

# Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2156.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

FOUND WEAVER OUT.

Bert Peterson, Back Home, Scores  
The Commodore.

Back from adventuring in Southern  
seas Bert, "Prince" Peterson is again  
in Honolulu with stories of the wicked-  
ness of his late yachting boat, "Com-  
modore" Weaver, and declarations of  
his own intention to shun the latter's  
wiles in the future. "Weaver," says  
Peterson, "is a delightful fellow to  
travel with; jolly, hospitable and plausi-  
ble, he is an entertainer of much merit.  
But he is as crooked as a ram's horn  
and I learned much from him. When  
I left here with him on the Norma he  
had me hypnotized into the belief that  
he was honest. We were to float a co-  
coa plantation scheme and he spun a  
web of golden dreams that had done  
credit to the ablest 'pipe' artist. When  
I came to, I found him a fraud. Weaver  
injected some of his hypnotic serum  
into H. J. Moors, of Apla, Samoa, where  
we tarried awhile.

"Moors innocently aided his plans  
and Gustav Kronfeldt, a trusting Ger-  
man, of Auckland, loaned Weaver  
\$3500 on his yacht which he did not  
know was already encumbered with an  
\$8,000 bottomry bond. The Commo-  
dore played his crooked cards well, but  
I finally found him a cheat and quit  
him."

Sampson's Comments.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Speaking of Cap-  
tain Concas' statement that the loop  
which the Brooklyn made saved her  
from being rammed by the Maria Ter-  
resa, Admiral Sampson said:

"The statement is incorrect. The  
Maria Teresa was thousands of yards  
distant at the time—so far away that  
the Brooklyn was in no danger of be-  
ing rammed. The intervention of the  
loop and the Texas precluded, of  
course, any possibility of collision with  
the Brooklyn.

"But the Brooklyn was not required  
to make the loop in order to save her-  
self. That is all I care to say in the  
matter."

Another case of bubonic plague de-  
veloped at Sydney on February 25.

## FROM DUST TO DUST

### H. Waterhouse Jr., Dead In New York.

## A VERY SAD BEREAVMENT

### His Body Cremated and His Bride Bears His Ashes to Her Island Home.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., died in New  
York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 4  
p. m. on February 22nd. His remains  
were cremated and the ashes left New  
York, accompanied by the widow and  
Albert Waterhouse, his brother, on  
February 23rd for San Francisco. They  
will sail for Honolulu on the Austral-  
ia March 7th, arriving here on the 14th.  
It is possible that Mrs. May Corbett,  
sister of the deceased, will accom-  
pany the party.

The end came through complications  
of ailments of which the grippe, pneu-  
monia and malarial fever were promi-  
nent. Mr. Waterhouse was taken ill  
one week before his death and on the  
evening of February 21st, just a day  
before death, Mrs. Waterhouse in writ-  
ing to the Islands, was very hopeful  
of his recovery. From the first day of  
his sickness Mr. Waterhouse was at-  
tended by two of the best doctors of  
New York and two professional nurses.  
There were present during his illness,  
besides his wife and brother Albert,  
Mr. Ernest Waterhouse, Mrs. B. P.  
Dillingham, S. T. Alexander and Al-  
bert Raas.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse left Hono-  
lulu by the Australia in January for  
a six months' tour to Europe. They  
were in New York preparatory to their  
departure for Paris, when Mr. Water-  
house was taken ill.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was the eldest  
son of Senator Henry Waterhouse and  
was born in the Hawaiian Islands  
about twenty-five years ago. He was  
the junior member of the firm of  
Henry Waterhouse & Co. He received  
his early education in the public  
schools and Oahu college, completing  
his course at Princeton. He was re-  
cently married to Miss Grace Dickey,  
daughter of Assessor C. H. Dickey, of  
Maui. The young couple had deferred  
their wedding trip until the early part  
of the present year, when they planned  
an extensive tour of continental  
Europe. Incidentally taking in the  
Paris Exposition. It was very sad that  
the trip was so unceremoniously inter-  
rupted by Mr. Waterhouse's sudden  
death.

Senator and Mrs. Waterhouse were  
booked to leave by the Australia, sail-  
ing the 20th of the present month, but  
they have abandoned their trip.

The Dickeyes on Maui will be notified  
of the sad occurrence by the outgoing  
steamer today; and Mrs. Dickey, the  
mother of Mrs. Waterhouse, will come  
to Honolulu the latter part of the  
week to meet her daughter upon her  
arrival here.

The Chronicle of the 25th ultimo  
publishes a New York dispatch which  
says: The body of Henry Water-  
house, Jr., of Honolulu, who died at  
the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, will  
be cremated and the ashes taken back  
to the Hawaiian home of the young  
planter by his heart-broken bride. It  
was Waterhouse's dying request that  
his body be cremated. Waterhouse and  
his bride were to have sailed for  
Europe on Wednesday next. They had  
booked passage and their plans were  
complete.

Though unaccustomed to cold weather,  
Waterhouse, last week, ventured out  
in the snow and rain. He contracted  
a cold, which developed into pneu-  
monia. His bride sat at his bed-  
side night and day. They told her Wed-  
nesday that the crisis would come Fri-  
day. The young wife insisted that she  
would watch beside him until the crisis  
was past. All efforts to induce her to  
take the rest she needed so much were  
without avail, and now her condition  
is serious.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was a  
cousin of John Waterhouse of Honolu-  
lu, who married, on February 6th, Miss  
Martha Alexander, youngest daughter  
of Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Sixteenth  
and Filbert streets, Oakland.

## GERMAN SAMOA.

### Natives May Have Some Measure of Self-Government.

BERLIN, February 26.—A leading  
Foreign Office official, discussing today  
the organization of the administration  
of German Samoa, said:

"It is impossible to give details as  
yet regarding the form of government to  
be adopted. Dr. Solf will have large  
discretionary powers and will give the  
natives as much self-government as  
his experience and observations will  
warrant. There will be as few admin-  
istrative officials as possible. Every-  
thing will be kept simple. No difficulty  
with the natives is expected, as they  
are peaceably inclined."

## GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

### It Surrenders Unconditionally to Gen. Roberts.

## BOERS GATHERING TO DEFEND THE FREE STATE CAPITAL

### Gen. Buller Pressing Towards Ladysmith and Meeting a Stout Resistance En-Route.

Free State. The remainder are citi-  
zens of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 9:57 a. m.—  
The War Office announces that  
Gen. Cronje has surrendered his  
army unconditionally, at  
dawn this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Follow-  
ing is the text of the dispatch  
received from Lord Roberts:  
Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 7:45 a.  
m.—General Cronje and all his  
force capitulated uncondi-  
tionally at daylight, and he is now a  
prisoner in my camp.  
The strength of his force will  
be communicated later. I hope  
that Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment will consider this event  
satisfactory, occurring as it does  
on the anniversary of Majuba.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 5:02 p. m.—(After-  
noon Service.)—The War Office has  
received the following dispatch from  
Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27, 11 o'clock  
Tuesday morning.—From information  
furnished daily to me by the intelli-  
gence department it became apparent  
that General Cronje's force was be-  
coming more depressed and that the  
discontent of the troops and the dis-  
cord among the leaders were rapidly  
increasing. This feeling was doubt-  
less accentuated by the disappoint-  
ment caused when the Boer reinforce-  
ments which tried to relieve General  
Cronje were defeated by our troops  
on February 23. I resolved, there-  
fore, to bring pressure to bear upon  
the enemy. Each night the trenches  
were pushed forward toward the en-  
emy's laager so as to gradually con-  
tract his position and at the same time  
I bombarded it heavily with artillery,  
which was yesterday materially aided  
by the arrival of four 6-inch Howitz-  
ers which I had ordered up from De  
Aar. In carrying out these measures  
a captive balloon gave great assistance  
by keeping us informed of the dispo-  
sitions and movements of the enemy.  
At 3 a. m. today a most dashing ad-  
vance was made by the Canadian reg-  
iment and some engineers, supported  
by the Gordon Highlanders and Sec-  
ond Shropshires, resulting in our gain-  
ing a point some 600 yards nearer the  
enemy and within about eighty yards  
of his trenches, where our men en-  
trenched themselves and maintained  
their positions until morning, a gallant  
deed worthy of our Colonial com-  
rades, and which I am glad to say was  
attended by comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters,  
for at daylight today a letter signed  
by Cronje, in which he stated that he  
surrendered unconditionally, was  
brought to our outpost under a flag  
of truce.  
"In my reply I told General Cronje  
he must present himself at my camp  
and that his forces must come out of  
their laager after laying down their  
arms. By 7 a. m. I received General  
Cronje and dispatched a telegram to  
you announcing the fact. In the  
course of conversation he asked for  
kind treatment at our hands and also  
that his wife, grandson, private secre-  
tary, adjutant and servants might ac-  
company him wherever he might be  
sent. I reassured him and told him  
his request would be complied with. I  
informed that a general officer would  
be sent with him to Cape Town to in-  
sure his being treated with proper re-  
spect en route. He will start this after-  
noon under charge of Major General  
Pretorius, who will hand him over to  
the General commanding at Cape  
Town.

"The prisoners, who number about  
3,000, will be formed into commandos  
under our own officers. They will also  
leave here today, reaching the Modder  
river tomorrow, when they will be  
rallied to Cape Town in detachments."  
The above dispatch was read in both  
the House of Lords and the House of  
Commons today. The reference to the  
Canadian regiments evoked immense and  
prolonged cheering.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government  
leader in the House of Commons, said  
he had no information relative to the  
Boer guns.

The Number Captured.  
LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:25 p. m.—(After-  
noon Service.)—It is now announced  
that Lord Roberts has notified the  
War Office that the number of Boer  
prisoners approximates 4,000, of which  
about 1,150 are citizens of the Orange

Free State. The remainder are citi-  
zens of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine  
Transvaal officers were captured and  
eighteen Free State officers were made  
prisoners. The guns captured from  
the Transvaal forces were three 75-  
centimetre Krupps, one 9-pounder and  
one Maxim gun. From the Free State,  
the British captured one 75-centimetre  
Krupp and one Maxim gun.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:38 p. m.—(After-  
noon Service.)—The Secretary of  
State for War, the Marquis of Lans-  
downe, announced in the House of  
Lords this afternoon that the prison-  
ers captured with General Cronje num-  
bered about 3,000 men. General Cronje  
will be sent to Cape Town.

British Casualties.  
LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:35 p. m.—(After-  
noon Service.)—The War Office has  
issued a list of 721 non-commissioned  
officers and men wounded in the fight-  
ing at Paardeberg Sunday, February  
18, including 63 Canadians and 273  
Highlanders.

Majuba Hill Avenged.  
LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Ser-  
vice.)—"Majuba Avenged," "Cronje  
Surrenders," "Great British Victory."  
These are the expressions being shout-  
ed all over London today, yet there are  
few outward signs of the natural joy  
that Lord Roberts' dispatch has re-  
sulted in. The capitulation of General  
Cronje had been looked upon as a most  
certain victory for a week past, and now  
that it has come, enthusiasm finds it-  
self disappointed by the anticipation.

The magnitude of the success of "Little  
Boba" is almost overlooked in the  
fact that it synchronized with the an-  
niversary of Majuba Hill and wiped out  
a dishonor of nineteen years' stand-  
ing. While the afternoon papers all  
comment upon this happy coincidence,  
they do not forget the splendid bravery  
of the enemy.

The St. James Gazette says: "The  
splendid courage of the Boers has not  
been able to withstand any longer the  
bombardment which few modern sol-  
diers have supported for so many  
hours as they have days. The influ-  
ence of the surrender not only upon  
the situation at Ladysmith but on the  
whole conduct of the war will be im-  
mense.

"If the news of the relief of Ladys-  
mith only reaches England, and it is  
quite possible this may be the case,  
the cup of national happiness would  
be full."

The Globe, under the heading of  
"Majuba Avenged," says: "We shall  
not jump at the conclusion that the  
war is over, but that a victory has been  
gained which brings the end well in  
sight. General Cronje no doubt suc-  
ceeded in delaying Lord Roberts' en-  
trance into Bloemfontein, but the de-  
lay is all he has been able to accom-  
plish."

