WE'RE NEVER
WORRIED

About anything we sell you. We KNOW it has the quality in it to give satisfaction. We know it'll always do us credit. That's what we've built up our business on—honest Furniture and Draperies—honestly sold.

The very best is here—and the cheapest that is safe to buy.

Take us into your confidence when you are thinking of re-furnishing. We'll save you something.

Models
are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

JUST TO HAND:

A New Line of
GOLDEN OAK CENTER TABLES.

Very highly polished and new in design.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the
responsibility
on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

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

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, 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.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammaris, 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 & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), 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.
(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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

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

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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

For tickets and general information apply to

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

Metropolitan
Meat Company

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

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

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

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, etc. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898

IS HE "PRESIDENT?"

Some who are more troubled with the shadow than the substance of things, are under an unusual strain over the proper title which should be given to Mr. Dole at the present time. As the Islands are no longer a Republic, but merely a territory, such persons feel as if they were liable to arrest and imprisonment for crime if they failed to designate and use the appropriate title. The prevailing distress in the community ought to be alleviated. There was, indeed, a gross and inexcusable lack of statesmanship manifested in the Joint Resolution, in the omission of a paragraph designating Mr. Dole's title. Does it invalidate the entire document, and must the work of annexation be begun again?

The Joint Resolution declares that our municipal laws shall continue in full force until changed by Congress. As these municipal laws designated Mr. Dole as President, he must therefore remain President. He cannot escape from it. Even if he desires to be called "Governor," or "Cap'n," or even "Boss," he is barred by the law, "President" he was, and President he must be, until Congress rises in its grandeur and a "Be it enacted," etc., plunges him down to the frightful depths of an ordinary governorship, or as the "Tired" men hope, into the black waters of oblivion.

It is urged that the Republic does not exist and therefore he cannot be President of it.

The word president designates one who conducts, manages, or executes. It is the title of an executive officer only. It does not signify any special function. An insurance company, a railway corporation, a base ball club, have presidents. The executive of a State is in every respect a president, but usage calls him governor.

Then until the Supreme Court of the United States settles the question of title, persons with consciences in the neuter stage may safely speak of "President" Dole.

OAHU COLLEGE.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College has been issued.

What the course of study is, the high standing of its instructors, the reputation of its graduates is too well known here to require repetition. Several features in the course indicate its practical side. The course of training in Parliamentary usages and laws is especially valuable, in these days of debate and conventions.

There should be another department of study added to the course, to be known as the "Course in Observation," that is, the quick and intelligent use of the eye. Charles Dickens could observe and retain distinctly in his mind, more objects during an hour's walk along the streets of a city than the vast majority of men see and retain in a week, or a month, or a year, if they cover the very same ground. More than that, he could see not only the numerous physical objects, but also many of their relations to each other. He was like the Chinamen in the gold diggings, who get rich out of them after the intelligent white man is through with them.

The shallowness and incompleteness of the ordinary education in this respect might well be illustrated by placing one of the "well educated" people on the witness stand and demanding what he or she had seen during the day, and following the inquiry with a comparison of what existed and might have been seen. The exhibition would be shamefully humiliating, as any one of us will say who has candidly tested himself on the point.

One who studies physical science in its relation to financial profit knows the important bearing the keen sense of observation has on the fortunes of men. For instance, a young man with a slight knowledge of mineralogy and a quick eye was crossing the dry bed of a stream in Florida, not many years ago, and noticed a stone the size of a base ball, and its peculiar appearance. It was a piece of phosphate deposit. The discovery made him rich, and revealed a wealth of phosphate deposits which Phil Armour, of Chicago, said was of greater value to Florida than if it were the gold of California. If the young men were as well trained in the habit of observation in physical research as women are in the study of each other's hats, education would be of higher value.

Oahu college stands now as the crowning work here of the Puritan of New England, and his successors. It was founded with the same motive, its affairs have been administered by the

same type of men, and, though there has been much that has been grievously disappointing in the final outcome of the whole scheme of philanthropic work here, the schools and this college remain as the crowning work.

Out of the "sixty millions of dollars paid out in bonus to the planters of Hawaii," for their sugars, as Mr. Sherman said it, only a mite of it has been expended in fostering this institution, in making it the great educational institution of Polynesia, the one lasting and imperial monument to the memory of the Fathers, a pledge of the faith men here have in Christian civilization, and the reign of law.

Why more has not been expended and the growth of this institution is arrested may be due to the demoralizing spirit of prosperity which feeds on what it wants, and promotes luxury and high living rather than plain living and contentment.

ASHFORD'S ADVICE.

Mr. C. W. Ashford, now in *seil exilii*, in a letter to a local contemporary, the official defender of the "lost cause," impressively urges the natives to stay in the last ditch if they can find it, and to multiply ditches if they can, and stay in them. He advises them not to enlist in the American army, because it may be used to subdue the insurgents of the Philippines. Such a proceeding will be, he says, only a repetition of what the Americans have done in Hawaii.

This trumpet note of appeal to the natives to make faces at Uncle Sam shows how justly Mr. Ashford appreciates the unlimited power of the natives to make it hot for Uncle Sam even with his army and navy behind him. It is quite in the order of the advice of "Shack-Nasty-Jim," the Indian warrior of the lava beds, that his tribe should simply wipe out the army.

Before striking an attitude before the natives, whom he was quite willing to betray in 1887, he might suggest a patriotic squaring of accounts between the natives and Liliuokalani, and effectually end her complaint that from the beginning to the end of the Overthrow she did not receive "one dollar" from them in aid and comfort.

