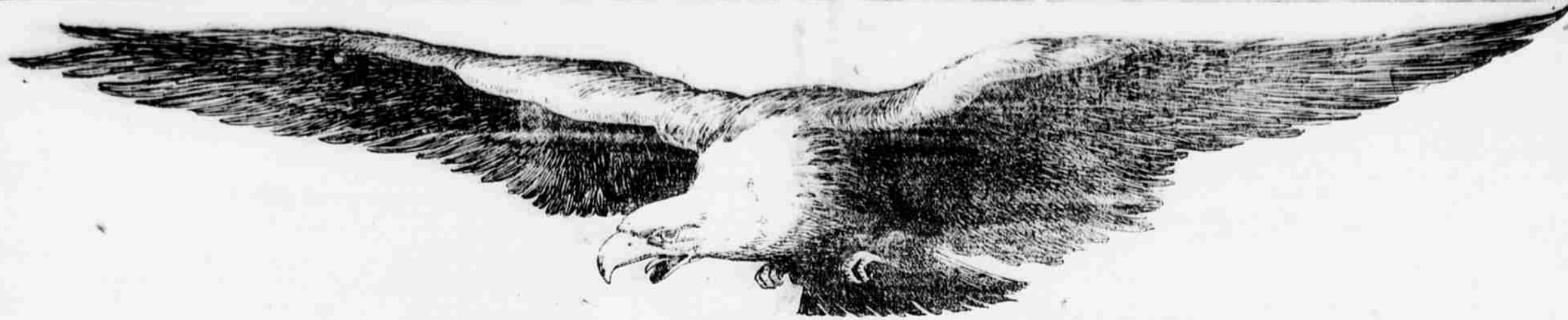


Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2230



REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 137.

M'KINLEY CARRIES ALL BEFORE HIM

His Majority the Greatest Given Since
Grant's Time.

CONGRESS HEAVILY REPUBLICAN IN BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Eastern Democrats Call for the Reorganization of the Party on the
Old Lines Eliminating the False Gods
of Free Silver.

NEW YORK, November 7.—McKinley and Roosevelt have been elected by the largest popular and electoral majority given any Republican Presidential ticket since 1872. Congress will be Republican by an increased majority in both branches. New York is Republican by about 150,000 and Pennsylvania by 200,000. Not only has McKinley carried all the States that were his in 1896 but has added several States in the far West. There will undoubtedly be a movement in the Democratic party to shelve Bryan and bring back the old leaders.

THE RETURNS IN DETAIL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The vote of all States in the Electoral College seems now clearly to be indicated. The last State to leave the doubtful column was Idaho, which shows a plurality of something over 1,000 for Bryan, four-fifths of the voting district having made returns. This seems to be conclusive, there being little probability of enough Republican votes in the late districts to change the result. Nebraska is apparently Republican, though there is still some doubt as to the complexion of the Legislature. Both parties still claim the State for Presidential Electors and for Governor.

The vote in the Electoral College will probably be: For McKinley, 292; for Bryan, 155. Accompanying is a table, showing the Electoral vote and pluralities by States.

The latest reports make few changes in the membership of the next House of Representatives and the probable political complexion of the Senate after March 4, 1901, from figures announced yesterday. In the House the changes affect each other, and the prospective Republican plurality remains at 47. In the Senate there is indicated a Republican plurality of 30. The House will consist of 293 Republicans, 100 Democrats, 2 Fusionists and 2 Populists.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The next House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority. The Republicans have enough Congressmen to outvote the Democrats and all others in the House.

The Senate also remains Republican. From the present outlook the make-up

THE VOTE

STATES.	1896			1900			STATES.	1896			1900		
	ELECTORAL VOTE.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	ELECTORAL VOTE.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	ELECTORAL VOTE.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Alabama.....	11	11	..	11	11	..	Nevada.....	3	3	..	3	3	..
Arkansas.....	8	8	..	8	8	..	New Hampshire.....	4	..	4	4	..	4
California.....	9	1	8	9	..	9	New Jersey.....	10	..	10	10	..	10
Colorado.....	4	4	..	4	4	..	New York.....	36	..	36	36	..	36
Connecticut.....	6	..	6	6	..	6	North Carolina.....	11	11	..	11	11	..
Delaware.....	3	..	3	3	..	3	North Dakota.....	3	..	3	3	..	3
Florida.....	4	4	..	4	4	..	Ohio.....	23	..	23	23	..	23
Georgia.....	13	13	..	13	13	..	Oregon.....	4	..	4	4	..	4
Idaho.....	3	3	..	3	3	..	Pennsylvania.....	32	..	32	32	..	32
Illinois.....	24	..	24	24	..	24	Rhode Island.....	4	..	4	4	..	4
Indiana.....	15	..	15	15	..	15	South Carolina.....	9	9	..	9	9	..
Iowa.....	13	..	13	13	..	13	South Dakota.....	4	4	..	4	..	4
Kansas.....	10	10	..	10	..	10	Tennessee.....	12	12	..	12	12	..
Kentucky.....	13	1	12	13	13	..	Texas.....	15	15	..	15	15	..
Louisiana.....	8	8	..	8	8	..	Utah.....	3	3	..	3	..	3
Maine.....	6	..	6	6	..	6	Vermont.....	4	..	4	4	..	4
Maryland.....	8	..	8	8	..	8	Virginia.....	12	12	..	12	12	..
Massachusetts.....	15	..	15	15	..	15	Washington.....	4	4	..	4	..	4
Michigan.....	14	..	14	14	..	14	West Virginia.....	6	..	6	6	..	6
Minnesota.....	9	..	9	9	..	9	Wisconsin.....	12	..	12	12	..	12
Mississippi.....	9	9	..	9	9	..	Wyoming.....	3	3	..	3	..	3
Missouri.....	17	17	..	17	17	..	Total.....	447	176	271	447	155	292
Montana.....	3	3	..	3	3	..							
Nebraska.....	8	8	..	8	..	8							

Necessary to Choice 224

of the Upper House will be: Republican, 45; Democrats, 31; all others, 11. Thus the Republicans will continue to hold their effective working majority against the Democrats and the Fusionists in the Senate. The Republicans have a majority of fourteen over all opposition.

Later returns from some of the Western States may modify the estimate of Republican strength in the House. Following are the tabulated figures:

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Democrats.....	11	Democrats (estimated).....	145
Republicans.....	45	Republicans (estimated).....	235
All others.....	11	All others (estimated).....	6
Total.....	67	Total.....	386

HOW MCKINLEY TOOK THE NEWS.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The President's first congratulations from headquarters came from J. H. Manly at New York, as follows: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Your triumphant reelection is conceded by Democratic managers. I tender my warmest congratulations. We are very happy at headquarters."

President McKinley received the election returns tonight at his home, sur-

rounded by a large number of his old friends and neighbors, including many ladies who came as the guests of Mrs. McKinley, to share with her the interest and excitement of this culminating event of the campaign. Direct wires connected the house with the Republican national headquarters at New York and at Chicago, with Senator Hanna at the Union Club, Cleveland and with the home of Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, so that the President was in constant telegraphic touch with his associates on the ticket and with the campaign leaders.

The President made his headquarters in his library, where most of the gentlemen guests congregated, while Mrs. McKinley entertained the ladies in the parlor. The President was in his good humor, showing no signs of anxiety over the result.

The President in person read some of the returns, but refrained from making any comment whatever on the result and accepted with unruffled composure the favorable reports which began to come in at an early hour. Secretary Cleveland read most of the dispatches, some of the more cheering announcements being heartily applauded by the guests. Most of the early advices were fragmentary and inconclusive, but the strong intimation that New York and probably Illinois had gone for McKinley were received with great satisfaction.

At 9 o'clock the President received a dispatch from an enthusiastic individ-

(Continued on Page 2.)

TO LEPEERS FOR HAWAII

Mainland's Afflicted Not
Wanted Here.

WHAT W. O. SMITH SAYS

It Would Be a Grievous Wrong To
Islands and the Diseased
Ones.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot, and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to this settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,019 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities:

Hawaiian 850
Chinese 34
Whites 24
Other nationalities 15

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

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

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

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

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

even the Federal Government to force upon one community those afflicted with a noxious disease?
Each State can provide a pure for its lepers and care for them in its own country, and under the supervision of its own health officers, and where they are communicable and receive the benefit of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided an intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own, taking lessons from the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties.
Under the wise and humane course pursued in these islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the Government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.
**PLUCKY BOERS
ARE STILL FIGHTING**

Lord Roberts Reports Some Smart
Engagements—Daring
Boer Charge.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg, under date of November 8th, reports to the War Office as follows: "General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 6th, which was due in the first instance to the determination of Le Gallais never to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which Le Gallais handled the firing after Le Gallais and Ross were wounded."
"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 troops from the Fifth lancers, his Royal Canadian Dragoons, and mounted rifles, two Royal Canadian artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-fourth Battery, and 900 infantry of the Suffolk and Shropshires.

The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast, and hung on the front, flanks and rear until the Komati river was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From this they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Suffolk and the Canadian mounted rifles. The Boers then changed their front and moved in the direction of the Komati. All the first day Boer signal fires were lighted in all directions, and before morning they were strongly reinforced.

Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought gallantly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati, from which they were beaten out November 6th, but were prevented by Colonel Evans, with the Canadian mounted troops and two of the Eighty-fourth guns, gallantly repulsed the Boers in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieutenant Morrison.

Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys.

"In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly changed the rear guard to within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight sixteen Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own dead and wounded during which operation the Canadians were compelled to lie on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered.

"Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

BULLER AT SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—This city was in gala attire today, and thousands of visitors from London and elsewhere participated in the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city upon General Buller. A civic and military escort led the way to the scene. General Buller's carriage was deluged with flowers. Lady Buller accompanied General Buller. Rejoicing in the freedom of the city, the general exhibited great emotion, and arranged his critics vigorously. He declared that when the history of the war was fairly written it would be found that the British army in South Africa had confronted difficulties far greater than any army operating against an equally civilized enemy had ever previously experienced. He cited the Boers' superior range of vision and familiarity with the Kaffir language and country. On his arrival at Aldershot, General Buller was received by Major General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the district, and other dignitaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Lord Wolseley, says the Tribune's London correspondent, had expected to be present at the Guild Hall banquet but at the last minute he changed his mind and proceeded to Southampton to welcome General Buller on his return from South Africa. Lady Buller and Miss Buller were also at Southampton, and the meeting between them and the general was very touching. General Buller is recognized on all sides as a fighter, and although certain errors and miscalculations have partly diminished the brilliancy of his achievements, the task which he undertook was immeasurably greater than that of other British commanders in South Africa with perhaps more successful records. This fact is now being generally understood, and his reception on reaching Southampton lacked nothing in the way of enthusiasm.