The Westminster Gazette, which is  
inclined to be pro-Boer, says: "Ad-  
miration for the desperate valor of  
General Cronje is mingled with anger  
at the necessity imposed upon us of  
purchasing victory at this cost. Let  
us remember Paardeberg if we like,  
but forget Majuba and have done with  
the whole train of misleading associa-  
tions and mischievous ideas which  
gathered around that unhappy mem-  
ory."

Further details of the dramatic sur-  
render of General Cronje at Paarde-  
berg are eagerly awaited. Speculation  
is rife as to how soon Lord Roberts  
will be able to press on to Bloemfont-  
ein, but before he enters the capital  
of the Free State he will undoubtedly  
have to overcome a powerful force,  
and take strong entrenchments. The  
news of General Cronje's surrender  
was received with unbounded satisfac-  
tion at Windsor. The Queen immedi-  
ately telegraphed her congratulations  
to Lord Roberts and the troops. There  
was a much more outward display of  
rejoicing in the provinces than in Lon-  
don. The Glasgow and Liverpool  
stock exchanges were greatly excited.  
The members sang "God Save the  
Queen" repeatedly and cheered for  
"Little Boba." Flags were liberally  
displayed on the municipal and House  
buildings in all the large towns.

Windsor was very jubilant at the  
news, which the Queen disseminated  
immediately after it reached her, and  
the inhabitants seized the occasion of  
Her Majesty driving through the town  
on her way to take a train for a visit  
to the wounded South African soldiers

(Continued on Page 4.)

## HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

### Mr. Armstrong's Letter On Politics.

## AS TO THE CULLOM BILL

### How the Opposition Junta Headed by Moreno Has Helped the Cause Of Good Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The  
debate on the Hawaiian bill in the  
Senate began on the 16th and was re-  
sumed on the 19th, and has continued  
from day to day, after 2 o'clock.

The discussion does not appear to in-  
terest the Senators generally. During  
the session of the 19th and 20th there  
were at one time only twenty-three  
Senators present. Senator Cullom  
complained of the lack of attention to  
the matter.

The explanation of this apparent  
lack of interest is, that the Republican  
majority have agreed upon the genera-  
lities of the bill, including the ques-  
tion of the extension of the Consti-  
tution. It will adhere strictly to the  
doctrine that the Constitution does not  
extend of itself, but must be extended  
by Act of Congress.

The Sons of the Revolution in the  
District of Columbia, held their annual  
services in the National theater on  
February 22nd.

The officers of the society, of which  
Dr. Wyman is president, assigned to  
President McKinley the first lower box,  
which was occupied by the President  
and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. The  
opposite box was assigned by the offi-  
cers to those representing Hawaiian in-  
terests. Senator De Pew delivered an  
oration.

W. N. A.

appointing power in a large measure  
to the President of the United States  
rather than a governor, who may be  
hampered with a native Senate, that  
was "dicker" for the offices and from  
which the most desirable men may be  
excluded.

At the present hour of the discus-  
sion, it is evident that the Senate and  
House bills will differ greatly in de-  
tail, but a conference committee will  
make the final adjustment.

Recently there was an interest-  
ing debate on the question whether  
or not Congress, having once  
extended the Constitution to a Terri-  
tory, could withdraw it. The incident  
which caused the debate, was a recent  
decision by one of the lower courts of  
the District of Columbia that an Act  
of Congress was unconstitutional. The  
point was made that the district was  
placed by the Constitution, under the  
supreme government of Congress, and,  
therefore, the Constitution had no force  
in the district, and the court was in  
error in holding that Congress had  
passed an unconstitutional law. It was  
admitted that the question was a novel  
one. Senator Foraker inclined to the  
belief that there was no power in Con-  
gress to withdraw the Constitution, if  
it had been granted to any Territory.  
Other Senators, without entering into  
an elaborate debate took the same  
view.

The debate in the House, on the bill  
for governing Porto Rico, develops the  
attitude of the Republican party on the  
question of the extension of the Consti-  
tution. It will adhere strictly to the  
doctrine that the Constitution does not  
extend of itself, but must be extended  
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W. N. A.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

### An American Leader of the Reform Movement Here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—William Ash-  
man, a Baptist missionary who has  
spent half a century in China, has ar-  
rived in Chicago. He is on his way to  
his old home in New England after an  
absence of 54 years, yet despite his  
age, he says he intends to return to  
the celestial empire and continue his  
mission work. Referring to the polit-  
ical situation in the east he said:

"The presence of the United States  
in the Philippines has changed the  
whole Asiatic question. The influence  
of the U. S. Government is now felt  
throughout the hemisphere. An Ameri-  
can is leader of the reform party in  
China today. He began the reform  
movement shortly after the closing of  
the war with Japan. The Emperor,  
aiding him, established a system  
whereby books were purchased and  
libraries formed. He aided in the  
founding of newspapers. He became so  
enthusiastic that he promulgated an  
order to do away with queues. This  
resulted in the Empress d'posing him.

"It is not true that he is dead, or  
even a prisoner. He may be seen  
frequently taking exercise on the pa-  
lacio along the palace walls. The reform  
movement is sleeping, but by no  
means dead."

## CITIZENSHIP DENIED.

### Ruling of a Salt Lake Judge in the Case of a Hawaiian.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 24th  
ultimo says: The application of Geo.  
William Nain, a Kanaka, for citizen-  
ship papers has been denied by Judge  
Hiles on the ground that under a de-  
cision of the late Territorial Supreme  
Court it had been held that Hawaiians  
were not entitled to admittance under  
the United States statutes. The appli-  
cant has been in this country ever  
since he was four years old and lives  
in the Kanaka colony, Skull valley,  
Tooele county. He was anxious to file  
upon land, but under the rules of the  
Land Office cannot do so until he be-  
comes a citizen. The Territorial Su-  
preme Court decision was delivered  
before the annexation of the Islands  
by the United States, and Judge Hiles,  
in rendering his decision, said he was  
bound by that opinion.

A number of attorneys take the po-  
sition that since annexation Hawaiians  
are American citizens and need not be  
naturalized.

## Denies Any Blame.

The Wilder Steamship Company,  
owners of the steamship Claudine,  
which was in collision on December  
27, 1899, with the barkentine William  
Carson, denies that it was in any way  
to blame for the sending of the sailing  
ship to the bottom of the channel. The  
Claudine's owners filed an answer in  
the Circuit Court yesterday to the suit  
of George U. Hind et al for damages  
for the collision. It is acknowledged  
that the Claudine dispatched the wild-  
jammer to Davy Jones' locker but  
blame is laid on the Carson for the  
accident. The respondent alleges that  
the collision was caused by the Car-  
son's having her starboard light in the  
"reeling" of the fourth mast instead of  
being properly placed in the ordinary  
"runner. On this account, says the  
Wilder Steamship Company, the crew  
of the Claudine was deceived as to the  
position of the Carson.

The United States Milling Company,  
known as the flour trust, has collapsed  
from inability to float securities. Re-  
ceivers have been appointed.

# ONE DEATH SATURDAY

## Lee Ling From Kalihi A Victim.

### LEVY HOLDING HIS OWN

#### Kahului to be Quarantined and Surrounded by a Rat Proof Fence.

(From Monday's Daily).

2 a. m.—Armstrong Smith reports from the pesthouse that "H. M. Levy is holding his own and is very cheerful; he has been humming to himself all day. He is gritty and is doing as well as can be expected."

Lee Ling, the Chinaman taken to the pesthouse from the Kamehameha IV. road on Friday, died on Saturday at 1:45 p. m. Post-mortem examination showed plague.

There were no new cases of plague yesterday and no suspicious cases.

H. M. Levy, the suspect from the Hawaiian hotel, is holding his own and is in good spirits. His temperature is not as high as it was.

Lee Ling (Chick Tuck), the Chinaman removed on Friday last from a shanty in Kalihi on the Kamehameha IV road, died at 1:45 p. m. on Saturday. The post-mortem examination revealed a clear case of bubonic plague. This case was not one of the pneumonic form.

There was something of a scare in Kakaako Saturday afternoon. The body of a two or three days' old infant was found in a rubbish heap near the kerosene warehouse detention camp. The natives in the neighborhood started wailing under the impression that it was another case of plague. A post-mortem examination showed however that the child was not a plague victim.

Another case of plague has appeared in Kahului and the Board of Health has decided to quarantine the whole town and erect a rat proof fence around it. A suspicious case is reported from Kihel where the local authorities have already taken precautionary action. The Kahului and Kihel cases are reported in detail elsewhere.

#### YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

##### Evidence in the Lee Ling Plague Case Shows Clothing Infection.

President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Smith, Lowrey and Hatch were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. President Wood reported that Lee Ling, the suspected Chinaman taken from a house on the Kamehameha IV. road on Friday last and who died Saturday afternoon at the pest house, was a plague victim.

"The post-mortem examination revealed plague," said the doctor. "We haven't finished tracking up the case yet and there is still a possibility that Lee Ling was not the man from quarantine, for it has been reported to me by Officer Fox and Dr. Pratt that quite a number of identification cards, issued by the detention camps, have been exchanged. People have been in the habit, it seems, of returning to the camps after discharge and representing they had lost their cards, asking for duplicates. The authorities saw that something was wrong and refused to duplicate the cards. The place where Lee Ling had staid in Kalihi was burned yesterday morning.

"I asked Dr. Howard to write out his statement concerning Lee Ling and he did so. Dr. Howard says that Lee Ling formerly lived in the house, or next to the house, where a Chinaman died of the plague on Maunakea street near Paanahi street; and that he left Chinatown at the time of the big fire and went to Kalihi detention camp where he was bathed and his clothes disinfected. On February 25th, when Dr. Howard examined those who were to be discharged from the camp, he found one man with rather a high fever and ordered all those in the building with the sick man to be still longer detained.

"I have visited the house in Kalihi on the Kamehameha IV. road. It is just above Simms' place on the Ewa side. There are two patches in the immediate vicinity and also a small pig ranch. With these exceptions the structure stands by itself. It is a worthless shanty of two rooms, dirty and has very little in it. Some dirty clothing, a miserable bunk, a piece of mosquito netting and a little food was all there when he was bathed and his clothes disinfected. Five or six people have been taken from there, among whom was the father of Lee Ling. I have questioned him and he told me that Lee Ling used to live on Maunakea street near the fire engine house, Waikiki side.

"When the first Chinatown quarantine was raised he went to live with his cousin somewhere above the Chinese theater. He took his bedding and clothing with him to his cousin's place. Lee Ling went back to the Maunakea street house before the second quarantine of Chinatown and was caught by that quarantine, not going away until the big fire. During the fire he presumably went to Kawahānui church, afterwards being taken to Kalihi detention camp. Lee Ling's father can show a policeman where the cousin's house is. It is certain that clothes and bedding were taken there by Lee Ling. Lee Ling went to the place in Kalihi after being discharged from the detention camp.

"The source of infection in this case, I think, can be laid to personal effects taken out of Chinatown between the two quarantines. From January 20th to February 28th, Lee Ling was in

quarantine. From any personal effects he took back with him to the pesthouse, which he took from the pesthouse to the house in Kalihi, he comes down with the plague. The post-mortem examination showed it was a very rapid case. He had resumed the wearing of clothes which he had used before he was taken from Chinatown and it seems most probable to me that he took the disease from infection in these things.

"Lee Ling it seems had rented this place in Kalihi. I looked for food on the premises and found a little rice, some preserved stuff, two and something like corned beef. I took specimens of everything except the rice for examination, even if we find bacilli in these specimens the food might have become infected from the rice. Lee Ling and it would prove nothing of value.

"Lee Ling was a plain case of plague. The glands in the neck were very much swollen, there were buboes in the neck and in the right side also in the left axillary region. The femoral regions were unaffected. This was not a case of pneumonic plague. We might just as well condemn the Kalihi house now as infected, somebody can go out and see the place to appraise it, although it is worth almost nothing."

It was moved by Mr. Hatch and seconded by Mr. Smith that the house in Kalihi, where Lee Ling had stayed, be declared to be infected by plague and ordered destroyed by fire for the public safety.