In stirring the natives up to a hatred of Uncle Sam he reminds us of the old stage driver, who lost his job after railways were built, and spent his declining years in "sleeking" his dog at the locomotive every time it passed his home.

GOOD FRIENDS.

The names of the Commissioners from the Mainland, appointed to draft organic laws, are almost household words with us. Senator Collum is well known by reputation, as a man of broad views and large legislative experience. Regarding Senator Morgan, we cannot say anything that is unknown to the residents of the Islands, owing to his recent visit here, during which he commanded the respect and love of all those who were friendly to the cause of annexation. The natives found in him a warm friend, who placed an unusually high estimate upon them, and their capabilities as citizens.

Mr. Hitt is singularly well informed regarding these Islands. At the time King Kalakaua visited Washington in 1881, Mr. Hitt, as Assistant Secretary of State received him, and his suite, and attended the King during his visit to President Arthur.

Among Mr. Hitt's warm personal friends was the late James G. Blaine. It is well known how highly Mr. Blaine estimated his knowledge and experience in matters of foreign policy.

Another of Mr. Hitt's strong personal friends was the late Wm. Walter Phelps, at one time Minister to Austria, at another time Minister to Germany, and one of the Commissioners in adjusting the Samoan difficulties. He was one of the most promising men of his times. For he was a student, a natural orator, and a man of great wealth; one of the younger American statesmen, of whom much was justly expected, but who went to his grave before the shadows had lengthened.

We can recall the earnest and far reaching views of these men, and intimate friends, all statesmen, formed and expressed many years ago in advance of the times, regarding the relations of Hawaii and the United States—the need of these Islands as the sword tip of American power in the Pacific.

Mr. Blaine is dead. Mr. Phelps is dead. Mr. Hitt remains to witness and take a part in establishing that policy which is in no sense more territorial expansion, but a wise precaution to anticipate and guard against the occupation of these Islands by a peaceful invasion of Asiatics, which our own short sighted and selfish policy persistently invited. The dead statesmen cannot see the finish of their work. But their associate and friend lives to share in it, and himself write some of the closing history of the first movement made by the Great Republic to extend its dominion almost a thousand leagues beyond the surf line of the Mainland.

THE LAW OF THE SUGAR.

The high character, ability and political experience, of the Commissioners who are now here and who will undertake to draft laws for the government of the territory, is not only acknowledged, but appreciated by the white population. The natives will for a while at least, regard them with some suspicion, as they listen, unfortunately, to those who grossly misrepresent the situation and take a malicious delight in exciting their fears. Time only will bring them to an understanding of the purposes of the Commission.

The Commissioners have before them the task of preparing what is to be, substantially, the organic law for this territory, if it is approved by Congress. If it were dealing with an average Anglo-Saxon community, it would simply draft the laws which are usual and acceptable to Anglo-Saxon communities, and quickly close their labors.

The Commission could, indeed, follow the theory that what is good enough for the Anglo-Saxon is good enough for other races. That is, it could make an iron political bed, and force this entire community to lie in it.

But the Commission will be guided by the later and better political thought of writers and statesmen on the true theory of organic law, which regards government as only the expression of the ideas of the people who are to be governed.

The Federal Constitution is no longer regarded as a clever document invented by learned scholars, but the very best expression of the average thoughts, habits and usages of the colonists for a long time previous to the adoption of the Constitution. The new or novel provisions of that Constitution did not arise out of any theories, but out of existing and painful experiences, such, for instance, as the inability of the old confederation to execute its own laws.

"Constitutions and laws are the expressions of the customs and general ideas of the people."

The Federal Constitution is, therefore, not ideal, but a compromise in many ways, an adjustment of political forces. It has already been amended fifteen times, as its defects and needs become apparent. It was, however, the organic law of a homogeneous race.

These Commissioners must deal, in drafting an organic act, or laws, with mixed races, of which about only two per cent have Anglo-Saxon habits and thoughts "in the blood." It deals with entirely new conditions.

The great South American, Bolivar, said: "A Republic cannot exist where the snow does not fall." He spoke of a race of which not a man, it may be safely said, comprehended the principles of self government.

Though the snow does not fall here, excepting on the mountain tops, the guarantee by the Constitution of a republican form of government to each State, and, by inference, to each territory, must be enforced here.

The work of the Commission, therefore, is to create and preserve, in the laws it shall draft, the form of government designated by the Constitution.

In doing this, it may be called upon to more clearly define what the limitations are of a republican form of government, and to what extent even the franchise may be qualified.

The suggestion of a new form of government, generally described as the Colonial form, may be considered. Admittedly as it would be in the case of Hawaii, it would be a departure from the old and well settled forms of territorial government, and excite the opposition of the democratic spirit which prevails in Congress.

Cuba and the Philippines are the school masters who are now abroad. What they will teach is on new lines.

CHINESE CITIZENSHIP.

The last mail brings the information that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the political condition of a person born in the United States of Chinese parents. It holds, that under the Federal Constitution, as we stated on Monday, a person born in the United States of Chinese parents may enjoy all of the privileges of American citizens.

What the effect of this decision will be on the Chinese born in these Islands cannot be authoritatively stated at present.

There is no reason whatever for believing that there will be the slightest discrimination against the Chinese born here. This is a question of law, not of sentiment. If the native-born of Hawaii are admitted into full citizenship, as they will be, there will be no discrimination against Chinese native born. Strange as it is, the first stand that on Friday last the American flag was raised over more Chinese children entitled to American citizenship than over American children entitled to American citizenship.