Do Wet the Leader.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: General De Wet is now the real leader of the Boer cause, and his prestige will be impaired by his recent serious defeat. A dozen other Boer generals are still in the field. Both, whose health is better, is on the veldt near Waterval, and Viljoen is near him with De la Rey. Schalkburg is in the mountains near Lydenburg, and Erasmus is in the various sections of the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts has evidently made the capture of De Wet and Steyn his next work, and employing his mobile mounted forces to hunt them down at all hazards.

CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Book Trust's Schemes
Are a Failure As Yet

BOARD NOT IN ITS CLUTCH

Superintendent Atkinson Makes a
Statement of the Status of
the Matter.

Atlatu T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the contract for supplying school books to the public schools of Hawaii had not been let to the American Book Company which held the original contract given four years ago. The proposal of Mr. A. F. Gunn, who represents the American Book Company which was presented to the Board of Education on Thursday afternoon for consideration, was carried up to the Attorney General but no contract has yet been made.

Mr. Atkinson made the following statement: "At yesterday's meeting I did not give out the letter of Mr. Gunn because I thought it was a matter of courtesy to submit it to the Attorney General before it was given to the public. Having submitted it to the Attorney General to-day there is no objection whatever to making the contents of it public."

"I have no desire to keep anything back that the public should know. That is the ground upon which I always go. My reason for suggesting that this contract should be entered into is because we wish to go out of the business of keeping a book-store in the Board of Education. Such a thing is not conducted by other Boards of Education in the United States as far as I am able to ascertain. The reason for doing so here in the past was on account of the abnormal conditions. Those conditions have passed away and we ought to be relieved of a very unpleasant duty."

"To obtain the results that we desire we must make a contract with some one so as to hold prices down and the contract which Mr. Gunn has offered seems to be a fair and reasonable proposition."

"The public as represented is to be protected in the matter of prices and the only way it can be done is by contract. This proposition agrees to sell books at the same prices they are sold at in the United States and if the prices are reduced elsewhere we will get the benefit of it also."

Following is a copy of Mr. Gunn's proposition:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.
To the Honorable the Board of Education of the Territory of Hawaii.
Ladies and Gentlemen:—Whereas, the contract now existing between the Territory of Hawaii and The American Book Company will expire on the 14th day of February next, and whereas the Territory now has a large stock of books on hand amounting to about \$5,000 and it has been stated that your Honorable Board is desirous of disposing of the handling of said books, and place some in the hands of the dealers; now therefore, we propose as follows:

We will take from the Territory all of the stock of books on hand, allowing you set prices for same, and we will enter a depository in the City of Honolulu that will carry a complete stock of the books which may be required for use in the Public Schools of the Territory.

We further agree to supply said books from our publications, and have them sold to the school districts, or pupils, or other purchasers of the Territory as they are now supplied by your Honorable Board.

We also agree that the prices shall be maintained and shall never exceed the contract rates. That your Honorable Board will have the privilege, at any time, to select any books from our catalogue that they may wish to have used in the public schools of the Territory. We will also agree to give you a special edition of a geography with a special supplement for the Territory, the same to be compiled and written by some party or parties in the Territory who may be hereafter agreed upon, and we to pay the expense of having said work done. Provided, however:

That we shall enter into a new contract with your Honorable Board for five (5) years or more as you may designate. Some of the books that you have in use may be desirable to continue in use in the public schools. I would suggest, however, that it might be well to displace others with some of our more recent and modern publications. The children in the public schools of Hawaii, at the present time and for the past five years, have been purchasing their books at the prices that the same books are supplied to the public school children in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and all other parts of the United States. We agree that in case of any reduction in list prices should be made at any time that the Territory of Hawaii shall have the full benefit of the same.

As you are aware, we publish a very extensive list of school and college text books; our list being in the neighborhood of 4,000 titles, including every class of books that can be desired for use in any or all grades of schools. Should you, however, require at any time any books for use in High or Normal schools and not published by us, we will supply the same at cost price.

Most respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.
By A. F. Gunn,
Attorney-in-fact.

Following is a copy of the original contract entered into by the Board of Education in February, 1896:

"This agreement, made this 4th day of February, A. D. 1896, by and between the Board of Education, a bureau of the Hawaiian Government having corporate powers, party of the first part, and the American Book Company, a foreign Corporation having its chief place of business in New York City of the United States, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said American Book Company shall sell and ship to the said Board of Education certain school books to be ordered by said Board of Education, as soon as may be after the execution hereof, to the amount of \$5,100.00.

and that the said American Book Company shall and will receive in full payment and discharge thereof certain old books now held by the said Board of Education of the value of \$2,100.00, as determined by it, together with \$2,100.00 cash.

It is likewise agreed between the parties that in consideration of the above, the said Board of Education shall, within five years next following the execution hereof, purchase from the said American Book Company from publication lists issued by it, all of said books required in the Government schools of the Hawaiian Islands.

And the American Book Company, in consideration of the above, do hereby covenants and agrees that during the term of five years, and after the completion of the purchase and exchange of books above mentioned, it shall find and will ship to the Board of Education of Hawaii, such school books as it may require for the Hawaiian schools, if in the City of New York, at a discount of twenty-five per cent of its list prices, or if in San Francisco, at a discount of fifteen per cent from such list prices, such price of purchase to be at the option of said Board of Education.

It is likewise agreed that during the whole of said term of five years, the price of books to be furnished to the said Board of Education shall not be raised or made higher than at the date of the execution hereof, such prices are for the purposes of this agreement, the same as shown in a certain catalogue or price list marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this contract.

And that in case of any reduction in such list prices in the United States, the said Board of Education shall have the full benefit and advantage of all such reductions in all purchases made thereafter. And it is further provided that such prices shall in no case exceed the price of books of the same grade and quality that may be published by any other publishing house in the United States.

And it is likewise agreed between the parties hereto that if any books above the grammar grades, which are not published by the American Book Company, shall be required for the use of any of the public schools of Hawaii, such books may be ordered through the American Book Company, and the said American Book Company will purchase and furnish such books to the said Board of Education at the actual cost price of the same to it, the said American Book Company.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have caused the attachment hereto of the names of the said Board of Education and the American Book Company by their duly authorized agents and representatives, the day and year first aforesaid.

(Signed)
W. D. ALEXANDER,
Pres. of the Board of Education.
THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
By A. F. Gunn, Gen'l. Agent, and Attorney-in-fact.
Witness:
W. R. CASTLE.

TRoubles of the Family Disclosed

Doctor Miner Makes Accusations
Against His Wife
in Court.

Dr. Frank Leslie Miner filed yesterday answer to the divorce suit instituted some time ago by his wife, Mrs. Rose Miner.

The answer is a very lengthy document. The doctor says that Mrs. Miner has been fitful and capricious and that without cause or provocation she would fly into fits of passion that would at times result in hysterics. She had a decided objection to his treating any woman at all and she frequently entered the room where he was treating a patient and deliberately insulted or snubbed the patient.

Mrs. Miner did not like Honolulu or its people, Dr. Miner goes on, and not only would she refuse to associate with Honoluluans but she humiliated her husband by insulting his friends in his presence. She hoped thereby to force her husband, he alleges, to leave Honolulu for England where she has many times commanded him to take her. He, however, refused to leave Honolulu, where by hard work he had built up a large and lucrative practice.

On two different occasions, Dr. Miner charges, his wife deserted him. The first was in Salinas, California, and at that time Mrs. Miner left him and went to San Francisco, saying she was going to return to England. He followed her and only secured her return by pleading and entreaties. The second occasion was after a long tour in America and England, when his wife refused to return with him to Honolulu and he had to leave her with their child in England. She would not return until he forced her to do so by refusing to longer support her if she did not.

Further Dr. Miner charges that Mrs. Miner is of slovenly habits and that it is so gross that it has made his life almost intolerable. He has been compelled for long periods to attend to the household duties which his wife should have assumed, because she was too lazy to do these things.

He denies that he ever abused Mrs. Miner or that he struck her but he admits having at table thrown a little water from his glass at her. Dr. Miner denies that he ever abused his child and expresses the greatest love for her, but says that his wife is a person who ought not to have the care of the child. He asks that the libel be dismissed.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has had a very bad attack of croup, and so bad that the attacks were so frequent that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, N. Y.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 25¢ a bottle, 50¢ a box.

MAY BE A FIZZLE.

Bad Outlook for the Spanish-American Congress.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Many of the delegates to the Spanish-American Congress have not yet arrived here. Cuba and Porto Rico are not represented officially, although private corporations have sent delegates.

The non-arrival of many of the delegates has inspired fear that the Congress will be a "fizzle." The Liberal sounds a note of alarm and urges the Congress to work earnestly to secure the unity of all the Latin people of America, adding:

"For if the labors of the Congress are abortive, the result will be to the advantage of the United States."

A gift of a large quantity of flour, rice and tobacco was sent to the allied forces at Tongku, China, by the Emperor of Korea.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,
HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PARK WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE has made the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he recanted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, AND INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Only the highest grade of REMEDY is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality of poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

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

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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A GENUINE KONA STORM

Prof. Lyons Thinks It Is Not Over Yet.

WHERE IT CAME FROM

Territorial Meteorologist Describes Weather Phenomena Peculiar To Hawaii.

The storm which has prevailed for the past few days throughout the entire group of Islands, is the chief topic of discussion. The causes and effect, atmospheric and otherwise, have been advanced by the knowing ones. The individual who is unable to tell the difference between a ship's compass and a barometer, or a trade wind and a kona, is always heard in the land. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that the island group has been visited by the heaviest storm experienced for years, while the barometer has registered exceedingly low and the end is not yet.

During an interview yesterday afternoon with Professor Lyons, who has been connected with the Government survey for the past twenty-eight years, and who for the past nineteen years has kept the weather records, the advertiser obtained much information. He states that the storms that have raged for the past few days is what has always been termed a "Kona" by the natives, meaning of course a strong wind from the southwest, called Kona in the native language, which indicates the southwest corner of the compass.

"The white population have adopted the word and use it to express this kind of a storm where the wind is from the south-west or varying to the west and north," said Professor Lyons. "There is no decrease of regularity in the coming of the Kona but they appear in the winter season and mostly in November, though occasionally in other winter months, one having occurred as late as April."

"In point of fact it is simply a temperate zone revolving storm, while the movement itself is from the northwest as near as known. These revolving storms pass across the Northern Pacific Ocean from east to west, generally as far north as latitude 40 or 50. We frequently catch one of the southwest side of the circumference of the circle that gives us northerly winds for a few days which pass off. When the path of the storm is well to the southward, then we catch the center and the southeastern side, which gives us southwest winds, shifting to the north after it has passed over. It seems likely that the recent storm is the one encountered by the Doris on her recent passage from Yokohama. She probably sailed out of it, possibly traveling more rapidly than the center of the storm did. Honolulu is very much sheltered from the Kona storms by the mountains, which set the winds back and break their force, as sometimes heard of a Kona prevailing on Maui, which is barely perceptible here; of course vessels at sea get the full force of it."