Mr. Hatch: "The other place where Lee Ling stayed, his cousin's above the Chinese theater, that should be burned also."

Dr. Wood: "Certainly. It will not be a difficult matter to get Lee Ling's father to show a policeman where the house is."

Plague at Kahului.

Dr. Wood: "The reports from Kahului are serious and we have to look on the whole town of Kahului as infected by plague. It has been proven that the rats there have the disease. Maps of Kahului were laid before the Board and were constantly referred to during the discussion concerning that place, that followed. It is my idea to prohibit anything or anybody from going into or coming out of Kahului. A rat-proof fence should be constructed all around the town and a similar fence ought to be erected on each side of the railroad track where it goes down to the landing. The fence could be built of corrugated iron sunk into the ground, or of lumber for that matter, as long as the boards were put down into the earth."

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Smith the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the village of Kahului be placed in strict quarantine except as modified by the following resolutions, until the further notice of the Board:

That a rat-proof fence be constructed around Kahului, commencing about 300 feet west of the railroad wharf at the seashore and running inland far enough to include the new warehouse, south of the H. C. & S. Co.'s store, thence easterly about 1800 feet, thence northerly to the seashore; the exact location of the same to be determined by the Maui Sanitary Committee; and that the railroad wharf and track leading to the same be allowed to be used providing the track within the line of said fence be fenced on both sides by a similar rat proof fence; and further provided that the warehouse on the wharf be thoroughly fumigated and the rats in the same destroyed, such wharf not to be used until such work is completed.

Resolved, That the Maui Sanitary Committee be requested to undertake the destruction of all rats in Kahului after such fence is constructed.

Resolved, That as soon as quarters can be provided, all persons be removed from the portion of Kahului fenced as aforesaid and that no person be permitted within said fence except employees at the wharf and workmen employed by the Sanitary Committee for sanitary work, provided that such residences lying to the east of the line of the railroad wharf as the Maui Sanitary Committee consider advisable may continue for the present to be used, the same to be enclosed with tight fences.

Dr. Day was asked by the Board to investigate as to the advisability of using hot air in the disinfection of the mall.

The action of Dr. Garvin of Kahului in refusing to permit the landing of Oriental goods reshipped from San Francisco to that port was approved by the Board. The Board adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

#### Saturday's Board Meeting.

President Wood and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey and Smith were present at Saturday's meeting of the Board of Health.

Russell's bill for fencing in the burned and quarantined districts was approved. The matter of disinfecting and distributing goods in the Aala warehouse was considered.

Dr. Wood: "Arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible in the Aala warehouse for disinfection of the same effects there. It will perhaps be two weeks before the hot-air plant is in running order. In the meanwhile those things which will not be spoiled by sulphur will be fumigated, so owners can get their things soon and clearing the warehouse can go ahead."

"Wires are being strung in the warehouse on which to spread the things. Nothing will be allowed to remain in trunks or baskets; everything must be open and spread out, so that the work of disinfection will be thorough. Cultures will be placed on pieces of cloth and sealed in the room where fumigation will take place. In order to test the efficacy of the fumigation. The same experiment will be tried when the hot-air chamber is in readiness. Should these tests prove unsuccessful, nothing will be permitted to leave the Aala warehouse. I had a talk with the manager of the warehouse in regard to an advisable method of distributing the goods to their owners after disinfection. We thought it would be a good plan to advertise when the goods were ready for delivery and have the owners call at the warehouse and leave their names together with a description of their belongings, and then as soon as each lot was disinfected turn it over to those who proved their property. Chinese and Japanese assistants could be employed to help in the identification of goods. Of course,

it all depends on the report of the assistants whether we let anything go out of the warehouse."

Confidence in Hills.

Dr. Wood read a communication from Dr. W. L. Moore of Hilo, dated February 28th, in which he said:

"It gives me pleasure to report to you that there has been no new case of a suspicious nature in the Hills and Puna districts, and that a feeling of confidence prevails. The Warren family are in quarantine and are in the best of health. The Sanitary Committee has condemned several buildings and nuisances throughout the town and intends to leave no stone unturned in getting the town in as good condition as possible. We are keeping a very close watch for fever, though there is no house-to-house inspection at present."

A letter was then read from Dr. Andrews of Hilo in relation to funds for the carrying on of the hospital there. The Board, after considering the matter, decided that the Hilo Hospital trustees be allowed to draw on the available funds for the support and maintenance of the institution up to the standard of their properties of the appropriation.

Dr. Wood remarked that as yet he had received no mail from Maui, but would read to the Board certain portions of a letter to Alexander & Baldwin which Mr. Lowrey had handed him, concerning the Kahului plague situation.

#### Levy Doing Well.

Dr. Wood: "No further decision in H. M. Levy's case has been reached. It is still a very suspicious case, but it is of course impossible to say certainly at the present time whether Levy has the plague. His temperature has been below 100 today; he has slept seven hours, takes his nourishment regularly, and is generally in a cheerful condition.

"In regard to the man from Kamehameha IV. road, his is a very suspicious case, a large swelling was evident in the neck and another under the arm. The patient was wildly delirious, and it was impossible to take his temperature. He died early this afternoon and a post-mortem will be held some time this evening."

Mr. Smith: "I have to report that I visited the Club stables premises this morning and found that the proprietors had done everything to put the place in the condition required by the Board, and I recommend that they be allowed to take their five stock back to the stables preparatory to opening for business."

It was decided that after a rat-proof fence had been erected around the Club stables they be allowed to open, as above specified.

#### Letter From Dr. Garvin.

Mail from Maui was handed to President Wood just as the Board was about to adjourn. Dr. Wood read one of the communications, a letter from Dr. Garvin at Kahului, dated February 28th, concerning another case of the plague, of which particulars are given in another column. The following is contained in Dr. Garvin's letter:

"The patient, Miss Julia English, aged 50, sister of the pilot for this port, half English, half Tahitian, was a patient of Dr. Armitage, Sunday night at 9 p. m. I was sent for in a hurry and found the woman dead, not having seen her at all during life. The post-mortem showed typical plague spleen, lungs and heart, with a gland in the left femoral region as large as a walnut. In justice to Dr. Armitage, I will say the woman enjoyed her symptoms. I have learned from reliable sources that this woman was very intimate with some Chinese people. In a Chinese trunk in her house we found about twenty bolts of new goods, known to have come from the infected Chinese store, a large quantity of dresses and some new suits of men's clothing, which were made in the Chinese tailor shop in the building where two deaths occurred. All the buildings have been burned and the people are in quarantine. After careful inspection, I fear that nearly all the rest of the town will have to be burned before we are through. Yesterday a Japanese woman died quite suddenly at Kihel. Mr. Winslow brought the body down for examination. The appearances at post-mortem and with microscope were suspicious, but I did not get what I deemed absolute proof; hence did not pronounce it plague. I had the body cremated, the house burned, and Kihel is now under strict guard, while we are awaiting developments. This afternoon I inspected the warehouses and found several dead rats. I examined the freshest one and found what I believe to be plague bacilli.

"The general health of the camp is excellent, and we will shortly have some 300 people at liberty. There is plenty of work for all the men, and there will be no hardship for those who choose to work. I took the liberty to name the camp after yourself, as you were not here to prevent it.

"The steamer Cleveland, from San Francisco, is now unloading a general cargo at Kihel. On board is a quantity of Chinese goods which Mr. Zumwalt tells me is Oriental freight reshipped from San Francisco. I have forbidden it to be landed until the Board grants permission."

#### AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Pluett, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Digging treasure from the ruins of Chinatown has occupied the attention of the jewelry manufacturers, Tim Chang & Co., who had an establishment at the mauka Waikiki corner of King and Maunakea streets. At the time of the fire the firm is said to have had \$70,000 worth of gold in stock, most of which was in the safe. About \$10,000 is said to have been in bullion outside and for several days the firm's employees have been digging for this yellow metal. It was found buried under tons of debris.

## His Nerves Wore Out

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skillful medical treatment.

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the *Evening News*, Detroit, Mich.

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. All druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

## SULU'S CHIEF Entertained on Board The Warren.

Monarch and Retainers Carried Sugar Away in Their Hats--An Interesting Trip.

An interesting narrative of the last trip of the United States transport Warren to Manila at the time she carried the 49th Regiment, was given to the Advertiser by one of the men who was formerly a member of the medical staff on the horse transport Siam of typhoon fame.

The Warren, it will be remembered, was in Honolulu harbor when the plague outbreak occurred on December 12th, and after a short period of quarantine here went to Manila via Guam. The Warren was ordered to Iloilo with the 49th Regiment, and Col. Bird of the Quartermaster's Department, the latter to make a tour of inspection of the United States Quartermasters Department in the southern islands of the Philippines. Iloilo was reached in about forty-eight hours, the port being described as just recovering from the effects of the fire caused by the insurgents when the city was captured by the American troops.

In their haste to evacuate the city the insurgents forgot to burn the bridge crossing the Iloilo river, the most important exit of the city, which enabled the American troops to pursue the rebels into the mountains. Iloilo is pronounced the principal port of the southern islands, and even at the present time the amount of shipping in the harbor is heavily increasing, and the city itself is being rapidly rebuilt.

From Iloilo the Warren was dispatched to Jolo, the foremost city of the Sulu Islands, about twenty-four hours' run from Iloilo. The troops were delighted with the city describing it as "just out of sight." The town proper is one and a half miles square, has the appearance of a large and beautiful garden and is entirely surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. Eight companies of the 23rd infantry are quartered there in very comfortable barracks.

Every morning the natives, mostly of the Mino tribe, have the privilege of coming to the gate of the city and selling their odd wares up to 9 a. m.; after which hour they are allowed the freedom of the town until 6 p. m. when the gate is closed.

The Sultan of Sulu lives about ten miles beyond the walled city and now receives \$500 in gold per month from Uncle Sam; thereby he retains his title and maintains his usual royal court.

## Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

### THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S. —LATEST—

### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co. —SOLE AGENTS.—



## Are You Interested in Novelties?

### We Have Just Opened a Few.

GLORIOUS FRY PAN—Made of cast iron, with a cover which works automatically.

DUSTLESS FLOOR BRUSH—Sweeps clean without raising any dust.

NEW DOVER EGG-BEATER—Has an extra wheel which makes it work easier and last much longer than the ordinary "Dover" and does not cost any more.

NEVER BREAK GARDEN TROWELS—This is no lie. Price is 25 cts.

Our new stock of BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES has arrived at last, all sizes and they are beautiful. Don't be alarmed about the scarcity of kerosene oil; the market will be glutted in a few days and we will see that you get enough in the mean time to use with the new stove.

OUR CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TABLE SILVER, CUTLERY AND LAMP DEPARTMENTS are more complete than ever, and we have plenty of goods on the way.

A neat DINNER SET for \$7.90, and ENGRAVED WATER GLASSES for 50 cts. per dozen ought to encourage people to commence housekeeping.

Do you know that we have a COMPLETE REPAIR DEPARTMENT, where you can get your stove fixed, your lamps put in order, crockery mended, lawn mower overhauled, and hose repaired?

We are the SOLE AGENTS on the Hawaiian Islands for "STANDARD" STOVES for wood or coal, "STANDARD" WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, and "GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

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### IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure!

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scrofula.  
Cures Eczema.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for gonorrhea, rheumatism, and it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any injurious or toxic elements, it is a never-failing and permanent cure!

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY "ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS" throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LAYCOCK AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, ENGLAND. Trade Marks—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Laycock and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government stamps, and "Clarke's" is written around the neck of the bottle. BOTTLES WITHOUT WHICH NOSE ARE GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE NEWS FROM MAUI

Death of Miss English By Plague.

DETAILS OF KIHEI CASE

District Quarantine--Rats Have the Disease--Camp Wood--General News Items.