There is food for reflection in these cold figures.

SECRET

The special correspondents here of the Eastern papers, who, owing to the profound secrecy of somebody, did not know until the flag was raised that President McKinley had confirmed everyone in office, and reported in their numerous letters before that event that President Dole had been pulled out of the arrangements, should understand that this community for many years submitted to the oppression of Monarchical secrecy, which did not entirely end with the Overthrow. A State secret, under the old regime was a valuable "find," and adorned the holders of it for the time with an importance equal to that of wearing a feather cloak. This habit of secrecy was somewhat modified, during the existence of the Provisional Government, and later, of the Republic. But it became more difficult to maintain a valuable secret. While it was fastened up in the barrel of the Cabinet, and the energies of the Executive were concentrated in pounding down the bung, the secrets were generally spouting at the spigot.

The secrecy maintained regarding President McKinley's appointments, until the last moment, and until the flag was raised, had a certain theatrical effect, but it was not in accordance with democratic ideas, and the correspondents were misled.

The only explanation is that there were positive orders from Washington to observe secrecy, or the ghost of the old Monarchy got loose and took possession.

"The Society for the Amelioration of the condition of the Tired-of-Dole patriots will give a picnic in September for the benefit of its treasury. Mr. Dole will be an invited guest. The only beverage used will be the grateful liquor which 'removes that tired feeling.'"

THE PASSING HOUR.

Honolulu cheers the First California.

It is evident already that the Commission is here for business.

Five years and a half ago a Commission went from Hawaii to Washington. Time works its changes.

Hilo, with that new saluting piece, can now make still more noise. Why not send one to Kaula and another to Maui?

Spain has ordered a few dozen thirteen-inch shells for the use of her one remaining squadron. This is a grimy funny thing.

More of the home builders for the First New York have arrived and the location for the permanent garrison must soon be selected.

Peace in Washington, possession in Cuba and Porto Rico, murderous night attacks in the Philippines. This is the stretch and story of the war.

According to the Utah Battery member writing to a friend in Honolulu, Admiral Dewey has had his weather eye on Aguinaldo from the very first.

"Just a Plain American Girl" is not good enough for those Carnal Kansans. They want a Hawaiian Queen and seem to be in quite a hurry about it.

Perhaps the settlement of the Japanese claim marked the passing of "the others," as they do not seem to make themselves heard so much as to attract notice.

The American soldiers on the Pacific side have so far escaped the sickness to which the Cuban forces have been subjected, but weeks upon some of the transports has been just about as bad.

It is a barren fortnight these times that does not develop a new plantation scheme for the Island of Oahu. The bigger or heavier producing sugar districts must soon look to their laurels.

It may be well to understand that "municipal government," as mentioned in the American papers re Annexation of Hawaii does not of necessity, or does not at all mean or imply city governments and the like.

It seems that the Commission proposed to maintain a free field. The Commission, by the way, is not itself a legislative body, either administrative, judicial or executive. It will collect information and propose laws.

Klondike stories differ or vary much. Two facts seem clear. The first is that a Klondike venture is a tremendous undertaking. The second is that the proportion of failure and successes is about the same as in other mining fields.

Unless some new factor comes into the business field, it will, unfortunately, be a considerable time before the foreign steamer service affecting Hawaii will be again so good as it was before transportation of troops to Manila began.

The press dispatches say that Germany has decided to include sugar in the ratification of her soldiers. This is stated to be for the reason that men will, having sugar, be able to endure more physical exertion. There is no hint of benefit to the extensive German sugar interest.

It is announced semi-officially from Washington that there will not be an extra session of Congress. When the treaty of peace with Spain is finally negotiated by the principles, it will be necessary for the Senate of the United

States Congress to assemble and ratify what has been agreed to by the President. The operations of this feature of the American system is what makes Mr. McKinley so specific and firm in his proposals.

With George Curzon as Viceroy of India there is a certain to be effort to further extend the "northwestern frontier," which means further glory to British arms, with no thought of death to individuals. India is likely to have the center of the international stage within six months.

It comes from the States now that the trustees of the Woman's Temple have repudiated the action of the Executive Committee, which decided to abandon the crowning enterprise of the life of Frances E. Willard. The trustees propose to save the building for its uses and its mission as originally planned.

Hookey, the British promoter now in the court bankruptcy toils, is following the road of many another smart chap of bold money making ideas. Everyone closely associated with Hookey had a fair share of spoils and that these particular people shout "crucify him," is a thing identical with all similar bubble explosions.

The First Company of Sharpshooters has been a representative organization from its first hour and has done valuable service for the state from 1893 down to Flag Day. While earning and holding target championships it has always made its social feature prominent and has thus been able to wield a heavy influence.

The San Francisco Call is out against the retention of the Philippines by the United States. The Call is consistent in putting up a negative against the affirmative of its community and the other coast papers. However, this question will stand or is worthy deeper and better considered discussion than it is getting on the coast.

With the alarm created about the throne by the echoes of French, British and German guns, it may be expected that outrages upon missionaries in China will cease. The Emperor has issued a "last warning" edict, in which it is recited that he will be strict and stern with those molesting missionaries in the future. This is taken to mean that when missionaries are bothered Chinese heads will drop.

Japanese sake brewers are in distress. They have half of last year's stock on hand yet. Strangely enough the embarrassment of the Japanese brewers is due almost entirely to competition of Chinese liquor distillers. Portions of the commercial anatomy of China are still alive. Sake is one of the deadliest of alcoholic drink poisons and the discontinuance of its production would be a boon to countless thousands.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Movement to Make a Change of Administration Here.