"The heavy surf on the reef and the very low barometer indicates that this was an extensive storm and quite violent at sea. As to the damage done by these storms in the past, it can be stated that houses have frequently been blown down at Koolau, on this island, and also at Koolau and other places on Hawaii. A point to be taken into consideration and from which the Kona storms have gained such an undesirable name is the fact that the native houses and coasting schooners are fitted out for trade winds and are not ready for winds coming in the opposite direction. The island shipping have often had occasion to run around to rainy lua for shelter during the prevalence of these storms, which generally last for two or three days, although they have been known to last a week, especially when the wind backs around again from west to southwest."

"The last heavy storm occurred in December 1898, there being no special features of it recorded and being but a couple of days. Not having heard from the other islands of the group as yet, I can give no results. There is no doubt, however, but that a heavy fall of snow has occurred on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. During the present storm the barometer registered 29.5, being the lowest recorded for a number of years. In January, 1891, the barometer registered 29.4, this being the lowest with two exceptions. It is a fact worthy of note, and of interest to some, that the barometer does not register as low here as in the typhoon and hurricane regions, where it falls to as low as 28. It would be well to state that in Honolulu we are so accustomed to mild weather, that any marked disturbance is made much of. It looks very doubtful as to whether the present storm is over yet, as the lower clouds are still coming from the southwest with baffling air. Up to Friday at noon four inches of rain had fallen during the storm."

The Valet Wins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The jury in the suit brought by Frank Mowbray, a valet, against Howard Gould, a son of the late Jay Gould, for \$25,000 damages, for breach of contract, brought in a verdict today awarding \$5,000 to the plaintiff. Mowbray alleges that Mr. Gould engaged him as valet for life at \$50 per month after he had lost the sight of one eye and sustained other injuries as a result of setting off a damp sky-rocket on Mr. Gould's yacht July 1, 1892, and that he was discharged immediately after the statute of limitations barred a suit for damages on account of the injuries he had received.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phipps, of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Eastern capital is looking westward, according to advice dated November 4. The alleged Vanderbilt deal has aroused interest among the big investors, and the belief in general in many circles that the next ten years San Francisco will become the fifth city in size of the Union, and be a rival of New York in population and commerce.



CONTRACT AWARDED FOR ENGINE HOUSE NO. 4.

J. E. Reilly was yesterday awarded the contract for erecting Engine House No. 4 for the Honolulu Fire Department. His bid was \$18,945, the lowest of eight submitted to Superintendent of Public Works McCandless. The engine house will be a handsome structure of stone and brick and cement stucco ornaments. The building will be erected on the makai side of King street adjoining the Reform School. O. G. Traphagen is the architect. He will superintend the construction and interpret the plans for the contractor.

The front elevation is two stories in height of gable design, surmounted by a lofty bell tower with a Spanish roof topping it. The foundation piers will be of concrete. All the floors of the first story and the sidewalk in front of the building and the approaches to the doors, will be constructed of bituminous or asphaltum paving material. The roof of the main building will be covered with Spanish roofing tile. There will be two front main entrances. Sliding poles of polished brass extending from the ground floor to the ceiling of the second story are to be provided for the use of the firemen in descending from the second story to their engines when an alarm is sounded. Rubber air cushions are to be provided at the bottom of each pole. Electric lights and electric harness adjusters are to be provided, as well as automatic electrical devices for opening the doors. A loggia in the second story with arched windows is one of the pleasing architectural features.

TOO EARLY TO MAKE A FINANCIAL FORECAST.

A prominent banker stated yesterday that although the tax returns for Honolulu had made a good showing yet the real condition of the market would not be known until the returns from the other islands were known, which would not be in for a week or ten days. There was no radical change in the money market at present. The general tone of the market, however, was good, inasmuch as increased dividends were promised for next month from plantations and general business concerns. Still the best forecasts were often shattered. From these returns the banks make their advance figures for the coming year's plan of financial campaign.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS HOTEL PROJECT IN GOOD HANDS.

The recent inauguration of the electric railway system on Pacific Heights has stimulated activity in the hotel project of C. S. Desky, proposed for the picturesque City addition. The plans for a magnificent hotel were prepared for Mr. Desky a year ago, the site for which was to be one of the most commanding on the summit of the heights. The delay in the construction of the electric road prevented any headway being made in the matter of bringing the matter before investors. Now that the cars have begun daily trips up and down the zig-zag road, there is assurance that capital will be forthcoming.

Mr. Hurlbut, potentate of Islam Temple, who came to Honolulu with the Mystic Shrine on the Zealandia a month ago, has taken hold of the matter and promised to interest California capitalists. Ed Pollitz and Mr. St. George of San Francisco, well known in connection with the money interests of the Hawaiian Islands, are interested and propose to invest quite a large amount in the scheme. Mr. Hurlbut is a builder and has under his superintendency at present the construction of the University buildings. While in Honolulu he expressed himself as pleased with the commercial and business outlook of Honolulu. The plans of the hotel were taken by him to San Francisco and there is a strong probability that sufficient capital will be raised to make the scheme a certainty. Mr. Hurlbut will be here in March with the pilgrimage of Mystic Shrine, which will be headed by the Imperial Potentate and proposes at that time to lay the results of his work before the representatives of the Pacific Heights project. He made one request before leaving. This was to the effect that Honolulu should subscribe enough capital to the hotel scheme to give it local coloring and show Mainland capitalists that Honolulu is believed in it. It is stated that \$50,000 has already been promised by local parties without the formality of a prospectus being issued. Had it not been that the enormous expense which Mr. Desky and Bruce Waring & Company have been put to in developing Pacific Heights and establishing the electric car line, they would have taken up the larger end of the hotel project themselves. Should Mr. Hurlbut succeed there is a probability that the plans will be materially changed.

STANGENWALD BUILDING DELAYED BY LACK OF BRICK.

Work on the front elevation of the Stangenwald Block is delayed by lack of pressed brick. Sometime ago the contractor discovered that he was 4,000 bricks short of the number which he should have received according to the manifest. The coast firm supplying the brick was notified of the shortage, but instead of sending on the required 4,000 they wrote saying there must have been a mistake in the count in this end. An urgent request was then sent asking for the brick, and all but about 1,500 have arrived. The corners cannot be completed without these and the roof cannot be laid over until that work is finished. The concrete floors are being laid in. These consist of layers of steel wire netting over which is spread concrete mixture.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Pacific Hardware Company held Thursday afternoon: B. F. Dillingham, president; Jas. Gordon, Spencer, vice-president and secretary; L. E. Pinkham, treasurer and manager; Geo. S. Harris, Jr., assistant treasurer; J. L. Poorman, auditor, and the following directors: Jas. L. Torbert, M. P. Robinson, O. St. J. Gilbert, all of Honolulu, and Chas. H. Daly, of San Francisco. The California law will be observed hereafter in regard to notices of meetings to directors and a change was made in the by-laws. The Pacific Hardware Company has taken in the firms of Castle & Cooke and J. T. Waterhouse.

BEST SUGAR RAISING IN JAPAN A FAILURE.

A Berlin commercial and industrial journal, writing on the production, consumption, and import of sugar to Japan, states that the efforts of the Japanese Government to promote the production of beet sugar in the island of Yezo had not been successful. A factory built in Mouhatsu with public money, but equipped with antiquated French machinery, was abandoned in 1896. A larger factory built at Sapporo, and provided with the newest German machinery, in 1890, has ceased working for some years. The production of raw sugar in the country decreased from 74 million pounds in 1893 to 24 million in 1897, while official statistics give a consumption of 231 million pounds in 1896, against 326 millions in 1897, and an importation of 173 million pounds in 1896 and 222 millions in 1898. The import of refined sugar more than quadrupled between 1890 and 1898, this trade being almost wholly in the hands of Hongkong refiners until 1895, when German firms began sending refined beet sugar to Japan. In that year they sent 19 million pounds, while in 1898 they sent 105 1/2 millions. The Hongkong exports to Japan also increased. In 1899 a syndicate of Austrian manufacturers resolved to send their sugar to Japan, an enterprise in which they are favored by the low freights of the Austrian Lloyd's. Only one quality of German sugar is sent, the German grain and wholly refined, while Austria-Hungary sends one kind wholly refined and a second which is half refined. Unrefined beet sugar is sent to Japan chiefly from the Philippines, Java, China, and Formosa, most of it being used in its raw state; but there are two refineries, one in Osaka, the other in Tokio, the former having British, the latter German, machinery. The native refined sugar is not coarse grained and costs more than the German imported sugar.

STOCK MARKET FIRM AND RISING.

Sugar shareholders are anxiously awaiting the arrival of to-day's steamer and the expected news of McKinley's election will undoubtedly give securities a firmer hold and loosen up the money market.

The week just closing has been one of the most active in stocks for several months. A great many thousands of dollars which have accumulated in dividends, savings of salaried men and bank balances of conservative capitalists have gone into the market in quest of sound sugar securities. Considerable foreign money has already been invested, not only from San Francisco, but recent comers to Honolulu who have securities in the far east which net them only 4 to 5 per cent, have added a cash surplus which has had a tendency to force stocks up.

Wahala closed on "Change yesterday strong at 129 a share, there being good sized orders for the stock at this figure, but none offered under 121. The most popular stock at this time is Oahu Sugar Company, large orders being in the hands of the brokers at 165, there appearing to be no stock of any amount offered under 170, although a few shares sold yesterday at 166.

Oahu still continues to hold firm, an advance of 3/4 of a point being made for assessable, making that stock firm at 4 1/2 and 5 asked. The paid-up has had sales at 14 1/2, with orders still to be filled at that figure. The most active stock in the market in the last two days is McBryde assessable, which advanced steadily from 5 to a sale on yesterday's "Change at 9 1/2. The stock declined to 8 1/2 afterward, it being thought that the broker selling the stock had a large buying order and was endeavoring to establish the price at 8 1/2 or thereabouts.

Oahu Railway stock, which was selling a couple of weeks ago at 140 has come out at 150 a share and there are orders yet to be filled at that figure. The cheapest railroad shares offered are at 30.

Great activity was shown in Kihel this week. The stock rose to sale at 14 on 42 1/2 paid in. Many shares were sold at that figure and a few offered at 15. On Thursday another assessment of 2 1/2 was levied, making the stock paid in at 45, and the stock dropped down immediately from what was then an equivalent of 37 1/2 to 12 1/2. A few shares of the paid-up stock were sold at 15 per share. There are some prospective buyers in Kihel who are waiting the outcome of the meeting scheduled for November 29, at which time the proposition of putting \$50,000 of the paid-up capital stock into the treasury, is to be considered.