KAHULUI (Maui), February 28, 1900.—One more death from bubonic plague is recorded in Kahului, Julia English, Tahitian, aged about 45, and a sister of the focal point, succumbed to the disease on the night of Sunday last. The deceased had for years been subject to the fatal hemorrhages and on the 19th instant was forced to take to her bed. Dr. Armitage of Wailuku attended her out up to her death observed no suspicious signs and treated her for malarial fever. On last Sunday however she sank rapidly and died as recorded. Dr. Garvin conducted an autopsy early on Monday morning and discovered undoubted evidence that the disease was plague. Bob English's house situated about 250 yards mauka of the site of the Chinatown fire, was at once placed under guard and the whole of the occupants removed at once to the detention camp (Camp Wood) where they will remain for the regulation period. The remains of the deceased woman were cremated at midnight of the 26th inst. and at about noon on Tuesday the house and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Bob English had a few pet sheep and a number of pigeons but all were destroyed, even his old favorite dog was not permitted to leave the infected premises but suffered death by bullet together with the sheep. The last victim to the plague was a close friend of Mrs. Ah Ming, whose husband died from the disease and was considered the most clear case on record. She was a guest of the Ah Mings at the Chinese New Year celebrations and exchanged visits with them up to the time of the quarantine and destruction of Chinatown when of course all social intercourse between them was suddenly stopped.

**The Rats Have Plague.**  
The quarantine regulations of Kahului are most rigidly enforced. Kahului store is closed and together with the manager's house and family maintained in strict quarantine. The reason is because two dead rats were discovered in the store last Sunday and were examined for plague bacilli by Dr. Garvin. In one of the rodents the plague bacilli were discovered in strong force, and in view of the enormous supply trade conducted by the store, it was considered advisable to suspend all business for a time. The closing of the store is a source of considerable inconvenience, as all supplies must now be drawn from Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Pala, and as none of these stores are exceptionally well stocked, the condition of Kahului can be appreciated.

**A Suspicious Case.**  
A rather suspicious case is reported from Kihel plantation. A young Japanese woman died on Monday night under circumstances sufficient to warrant an autopsy. Dr. Garvin was unable to find any bacilli in the several slides treated but discovered in the heart and spleen conditions in every way resembling those met with in genuine plague victims and considers the case suspicious.

All through freight from abroad is landed on the old wharf here and carried through by train. The railroad is barricaded by barbed wire fences throughout the town and men are stationed at all the gates at the crossings.

**Shipping is Lively.**  
The various sugar plantations are busy shipping their products and despite the fact that the majority of the regular hands are in quarantine and that Japanese help from the plantations is employed, the Railroad company is making good headway with the shipping. The Centennial is being position freighted and as soon as she receives a full cargo will sail for San Francisco. The Cleveland arrived from San Francisco with a full cargo on Monday and anchored outside till Tuesday morning when she sailed for Kihel where she will discharge. The vessels remaining in port are the S. S. Centennial, ship Antelope, bark Chehalis, schooner Novelty and Helen N. Kimball. The Claudine got away for Hana yesterday morning.

**Camp Wood a Model.**  
Camp Wood under A. L. C. Atkinson and Hay Wodehouse, runs the drill shed camp very close for first honors in the race for cleanliness and excellence of organization. The camp is situated in a most healthy position about 1/2 mile back of the town of Kahului. The sandy soil quickly absorbs all moisture and the fresh sea breezes throughout the entire day and night makes the site an ideal one, not necessarily for a quarantine camp, but as a residence district.  
The five cottages which house 346 regulars, are within a high board enclosure wherein is also the "executive" building and quarters for the officers and guards. Hawaiian, American, British, Chinese and Japanese flags are set upon tall flagpoles at all points of the camp and wrestling, swings and sports of all kinds are provided for the inmates. The whole camp assumes the appearance of a holiday fair. Everybody seems pleased and no complaints are on record. The only trouble will be encountered when their time is up and they will be requested to hustle for themselves. The food is fresh daily and the utensils for preparing it are as clean as possible. The superintendents are kept busy rounding up food

from different points of Maui and find the work of preparing for them an arduous one by no means a light one.

**District Quarantine.**  
WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 28, 1900.—When plague broke a line of guards along every road in their district. No one is allowed to move about or pass along the thoroughfares without first giving a word account of their movements and identifying themselves to the satisfaction of the guards.

Hana and Lahaina people are making their quarantine regulations more and more strict against the rest of Maui, and they are right in so doing.

**Notes of the Plague.**  
The old shooting range of Kahului is being used as a morgue.

The appraisers of the goods and buildings of burned Chinatown valued the whole at about \$26,000.

The heavy rain of the 15th so flooded the old (train track) detention camp that next day Messrs. Garvin and Atkinson immediately ordered the lumber and constructed a new camp to the windward of the site of the Kahului shooting range, near the road.

It is reported that the old race track detention camp will not be entirely destroyed by fire, but only the part occupied by the Chinaman who died on the 19th ultimo. The rest of the premises is to be thoroughly disinfected and returned to the Maui Racing Association.

On Friday, the 23d, four houses were burned in Kahului in the vicinity of the burned district. They were the quarters of fifty or sixty Kahului railroad employees, mostly Japanese. These people had been placed in the new detention camp the night previous, the 23d. The people in the detention camp now number nearly 300.

**Steamer Communication.**  
Alexander & Baldwin have the steamers Centennial and Cleveland under contract. This looks like the realization of the plan that they have been considering for a year past—that of having steam communication between Kahului and San Francisco twice a month.

All honor is due to the so-called Alexander & Baldwin stores of Maui for maintaining ordinary prices of staple articles during the plague epidemic. The stores in question are the Kahului store, the Pala plantation store, the Haku Sugar Co.'s store at Hama-kupoko, the Spreckelsville store, and the Kihel plantation store. The prices prevailing last week at one of the stores and presumably at all the others were as follows: Flour (No. 1), at \$1.20 a bag, \$4.50 a barrel; Hawaiian rice, \$7; Louisiana rice, \$5; kerosene oil, \$2.75 a case; barley, \$1.25; bran, 90 cents; etc.

**District Inspection.**  
During Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th, the whole of Makawao district was inspected and given a clean bill of health. Not a suspicious case was discovered, and if this state of affairs continues the schools of the district will re-open, after a discontinuance of three weeks, on Monday, the 26th.

The inspection of the Kula region was made Saturday, the 24th, under the direction of Louis von Tempky of the Health Committee. During the same day an inspection was made under charge of C. H. Dickey, from Kokomo to Halehaku. On Sunday, the 25th, another house-to-house visit was made from Halehaku through Huela, Kailua to Keanae by a company of citizens under the lead of D. C. Lindsay of the Health Committee and C. H. Dickey.

All the plantations are and have been strictly enforcing their quarantine regulations, and daily house-to-house inspections. On Spreckelsville plantation each house of every camp is inspected twice a day, so that the concealing of any case of sickness or death is almost impossible.

**Various News Items.**  
Weather—Pleasant, with trade-winds.  
Weather—Cool and delightful; no rain for more than a week.

The Centennial arrived in Kahului this morning, having left Hana at 2 a. m. She brought fourteen bags of mail for Wailuku and Makawao.  
It is Hay Wodehouse, who is assisting A. L. C. Atkinson at the detention camp, not "Ray" or "Henry," as several newspapers have it.  
On the 27th seventeen Makawao ladies met at the house of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Pala, and held a "sewing bee" for the benefit of the inmates of the Kahului detention camp.  
A fine piece of scenery was Haleakala's summit yesterday morning, the 26th. A light mantle of snow covered the three highest peaks and spread along the ridge toward Kaupua.  
Kahului harbor is full of vessels, and the Custom house officers have more than they can do. Collector E. H. Bailey is at Kihel today looking after the steamer Cleveland, and J. L. Zumwalt, as port surveyor and quarantine officer of Kahului, is "rushed" with work.

FROM H. P. BALDWIN.

The Details of the Suspicious Case At Kihel.

HAIKU, Maui, March 1.—Since Chinatown was burned in Kahului we have had but one case in Kahului, and that was Bob English's (pilot) sister, who died last Sunday night. Bob English's family has been removed to quarantine corralled off by itself. In the quarantine camp there have been no cases, except the one Chinaman, who died after the people were sent to quarantine. The prospect is that they will all, except Bob English's family, be discharged next Monday.  
A woman died rather suddenly at Kihel at camp 2; that is to say, at the deep well pumps, about two miles from the landing. Dr. Winslow had called her sickness malarial fever, but she died so suddenly that they considered it wise to send the body to the morgue at Kahului. There was no external evidence, however, of plague, and the post-mortem gave such slight evidence of plague that Dr. Garvin said he could not pronounce it plague, although there were some suspicious conditions. I told Bogue that it was wise to act as though it were plague, and burn the house and all their belongings, and to

remove them to a safe distance from the camp, and to keep their house under guard. The house was burned this morning. I have sent Bogue a list of the people and he will start in at once in a motor right and left. He is leaving the camp 2, which, as will be remembered, was a camp of small houses for married people, situated for years, this morning and everything in all the houses taken out for a good reason. This is an excellent and wise precaution. I trust that it was not a case of plague at Kihel, but we have taken the steps that we have, as it is too important a matter to take any chances.  
The man and his wife (who died) came with an immigrant lot fully three months ago, and both man and wife have worked steadily on the plantation, so that it would seem to be impossible that they brought it with them. They have lived some distance from the landing, as is known, and they kept pretty steadily at work. About two weeks ago the woman's brother-in-law was taken sick with malaria, and she stayed home to nurse him. He recovered, and then she was taken sick. Her temperature did not rise materially until the afternoon before she died, when it went up to 103.6, and the next morning she died at 5 o'clock. The suddenness of the rise of temperature and death was the only thing that aroused suspicion. The plantation is under quarantine and every precaution taken to start with, but if it should be proved to be plague.

FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

News of the District—Facts About New Mill.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), March 1, 1900.—Plague scares, fortunately false alarms, are the order of the day here, and the officials are kept busy tracing them out. Two or three deaths having lately taken place amongst the Japanese at Kihel and this place, it has been thought best to take the bodies to Kahului, so that Dr. Garvin might examine and pass upon them. So far, the verdict has been "no plague," but there is much anxiety, for the neighborhood has a very large Asiatic population, and, once the pest gained a hold in the plantation camps, the consequences would be serious indeed.  
The plantation railroad has been extended to Kihel and the last steamer from the Coast to arrive at Kahului has been moved round to the other side of the island, where she is being discharged. She will likely also take on her cargo of sugar at that port, should present conditions continue.  
A crusade against rats is being vigorously carried on, and a miniature state of siege is in existence all over the island. Indeed Nahuiku has carried it so far that people have even asked their permission before telephoning to them, lest maybe they should be under the fear of catching infection by electric currents. Owing to the strict quarantine rice is said to be \$13 a bag at Nahuiku.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), February 26, 1900.—The contract for the new mill-buildings has been let to Messrs. Milliken Bros. of New York, who have become famous for large iron and steel structures of all kinds. This will be an extensive undertaking, and the material will come round the horn, and will not reach Kahului before the 1st of the new year. It will be midsummer 1901 before it is all erected.

The mill machinery is not yet ordered, but various tenders from the most noted manufacturers in the United States are under consideration; and a decision will, no doubt, be reached within this next few months.  
A mill capable of turning out five hundred tons of sugar in twenty-four hours is such a mammoth enterprise that all previous figures have to be set aside and a new set of computations made. The new mill site is near the center of the plantation, and excavation for foundations, etc., is already in progress. The railroad has also been extended to it. The place selected has, besides being centrally located, another great advantage over the old site, in that the elevation is such that all the waste water from the mill, which is quite a large stream, can be used for irrigation on the lower fields. This is a great defect at the old mill, as that is so situated that all the water from it runs direct to the sea. But, besides the water waste, the rich fertilizing ingredients with which the mill-stream is charged and the waste molasses, etc., all share the same fate. Where the rainfall is so light that nearly every gallon of water used has to be either pumped, or brought from long distances by ditches and flumes, this waste of water is quite a serious loss; and the consequent gain by the new arrangement will go far towards paying interest on the capital about to be expended.