One of the passengers by the Mariposa yesterday was Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, rector of St. Andrew's Cathedral, who left on that vessel for the Coast on the up trip last month. Regarding the status of the Episcopal Church here under the new regime Mr. Mackintosh has made full inquiry of Bishops Nichols and Johnson of California and at a meeting of the Synod of the Episcopal Church here, which will be called soon, delegates will be elected, lay and clerical to attend the convention of the church at Washington, which meets next October. Although Mr. Mackintosh, owing to his short stay in San Francisco, could not see personally many of the Episcopal clergy, through correspondence he was promised a strong support in the extension of a branch of the church from that of the United States to Honolulu. A movement is on foot among the laity of Mr. Mackintosh's congregation to raise his stipend to such a figure as will permit him yielding up the Royal School of which he has been master for nearly thirty years, and devote his whole time to St. Andrew's.

Funeral of Mrs. Nott.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Nott took place from the family residence in Kukul street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh conducted the services, and a part of the choir of the Second Congregation, St. Andrew's Cathedral, sang a hymn. The remains were interred in the family plot in Makiki cemetery. The pallbearers were: E. C. Rowe, Dr. G. Walter Burgess, Thomas Smith, W. L. Fletcher, O. H. Walker and J. Lyle Logan.

Mrs. Nott had been in poor health for some years. Besides her husband, deceased leaves five children, four sons and one daughter.

Funeral of Mrs. Hocking.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Hocking took place from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bishop Willis and Rev. V. H. Kiteat conducted the services. Two hymns were sung. The church was filled with friends of deceased. Rev. Kiteat finished the services at the grave in Nuanani cemetery. Floral remembrances were numerous and beautiful. Although there were no set pieces the grave was literally buried beneath the number of wreaths and bouquets. The pallbearers were: Archie Gillilan, Dr. Herbert, Thomas Krouse, A. Barnes, J. Winter, T. H. Macdonald, C. A. Graham and J. M. Oat.

Captain Richter.

Capt. A. Richter, of Company I, First California, who was shot through the head at Manila and perhaps mortally wounded, is well known in Honolulu. He is a San Francisco merchant and while here was entertained by several old friends. George Graa and others in Honolulu received short letters from him by the Belgic announcing the safe embarkation of his regiment at Cavite.

OF LIFE ON MAUI

Taking Oath and Hoisting Stars and Stripes.

Luau and Dances—Reception to Col. John Richardson—Meeting on a Sugar Proposal.

MAUI, Aug. 15, 1898.—Friday, the 12th, was a very formal day on Maui—spent chiefly in the assembling of office holders in the various court houses and the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States before district magistrates.

In Lahaina this procedure was supplemented by the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes at the court house. Later there was a fine luau given in the court house yard and in the evening a dance, which took place upon the circular platform constructed around the banyan tree famous for the wonderful spread of its branches.

Quite a number of the members of the Wailuku Hui Aloha Aina were disappointed at the non-arrival of John Richardson on Wednesday per Claudine, and returned homeward from the Kahului landing with frowning faces. He had agreed to come per Claudine, but instead came on Friday, per Mauna Loa and rode overland from Lahaina. During Saturday, the 13th, a large company of native equestrians, dressed in the old-time pau, together with a long line of carriages containing other friends, escorted the Colonel from his residence to the Wailuku skating rink, where a luau was given and in the evening a dance. Many of those present were disappointed because Mr. Richardson did not favor them with a speech, recounting his doings in America. A special train conveyed Pala, Spreckelsville and Kahului people to the scene of the festivities.

During Saturday afternoon, the 13th, Miss Nellie Crook, of Makawao, gave a "tea" in honor of her guest, Miss Swickhard, of California.

At the races held in Wailuoka during the 13th, the horses belonging to Japanese won most of the events.

Tonight at the reading room of Paia plantation a meeting of Nahiku landowners (or their representatives) will be held to determine what action shall be taken in regard to propositions made by the proposed Nahiku Sugar Co.

It is stated that the first dance during the summer will be given Wednesday evening, the 17th, at Mrs. B. D. Baldwin's Hamakuaapoko.

Polo is to be revived in Makawao during the present week.

Hana residents raised the American flag at their court house during the 12th inst., but otherwise did not celebrate.

During Saturday, the 13th, the schooner J. M. Weatherwax, Sorenson master, arrived in Kahului, 47 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for H. C. Co.

During the same day the schooner Albert Myer departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar. Mr. Prince was the only passenger.

Weather—Generally dry in spite of a few light showers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Business of a Meeting of the School Commissioners.

Minister Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend, Normal Instructor Gibson, Prof. Alexander, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. M. von Holt and C. L. Hopkins were present at a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday. In the absence of Dr. Rodgers, Assistant Secretary Miss Davison officiated as secretary.

The following transfers of teachers were voted: Cyril O. Smith from Wailuoka to Hilo Union School, at his own request; A. D. Wishard, from Pahoa, to be assistant at Lahainaluna; J. P. O'Connor, from Hilo, to be principal of Pahoe School; E. R. Gibson, from Mauna Pahoa; Miss Abbie Gurney, from Kailua, to be assistant at Wailuoka; Miss Lottie Alexander, from Mahukona to Honolulu; the Normal Instructor was requested to interview Miss Zoe Atkinson, respecting the principalship at Wailuoka.