While the stock sheets of the Honolulu Stock Exchange show a great many shares sold, the great bulk of the stock transfers have been made by the brokers between boards which they have not seen fit to record. The heaviest transfers between boards were in Wahala and Oahu.

The bond market seems to be quiet there being but little demand for the bonds and those that are selling are being held at par or a very slight premium. This is on account of there being so many gilt-edged stocks in view and investors feeling more justified in making investments in stocks rather than in bonds.

The sudden awakening in the financial market and the rise in stocks has caused everybody to ask what has forced stocks up. There are some who believe that the boom will burst, but the more conservative and knowing ones are of the firm belief that this is not to be the case. They attribute the awakening in stocks to the general reaction and to the anticipation of news by today's steamer of the election of McKinley. Honoluluans are the only ones who are going to purchase heavier Hawaiian securities in the event of the election of McKinley, but the Zealandia is expected to bring large buying orders from the States.

The general tone of the entire stock market, sugar and commercial, is firm.

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WAR IS TO BE DECEASED

MacArthur Will Take The Field.

MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED

The Commander's Views on the Philippine Situation--A Filipino Leader Also Speaks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Major General MacArthur, says a Washington special to the Herald, will personally direct the vigorous military operations to be directed against the Filipino insurgents. Major General J. C. Bates will probably be assigned to duty in Manila as the executive head of the military government in the Philippines during the absence in the field of General MacArthur.

General MacArthur has clearly indicated that as soon as the rainy season shall have ended he will take personal command of the troops. This action has received the emphatic approval of the President.

Plans of the War Department communicated to General MacArthur for suppressing the rebellion contemplate the division of Luzon into districts and the mobilization of sufficient troops in those districts to effectually shatter any insurgent forces that may be operating therein.

General MacArthur is apparently confident that he will find large bodies of insurgents, and is laying his plans to catch them between crossing rivers. The details of the operations must necessarily be left to him, but the authorities have clearly indicated that the insurrection must be crushed during the dry season.

In Army circles the suggestion is made that it might be advantageous to offer a reward for the apprehension of Aguinaldo. Officers are convinced that his capture would have an important effect in bringing about an end to the insurrection. Aguinaldo would, if alive, be a burden upon the hands of the administration and while the authorities do not wish his death, it is conceded that if he should be killed during the forthcoming operations the situation in the Islands would be materially simplified.

A Washington dispatch to the Times says: The sharp campaign now being begun will show whether it will be necessary for the President and the Secretary of War to ask Congress to increase the regular Army. If, in the Philippines, General MacArthur can suppress the rebellion before the volunteers come home and restore order in the archipelago, there will be no need for a large increase. Before the Congressional session is very far advanced the campaign should be far enough along to shed some light on this question. If an army of nearly 50,000 men is required to suppress the rebellion, the administration will have a strong case when it asks Congress for an increase of the Army. It will be able to put the request on the ground of absolute necessity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Army in the Philippines and Military Governor of the Islands since May 5, 1900, has submitted his report to the War Department. A considerable portion of the report relates to events which took place previous to the date when he assumed command and he publishes some of the correspondence and proclamations of the Philippines obtained before that time. He refers to the change in Aguinaldo's plans in abandoning his army organization and starting a guerrilla warfare. The conditions of the country have afforded advantages for such a policy, he says, as they have enabled the insurgents to appear and disappear at their convenience. At one time they are soldiers and immediately after are within the lines in the attitude of peaceable natives. A widely scattered formation of Filipinos quickly followed the guerrilla warfare, which led to a corresponding dissemination of American troops, throughout the islands. On November 1, 1900, and 43 stations September 1, 1900. This resulted in a large number of minor affairs, many of which did not assume the dignity of a regular combat, though the casualties were considerable. The total number of Americans killed, 750; wounded and 55 captured; the Filipino losses during the same time being 2,227 killed, 694 wounded and 2,861 captured. General MacArthur says the extensive distribution of troops has strained to the limit the capacity of the full limit of endurance. He says the apparently desultory work has demanded more of discipline and as much of valor as was required during the period of regular operations against concentrated field forces of insurgents. General MacArthur speaks in the highest terms of the service rendered by the troops amid all labors and hardships.

"The Filipinos," says General MacArthur, "are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves a large number of them would gladly accept American supremacy, which they are gradually coming to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property. They have been maddened, however, the past five years, by rhetorical sophistry and statements applied to national pride, until power of discriminating in matters of public concern or private interest, has been almost entirely suspended. As a substitute for all other considerations, the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war, men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of correctness."

This condition, he says, has raised difficulties and obstructions in pacification.

DEMANDS OF FILIPINOS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—In the course of a lengthy dispatch from Boston, appearing in the Herald, Senator Bixio Lopez, the former member of the Filipino Commission to the United States and close friend of Aguinaldo, is quoted as replying as follows, when asked what future course of his people would be:

"Under any conditions involving a withholding of independence the Filipinos will continue to fight in defence."

"What will induce the Filipinos to stop fighting?" he was asked.

"First, the granting of independence," he replied. "Second, a definite promise of independence. Third, the destruction of policy by the administration placing the Philippines in a similar position to Cuba. Any one of these would result in an immediate cessation of hostilities and every thing, including foreign obligations, protection to life and property, coastal stations, military and naval bases, could be arranged by friendly negotiations."

Senator Lopez refused to discuss the re-

port of the election of last Tuesday. When asked if he cared to say anything in reference to the suggestion that he might be in communication with Aguinaldo, he said:

"I am glad of the opportunity to state that while in this country I have not had any communication with Aguinaldo who, however, and have even refused to undertake to forward a friendly letter to an American citizen whose patriotism I would not question."

Deaths of the Turf.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Richard Croker's horse, The Scotchman II, with Lester Reiff up, having defeated Lord Durham's Geranium, at Liverpool yesterday, after having been badly beaten by Geranium at Doncaster, the local stewards today summoned Richard, the trainer, and Reiff for an explanation of the Doncaster running. They afterward decided to refer the matter to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—R. G. Dun, head of the Mercantile Agency firm of R. G. Dun & Co., died in this city today of cirrhosis of the liver.

Mr. Dun was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1850. He had been suffering since the early part of last summer. He began his business career at the age of 15, in a country store. Early in life he came to New York and entered the employ of the Mercantile Agency then conducted by Tappan & Douglass. In 1874, six years after he first entered the employ of the firm, he became a partner of Mr. Douglass and under the firm name of R. G. Dun & Co.

In 1878 Mr. Dun purchased the interest in the business held by a partner and was senior partner of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. up to the time of his death. Mrs. Dun survives him.

M'BRYDE'S LOSS IS ABOUT \$15,000

A Flood Damages Pump in Hanapepe Valley To That Extent.

An accident happened last Wednesday evening at pump No. 2 in Hanapepe valley, where a Rison pump with a daily capacity of ten million gallons has been recently installed. A flood came down at evening spreading at this point across the entire valley.

The pump was in a water tight concrete chamber located in a level spot recently in rice and well away from the river, the four walls of which ran up from the foundations which are at sea level, to a height of four feet above the surface of the ground.

This extra four feet was added to protect against flood in a level spot. It proved, however, that a portion of the masonry gave way and fell into the chamber, evidently yielding to the pressure and the undermining of the water in the earth outside of the wall which had not yet packed itself.

The yielding of the wall brought down that end of the roof with it, the sand, earth and water from outside also following the wall into the chamber.

This chamber is seventy feet long and fifty feet wide and stands at right angles to the river, the wall in question being one of the side walls. A three-cornered piece of this wall, covering evidently the entire height of the wall at the corner nearest the river and running diagonally up across to the top of the wall within ten feet of the opposite corner, was what gave way. It fell on a part of the pump and one of the fly-wheels. Just how much damage has been done to the machinery cannot definitely be determined for several days.

The fly-wheel was located in the corner of the chamber. The wall recently gave way; its entire height is broken and one of the discharge air chambers on the side nearest to the falling wall has been twisted off.

The pump itself consists of three distinct units connected and worked together and standing side by side the length of the chamber. They can be detached and run separately or two can be run together and the third detached.

If any of the pumps have received substantial injury it is the pump nearest the falling wall, but it is not thought that even this pump is much injured.

Fortunately the pump was not running and therefore no internal injury from explosion is to be expected.

Four men were in the chamber at the time of the accident but all got out without injury, not happening to be in the part of the chamber where the wall fell.

The pump from which the pump draws its water is shut off from the pump itself by a concrete wall and no water from that source or from the wells connected with it can get into the pump chamber. There will therefore be no difficulty in keeping water out of the pump chamber while repairs are going on. Mr. Schneider, representing the Rison Iron Works, has already left for Kauai and will see that the necessary repairs on the pump are pushed.

The McBryde plantation has been using its pumps but very little the past two months, the rains and mountain water reservoirs doing the work. As the reservoirs are now all full, no injury to the growing crop is anticipated before one or more pumps at the Rison can be started. The pump at station No. 1 in the same valley, which is no longer required for the crop about to be harvested, reaches much of the young cane.

The damage done is estimated at the outside to be \$15,000. In all probability it will be much less.

Dr. Day Honored.

Honolulu physicians gave a farewell banquet last evening for Dr. Frank R. Day who leaves for Germany on Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Day. The foremost members of the profession were grouped about the festive board, Dr. C. H. Cooper presiding. Among the others were Doctors McGrew, Emerson, Myers, Walters, Herbert, Hoffmann, Mays, Waterhouse, Garvin, Pratt, Bowman, Moore and the guest of honor, Dr. Day. Dr. Wood expressed his regret at the departure of his long-time friend, and present business partner and spoke of the standing of Dr. Day in his profession. Dr. Day modestly responded. Dr. Hoffmann spoke of the routine of study which Dr. Day would encounter in Germany, and the theories which would certainly be impressed upon him. All made speeches of greater or less length.

Latent Sugar News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3.75c; centrifugal, 4c; test, 4.50c; molasses sugar, 3.50c; refined, 4.50c; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 6.50c; granulated, 6.50c.

A clubhouse will shortly be erected at Manahala by Hon. S. M. Damon for golf players.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE

C. S. Shanklin of Olao Is Enthusiastic.

THINKS FUTURE IS BRIGHT

Hilo Tribune Urges Legality of Wilcox's Election--Nays of Hilo.

HILO, Hawaii, Nov. 17.—C. S. Shanklin, the last man to embark in the business of cultivating coffee in Olao prior to the incorporation of the Olao Sugar Co., and the acquiring of large tracts of coffee lands, leaves for the Mainland tomorrow, says the Herald. Mr. Shanklin is as enthusiastic over the prospects of the coffee industry as he was the day he made his purchase of the Zimmerman tract.