DONATIONS FROM MAKAWAO

Relief Sent for Plague Sufferers in Honolulu.  
Nearly a thousand dollars in cash has been subscribed by residents of the Makawao plantation on Kaula for the relief of Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian sufferers by the plague. C. T. Morrison, manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, sends the following list of donations:

Cash.—Collected by Ah Loy from Chinese on Makawao plantation and in Hanapepe valley and sent to the Chinese Consul, \$443.75.  
Collected by Mr. and Mrs. Mohara from Japanese on Makawao plantation and in Hanapepe valley and from Wahiawa, sent to Japanese Consul, \$92.70.  
Collected by Mr. B. Kamatzu from Japanese on Makawao plantation and sent to Japanese Consul, \$158.50.  
Collected from foreigners on Makawao plantation for Hawaiians and sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, \$92.00.  
Donated by Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mrs. J. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and Miss Gay, sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, \$200.00.  
Clothing.—Collected by Mrs. Mohara from Japanese, 320 pieces.  
Collected by Mr. B. Kamatzu from Japanese, 86 pieces.  
Donated by Makawao Plantation store: denim, 53 1/2 yards; unbleached muslin, 53 yards; cheesecloth, 64 yards; calico prints, 270 yards; thread spools, 2 dozen; sent to the Japanese Ladies Relief Society.



HOW UP-TO-DATE SOCIETY RIDES. Modern people in New York showed unusual interest in this year's bicycle show because of its automobile feature.

Modern people in New York showed unusual interest in this year's bicycle show because of its automobile feature. The display of the horseless carriage at Madison Square Garden was certainly attractive. The vehicles ranged from the heavy truck to the light, handsome and sporty turnout built for the lady whose husband or papa has a large bank account. Manufacturers' representatives, in full dress, explained and exploited their goods to men wearing high hats and women in tailor-made suits and rich furs. The bicycle was by no means neglected, but its virtues presented a more domestic appearance. There are some swell turnouts in the automobile line in New York, but the coming summer will undoubtedly see the number greatly increased.

BEATRICE BEAN.

The Woman Who Smuggled Herself on a Transport.

A stray and belated copy of the Tribune of Manila has brought information of a newspaper woman whose romantic experiences are remembered here:  
Miss Beatrice Bean, an up-to-date newspaper woman, who represents the San Francisco Call, arrived in this port on board the City of Para last Friday under most peculiar circumstances, which are most fully described below: Beatrice Bean, disguised as a man, applied for work to the captain of the City of Para previous to the departure of that ship for the Philippines. The captain was attracted by her bright, vivacious manner, and gave her employment as his cabin boy. Four days out from San Francisco Miss Bean acknowledged her sex to the captain, who ordered her to be immediately placed in confinement in one of the ladies' toilet rooms. When the vessel arrived at Honolulu she was taken off the ship under guard. Two hours previous to the sailing of the City of Para from Honolulu Miss Bean smuggled herself on board and mixed with the passengers, once more disguised in masculine clothing. Her presence on board was discovered, and she was again placed under arrest with a guard and officer in charge of her.

PLAGUE AT NOUMEA.

Englishman Catches It From an Infected Flea.

SYDNEY, Feb. 3.—Private letters from Noumea speak of the stringent measures being taken to stamp out the plague. Rats are held chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. Over 200 rodents in one consignment of rice were killed, and 250 tons of rice thrown into the sea. Lime-water and disinfectants are instrumental in checking the disease. In one case, while a young Englishman was killing a rat, a flea off the animal bit him, and bubonic formed and spread through the system.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alton, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The ship John McDonald arrived in Hilo February 28, seven days from this port.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

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

When we see it ourselves—  
When our own ears hear it—  
When our own neighbors tell it—  
When our friends endorse it—  
No better evidence can be had.  
It's not what people say in America, or distant mutterings from Australia.  
But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.  
There is no proof like home proof.  
Can you believe your neighbors?  
Read this statement made by a citizen:  
Mrs. Grace Doid of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."  
It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Doid, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.  
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wilcox Coming Home.

Princess Theresa Wilcox says that her husband, Robert W. Wilcox, is journeying homeward and unless he is called back to Washington for further important conferences relative to the Governorship, he will arrive in Honolulu March 14th. Several grand luaus record he has made for himself before the national Congress.

Mrs. Noah Kauhaue.

Mrs. Noah Kauhaue, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou, died at her residence, Kihel, yesterday after a short illness. She was 23 years of age and had been married several years. A husband and four children survive the deceased.

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys on'y such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL ST. J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

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

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS. G. J. WALLER, Manager.

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

Just Arrived Ex Nuanun, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Katusaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails, And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The surrender of Cronje, while a highly important event, does not, except in the person of that brave commander, materially reduce the Boer fighting strength. When his retreat began General Cronje had 7900 men. The number that surrendered is variously estimated at from 3000 to 4000, leaving from 3000 to 4000 unaccounted for. Some of these were killed and wounded but it appears that a large force got through French lines and made its way towards Bloemfontein where 30,000 Boers are said to be assembling behind a great system of forts to await the arrival of Roberts with the 45,000 men and 110 guns that brought Cronje's little band of burghers to grief.

The Free State capital promises to be a place of protracted fighting. Its forts are strong and well-mounted; the city itself is amply provisioned and its garrison will be large. The chances are that the British will have to besiege it, but they can do this and, out of their grand army of 213,000 men and 410 guns detach enough men to drive the outlying Boer soldiers into their forts. The rest will be a matter of siege and eventual triumph.

We cannot see that the war is very near its end but all fear of further British humiliations is practically over providing Europe does not interfere. Cronje's capture, however, makes the latter contingency more and more remote.

INTER-ISLAND MAIL.

Owing to retrenchment the Postoffice, as well as the Custom House, is getting short of men, and when the Postoffice finds itself in that condition the public soon has reason to complain.

Early yesterday morning the Alice Kimball came in from Maui with the mail. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the Postoffice was able to take official cognizance of the matter, and then the mail was sent over to Quarantine Island to be fumigated. Up to a late hour last night it had not made its appearance in the Postoffice boxes.

At this writing no one in Honolulu knows but that important public matters, possibly appertaining to the plague, are covered by the quarantined mail. If the Postoffice had been able to attend to the Maui letters promptly in the morning they might have been out of quarantine by late afternoon. Perhaps when the mail finally comes to hand the Health authorities will regret the delay and the people of Maui more than they.

Would it not be well in these days of plague to consider the prompt delivery of the inter-island mails as a public matter of urgency—one closely connected with the safeguarding of the public health? If so, then it would be in order to ask the Council of State to make an appropriation for it.

Certainly some way should be found to expedite the inter-island postal delivery.

ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

If fear of making the Asiatics of those islands sick by "depriving them of their accustomed food" is the reason why suspected Oriental provender is not to be condemned and burned, we invite the Board of Health to consider these facts:

(I) That the foods which may contain the germs of plague and which it is proposed to destroy are not the staples, but the luxuries. Asiatics can live without the latter as well as foragers do without their own choice tidbits. While rice, tea and vegetables are to be had, with occasionally a little fish, beef, poultry and pork, the Asiatics will not suffer. They can wait awhile for bamboo sprouts and imported bird's nests without coming to any harm.

(II) Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies employed on the ranches and railroads of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona do not eat Oriental food from one year's end to the other—and they keep as good an average of health as white people do.

(III) Chinese and Japanese coolies employed in the kitchens and yards of Honolulu and in those of a hundred cities and a thousand towns and villages of the Mainland make three meals a day of foreign food, and thrive on them. They do not go to pieces on the diet of the ordinary household, and, in fact, seem to prefer it to the fare they were accustomed to eat in their own countries.

(IV) Japanese and Chinese students at Eastern American and European schools do not taste their native dishes during the years when they are getting their educations. They eat what the white people do, and build up on it mentally and physically. Why should the effect of a similar regimen, adhered to for a few weeks or months,

be necessarily harmful to their constitutions here?

There is absolutely nothing in the idea that the Asiatics will sicken and die for want of their fancy groceries; but there is a great deal in the suspicion that they will, under present circumstances in Hawaii, sicken and die because of them.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

It is to be hoped that the Conference Committee of the Senate and House will see the unwisdom, as the Senate Committee on Territories did not, of removing from the Callom Bill the clause which makes the Hawaiian courts the judges of elections to the Territorial Legislature, and vests that responsibility in the Legislature itself. The reference of such matters to the Judiciary has been the rule in Hawaii since 1887 and is acceptable, we believe, to all classes. Prior to 1887 disputed elections to the Legislature were nearly always settled on a partisan basis. It mattered nothing if a candidate had been elected and could prove it, for if his appeal went before a Legislature composed of his political antagonists he usually lost his seat. Perhaps it would be safe to say that he invariably lost it. At any rate, scandals were so common that the law was changed, making the Supreme Court the judge of elections, and since then there has been no trouble. Elections since 1887 have been fair, and it is highly desirable that they should remain so.

The system having worked well here, being supported as it is by all classes, and having justified itself in the English colonies, why should it not be retained? If it is not "American" it had better be, for anything calculated, by sober and lawful process, to do away with such scandalous pervasions of justice toward elected officials as that shown by the Democratic Kentucky Legislature now in session, is surely an aid to good government.

It is not too much to ask of Congress that it leave intact the time-tried safeguards Hawaii has erected around the purity of its elections and not try to supplant them with a system which could not work well here and does not always secure fair play on the Mainland.

COL. MILLS AND THE PLAGUE.

The Boston Transcript of February 15th publishes a letter from Honolulu in which the following passage occurs:

An American here who gave his services in fighting the plague and who had charge of a large section of the infected district says: "I was very much surprised by an article in one of the San Francisco papers, which stated that all the scientific work done in fighting the plague here was through the United States Army Corps located in this city. As a matter of fact, the small portion of the United States Army located here has not made itself particularly popular, because since the disease broke out it has established a rigid quarantine around its own camp and absolutely refused to aid the community even in guarding some of the outlying passes through the valleys, and it was not until the day that Chinatown was burned that Colonel Mills, the commanding officer, allowed a few of his precious soldiers to guard the Kawaiahae Church grounds, where we had to take between two and three thousand of people from Chinatown."

This criticism of Colonel Mills, while perhaps not intentionally unjust, deserves a few words of correction and rebuke. The laws of the United States, enacted, we believe, when the Democrats first got control of Congress after the Civil War, prohibit the use of Federal troops for the maintenance of order in municipalities or in the furtherance of municipal concerns, the exceptions being when insurrection against the authority of the United States, invasion or riots are imminent or in progress and only, in the latter case, at the call of the civil authorities. On January 20th Colonel Mills kept his men in camp until he received a message from President Dole asking him to bring them to the neighborhood of the fire while the Asiatic population was being moved. It was feared at the time that there might be an Oriental outbreak. Strictly speaking, Colonel Mills, on seeing the city well out of that danger, should have withdrawn his men, but he was courteous enough to let them stay at Kawaiahae two or three days on guard duty. It is a poor recompense for that service to sneer at his "precious soldiers" and speak of the military establishment as "unpopular."

So far as quarantining his own camp and refusing to let his men do the out-post work of the Board of Health are concerned, Colonel Mills did precisely what his duty required. Had he denied his camp the immunities of quarantine and let his men do sanitary patrol work for the Republic or the city, he would probably have been court-martialed.

Senator Tillman attacks the Hawaiian Bill on the novel ground that it gives the Island whites protection not vouchsafed to the people of the South. If Senator Tillman believes such a safeguard essential to good government in his own section one might suppose that he would not try to deprive another section of its benefits. No statesman would. But the act seems natural enough for Tillman.

THE FENCE OF THE TROPICS.

The Boston Herald, whose habit of jumping at conclusions about everything beyond the borders of New England we have remarked before, now declares against giving Territorial dignity to the new island possessions of the United States on the ground that the tropical climate is such as to practically exclude white men from residence, thus leaving the grave business of American government in the hands of natives.

What does the Boston Herald know or want to know about distant climates? It is true that summers are cooler at San Diego, in the southwestern corner of the United States; Mainland than they are in the northeastern corner of Maine—yet an affidavit of the Weather Bureau would not make the editor of the Boston Herald comprehend and remember that important fact. We know this because it has been tried. It is also true that the winters of Juneau, Alaska, are milder than those of Boston—yet the Herald probably never heard of that fact, and would not believe it anyway. So far as the climates of tradewind tropical islands go, white people born under them are not only as successful business men as their cousins of the North Temperate zone, but their sons and grandsons take scholastic and athletic honors in American universities. Probably the editor of the Herald has seen proofs of this statement a score of times and in a score of ways, for they have appeared often enough in print, but he never condescends to let them get between his bigoted provincialism and the receptivity of his readers.