Following appointments were made: Miss Allen and Miss Bertha Guild, to Hilo; Herbert M. Stowe to Mahukona; Miss Nellie Kaula and Miss Anne E. Kaula, to Kailua, Hawaii; Baker Kahalepuna to Honouanui, Kona. One year's leave of absence was granted Miss Harrison.

Miss Moore was granted a life certificate on ten years' service and per cent. in examinations.

Mrs. Jordan was requested to serve on the Teachers' Committee during the absence of Mrs. Dillingham from the country.

A petition from Waipahu (Oahu plantation) for a school was received and referred to H. M. von Holt for reply.

Several applications for positions, transfers, etc., were referred to the Teachers' Committee.

A complaint about school arrangements for Keala for the coming year was referred to the Inspector-General for investigation and report.

Wailuoka Plantation.

Plans are being quietly matured for the new Wailuoka plantation, about which something has been said from time to time during the past two years. Some of the most prominent plantation factors here are in the deal. The new property is to include the present Halstead plantation, the upper levels of the Mokuleia land lately bought by Henry Waterhouse and the Gay and the Dickson lands. This will make a plantation large as the new Oahu.

AT A FINAL FEAST

Last Banquet of Sharpshooters as
a Company.

NOTABLE GATHERING—SPEECHES

Addresses By Mr. Sewall, President
Dole and Others—Past and Fu-
ture of New Hawaii.

The First Company of Sharpshooters held its masterful banquet last night and the affair was in every way worthy the ancient and honorable organization. Progress had been secured and had been prettily prepared for the dinner. The place was in a flood of light, there was music by a Hawaiian quartette club. The canvas was on the floor and the ventilation was something in the line of comfort seldom vouchered here on similar occasions. Chapman was the caterer and made his portion of the event genuinely well.

There were four tables. These were three in a row and one at the head. The presiding officer of the evening was Capt. F. S. Dodge, who has for two terms been at the head of the organization. The more prominent guests, besides members of the command and infantry and engineer officers from the garrison were: President Dole, American Minister Sewall, American Consul Haywood, Attorney General Smith, Col. Fisher, Lieut. Col. McLeod, F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston, Maj. Langfitt, Capt. F. B. McStocker, C. G. Ballentine, A. V. Gear, F. L. Hoopes, Capt. Berger.

Capt. Dodge was toastmaster. He said that the company had been organized on the 18th of April, 1893, at a time when the Provisional Government needed the support of all loyal citizens. The command had responded at all times to the fullest limit of its capacity in every direction. When the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, 1894, every member of the First Company of Sharpshooters transferred fealty to the new form of Government succeeding the Provisional. At this time, since annexation had been achieved and the assurance was plain that the affairs of the country were in a settled condition and in a state not likely to be disturbed by internal influence, it was felt that the Company of Sharpshooters was no longer necessary. It had asked that it be allowed to disband, and permission had been granted. This dinner now is in celebration of the termination of service after having taken the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. Capt. Dodge proposed the health of "Our President, McKinley." There were cheers for this and cheers again when American Minister Sewall was called upon to respond.

Mr. Sewall was happy and earnest in his remarks and was frequently interrupted with applause of approval. This was particularly the case when he paid tributes to President Dole and to L. A. Thurston. Mr. Sewall said he had never heard of an organization with such a shining and substantial record as the Company of Sharpshooters celebrating its dissolution with such hilarity. He recognized the significance and importance of the one controlling event which had caused the company to desire to disband and claimed the privilege to elaborate with it—not for what he himself might have been able to do in bringing about the desired sequel to the efforts of all, but as one who joined in any felicitation of the outcome of the Annexation negotiations and campaigns. Mr. Sewall said that as a civilian he felt embarrassed in addressing an armed body, for the reason that the men in the ranks had shown the highest spirit and faith and had met the supreme test. They had evinced willingness to forfeit their lives in the cause in which they had enlisted. Mr. Sewall said he felt a positive pride in claiming the privilege to respond for the President of the United States, whose commission he had borne here and whose instructions he had endeavored to execute in the best possible manner. President McKinley was a man of pure courage and of patriotic foresight. He had taken up annexation as a policy ahead of his country and ahead of his party and had brought it to a triumphant issue, for which he was now applauded by Americans everywhere. Every man here cannot but praise Mr. McKinley from the bottom of his heart. All who have been in the Annexation movement have had something to do. It is honor enough for any man or for any life to have contributed to the consummation. All are familiar with the part that has been carried on by the true men here. All who can realize what has been achieved can never cease to rejoice. Men who have opposed the forward movement will regret it more and more as time goes on. You have registered yourselves and have conducted yourselves with credit on the right side and will always be more than satisfied that you did so. Other outlying territory larger and richer than this island group has been acquired by the United States. But no such extension of the boundaries of the Mother Country has been of such moment as the Annexation of Hawaii. By this act the United States has been rescued from its isolation and has come into the fulness of the new position which forced this war for humanity. The taking over of these islands has done more for the extension and protection of the coast lines of the United States and to insure the building of the canal than any other one act in the history of the Union. And in the newest possession there has been found developed educational interest, law and order and the genuine Anglo-Saxon traditions and senti-

ments. While there has been in this historical chapter placed first upon the roll of honor the name of Wm. McKinley, President of the United States, his sagacious efforts would have availed naught but for the persistence and the determination of the people here and the men sent by the people here to represent them at the Capital of the United States. The result, the outcome might have been otherwise had it not been for the even dignity and the splendid and remarkable ability of your President of the Hawaiian Republic. He has earned and maintained the respect of all and there has not yet been measured the difficulties and obstacles he met and conquered. In his diplomacy he has had the support of a united and loyal Cabinet. There is a man—indicating Mr. Thurston—who has as one shining virtue, that he knows how to fight. He has backed up quiet diplomacy with sledge hammer blows. Mr. Hatch was indicated as one whose services had been of great worth. Mr. Sewall closed with expression of the hope that all would live long to enjoy the rich heritage earned.