"When I landed in Honolulu, or even before I left the coast," he remarked to a representative of the Herald, "I was filled up with stories of the decline of coffee and failure of the crop. On the Kinau to Hilo these stories were, if anything, made stronger, so that I really did not know what I would be up against by the time I reached my place at 'seventeen miles.' I cannot say that my feet were getting cold, but they had not their normal warmth until I stood on the veranda at the plantation and saw what I consider as fine a business proposition as can be found anywhere."

"The tales I had heard were mere dreams; coffee is all right, the trouble is the people have not given it a chance. When I was here the last time I said I believed it was a seven or eight year proposition instead of one of four and I am convinced that this is so today. The men who went in and out of the business in Olao did not give it sufficient time. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of my investment and I doubt if anyone can fix a price for my Volcano road property that would tempt me to sell. I know now that in a few years instead of exporting, Hawaii will be importing coffee for its own consumption, and when that time comes the few coffee men who are left will have a good thing."

"I have fifty acres planted and a good deal in bearing; the crop this year will be all anyone could expect. Just now I am seriously considering putting in twenty-five acres more next season. You know I am surrounded by lands of the Olao Sugar Co. and I have been advised by some people to plant my back lot in cane. I do not know enough about sugar to do this, so that if anyone wants to see some growing there they will have to do it themselves, but the price of the land will have to be fixed by me."

It will be remembered that Mr. Shanklin purchased the Zimmerman tract of 200 acres a few months previous to the agents of the Olao Sugar Co. acquiring a majority of the land in the coffee district. He was not here when the sugar deal was made, but returned a few months later and it was thought by some that he would feel discouraged and sell. He expressed great faith in the coffee business and confidence in the success of his enterprise and this faith seems to be abiding with him. His place, under the management of Mr. McKenzie, is yielding him a good income and he is perfectly satisfied with the result of his investment. He said he did not lose faith even when Chicago papers last year contained accounts of the wiping out of Hilo by the lava flow.

Mr. Shanklin's statement relative to coffee, if made to his large circle of friends in the United States, may do much toward bringing investors to the Islands. He is a shrewd business man and his word on the subject will have much weight.

IS HIS ELECTION ILLEGAL?

The returns from Kauai, says the Tribune, have dispelled all remnants of doubt that somewhere in the group a Parker majority would be found sufficient to overcome the deficit left by Maui and Hawaii. As the Tribune has previously remarked, however, every election is not decided at the polls.

The Tribune believes there is good reason for calling in question the legality of the whole election as far as the election of delegates only is concerned, and that the sooner steps are taken in this direction the better. In the first place no authority can be found in the Organic Act or in the Revised Statutes for electing a delegate to the Congress at one time. If this could be done, why not elect for the next three, four, or half dozen Congresses, or, in fact, for any number caprice might dictate? This, however, might not in itself invalidate the election to the first Congress in order, provided as in the recent case, this was by a separate ballot. The elections to subsequent Congresses would probably be mere surrogates.

Leaving this question to one side we come to the question of the legality of election of any delegate at all under existing conditions. Relative to this observe the following line of argument:

Section 55 of the Organic Act relating to election of Delegate says, among other things, "The time, places, and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law" (note that this refers to election of delegates only). This now, what does the word "law" above refer? It cannot be any thing in the organic act, for nowhere does that act make the slightest regulations concerning the election of the Delegate. Its provisions apply solely to the election of members of the local legislature. We must then refer to the Revised Statutes for further light upon the subject.

Under title XXIII, chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes, containing "Provisions common to all Territories," we find section 1401, "Time, places, and manner of electing delegates," wherein it is laid down that "At all elections for

delegates in organized Territories

when the place and manner of holding the election shall be prescribed by the law of such Territory, the electors shall be qualified to elect members of the Territory do not

provide for this, as we have seen a similar provision must be made by the Legislature of the Territory itself. No such provision has been made by the Legislature of Hawaii to the present time, but the Governor assumed the authority to make such provision a thing which he cannot legally do, as the executive has no legislative power. A "time, place and manner" is a thing by illegal authority is in itself illegal, and renders the election illegal. From which it would seem to follow that the only way in which the act of election of a delegate could be legal was by providing for it prior to the Legislature of the Territory, as now, previous to such election.

These who had charge of the preparation and presentation of the amended bill of the "Hawaii" gave us the Hilo Board of School Directors to report it is the nearest future to a legal thing, and those who attend will find that neither their time nor their money has been well spent. The affair will probably be held on November 24.

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Four men from the country complain of the effects of the cold, the north of town, but as there is no money it can't be helped.

The Marion Chittick will be added to the Matson fleet of sailing vessels between Hilo and San Francisco before the opening of the sugar season.

Hilo still a long time to wait before getting election news from the Coast by way of Honolulu. It looks as if we should get our first advice direct by the Annie Johnson.

From the San Francisco reports of the Standard, Hawaii's pilgrimages would appear that Hilo is the point in this Territory that remains most firmly fixed in the mental geography of the pilgrims.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The contract between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, which expires on December 15th, may not be renewed, it is reported in Wall street, the terms of renewal proposed by the railroad company being unsatisfactory. The Pacific Mail Company has been carrying the railroad company's freight on the Pacific Ocean, but it is said that the railroad company may now make arrangements for its Pacific traffic with the California and Oriental Steamship Company, which has its principal terminal at San Diego, Cal., and runs from that port to the Hawaiian Islands and to Japan and China, making stops at San Francisco when necessary. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Panama Railroad Company and L. B. Stoddard, vice-president of the California and Oriental Steamship Company declined to discuss the report.

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"But," he added, "the report that Mr. Gage will resume the presidency of the First National Bank is without foundation."

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A delegate in organized Territories when the place and manner of holding the election shall be prescribed by the law of such Territory, the electors shall be qualified to elect members of the Territory do not provide for this, as we have seen a similar provision must be made by the Legislature of the Territory itself. No such provision has been made by the Legislature of Hawaii to the present time, but the Governor assumed the authority to make such provision a thing which he cannot legally do, as the executive has no legislative power. A "time, place and manner" is a thing by illegal authority is in itself illegal, and renders the election illegal. From which it would seem to follow that the only way in which the act of election of a delegate could be legal was by providing for it prior to the Legislature of the Territory, as now, previous to such election.

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LIVELY STOCK MARKET.

The stock board opened yesterday morning in a lively manner. The brokers were feeling happy over the McKinley landslide and the fact that the south money market would prevail for another four years. The Zealandia brought down many stock orders but the local market had advanced to such an extent in anticipation of the election of McKinley that the limits placed upon the orders from the Mainland were too low, and consequently very few of them can be filled.

One of the most noticeable stocks to profit by the election news was Walalua, which jumped from 12 1/2 to 15 1/2 on the afternoon call at 125. It has still a strong upward tendency.

Gold sold at 175, closing strong at 175 1/2 and 175 3/4. There was a sale of 500 shares of U. S. 4s at 110 1/2. Kilauea had a slight rise to 42 1/2 for unseasonable.

The quotations of the other stocks remained practically the same.

W. A. Kinney leaves for Kauai today

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.50
 PER YEAR, \$15.00
 PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$20.00
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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
 Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
 lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
 Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
 waiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F.
 J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and
 dealers in lumber and building mate-
 rials, Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
 cer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family plan-
 tation and ship's stores supplied on short
 notice. New goods by every steamer.
 Orders from the other islands faithfully
 executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
 WORKS CO., Ltd.—Bottle-makers, Car-
 roll and Allen Sts., Honolulu & Co.,
 Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
 chinery of every description made to
 order.

COLOMBIA REBELS
LIKELY TO WIN

The Present Government is Likely
 to be Soon Over-
 thrown.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the
 Herald from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says:
 Important news indicating that the Lib-
 eral rebellion in Colombia will result in
 the overthrow of the Government, has
 been received from Panama by the steam-
 er Loa. Strict censorship on the Govern-
 ment wires has prevented telegraphic
 news from being sent out, but information
 showing that important military opera-
 tions have been conducted within the
 last month and that the Government has
 met with severe reverses has reached the
 Isthmian city.

General Uribe, chief of the Liberal
 forces in the east, has won an important
 victory in the capture of Corozal, one of
 the Government strongholds in the Ha-
 bana region of Bolivar. This city, which
 has 10,000 inhabitants, and is important
 because it will give the rebels a base
 from which to operate against the Car-
 ribbean ports of Cartagena and Barran-
 quilla was held by a Government force about
 1,000 strong under General Rodriguez.

Uribe attacked with a force of 1,500
 men. After several sharp engagements
 he surrounded the place and General Ro-
 driguez, seeing it would be useless to
 resist, surrendered on October 15th.
 Liberal terms were granted by the rebel
 leaders. He permitted General Rodriguez
 and his officers to depart with swords and
 baggage and all the necessary supplies
 and animals to transport their belongings.
 The soldiers were deprived of their guns
 and ammunition and then sent free on pas-
 sages. The conduct on the part of Uribe
 and the prestige of the victory made most
 of the men of Rodriguez' army as partisans
 and they were incorporated into his force.

With the fall of Barranquilla it is gen-
 erally recognized that the insurrection
 will be a success and the Government is
 making every effort to defend the port.
 General Pinzon, Minister of War, took
 personal command of a force of 3,000 men
 that recently started from the capital to
 operate against Uribe. It is feared, how-
 ever, that his army has been intercepted
 by the rebels in Tolima province, north of
 Bogota, as nothing had been heard from
 him in Barranquilla.

The rebels of Santander also would dis-
 pute his way. They hold strong positions
 at Barranca and Bermejo, on the Macle-
 na river, under command of General
 Vargas Santos and could stop progress of
 the Government forces by water, thus
 making Uribe free to operate in Bolivar
 province.

The steamer Astronomer, which arrived
 at Colon on November 3d, brought news
 that the torpedo boat Peraltonez, operated
 by the rebel forces, had been sighted at
 Rio Hacha, going west and apparently
 on its way to take part in operations
 against Barranquilla.

Late advices from Buena Ventura also
 show a serious condition in the west.
 Buena Ventura is besieged by a strong
 force of Liberals and blockaded by the
 Government gunboats and Salinas. The
 Government garrison there is small and
 the harbor. It is partially disabled and
 unable to give battle to the insurgent
 craft.

The city is defended by 700 Government
 troops, well entrenched. A determined at-
 tack was made by the Liberals on No-
 vember 3d, but it was repulsed. The Gov-
 ernment commander, however, is fearful
 that he will be unable to resist much longer.