Nevertheless we should like to ask the Herald a few questions. One is whether the political and commercial activities of the white men of Hawaii prove them to have degenerated from the parent stock, and if so in what way? How is it that the Dutch have thrived so well in Java? What signs of degeneracy are there among the English of India, taking Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling as types of men who were born there? Has the Latin race gained or lost ground by its migration to the tropical and semi-tropical regions of America? Is it not more virile there than it is at home? Why has the death rate among British regiments in India steadily decreased as their acclimation progressed? Why is it that the birth rate among the French of Algeria exceeds that of France itself while the rate of longevity is normal?

We should like to get an intelligent answer to these questions from the Herald, but can hardly entertain the hope that its editor will do anything else than choose instead to keep on printing the absurdities which he takes for granted.

Some time ago Bob Wilcox wrote back, with almost human intelligence, that there was no chance to restore the Queen. It is a pity his opinion about the Governorship should be so much less convincing.

Governor Cecil Brown is the latest mention in the political chronicles. Gentlemen who have not yet been spoken of for Governor can easily arrange the matter by booking for the Coast and letting it be known that they have private business at Washington.

The case of Mr. Levy, assuming it to be plague, is very regrettable, but it seems to have been the logical result of that immunity from the torch which the Hotel stables so long enjoyed. The Levy case emphasizes the need of the severe but safe policy expressed in the dictum: "When in doubt, burn the house."

Today is the first anniversary of the death of Princess Kaiulani, than whom no member of the late Hawaiian dynasty better deserved a long life and a happy one. The story of this young girl, reared in expectation of a throne and deprived of it by no fault of her own; nurtured with most loving care and yet dying on the brink of womanhood, is full of the kind of pathos which lives in history, song and romance.

The sympathy of the people of Honolulu and Hawaii will be with Senator Henry Waterhouse and his family in their sad affliction. The news of the death of a son who was away on his wedding journey and who, so far as his father knew before yesterday's steamer arrived, was enjoying European travel, came like a bolt from the blue. To the father and the widow words can give small consolation at this time, though the widespread sympathy they stand for may help the suffering ones to bear their burden.

The cleaning of the town has had an important effect on the general health. February showed a death rate of 26.96 per thousand, which has been exceeded in months when no pestilence prevailed. In January there were sixteen deaths from fevers; last month there were but four. The plague deaths fell to nine. Except for consumption, which carried away sixteen people, all the ordinary prevailing diseases had fewer victims to show than is commonly the case at this time of year.

GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Netley hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling contentedly, bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vying with each other in displays of delight.

A letter has been received from a man in the First Dragoons now in South Africa confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds: "That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

Apathetic London.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—No one who did not know of General Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that London was today celebrating the chief victory of the war.

Not a flag is flying and in front of the places where bulletins are displayed to the public scarcely more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news. Outside of the War Office there is the same absence of enthusiasm, which is due doubtless to the drizzling rain.

In the War Office lobbies when a clerk posted the news of the surrender quite a crowd was waiting, and here the tidings were hailed with considerable enthusiasm and in an incredibly short space of time, the news had spread to all parts of London. At the Mansion House when the news was posted it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to their offices and cries of "Bravo Roberts!" and "Majuba!" were heard.

The Lord Mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that while the surrender of General Cronje was a foregone conclusion the news was received with a great sense of relief and the result of the capitulation, he thought, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the House opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices and consolations strangely were slightly weaker.

News From Mafeking.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the World from Mafeking, Bechuanaland, February 16th, by native runner to Gaberones, says: All are well here. A dance was interrupted on Sunday, February 11th, by an alarm sounded announcing that the Boers intended to attack the town. There was some heavy firing by the Boers, but it was not pushed home.

The next day, Monday, February 12th, Captain Girdwood (A. S. Kirkwood), lately of the Third Royal Irish Rifles, was mortally wounded. He was universal hero in high regard.

There was heavy night firing on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th.

"Creaky" (apparently the nickname of a Boer siege gun) was dismantled at nightfall on the 14th and had disappeared on the morning of the 15th, Thursday, but during the day turned up five miles west of Mafeking and began shelling the town at noon, the range at that distance being as favorable for her as that from her previous position, while she is inaccessible at present to the gradual advance of the British garrison (by running trenches). The last advance made the Boers uneasy.

There was firing all Thursday night. It was a pretty sight, but too much of that sort of thing palls upon one.

Today, the 15th, bullets have been falling everywhere and very viciously. The British guns occasionally stir up such a response.

Boers Prepare for Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:29 a. m.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Lourenço Marques. The commandos are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two republics." No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British, except the district near Ladysmith, may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field. The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now, and whether he is relieved or not he has given time for the dispersed Boer factions to get together and prepare positions to receive the British advance when Cronje has overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward.

It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and to rescue General Cronje from his precarious situation.

The War Office had nothing after midnight to indicate his collapse, and he may hold out for a few days. The correspondents seem to have no exact information respecting his resources. Some say he has plenty of food, but is short of ammunition. Others assert that he abandoned his food supplies but kept abundant supplies of cartridges.

Buller's Advance Stoutly Contested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Sun has the following from Colenso Camp, dated February 24, 2:10 p. m.: Hard fighting has now been going on night and day for ten days, and in that time the

British have gained a few miles to the advance toward Ladysmith.

Every hill in this part of the country has been strongly entrenched and is stubbornly held by the Boers. Every part of the British advance is hotly contested.

Up to last evening the British had got nearly to Pretoria Station, and were attacking the high hills above the railway station. It is thought that the British casualties have been heavy.

Will Not End the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Montague White, American representative of the Boers, says:

If Cronje and his men are captured it will not end the war. It will be a tremendous blow, but not a mortal one. The war will not end until Pretoria falls, and when the British reach the Transvaal capital many thousands of lives will be lost. The Boers believe Pretoria is impregnable, and there is good reason for their confidence. As to intervention, the outlook is not promising. I see no hope in Europe, unless Russia should take action, and that does not appear likely. I believe Emperor William would like to stop the war, but he does not exactly know how to go about it.

The only hope is in the United States. No other power can mediate and the Administration appears to be lukewarm. Public opinion in the United States seems to count for little, so far as its influence upon the Administration is concerned. All these meetings throughout the country, the direct evidence that the sentiment of the people of the United States favors mediation, count for nothing with the Administration. Those placed in power are safe for four years.

In England such an outburst would overturn a Ministry in a single week. It would force the Government to do its will. When I was in Washington it was made plain to me that the Administration feels secure. It is bound to remain in office for a certain length of time.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the South African War.

October mail has reached Kimberley.

Native runners report the relief of Mafeking.

The main body of Boers has gone from the Tugela.

Captain De Montmorency was killed near Sterkstroom.

Fighting continues around Petrusburg and Kimberley.

The Boers have formally annexed Prieska to the Free State.

Four hundred Missouri mules have been shipped to South Africa.

London financiers look for an ending of the war within three weeks.

Winston Churchill criticizes the amount of baggage carried by Buller's army.

On February 21 a large number of Boers forced French lines and escaped.

English residents of San Francisco have sent a trained nurse to South Africa.

Complaint is made of the delay in utilizing the Marconi system in South Africa.

The losses of the Boers at Paardeberg from the British bombardment were appalling.

The country west of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is gradually settling down.

Telegraph wires between Cronje's camp and Bloemfontein were severed before the surrender.

Fifty per cent of the men in Brabant's Horse, a volunteer organization, have taken their discharges.

Cecil Rhodes says that not half enough has been made of the splendid gallantry of the mounted troops.

The Canadian transport Pomeranian arrived at Cape Town from Halifax January 25 with Canadian troops.

The Transvaal Government has £5,000,000 in bullion at Pretoria and is coining 35,000 sovereigns a month.

Premier Salisbury justifies the seizure of the ship Sabine, and declares American interests were not injured.

Hands stocks have almost reached their former figure. Cronje's surrender has boomed the market greatly.

An electric plant and dynamo bearing the mark of an Ipswich, England, maker, were found in a Boer trench.

The Brussels Daily Mail says the Afrikaner Bund is promoting rebellion against England throughout the colony.

The Lord Mayor of London has acknowledged receiving \$1,100 from British residents in California for relief funds.

First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen asks for £50,000,000 for naval expenditure for the year, but decries the mobilization of the fleet.

Professor Thomas Bacon of the University of California says that England will get off cheaply at any price if Chamberlain is forced out.

The British are within two miles of touch with Ladysmith, but the ground

still to be covered is the hardest part, and severe fighting is expected.

Owing to the losses of the Boer war the German cavalry arm will be increased and more charges of cavalry will be eliminated from the tactics.

The departure of Louisburgh's Horse from Capetown for South Africa was a brilliant event. Wemyss Carson and his American wife bade them farewell.

The feeling in official circles at Pretoria borders on consternation. General Louis Botha and President Steyn are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace.

Amelia Kissner, miniature painter, returned from Kimberley, where she painted Rhodes' picture. She says he is like the warrior, and the opposite of Russia's Czar.

Six of Roberts' men were wounded by hollow-nosed Mauser bullets. The nicked cases on striking split with four slits, making a projectile of the most dangerous nature.

King Menelek is in a peaceful mood. Lying stories that he would take advantage of British difficulties in South Africa to make a move toward the Nile are set at rest.

Belief is strong in London that France will sooner or later be warring with England. This feeling is strengthened by taunts in French papers of English weakness.

George W. Van Sicken, president of the American Boer Council, has forwarded \$2,000 for Boer widows and orphans to the Afrikaner committee of the Legislature at Cape Colony.

Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky introduced a resolution in Congress instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate charges made by former Consul Macrum, of his mail being censored by the British authorities at Durban.

Lady Symons, widow of General Sir William Symons married a subaltern within six weeks of her husband's tragic death at Glencoe. She and the General had been separated. Queen Victoria is indignant, as she had secured Lady Symons an extra pension.

The Duc d'Orleans has aroused British sentiment by his congratulations to the artist who made the scandalous pictures of the Queen in the Paris paper Le Rire. Orleans was well treated by royalty in England, but his insults and filthy words have made him despised.

Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers Company in Kimberley, made a remarkable speech. He remarked that the year's profits from the diamond mines had been \$10,000,000, he declared the Boers were tools of a mercenary gang whose sole aim was to divide the wealth of the English in South Africa, and that the Dutch Governments were not republics but oligarchies.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

President McKinley Will Supply Data to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley will send to the Senate today (Tuesday) his answer to the Hoar resolution asking for practically all the information in the possession of the Government, relative to the Philippine islands not already before that body.

Some reports from General Otis and correspondence he has had with Aguinaldo will be new, though the officials say they throw little light on the affairs of the archipelago. This, it is stated, is particularly true with reference to the aid and comfort the insurgents have received from persons in the United States.

In one of the reports made by Gen. Otis he asserts that after the destruction of the British fleet "and undoubtedly with the aid and consent of the agents of the United States," a small band of men, natives of Luzon, returned to the vicinity of Manila. They were doubtless encouraged by citizens of the United States and others acting without authority.

General Otis declares, "to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippine people, they themselves became its controlling element. Aguinaldo and his assistants landed from American vessels in Cavite, supplied by United States agents with arms and ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila bay, the scattered Spanish troops giving annoyance in that vicinity."

General Otis' report will also repeat the cause of the beginning of the revolution. He will declare the insurgents did everything in their power to bring on the conflict. On the night of February 4, after a demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position, at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon, he says: "An insurgent approached the picket and refused to halt or answer when challenged. The result was that our picket discharged his gun, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mora opened a spirited fire on our troops stationed there."

One of the reports dated just before the outbreak contains this statement: "I am of the opinion that some of our worst foes are those of our own household. I include an article cut from the Singapore Free Press, which the insurgents declare was written by United States Consul Pratt. The better class of insurgents have complained of this article, as it has had quite an exciting effect upon their people. The active intermeddling of other consuls has also given us considerable trouble."