President Dole said it was a happy fortune for any man to be instrumental in building a State. The building of a State is like having something to do with a thing that is alive. It is doing something that will live through all time. I admire the patriotism of a private more than that of a commander, because the private has less inducement.

The President said he had felt he had received far too much credit for the achievements of the past five years. Those who had worked in the ranks for patriotism and good government in that time had done more. The Sharpshooters were organized in a crisis in our affairs. It was about the time the flag was hoisted down. It was then an organization of men who considered they could serve the country best in that way.

At this point the President drew attention to the arrival of the Commission here and referred to its object and work. He hoped the intelligent men of the community who had made history would render every support to the Commission.

"The flag that Mr. Blount lowered has been raised again," said Mr. Dole. "I always felt that it would go up." Maj. Langfitt was called upon to respond to "The Army and Navy of the United States." For the army he said that the soldiers of the United States appreciated most heartily the hospitality of the people of Honolulu. The Sharpshooters, going out of existence and giving way to the army of the United States, indicates that the army is welcome.

J. Lightfoot responded to the toast "Our Absent Members." Capt. Dodge proposed it with the remark that two members of the organization were now with the American forces in Manila. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the fidelity, patriotism and well known valor of Messrs. Harker and Walcott.

Professor Hosmer, of Oahu College, responded to the toast "Students in the War." His remarks were replete with amusing anecdotes, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Capt. Dodge called upon Mr. Thurston to "sledge hammer blows" on "The Advantages of Annexation to the United States." Mr. Thurston said that while the Sharpshooters would disband as a business proposition, he hoped it would continue as a sporting organization. Sport of this kind was healthful and useful. Coming to politics Mr. Thurston said he hardly thought it time to organize a Republican Club in Honolulu, as Hilo had done. It would be years before the work would count. The speaker referred to the grand work of Senators Morgan and Gorman and the several Populists for Hawaii, and added that it was not the time now to say we were Republicans, Democrats, or Populists. Let us to the United States as Hawaiian-Americans pure and simple. Mr. Thurston said his heart went out in greatest sympathy for the native Hawaiians, who had not worked for annexation. He had felt this strongly when at Washington. He hoped that everything asked at Washington would be for the benefit of native Hawaiians as well as their brethren who had worked for annexation.

Mr. Hatch, when called upon, said he thoroughly endorsed all Mr. Thurston had said. He favored the platform of "Equality to all." The prosperity to come out of annexation should be shared by all. Visitors to Hawaii had been unable to appreciate the existence of the un-uniformed bodies, the Sharpshooters and Citizens' Guard. They could appreciate the National Guard, but lost sight of the other bodies and wondered how the Government stood. Out of that, perhaps, grew the title "citizens' guard," applied to Government officials. But the Government stood, and we know and appreciate how and why. Col. Fisher responded to the toast "The National Guard." He reviewed the history of the Regiment and its relation to the Sharpshooters. He was sorry to see the Sharpshooters disband, and hoped a reorganization in the form of a sporting club would at once be made.

There were loud calls for Consul Haywood. Mr. Haywood hoped the people of the Government party would make good all that had been promised their opponents in the last five years. He believed, under annexation, that all hopes would be fulfilled. James B. Castle said that annexation was what had rubbed out all differences and kept people together solid for the past five years. Now that the battle was won, his only hope was that the future would bring wise rulers and honest policies.

Attorney General Smith responded to a loud call with a general review of the events of the past five years and the faithfulness and earnestness of the people in standing together and working in the common cause. Referring to annexation, the speaker said that the movement which brought it about began when the white element of the community reached the conclusion that it was best for the native Hawaiians. Foreigners had always felt that annexation would be better for themselves; but the conviction that the Hawaiians

would be benefitted set the forces to work.

Capt. F. B. McStocker, head of the Citizens' Guard, responded to a toast to his organization. He urged cooperation and work for statehood.

Senator Waterhouse spoke feelingly of the history of the Sharpshooters' Company and enthusiastically of the future of the country under annexation.

Dr. Emerson, historian of the company, was called upon. He paid a high tribute to the American navy and said the successes at Manila and Santiago were due to accurate shooting. At the conclusion of his remarks he proposed a toast to "The Sharpshooters," to which ex-Capt. Kidwell responded.

Senator McCandless said the Sharpshooters had made an enviable record. For the Company he thanked President Dole for his kind remarks respecting the Sharpshooters.

Representative A. V. Gear said all organizations in the islands had helped to bring about the result just attained; and the men of those organizations would work out grandly the future of the country.

IS BEFORE A JURY

W. D. Hamilton on Trial in
Judge Stanley's Court.

Jury Secured and Premises Viewed—
Conviction in Labrador
Opium Case—Libel Suit.