Call, one of the chief cities of the Cauca
 Valley, across the mountains from Buena
 Ventura, is also closely besieged. Sharp
 fighting took place there on November 3d,
 the insurgents making an attack on the
 entrenched defenders.

Merely a War Measure.

BEIRUT, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Pe-
 king, dated November 9, says that as the
 Russian seizure of territory on the left
 bank of the Pei-ho is regarded as a tem-
 porary war measure, the British Minis-
 ter has refrained from protesting against
 the action taken.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME
CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bun-
 ion: First soak the corn or bunion in
 warm water to soften it, then pass it
 down as closely as possible without
 drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's
 Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigor-
 ously for five minutes at each applica-
 tion. A corn plaster should be worn
 for a few days to protect it from the
 shoe. As a general liniment for
 sprains, bruises, lumbago and rheuma-
 tism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For
 Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.
 sale by all dealers and druggists. Hon-
 olohu.

A Maunaloa, Oahu, vigilance commit-
 tee captured a Dutch elder and com-
 pelled him and a woman companion to
 leave. The man was roughly used.

MCKINLEY CARRIES
ALL BEFORE HIM

(Continued from Page 1.)

that New York and Illinois carried the day for McKinley and that he was
 responsible for the victory.

The responsible leaders made no such claims, although their dispatches told
 of gains at many points and breathed the spirit of victory near at hand.
 At midnight Canton was in a frenzy of enthusiasm which knew no bounds. The
 crowds which had been burning red fire down town marched to the McKinley
 residence with bands playing, rockets sending lurid streaks across the midnight
 sky and tumultuous cheers, mingled with the din of horns and steam whistles.
 The crowd was still for a time when the cheering news received. This
 included dispatches from Kansas, claiming that State by 4,000; from Secretary
 Heath of the National Committee, saying Indiana gave McKinley 20,000 plurality;
 from the Iowa Chairman, saying Iowa's plurality was 10,000; and from the Union
 League Club, Chicago, giving the President glowing congratulations. But the
 crowd clamored for the President, and he appeared, waving his acknowledgment
 of the deafening cheers. He said:

"Yellow-citizens, I thank you for the very great compliment of this call on
 this inclement night and at this late hour. Of the gratifying reports from all parts
 of the country none has given me more sincere gratitude than those from my own
 city and my own county of Stark, and I appear now only to do as I have done on
 so many former occasions, to thank you once more for the warm and hearty in-
 dorsment which you have today given my public act."

HOW BRYAN TOOK IT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan retired for the night at a few
 minutes after 11 o'clock. He declined to make any statement, even of a con-
 jectural nature, until after election. The statement is as follows:
 "Conjectural statements may be all right before election," he remarked laugh-
 ingly; "but they serve little purpose after election is over."

With Mrs. Bryan by his side and with the familiar look of courageous, in-
 dimitable good nature in his eye, he bade each of the newspaper men who had
 spent the evening at his home a cordial good-night, promising to see them again
 at 9 or 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"Better make it 10," suggested Mrs. Bryan, with an eye single to the longest
 possible rest for her husband after his herculean and nerve-wrecking labor of the
 past four months.
 He smilingly assented and a dozen disappointed but admiring correspondents
 shook their heads and departed.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan went to bed and slept soundly an hour after the re-
 turn of the election. Tonight he did likewise. Before 8 o'clock, after scanning
 the unfavorable early returns from New York, he sought his bed and slept
 most of the time until a few minutes before 11, coming down then only to oblige
 the correspondents, who were anxious to see him before retiring for the night.

Not a word or gesture or facial expression of the great leader of the Demo-
 cratic hosts indicated aught of discouragement or weakness. He stood smiling
 and good-natured by Mrs. Bryan's side, with the newspaper men about him.
 Mr. Bryan brought downstairs with him a bulletin just received, which told of
 his having gained 20,000 votes in Greater New York, as compared with four years
 ago, and an increased vote in New York State. One of the correspondents read
 the bulletin. There was silence for a moment; then the reader commented: "Well,
 it is not as bad after all, but it is not as good as it should have been."

"No," responded Mr. Bryan, with a gentle smile on his face; "no, it is not
 quite what we expected."

That was all. Not a word or look of disappointment, discouragement or ill-
 nature.
 Husband and wife stood side by side as the newspaper men trooped silently
 through the door.

Mrs. Bryan remained in the library and sitting-room throughout the evening,
 reading and commenting quietly and intelligently on the swift-coming returns,
 which were almost uniformly discouraging. She chatted pleasantly with friends
 and the correspondents who were present, with never an outward tremor or sign
 indicative of disappointment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mr. Bryan today gave out a statement explaining his
 views on the result of the election. The statement is as follows:
 "The result is a surprise to me, and the magnitude of the victory is a surprise
 to my opponents as well as to those who voted my ticket. I will not analyze the
 votes until they are more complete, but, speaking generally, we seem to have
 gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and in the country.
 The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all of their voters
 who were away from home, and this gave them a considerable advantage. We
 have no way of telling at this time how much money was spent in the purchase
 of votes and in colonization, but while these would account for some of the Re-
 publican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the Repub-
 lican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by
 the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of 1893
 to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider
 reasons for the change. The appeal 'Stand by the President while the war is on,'
 had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against
 the doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this
 country. We have made an honest fight on an honest platform, and having done
 our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret. We are defeated but not discour-
 aged. The fight must go on. I am sure that Republican policies will be repudi-
 ated by the public when the tyranny of their policy is fully understood. The con-
 test between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is com-
 pletely triumphant."

In answer to inquiries concerning himself, he said:
 "I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience.
 I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Steven-
 son did all that he could. Senator Jones and the members of the Democracy,
 Populist, Silver Republican and Anti-Imperialist Committee did all they could.
 Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best
 efforts; our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations did
 their part."
 "I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active
 interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of a citizen to do
 so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen, I feel that it will require a life-
 time of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me. I shall
 not be a Senatorial candidate before the Legislature which has just been elected.
 Senator Allen deserves the Senatorship, which goes to the Populists, while Mr.
 Hitchcock and Mr. W. P. Thompson are avowed candidates for the Democratic
 Senatorship. They both deserve well of the party, and I am too grateful to them
 for past support to stand in their way even if I desired a seat in the Senate."

A REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—To W. R. Hearst—Dear Sir: Your telegram asking me
 what I think possible to be done for the reconstruction of the party and what
 basis there is for the coming together of the factions, is at hand. There are no
 reasons, except those that are made by separations arising from differences in
 principle.

You yourself, before the nomination, argued against both the issues that Mr.
 Bryan forced upon the party. Sixteen to one you repudiated as already condemn-
 ed by the American people, but Mr. Bryan, catering to the false sentiment in one
 certain locality, forced it on the party. It would be questioning his intelligence to
 credit him with believing in it.

Anti-expansion, as exploited by Mr. Bryan and inserted in the platform you,
 Mr. Hearst, argued against before the nomination. It is my opinion that the
 Democratic party has had an old man of the sea on its hands. The judgment
 of the American people has twice asserted itself on this question more emphati-
 cally than ever before in our history.

When the Democracy of the nation surrenders to a man who twice loses New
 York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana—our old battle-ground—by major-
 ity unprecedented in the history of our country, it is evident that rigorous mea-
 sures in the way of repudiating false gods and false principles are required. It is
 not a matter of the coming together of factions. It is a matter of adopting prin-
 ciples that are for the good of the country and that represent the old Democracy.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

DON M. DICKINSON.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson says:
 "Before the votes were counted in the Presidential election a meeting was held
 in New York at which plans were discussed and decided upon for the reorgani-
 zation of the Democratic party. Within two weeks a call will be spread broadcast
 through the land appealing to all Democrats—Silver and Gold, to unite upon a de-
 claration of principles on which the party can be reconstituted. Signatures of prominent Democrats in every State in the Union will be at-
 tached to the call. Among them will be Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney
 and Abram S. Hewitt of New York. While the call has not as yet been formulat-
 ed, the context will be practically as follows:

"The reorganization of the Democratic party is a thing to be desired by both
 Bryan's defeat that the desired reorganization could be brought about. Hence it
 was that this year the gold men gave their strength to McKinley instead of set-
 ting up a candidate of their own. Now that they have unloaded Bryan they will
 bid adieu to their temporary allies—the Republican party—and don sword and buck-
 le of the old-fashioned Democratic type."

JAMES K. MAGUIRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic State
 Committee, said:
 "First of all, drop the 16 to 1 plank, for that declaration will never be under-
 stood or approved by the business men or the majority of the wage-earners of the
 country. Secondly, instead of being a mere party of negation and conflicting
 views, a party of protest, let us stand for some real genuine reforms and strive
 for predicable aims to benefit humanity.
 "I believe we should make an out and out fight for direct legislation and di-
 rect nominations. This would place the Government directly in the hands of the
 people."

SENATOR COCKRELL.

WARRENTON, Mo., Nov. 7.—United States Senator Cockrell said:
 "The Democratic party has survived a century of our constitutional exist-
 ence by adhering to its imperishable principles as proclaimed by Jefferson, and will
 survive coming centuries by continuing such adherence. No reconstruction is nec-
 essary. Our party is simply defeated, but not dismayed or disorganized."

HENRY WATSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Henry Watson said:
 "With the elimination of the money issue there ought to be no further factional
 division among the Democrats. If free silver was not dead before, assuredly
 it is dead now beyond the hope of resurrection and redemption, having done
 harm enough to discredit it forever. Among its most zealous adherents, there
 will continue to be two great political organizations, the Democratic party and
 the money issue. They will not be issues arising out of the nature of the
 affairs and evolved by the course of events. Leaders suited to these will in
 good time and season arise."

SENATOR GORMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Former Senator Arthur P. Gorman said:
 "It is too early to talk or rather think about reorganizing the Democratic party.
 The defeat was so overwhelming and the knockout so complete that we must
 have time to recover our breath before making any predictions or calculations as
 to the future policy of the Democratic party."
 "We must accept the verdict as an evidence that the business interests of the
 country are unwilling to take chances of anything which might interfere with
 the present prosperous condition existing throughout the land."

EX-GOVERNOR BOISE.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Ex-Governor Hoke of Iowa said:
 "My belief is that we should drop it to 16 to 1. Let the money question rest while
 conditions remain as at present. Organize Democratic clubs in every voting pre-
 cinct to send delegates to county, from county to State, and from State to National
 convention of delegates to meet periodically, and formulate a platform for the party.
 This should be based on principles essential to our preservation of Independence.
 Insist on a strict construction of the silver clause of our Constitution. No expan-
 sion of power in Congress. No subjugation of unwilling people by force. Expansion to encompass
 that pertains to peace, contraction in war. That pertains to expansion to encompass
 war. One form of government for all, one flag, one people with equal rights to
 all and special privileges to none."