The article which Consul Pratt is alleged to have written, speaks of the vacillation of the President over the refusal of the United States to recognize the Filipino Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Canal and Dewey's Law suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Through-out the session today the Senate had under consideration the Hawaiian Government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment by Platt of Connecticut as to the appointment and tenure of officers of the courts of the Hawaiian Government. Tillman of South Caro-

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappears

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

(Continued on Page 5.)

GEN. MORGAN'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

His embraced the opportunity to make a character-istic speech, in the course of which he made an attack upon Morgan of Alabama, and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

When the senate convened Hise of Maine reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and gave notice that at an early day next week he would call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of the business Penrose of Pennsylvania called attention to the proceedings yesterday with reference to the seating of the Hon. M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and said that he did not desire to proceed with the case today.

"I desire to notify the Senate, however," he said, "that on Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member representing the majority report of the Election Committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment by Platt of Connecticut providing that the President should appoint the Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Justices of the Circuit Court, and that the Governor of the territory should appoint the other officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years.

Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the bill were inconsistent with those incorporated in previous territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech Tillman attacked the bill as reported to the Senate and arraigned Mr. Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Morgan declined to yield to Tillman to reply to a statement made by Wolcott of Colorado concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina, Tillman said: "I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Morgan endeavored to interrupt Tillman, but the latter waived him aside, saying: "I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned."

In the course of a criticism of the measure Tillman said: "I don't object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans. I want you to protect the whites of Hawaii, but don't try to do it by hypocrisy."

Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed, who declared that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."

Clark of Wyoming asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate. Tillman declined to give the writer's name.

After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Tillman, Clark of Wyoming said: "When the Senator from South Carolina charges Senators on the Republican side of the chamber with hypocrisy it comes right down to me, and I want you to declare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote."

Tillman—Such a construction cannot in fairness be put upon my remarks. Clark—Will you say to this Senate that you are not trying in the South to suppress the negro vote?

Tillman (with great vehemence)—No; I will say that in South Carolina we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

Tillman gave notice of an amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina constitution for the suffrage provisions of the pending bill. At 4:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:45 adjourned.

The Debate Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the conclusion of Daniel's speech in the Senate today, the Hawaiian Government Bill was taken up and Morgan resumed his speech. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 p. m. to Mr. Aldrich, who presented the report of the conference on the Financial Bill.

When the reading of the report had been concluded and an order made for its printing, an arrangement was effected whereby some members of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conferees and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The Hawaiian Bill was again taken up, and Vest of Missouri addressed the Senate. He had been intensely opposed, he said, to the annexation of Hawaii, but that was now a dead issue. "I shall vote for the bill," said he. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any issues that are raised in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

He thought the thanks of the people were due to the Senators who had prepared the measure. There was no provision in it changing the tariff and none that implied that Hawaii was not a part of the United States. The proposition that the United States can hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals," he continued, "is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

Referring to the Dred Scott case, Vest said that the Supreme Court was unanimous in declaring in that decision that the Constitution covered the Territories. "When was it ever heard," he inquired, "that it was necessary for Congress to pass an act to extend the Constitution over acquired territory? This new doctrine is utterly abhorrent. It violates every principle of a republican government. It goes even further than England has

gone with her colonies. In Porto Rico a part of the United States? If so, where did Congress get the authority to impose duties upon imports from that country? And why is it proposed to place an export duty upon its products when the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits such a tax?"

Speaker of Ohio replied briefly to Mr. Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into extended discussion, he said, of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Vest largely had based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He assumed that the author of the declaration of Independence entertained of no such views as those advanced by Vest. Thomas Jefferson drew a distinction between territory belonging to the United States and territory which was a part of the United States.

"There is," said he, "the United States proper, for which the Constitution is the organic law, and there is the territory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States, but it is not a part of it."

The Senate, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

Callon Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Perkins secured the insertion of an amendment in the Hawaiian bill today providing that the coastwise trade regulations of the United States shall be extended to the islands. This means that all the trade between the mainland and the islands must be carried on in American bottoms, as it is now done between the ports on the mainland.

Senator Nelson some time ago introduced a special bill covering this point, but it was thought desirable to include this provision in the general bill, so as to dispose of all questions relating to Hawaii while the general subject was under consideration by the Senate.

Porto Rican Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans tonight on the Porto Rican tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional, and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years, and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and Crumpacker of Indiana—and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

Dewey Loses His Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Dewey has lost his suit for the extra prize money he would have been entitled to had the Spanish fleet been stronger than his own. The Court of Claims allows him \$9,570 and holds that the Spanish fleet was inferior.

Canal Bill Prospering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It was generally understood in the House this morning that Representative Hepburn, who has charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, would be recognized by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of fixing the time for its consideration, but the leaders of the House thought that it would cause unnecessary debate and delay action on the Porto Rican bill, and at their suggestion Hepburn's request was not granted. It is said by friends of the bill that Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who formerly objected to fixing a time for consideration of the bill at Tuesday, March 6, has assured numerous members that he would not antagonize a special order for its consideration.

Judge Barham, who has been one of the firmest defenders of the bill, said tonight that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was practically assured by all members of the House that the measure would be taken up before the middle of next month. It is believed that if further objection be made by other members Chairman Hepburn will press his resolution now pending before the Committee on Rules and there is hardly a doubt that the rule would be reported at once.

Treaty to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Hay-Panncofote treaty will be ratified. There's no doubt about that. A canvass of the Senate shows that the advocates of the treaty fall only three or four votes short of the required two-thirds, and President McKinley may be trusted to give over as many as are needed to give effect to the treaty.

If the treaty, providing as it does for an unfortified neutral canal, can be ratified, it follows that the Senate will modify the canal bill now before it so as to conform in this respect. But advocates of an "exclusively American canal" in the Senate will cause delay. Meanwhile the House will assuredly pass the bill as it stands, providing for fortifications, and therefore an appointment of conferees will be necessary, and the present temper of the House indicates that it will cling very tenaciously to the idea of erecting fortifications on the waterway.

Before the bill can come up for consideration at all, however, there will be preliminary delay. It has been reported by committees of both Houses, and Representative Hepburn, who has charge of it in the lower House, has asked the Committee on Rules to fix a date. This committee is favorable to the bill, but will not take any action until the Porto Rican measure is disposed of, which experienced observers think will be in about two weeks. The House, it is conceded, will pass the bill as it stands, regardless of the treaty. Meanwhile the Senate is occupied with the Hawaiian discussion. This should terminate tomorrow, but Senator Morgan will not attempt to force the canal matter to the front until after the bill for the government of Porto Rico, reported by Senator Foraker's committee, shall be disposed of. The intensity of feeling on this question and the traditions of Senatorial debate

The Week in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in the Senate in explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask for final action upon it. The question, of course, will lead to a spirited contest. The matter may be before the Senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler will probably speak for Quay Monday and Senator Tappan in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose counts upon a vote late in the week and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian Bill, which remains the unfinished business, is voted upon the Porto Rican Bill will be taken up. Senator Depew on Tuesday will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine Islands.

Andrew Carnegie Writes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to a prominent Republican in Washington, a strong supporter of the President: "As one looks over the situation he is impressed by the fact that the President has been right at first upon each of the three vital stages in the drama. He was right in counseling delay in declaring war against Spain when he was assured that his rigid demand for Canadian home rule (home rule in Cuba of the Canadian type) was within reach. Members of his own party in Congress were wrong when they failed to support the President, and under a gust of passion declared war contrary to his advice.

"In the second important crisis our leader was also right at first and showed the highest political wisdom. The Philippines were not to be demanded, but the Pandora's box to be left open to Spain to struggle with. "Again in regard to Porto Rico he has been right from the very start. The constitutional issue would have been avoided and all gone well had he been loyally supported in Congress. He showed rare statesmanship, seeing it was our duty to extend to that island the right assured to all other parts of the country, viz: the inestimable blessing of free exchange of products. When such prominent and loyal men in Congress as McCall, Littlefield, Powers, Lorimer and other declare that they cannot vote for any tariff against Porto Rico because such would be unconstitutional, a halt has to be called. To override the votes of such Republicans by Democratic votes means serious trouble for the party. It should not be thought of. It is to be hoped that the party leaders in Congress will conclude to support the President and give Porto Rico its constitutional right of free exchange.

Thus, in each of the three crises which have arisen we find the President differs from Philadelphia who began drunk and only ended sober. The President begins right and the party will do well to note that fact and hereafter follow his first advice. Our party in Congress has been wrong in opposing the President's first decisions and the President has been wrong in being so easily frightened by threatened opposition. The result of this, let us hope, is to be that Congress will be more inclined to follow the President's judgment hereafter as first delivered, and the President, seeing what evil results attend Congressional opposition, will resolve to stand more firmly for what he sees at the start to be the right and true policy. I cannot understand how a Republican Administration could abandon the position hitherto held by the party, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had become non-existent. The proposed treaty, even if defeated, as it is likely to be, will leave serious mischief behind, since it has recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and given it something like life.

"My view is that Britain should now be asked to recognize once for all that no canal will be built which is not to be controlled by this republic as it pleases in peace or war. That while we recognize and will respect the rights possessed by foreign powers upon this continent we will press by every legitimate means for steadily lessening them until not a vestige remains and that under no conditions will any new power or right of influence ever be permitted.

"This, according to my idea, is true Americanism and I should rather solidify American power upon American soil by the foot than acquire illusory possessions on another continent by the hundred miles.

"In the one case we have substance; in the other only shadow, bringing grave dangers with it.

"I am inclined to agree with you that to adopt the new treaty is to commit political suicide for the forthcoming campaign.

"Yours truly, One who has never voted anything but the Republican ticket and who hopes he may never be compelled to do so.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Office of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, H. I., March 3, 1900. Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending March 3, 1900:

Table with 3 columns: Cases, Deaths, and Nationality. Shows 63 cases and 54 deaths, with 2 Chinese and 2 Nationality-Chinese cases.

Previously reported March 3, 1900 63 54  
1900 2 2  
Nationality—Chinese, 2  
Nationality—Chinese, 2

Total number cases to date 65 56  
In the hospital this date 9

HAIR WEALTH. Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every other physical attraction is secondary to it. If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—AYER'S Hair Vigor.

AYER'S Hair Vigor. Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed. It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

For the best grade of furniture call on J. Hopp & Co.

Simpson Decker, a bankrupt, was discharged of his obligations yesterday in the Circuit Court by Judge Perry.

Hon. Sam Parker's horse Cormanor, recently purchased, won a great race in California on Washington's birthday.

Mr. J. B. Atherton has been elected president of the Hawaiian Automobile Co. Vice President John Cassidy has resigned.

John Egan has resigned as president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Egan leaves for the Coast in the near future.

A special meeting of the Kihel Plantation Co. stockholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Quarantine Officer Dr. Kinyoun of San Francisco is getting himself thoroughly disliked by shipping men on account of his manner of doing things.

An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kihel Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Indoor baseball at the Y. M. C. A. drew a large crowd on Saturday evening. The Business Men's team captained by Clarence Cooke won by a score of 10 to 9 from the Evening Class team.

The Board of Underwriters met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and considered the question of paying claims resulting from the Chinatown fire. It is thought they will be paid.

The beach residences at Kalahele are being used by people who are getting ready to leave for the other islands as quarantine grounds. Quite a colony of folk are out there with several guards to look after them.

A well has been sunk on the Wailua plantation which yielded a flow of 1,400,000 gallons a day after a depth of twenty-five feet had been reached. The work of boring was going on last Friday when the engineers were surprised at this unexpected result.

"Billy" Monsarrat won fame at Waikiki a day or so ago. Miss Patterson, who lives at the inn, got beyond depth while bathing, and Monsarrat, hearing her cries, rescued her without stopping to take off his clothes.

Colonel Mills, Sixth United States Artillery, will leave by the Australia for San Francisco. Colonel Mills was ordered to the Philippines some time ago but has been unable to get a steamer for Japan so far. He will now go by way of the Coast.

In the mandamus suit of the Wailua Sugar Company against Minister of the Interior Young to compel him to issue articles of incorporation of the company, the respondent made return yesterday, stating that the papers filed by the company were insufficient and did not conform to Chapter 126 of the Civil Laws of 1897.