The W. D. Hamilton murder case came up in Judge Stanley's Court yesterday afternoon. E. P. Dole, Jr. prosecuted; J. M. Davidson, for defendant; D. H. Case, stenographer. Attorney Davidson read his motion to disqualify and submitted same without argument. Overruled. Mr. Davidson noted exception to the ruling, which was allowed. The following jury being satisfactory was sworn: E. Bonner, G. W. Farr, H. Zerbe, T. V. King, Fred. Philp, Chas. E. Fraser, M. Costa, Chas. Phillips, H. G. Danford, C. R. Dement, A. Turner and A. E. Clark. It was agreed between prosecution and defense that the jury might separate and not be shut up together in a hotel during the intervals between hearings. Mr. Dole read the indictment and made a formal statement of the case. At 4 o'clock Court and jury repaired to Queen street to view the premises. At 4:15 adjournment was taken to 9:30 this morning.

Appeal bonds in the sum of \$50 in the case of George L. Edwards were filed yesterday afternoon. George A. Davis and W. S. Edging sign the paper. It is stipulated between the parties that the case of Henry B. Saylor vs. Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, libel, may be continued to the November term. Charles Creighton and William A. Henshall for plaintiff; Kinney & Bailon for defendant.

Defendants in the Labrador opium case were found guilty in Judge Perry's Court at 2:10 yesterday afternoon, two discharging. Attorney Clark moved to have the jury polled. Overruled. He then gave notice of appeal and motion for a new trial. Sentence will be pronounced by the Court at 9 o'clock this morning. Brown for prosecution; Clark and Davidson for defendants. At her own request, and by consent of the Attorney-General, the case of Hoi Yok Yang, the Chinese woman charged with poisoning two of her children, was continued to the November term.

FIGURES ON STOCKS.

	Sold.	Bid.	Asked.
Ewa	2265	2260	2265
Haw. Ag. Co.	390	325	350
Haw. Sug. Co.	167.50		167.50
Honolulu	325		
Honolulu	499	499	495
Kekuku	125	125	130
Kokala	95	95	110
Olowalu	109	115	120
Pacific Mill	215	215	225
Pala	245		250
Pepeekeo	215		215
Pioneer Mill	350	350	365
Waialua	299	225	250
Waimanalo	190	190	200
Waianae	290	225	250
Oahu (75 ps)	195	195	195
Wilder S. B.	129		129
L. I. S. N.	155		155
Walton	14		14
People's Ice	115		120
Haw. Electric	206		206
Kipahulu	110		110
Hart & Co.	10.50		10.50

All the brokers were doing well yesterday and there were a number of private transactions.

Happily Mated.

Chas. A. Bon, who is with the Bishop & Co. bank, and Miss Rebecca Johnson, who arrived from Laramie, Wyo., yesterday morning, were married at 2 in the afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cranwell, takes street. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends of the couple by Rev. G. I. Pearson. The bride was accompanied to the islands by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Duffey and Master Donald Gilmore of Laramie, Wyo. Mrs. Duffey and Mrs. Bon are sisters. Mr. Duffey, who will remain some weeks for a visit, is a chief train dispatcher for the Union Pacific railway, and has held responsible positions in the company's train service for many years. In the evening a wedding dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cranwell.

Dredger at Work.

The Government dredger started at work on the spit on the Waikiki side of the channel yesterday morning. This work has been needed for some time, several vessels having narrowly escaped running on there. About two months' work is ahead of the dredger to make a proper job.

A Great Sufferer in

Debility and Weakness

DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

SAVED HER LIFE.

We give below a testimonial from Mrs. M. Cricknell of Hilo, N. Australia, who also sends us her portrait:



"Some two years ago I was suffering from general debility, weakness, etc., and was so ill that I thought I never would be well again. I had the advice of two medical men and took much medicine, but I derived no good whatever. My husband was telling a friend how very ill I was and this friend told him to get for me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

He did so and I took three bottles. I felt a great deal better. I continued taking it and in all I took eight bottles and was able to resume my household duties as well as I ever was. I feel sure that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the means of saving my life. I strongly recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I did and if they will only persevere in its use I feel positive it will cure them."

For circulation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one and the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4-1-4 cts.
Representative J. D. Paris, of Hawaii, is in the city.

J. A. Magoon is still on the sick list, but his condition is much improved.

Mrs. T. J. Higgins and son sailed by the Moana for a visit in the Middle States.

R. D. Walbridge and W. C. Parks returned yesterday from a business visit to Lahai.

J. M. Dowsett is nursing a badly sprained ankle, the result of a bicycle accident.

The banking business of Bishop & Co. was established forty years ago last Tuesday.

The superstructure of the Cartwright addition to the Progress Block was begun yesterday.

A man with \$10,000 to invest in the coffee business arrived by the Moana yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Haywood, Mrs. J. S. McGrew and Mrs. Robt. Grieve returned by the Mariposa.

W. W. Dimond & Co. have their big display window full of 107 useful articles for the household.

Col. Barber and staff of the New York regiment moved yesterday to the camp near Diamond Head.

Mrs. C. S. Desky is quite ill at San Francisco and Mr. Desky on this account leaves by the Moana.

Sealed tenders are called for by the Foreign Office, for furnishing a complete set of hand instruments.

C. M. Cooke and family and D. W. James and wife were passengers by the Moana yesterday for Oakland.

Gus Schuman has sent his pacing mare Julia and the stallion Viola Clair to Auckland in care of Walter Bagby.

H. B. Rose and family will spend some weeks at Waialeale, occupying the country residence of Theo. F. Laasing.

E. O. Hall & Son offer a few pointers to plantation managers regarding the overhauling of the machinery, etc.

Charles Ferguson, head luna for Ewa plantation, is ill at the Queen's hospital. His condition last night was serious.