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EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—John G. Carlisle, in response to a request for his
 views, says:
 "In my opinion the Democratic party should at once reorganize on the Demo-
 cratic basis. The immediate return to the conservative, patriotic position occu-
 pied by the party before it was demoralized by Populism and free silver Republi-
 cans in 1896, will invite all true Democrats in an active opposition to the abhor-
 rable policies of the Administration, insure the success of our Northern friends
 in State and local contests and prepare the way for a great national victory in 1904.
 The Democratic votes cast for McKinley were not endorsements of his party
 or his administration, but protests against what was considered the dangerous
 purposes and tendencies of the opposing candidate."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—When asked his opinion of the proposed call to be
 sent out to Democratic leaders on a reorganization of the party, Grover Cleveland
 said:
 "I know nothing of any plan that has been set on foot for the betterment of
 the Democratic party, though I hope something will be done in that direction. I
 am not prepared to make a statement now."

SENATOR MORGAN.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8.—Senator John M. Morgan says:
 "The Democratic party needs no reconstruction. It needs fidelity to its creed,
 which has stood for one hundred years. At present it demands the payment of the
 national debt and a return to the 'specie basis' for banking. It demands the res-
 toration to the States of the exclusive right to determine the qualification of vot-
 ers. It demands that all Federal taxation shall be equal and uniform in places
 within the limits of the United States. It demands the suppression of trusts and
 especially the corporations, in respect of all articles of commerce, that are sub-
 jects of inter-State and foreign commerce. If Democracy adheres to these de-
 mands, our present defeat will be only temporary."

GREAT REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—One of the largest days' business in the history of the
 Stock Exchange followed the election of Wednesday and has continued with only
 slight abatement during the rest of the week. The offerings of large sums of
 money on call, which had been withheld over election, helped to stimulate the
 furious activity of the speculation. Substantial buying of an investment or semi-
 investment character, both in stocks and bonds was a sustaining influence and af-
 forded a solid medium for speculative operations. The direction of a speculative
 profits has caused slight checks to the advance at intervals, but the rise has been
 continually renewed before the all-embracing and eager demand for stocks com-
 ing from all quarters of the country. Foreigners have been steady sellers of
 stocks.

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

Football at New Haven: Yale 6, Car-
 lisle 0.

Marinette, Wis., reports a snowfall of
 eight inches.

Mrs. Harry Gillig, lately divorced,
 may remarry today, at last accounts, was
 somewhat better.

Secretary Root has gone to Cuba to
 observe conditions.

The rebel forces at Buenaventura,
 Colombia, have been defeated.

There has been a great advance in
 the stock market since election.

The Paterson mills in New Jersey
 give employment to 10,000 girls.

Capt. J. B. Ferguson, the well known
 horse trainer, is at the point of death.

Chief of Police Devery of New York,
 has been indicted for defying State of-
 ficials.

The Postmaster General will ask for
 an appropriation for rural free delivery
 of \$2,500,000.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has con-
 sented to take charge of the British
 foreign office.

A Mohammedan rising is threatened
 near Si Ngau Fu, which menaces the
 Chinese throne.

Lord Raglan, grandson of the Cri-
 mean general, will be British under-
 secretary of war.

Embassador Choate is visiting Lord
 Salisbury at Hatfield House, and will
 visit Lord Roseberry later.

Charles B. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.,
 the Lydia Pinkham of the advertise-
 ments, is dead, aged fifty-six.

The 109 mile extension of the Rock
 Island road between Gwinn and Sibley,
 Ia., has been opened to traffic.

Wroteberg, foreign minister, Bar-
 on Von Moltke, has resigned, and
 been succeeded by Baron Von Soden.

President McKinley will attend the
 annual dinner of the Union League
 Club of Philadelphia, on November 24.

Dr. Ralph A. Huntington of Califor-
 nia, charged with murder, Miss Jennie
 McKeown, has been released on \$10,000
 bail.

The iron mines of Texada Island in
 the Gulf of Georgia, are to be devel-
 oped by the Puget Sound Iron Com-
 pany.

The population of Idaho is 161,882, an
 increase of 7,387. New Jersey has a
 population of 1,883,569, an increase of
 43,726.

Adjutant General Corbin has taken a
 month's leave of absence in order to
 repair his health, and has sailed for
 Europe.

Jackson, Miss., State Board of
 Health reported on November 5 that
 there was one case of yellow fever at
 Natchez.

Official reports from St. Petersburg
 show that grain has been completely
 burned up by the drought in portions
 of Siberia.

The October customs receipts from
 Manila are as follows: \$1,888,000 Mexi-
 can; an increase over previous months
 of \$150,000. Total revenue, \$2,200,000.

Lieutenant Commander Stokely Mor-
 gan, U. S. N., who fired the first gun
 at Manila Bay, died, aged forty-one.

A desperado killed Sheriff Young at
 Springfield, Mont., but was captured
 by a posse near Big Timber after se-
 riously wounding three of his pursu-
 ers.

From Canto came a story of three
 men in a boat attacked by a devil fish
 on the Pacific Coast, on November 5.
 The mammoth squid was over 30 feet
 long.

Dispatches from Port Said to the
 Marseilles papers assert that the Dutch
 cruiser Gelderland was obliged to re-
 duce speed considerably owing to the
 illness of Krueger.

Joseph Marshall and Joseph Leon-
 ardo, two country boys from a farm,
 blew out the gas in a Stockton street,
 San Francisco, lodging house and were
 found dead in the morning.

A woman, Miss Lila McKinnis, has
 written the junior farce for the class
 theatrical performance at the Univer-
 sity of California. The winning farce
 is entitled, "Settled in Debate."

The Russian authorities have seized a
 large number of Japanese fishing
 schooners for crossing the fishing lit-
 tle of Siberia. Nineteen boats and 15
 men were seized on November 5.

The steamships Furst Bismarck and
 Pretoria grounded in the river Elbe at
 Schwanau.

An international marine conference
 will be arranged with the view of pre-
 venting collisions.

France likes American jockeys, and
 M. Veli Picard says they have given
 great satisfaction. Ted Sloan, Cash
 Sloan, Freeman and Sims, have been
 given retaining fees never before paid
 in France.

The Chicago bucket shops have wor-
 ked a partial victory. Judge Vall holding
 that the Chicago Board of Trade mar-
 ket quotations are a public interest,
 and must be distributed without dis-
 crimination.

A terrible explosion occurred at the
 Southern Coal and Transportation Com-
 pany's mines at Berryburg on Novem-
 ber 3. Thirteen miners are known to
 be dead, and twenty men are unac-
 counted for.

The American Steel and Wire Com-
 pany has bought the fleet of the Am-
 erican Steamship Company of Duluth,
 paying \$5,250,000. There are twelve
 ships, including the four largest ves-
 sels on the lakes.

The American art exhibit at the
 Paris Exposition is said to have been
 very fine. The sculpture ranked among
 the best. MacMonrie's work was the
 best exhibited. The machinery exhibit
 was also very fine.

Charles F. Mather, who was arrest-
 ed in Seattle, November 3, on a charge
 of having pawned \$15,000 worth of
 jewelry belonging to New York mer-
 chants, has been taken there on a war-
 rant of extradition.

Attorney Aylett R. Cotton has filed
 a complaint against Mrs. Florence
 Blythe Moore and her husband, A. A.
 Moore Jr., for \$33,500 fee for legal ser-
 vices rendered in the recent litigation
 on the Blythe estate.

Receiver McKensie reached Seattle
 November 3, in charge of two mar-
 shals, and is now in San Francisco to
 answer the charge of contempt of
 court. McKensie declares he will fight
 the case to the finish.

AT THE FRONT WITH THE BOER

What a Yankee
Fighter Saw
There.

TURNER WRITES TO
THE ADVERTISER

He Is Now an Engineer at Oahu
Plantation Near
Honolulu.

Life has its amenities even in war time and in the midst of a hot campaign. The following sketches of incidents which actually took place during the Boer-English war in the Transvaal were written for the ADVERTISER by Francis J. Turner, a mining man from South Africa, who fought all through the fiercest of the war on the side of the Boer. Mr. Turner came to the Islands about a month ago from South Africa and is at present employed as an engineer at Oahu plantation.

One of the Remington scouts while out scouting one day alone in the Orange Free State came to a small farm; over the house a white flag was flying. Being thirsty he rode up to the door and seeing a young girl asked for a drink of water. The child ran in to her mother, who at once invited the scout indoors, coming out to him to come in. On entering the room he found a young woman weeping over a baby she had in her arms. He asked her reason for weeping. "My poor husband has been killed at Paardeburg," she replied, "and I only received news this morning."

So forcibly did this strike the scout that he could not keep back his tears. He told her he was the war would stop. He remained for some time trying to console the poor woman, forgetting for the time the war, and his safety. Suddenly looking towards the door he beheld two Boer scouts watching him. They had slipped quietly from their horses and had heard and seen all.

"We have caught you napping," one of them said smiling.

"Yes," he answered; "I admit you have; I am helpless, as my arms are on my saddle; you may do as you will."

The Boer who had addressed him—Du Plessis by name—then stepped inside, shook hands with the Britisher, and said: "No, you need not give up; I have seen that you are an honorable man with your heart in the right place. You may return to your lines in peace."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SPY.
A recent young Boer was on Brindisi Wacht (picket duty) one night outside Ladysmith. The password for this night was "Maxim." Hearing footsteps near him, he called out, "Vee dare?" meaning "Who's there?"

"Friend," came to reply.

"Halt, friend, and give the wacht woord," demanded the young Boer.

"Cannon," came the answer quickly.

The young farmer thought for a moment or two, then shouted, "All right; that's near enough, but it's Maxim."

Whoever the person was he challenged, spoke Dutch, and this fact alone assured the young Boer farmer. This occurred three nights previous to the attempt made by the British to destroy "Long Tom," the siege gun that proved such a source of annoyance to General Buller.

FAT PIG IN TWO PLACES.
Commandant Viljoen of the Lydenburg commando was very corpulent, measuring something like six feet around the waist. It happened that "fat pig" was the password one night. On this particular night the commandant took a notion to visit the picket lines. The first picketman he came upon happened to be a "fat pig" of the same name.

"Who comes there?" rang out in the darkness of the night.

"Friend," replied Viljoen.

The sentry recognized the commandant's voice.

"Halt, friend, and give the password."

"Fat pig," shouted Viljoen.

The commandant passed, but swore vengeance on the sentry, whose voice he knew so well. The next morning our friend the sentry had five hours' pack drill.

IT WAS THE GENERAL.
A young officer came out of Ladysmith under a flag of truce early in December, 1899, bearing a written request from General Buller, for an armistice. He was conducted to the commandant's headquarters, and taken into the official tent, where sat some seven or eight burghers conversing with the General. The officer's escort waited until the General ceased talking, before introducing the officer. In the meantime the young Briton became impatient, and asked his escort to take him at once to the commanding General, as his business was most important.