Miss A. DeCoto, niece of W. J. Lowrie of Ewa, returns to the States by the Moana, after spending a vacation in Hawaii.

Matilda Walker, the young Hawaiian composer, left by the Heiige for Germany to take a two years' course in music.

W. R. Castle and family, C. S. Desky, John A. Scott and Captain W. B. Godfrey and family left by the Moana for the States.

W. O. Smith is very much pleased that arrangements have been made for an 8-inch water main to supply both settlements at Molokai. There will be

a line of several miles and a big impetus will be given to the growth of trees, etc.

Terrific plagues, those itching, festering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Maj. Geo. Rablen has been appointed post quartermaster for Honolulu garrison and will come here by either the Seandia or Arizona.

The Interior Department is making a new inventory of Government property for the purpose of eventual transfer to the United States.

Julius Hotting and family sailed by the Heiige for Germany to remain several years. The children will be placed in school in the Fatherland.

Company D, First New York, has an all round concert and minstrel troupe. The contingent was the life of the Mariposa on the voyage down.

C. B. Wells, manager of Waialua plantation, with his family, came down by the Mauna Loa yesterday and is stopping at the Hawaiian hotel.

Albert S. Berry, who is to be sergeant-at-arms for the Commission, is the son of Congressman Berry, who was out here with a party a year ago.

The last illustrated American prints a view of the ex-Queen's old Household Guards, which it represents to be the present military forces of Honolulu.

Assistant Secretary Brock, of the Y. M. C. A., is expected any day on the S. G. Wilder. As soon as he arrives he will be given a reception in the Association hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewall will tender a public reception to the members of the American-Hawaiian Commission at their Waikiki home at 8 o'clock next Saturday evening.

A large, strongly bound book, containing the proceedings of the Berlin Leprosy Congress, to which Dr. Alvarez was a delegate for Hawaii, has been received here.

The transport Charles Nelson will return at once to Honolulu with more troops. It is likely that she will bring next time the battalion of artillery from Southern California.

At a meeting of the corporation yesterday, the capital stock of Honokaa plantation was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. There has been quite a boom in the stock lately.

Messrs. J. M. Monsarrat and Harry P. Weber announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law. Offices, Cartwright Block, Merchant street, Honolulu.

The New Yorkers' camp is laid out in the center of the Kapiolani race track. Complaints are made of ants and mosquitoes, but the soldier boys find the breeze fresher than in town.

It is reported that Capt. W. B. Godfrey, of the Inter-Island Company, who left for San Francisco yesterday, will bring down a new steamer for his company. It will be about the size of the Noeas.

Dr. C. A. Peterson left yesterday afternoon for Kauai to inspect the laboratories on the various plantations. He goes with a commission as inspector of manufacturers and agent of the Board of Health.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock returned yesterday from the west side of Hawaii, where he went a week ago with instructions to officials about catch taking on Friday. All took the new oath readily.

Manager Theo. Hoffmann has received some pictures of the big new boilers for the Hawaiian Electric Co. as they lay on the wharf at San Francisco. The boilers are expected any day now.

Judge Stanley yesterday sentenced George J. Edwards to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay court costs. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on a contest of the jurisdiction of court and jury and the character of the verdict.

Walter C. Woodson, an old Kanaka, has become interested in the plan to send a Hawaiian queen to the Topeka Carnival. Miss Harrison, of Topeka, Kas., is the guest here now of Rev. T. D. Garvin and wife and may accompany the queen to the throne town.

W. Hancock, here from Hongkong to botanize on Oahu and Hawaii, is in the Chinese customs service under Sir Robert Hart and has held responsible positions for many years. At the end of each five years of service the men in the Chinese customs have a vacation of two years.

Still sick at the Queen's hospital are Sergt. W. H. Hatcher, of Minneapolis, belonging to Company F, Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers; Corp. Vance Prather, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, and a member of the First New York, who is not very ill. Sergt. Hatcher is a compositor at home, and is a man of intelligence and refinement. He is now recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Pacific Mail, Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

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

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DONIC	AUG. 20	GLENGVIEW	on or about AUG. 20
HELGIC	SEPT. 10	COPTIC	SEPT. 8
COPTIC	SEPT. 29	GAELIC	SEPT. 28

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

— AGENTS —

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 linker 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.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Flameproof Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 2x5/4x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5/4x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company — 1898 —

S. S. KINAU,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Honolulu, Kauai and Lanai-Keolu the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday, Aug. 12 Tuesday, Oct. 25
Tuesday, Aug. 23 Friday, Nov. 4
Friday, Sept. 3 Tuesday, Nov. 15
Tuesday, Sept. 13 Friday, Nov. 25
Friday, Sept. 23 Tuesday, Dec. 6
Tuesday, Oct. 4 Friday, Dec. 16
Friday, Oct. 14 Tuesday, Dec. 27

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lanai-Keolu, Makana and Kauai the same day; Honolulu, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday, Aug. 9 Friday, Oct. 21
Tuesday, Aug. 19 Friday, Nov. 1
Friday, Aug. 29 Tuesday, Nov. 11
Tuesday, Sept. 9 Friday, Nov. 22
Friday, Sept. 20 Tuesday, Dec. 2
Tuesday, Sept. 30 Friday, Dec. 13
Friday, Oct. 11 Tuesday, Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday, 13 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Honolulu, Kauai and Lanai-Keolu the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lanai-Keolu, Makana and Kauai the same day; Honolulu, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

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

Consent must be at the