"All right," they answered, "that is the General sitting on the ground." The others were seated on camp stools.

The young officer could not credit this, and remarked, "You don't say so; impossible!"

"Impossible or not," they replied, "that's the General all right."

Not until the General assured him would he believe it. Returning to the lines, the young officer said to his escort: "You should come into Ladysmith, and see the difference between our General and yours."

"We should like well enough to see him, but then you forget there are no trains running."

The officer smiled at this, well knowing what they meant.

HAIL FELLOW, WELL MET.
When the Boers rushed to capture the guns, after the battle of Colenso, they found some 250 men concealed behind an embankment; they were under Colonel Buller, and were evidently there to try to save the guns that night. They could not see the Boers, as they (the Boers) had worked their way over to the river during the last charge by the enemy, and remained under cover. Should the British be driven back a fourth time, their orders were to capture the guns.

Imagine the surprise of the enemy to hear "Hands up!" yelled by at least 250 Boers.

The Boers had the drop on them and they were laying their arms down when

their commander drew his pistol and said, "I have not surrendered yet."

Before he could turn he was pincioned by one Boer and received a gentle rap on the head from another.

"Will you surrender now?" he was asked. He answered, "It's a case of do or die, and I guess I'll do."

On the way back to our camp he was introduced to Major McDermott, Colonel Bullock shook hands with them, remarking, "I don't know which was the hottest today, you fellows, the sun, or the Mauser bullets. But, never mind, it's all in a lifetime. Major," said he, "now I have in my bag a few biscuits and a nip of whisky; will you share it with me, for we're all men and white men, too, after all."

The sole was hanging from his left shoe, so McDermott ran to our camp and brought the Colonel a pair. Colonel Bullock highly complimented the Boers for the grit and endurance they had displayed since the commencement of the war.

The Colonel is a fine specimen of the British soldier; in short, a hall fellow well met, even on the battle field; he was highly respected by the Boers at the camp and also by the officials at Pretoria.

HAD TO FACE THE MUSIC.
Captain Theron's scouts were noted for their abilities, both as scouts and marksmen. Six of them under Lieutenant Enslin were out beyond Tafel Kop, between Bloemfontein and Brandfort one day last April, when they came across some sixteen to twenty mounted Britishers.

Enslin ordered his men to make for cover, but before they reached they had to turn around and face the music. The enemy, having better horses, had quickly lessened the distance and began peppering at Enslin and his men. Enslin not wishing to be shot running, gave the word to turn and let them have it. At the end of twenty minutes this little squad was heading for Brandfort with four prisoners (wounded, three of whom were officers). One of the officers admitted that at least nine of their outfit had been hit. He also stated that owing to lack of good scouts on their side, the officers were often called upon for this—to them—most unpleasant duty.

JOUBERT WAS KINDHEARTED.
General Joubert was a most sincere and thoughtful man; he was extremely just and kindhearted. Rather than punish a man for an offense committed at the front he would send him back to his regiment, or if he had been a prisoner, he would effect his release. Joubert was known to military people. I was in the General's tent one day when in strode Colonel Blake of the Irish Brigade with a long complaint against one Captain Lacey. It appears that Lacey had gone to Johannesburg for a week's furlough, but forgot to return for two months. When he did report for duty, the Colonel smashed him—I don't mean that he struck him or in any way injured his person; I mean that he degraded Captain Lacey by reducing him to the ranks.

This was a terrible blow to Captain Lacey, to be made a common soldier just because he forgot to come back a little sooner. However, the Colonel complained that Lacey since his degradation was striving to stir up trouble in the camp, etc., and the Colonel wanted him punished.

"Oh, I don't think that is necessary," replied the General, "if he is a man of that sort I will show you how I will punish him, or I am greatly mistaken."

The General then told Mr. Stijmens to write the following letter, which the Colonel should hand to Lacey in person, and not let him know that he—the Colonel—had made any complaint whatever. I was myself sworn to secrecy for the time.

Hooft Langer, December 20, 1899.
To Captain Lacey.
Sir: You will at once proceed to Johannesburg and raise a corps of one hundred men. When you are fully equipped, when your corps is ready you will immediately report to me by wire and I shall send you on special work in the vicinity of Coloburg, C. C.

I have the honor, etc.,
W. J. JOUBERT.

Some time afterwards Lacey discovered that he had been nicely and quietly bounced. Somebody told me long afterwards that he saw poor Lacey trying to raise the corps. But, alas! he was not born to be an organizer of men.

WHAT THE IRISH DID.
The famous battle of Madderpruit which took place on the 30th of October, 1899, was won solely by the Johannesburg police and the little Irish Brigade. The average country Boer was so ignorant of artillery that they were actually afraid to help carry ammunition to the guns when called upon to do so. The British guns were making a very hot fire, and, being short of artillerymen, the burghers were called out to carry shells to the guns, a distance of about 250 yards. Our guns had used all the ammunition that was on the kopje. I heard several of the burghers say to their commandant, "What? Carry those things? Not me!"

So afraid were they that the shells might explode while in their arms. The police were having a hot time of it, and had not some of the Irish Brigade volunteered to carry the shells to the guns, we certainly would have lost the day.

There were no less than 450 holes around one of our guns caused by the enemy's shelling. The Irish Brigade lost two men while carrying the shells—one man, Hugh Carberry, had almost one-half of his head taken off by a shell; the other was a young fellow not twenty years old, Thomas Oates by name, son of Captain Oates of Johannesburg, who was afterwards captain of the Second Irish Brigade. Speaking to some of the burghers the following day, they told me they were willing to do anything in the fighting line, but they would have nothing to do with those bursting bombs.

THE MORNING INSPECTION.
The morning inspection was one of the most amusing events of our daily routine. Wet or dry we would be called to muster something in the following style: "Now this boys, fall in for inspection arms. Come along men, hurry up." Here Boer scout Dunville Melville would call "Go around there and get them out!" Then Dunville would rush around shouting, "Are you fellows going to fall in or not? Why can't you come when you're told?"

Finally after much persuasion the Brigade would manage to get into some sort of a crooked line. This zigzag line swayed to and fro, with all the officers in front, stroking their beards, while one sergeant would call the roll, a very trying ordeal, as each man's name would have to be repeated several times before getting an answer.

Every one chatted and paid attention to anything but the roll call.

"Why don't you answer, Connor?" the sergeant would say.

"Sure, and didn't I answer ya?" Connor would answer. "Pshaw the devil's the matter with ye anyway!"

This was all the satisfaction the poor sergeant would get after calling Connor's name about a dozen times.

After the roll call the order would be

inspection arms. The sergeant would then come along the line to inspect our weapons; the chances were the first man would have his rifle cocked up at an angle of eighty degrees, and if the sergeant wanted to look down the bore of that rifle would have to jump about three feet off the ground, grab the rifle and pull it down in order to see if the barrel was clean, the chance being that Murphy, or whoever he might be, would have the trigger block closed.

"Open the block," the sergeant would say.

"Arrah go on wid ye, and don't make me tired, me gun's clean enough," would be the retort.

STORM TO WINDWARD.
Other side of the Island was Drenched and Windswept.

The J. A. Cummins brought news of the damage done by the storm on the other side of the Island. Roofs were blown off houses at Kaneohe, rice fields swept out to sea, the old fish pond at Kaneohe washed away and the fish released, entailing quite a loss to the owners.

The flume that supplies water to run the water wheel of Ah Lo's rice mill was also blown down.

The Waimanalo plantation is rejoicing because the downpour has proved a blessing to them and they now luxuriate in plenty of water.

TO CARE FOR TOTS
OF WORKWOMEN

Day Nursery Will Be Established by Kindergarten Folks in Honolulu

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society is about to open a day nursery, where working mothers for a nominal daily fee can leave their little children during the day, while they are out at work. The necessary money for starting this work has been secured outside of the regular funds of the association, and steps are being taken to begin work at once. A committee consisting of Mrs. Gilbert Whitney, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Mrs. G. H. Ots, Mrs. Philip Frear and Mrs. McDonald have been appointed, and they will proceed at once to make definite plans as to location and regulations.

During the past year and a half numerous calls for a day nursery have been made. Judging from the number of babies sent to kindergarten in charge of brothers and sisters hardly out of babyhood themselves, a place where the little ones may be left in safety will be welcomed by many a working mother. May this new work find the same encouragement and support that work for children has heretofore found in Honolulu.

DON'T NEGLECT
A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.

(From the Sydney Herald.)
When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

OVER HALF A BILLION.
Gigantic Wealth of the Standard Oil Combine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Standard Oil certificates were quoted to-day at \$700 bid, none offered, as against \$655, yesterday's mark and until to-day, the highest on record. The par value of the company's entire outstanding stock is \$75,000,000 and \$700 per share indicates a market value of \$52,500,000. During this year the company has paid \$16,500,000 in dividends.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Higgin Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth Street and Westchester Avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Huggins, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, N. Y.

WILL BE SECRETARY TO
WILCOX AT WASHINGTON

D. KALAUOKALANI, JR.

D. KALAUOKALANI JR., has been appointed private secretary to R. W. Wilcox. He is the son of Senator Kalauokalani, president of the Independent Home Rule party, and a young man of ability. Mr. Kalauokalani Jr., was born in Honolulu, Oahu, January 21, 1874. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Maui, and later to Molokai. At the latter place D. Kalauokalani Jr., then eight years old, attended a Government school. In '82 he was sent to St. Louis College, where he remained ten years, and where he was graduated in '92. The class was memorable for it was the first graduating class of that institution. Among some of the members of the class were Peter Naiual, James Lane, Frank Kurota and John Crowder Jr. In September of '92 D. Kalauokalani Jr., entered Oahu College, graduating in '97.

Young Kalauokalani was then employed by Howard & Train, architects. He remained with them two years and four months, studying architecture, after which time he left and started an architectural business of his own. The early part of this year Mr. Kalauokalani entered the law office of T. McCants Stewart, where he is a present. He was one of the representative candidates on the Independent ticket for the Fourth District at the last election.

Lord Roberts states that "the most malleable falsehoods were spread by van, is accused of making contracts with convicted offenders, and of setting the brutality of Great Britain's soldiers, at naught the provisions of the charter whenever it interfered with his that they had nothing to fear from the man in khaki, no matter how but to the attention of District Attorney tered and war-stained his appearance." Blyington.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES
WITH HEAVY SOLES
Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.
THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.
AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN.

MANUFACTURERS
SHOE COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the Islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Wilcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Wilcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Wilcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.
Household Department
Bethel Street.



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Bethel Street.

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