All the doctors, nurses and attendants who have anything to do with the care and handling of plague patients at the pesthouse have taken a precautionary injection of serum. Dr. Wood says it raises a lump where the injection is made in the leg and that member feels very sore. The Doctor knows, for he is one of them.

Eighty passengers are booked for the Australia, which leaves here for San Francisco on March 20. No bookings will be received after Monday, which is fifteen days from the date of departure. Intending passengers must comply strictly with the quarantine restrictions to obtain the necessary certificate from Dr. Carmichael.

The United Chinese society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to its funds for the relief of the sufferers by the plague since the last published acknowledgment: H. Hackfeld & Co., \$500; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$500; Cass Sprickola & Co., \$500; Alexander & Baldwin, \$500; Bishop & Co., \$500; Castle & Cooke, \$500; Sing Chong Company, \$1,000.

The island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is said to have been purchased by Prince Potiatowski of San Francisco for \$500,000. The Prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Company is investing in the pearl fisheries and hemp trade. Basilan lies southeast of Mindanao and is twenty miles long.

Lord Lyendon (Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon) is dead. He was born in 1824 and was in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Hanover and Berlin.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month of February, 1900, as prepared by Executive Officer U. B. Reynolds:

Table with 2 columns: Cause of Death and Number of Deaths. Lists causes like Appendicitis, Bubonic plague, Bronchitis, etc.

Table with 2 columns: BY NATIONALITY and Number of Deaths. Lists nationalities like Hawaiian, Chinese, Portuguese, etc.

Table with 2 columns: COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY and Number of Deaths. Lists months from February 1895 to February 1900.

Table with 2 columns: BY WARDS and Number of Deaths. Lists wards like Ward 1, Ward 2, etc.

Table with 2 columns: CAUSE OF DEATH and Number of Deaths. Lists causes like Abcess, Appendicitis, Bubonic plague, etc.

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The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that prices considered. The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilders' Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

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

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

S. S. CLAUDINE, Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-lu, Nahiku, Hana, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

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

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

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

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of Passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

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

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kibby Street, Boston.

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

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

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

Table with 2 columns: FOR JAPAN AND CHINA and FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Lists ship names and departure dates for various routes.

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

# HAWAII NEWS

## Northern Terminus of New Railway.

### Hilo Base Ball Grounds—An Athletic Exhibition and Other Interesting Items.

It is cheerful news that Hilo will soon be able to ride to Hakala on the "chu chu" cars. Now that the railway centering in Hilo have really begun work, the vast changes which have taken place here during the past few years appeal to one's imagination as to what may come during the first decade in the new century. There are few residents of Hilo who doubted the future of the place, but most of them did not realize that changes would take place so soon. It has been everywhere said that with annexation new capital would come to the Islands; the people who made this a subject of prayer omitted that which is needed quite as much as capital—new blood. There is nothing in the Kohala-Hilo scheme that could not have been carried out by local people if they had been possessed of the necessary amount of snap and go. A country as wealthy as Hawaii has no need to pray for foreign capital to put through a railway enterprise, covering at the most 500 miles of track and which will probably not be more than half that length. Opportunities for making money and for building up Hilo have fairly gone to sleep in the doorway of every capitalist in the Islands and only a few of them have gone out to grasp them. People who have not taken advantage here see these things and take advantage of them, and then the other fellows wake up to a realization of their neglect, and wonder if they can get in on the ground floor.

#### The New Railway.

Judge G. K. Wilder and wife and Herbert G. Gehr and wife will leave overland this morning for Waimea and Nihiu. The visit of the gentlemen at this time is in relation to the location of the northern terminus of the Kohala-Hilo railway, and while they are prospecting the ladies will remain at Waimea.

The first division of the railway begins at Hilo and ends at Hakala gulch, a distance of fifteen miles. This division for this distance will be built very close to the beach. Commencing at Hakala gulch, it will move mauka, but this route will not be surveyed until after the acceptance of the plans for the first division.

The matter of northern terminus will be settled within a few weeks and a selection will be made at either Kawaihae, Mahukoua or Puna with Kailua as a possibility. In order to get from Waimea to tide water the line must fall 2,600 feet and to obviate the necessity of a zigzag line a long loop will be built, and this will end near Eben Low's place. Messrs. Gehr and Wilder expect to be absent about two weeks.

The plans of survey of the first division are complete and will be sent to Honolulu by the mail tonight for acceptance by the Government. When the company receives satisfactory information from Minister Young grading work will begin, and as soon as the material arrives the tracks will be laid.

#### Base Ball Season.

Hon. G. K. Wilder is to have charge of the arrangements of the new baseball grounds. Interviewed on the subject yesterday, the Judge said: "The grand stand will be as up to date as may be found anywhere in the States, with all the modern conveniences. I will favor a complete baseball organization in Hilo that will guarantee a season of good ball, commencing about May 1, and we need not have more than three teams. This will allow one team to rest every other week. The rules of the organization will be made strict and the association will see that they are carried out to the letter. One-half the gross receipts at a game will go to the Racing Association, which is really the Stables Company, and the other half will go to the clubs, they to split it up as they may see fit."

#### Boxing in Hilo.

The second athletic exhibition under the auspices of Jackson Hearde was held at Long wharf on Tuesday night. The first set-to was between Maui and Willie Campbell and was four rounds for points. Referee Hicks declared the bout a draw. The next number was a three-round go between Driscoll and Steers of the Conemaugh and was interesting from start to finish, though Steers was clearly out-matched by his opponent. The men were liberally applauded as Mr. Hicks decided in Mr. Driscoll's favor.

The event of the evening was a ten-round exhibition between C. N. Smith of Ohio and Johnny Simpson, the local middleweight. Captain Mitchell was selected as referee. The referee, after ten and a half rounds of good work, decided Simpson to be winner.

#### The Army Mascot.

Arthur Gluckman, the mascot on the Conemaugh, is a California boy whose tale of his experience in the Philippines is highly interesting. He traveled east with the First New York Regiment on its return to San Francisco from Honolulu, and then came west with another regiment. His first start for the Philippines was made January 25 last year, and on March 16 he was in the battle of Cainta, where he was wounded in the knee. After a siege in the hospital he returned to the States, and he is now on his second trip to the land of the Filipinos. He has been mascot for the Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Seventh California, Eighth California and Twentieth Regulars.

#### Cremating Animals.

A report reached the sheriff's office on Monday that some of the transport animals had died after reaching here

and were being buried on the beach. It is very probable that the death of these animals was due to the fact that they were not properly cared for during the trip. The sheriff's office is now taking steps to prevent such a recurrence.

#### Recognition to Officers.

A number of citizens have arranged for a reception and dance to the officers of the transport Conemaugh and to the crew to take place at the Hilo hotel tomorrow night. Manager McConaugh has kindly tendered the use of the building for that purpose and will prepare a collation. About 250 invitations have been sent out by the committee.

#### Heavy Freight.

The steamer Kilauea Hon left here yesterday afternoon with a full load of California freight for Hutchinson Sugar Co., Kau. She will bring back a full load of sugar for the Falls of Clyde. After discharging her sugar she will take a full cargo of general merchandise and plantation supplies to Puna for the Puna Sugar Co.

#### Sanitary Work.

Officer Metz, the newly appointed health officer, is doing excellent work. He has inspected nearly all of the buildings on Front street and where necessary, orders have been issued to clean up. In some instances persons failed to comply and they were placed under arrest and fined in the District Court.

#### The Rat Crusade.

The rat crusade begun last Sunday was not altogether successful. The number of volunteers was ample, the bread sweet and clean and the poison with which it was spread apparently wholesome. At all events the sheriff has not been called upon by many persons anxious to secure coin in exchange for rats.

#### News Boiled Down.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt early Monday morning.

The schooner Witzeman sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

Three more houses will be erected shortly on Reed's Island.

Ben Brown is building a cottage on the beach beyond Reed's bay.

The price of fish in Hilo is beyond the reach of the average wage earner.

Port Surveyor McCauley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Another transport with 500 head of stock is expected here next week.

The J. K. Wilsons will occupy their Riverside Park residence about April 1.

R. T. Richard drove over from Honokua in ten hours on Monday.

H. B. Gehr and wife will occupy the Spencer property opposite Hilo hotel.

Mr. Metz has been appointed local health officer vice Charles Spencer resigned.

Henry Fitzer will build on his Reed's Island lot while Mrs. Fitzer is at the Coast.

Ed. Hitchcock has resigned his position with the Oloa Sugar Company owing to falling health.

A petition has gone to Honolulu for a change to be made in the Kaiwili road near the school house.

The Penstock building is nearly ready for occupancy; varnishing the interior is all that remains unfinished.

It is rumored that Manager McStockler is making a material reduction in the expenses of the Oloa Sugar Co.

Quite a party from the transports, including the captains of the vessels, went up to the volcano on Monday.

Keolu, who was wounded by Officer Spencer, has recovered from his wound but the bullet has not been removed.

E. R. Ryan, for six years past luna at Laupahoehoe plantation, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Oloa Sugar Co.

Antonio Serrao retains his usual good health while rusticated on Cocoanut Island. He will be allowed to leave there with his family in a few days.

There is a crying demand for an athletic club on the part of substantial business men in town. The paraphernalia of such an institution would cost about \$600.

George Mumby, of the Enterprise Mill Co., will dispose of his shavings by forcing them with a blower to the Volcano Stables where they will be used as bedding for the horses.

George Beckley has received money subscriptions from W. H. Campbell, manager of Puna Sugar Co., and Dr. John Grace for the destitute poor of Honolulu. In the advertised list of contributors from this island the name of Hon. H. L. Hooleiaiwai was inadvertently omitted. The total amount collected and remitted to date by Mr. Beckley is \$1265.

For some time past Miss Elsa Grubb, nurse at Hilo hospital, has devoted such long hours to her duties that her health has given away under the strain.

Recently Miss Anna Rice has been called in as an assistant so that the labors of Miss Grubb have been somewhat lessened. Her health, however, is precarious and it has been decided by the hospital trustees to give her a three months' vacation.

#### PROSSER OUT OF OFFICE.

The Deputy Sheriff of Kauai, Kauai, has been suspended from office and that a successor to him is expected to be appointed shortly. It is said that Attorney General Cooper's visit to Kauai is more for the purpose of selecting a new deputy sheriff than on account of the opening of the March term of court.

Trouble between Sheriff Coney and his assistant, Prosser, existing for a long time, is supposed to be the cause of Prosser's suspension. The latter, it is said, has repeatedly refused to obey Sheriff Coney's orders and friction between the two has interfered materially with the conduct of the sheriff's office.

Sometime ago both men were brought here in a hope of patching up their difficulties but the attempt seems to have been unsuccessful.

Whether Attorney General Cooper will be permitted to land is a question, as heretofore the Kauai authorities have refused admission to all who have not undergone quarantine before sailing. However Attorney General Cooper may transact his business without touching Kauai by conference from the ship.

# CHURCH PRESS

## Clippings From Island Periodicals.

### Information From the Friend and the Anglican Church Chronicle of This City.

Following are excerpts from Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop's interesting monthly, The Friend, which has just been issued from the Gazette press:

Dr. Maxwell, on page 61 of The Friend's Annual says, "Over the sites upon which the several islands rest today the waters of the Pacific rolled, and but a short time ago." A few lines later, he concludes his remarks by the words, "geologically speaking, they are of very recent date."

It seems probable that we shall be compelled to impute a much greater antiquity to Oahu than has hitherto been done. Professor Dall, who is an expert on the age of fossils, last year examined the fossil strata of Pearl Harbor. He now assigns those shells to the Pliocene, and probably as far back in the Tertiary as the Miocene. This is somewhat recent, "geologically," yet probably a million years ago. But the elevated reefs of Pearl Harbor are modern as compared with the deep calcareous strata of artesian borings 1,500 feet below the surface. How much more ancient also are Bird I. and Necker I. which are but surviving summits of vast volcanic domes long sunken beneath the ocean. We cannot say how many millions of years ago or how long before the Tertiary, volcanoes began to vomit up mountain-domes in these seas.

#### Letter From Ponape.

Ponape, Nov. 1st, 1899.

Rev. O. P. Emerson.

Respected Sir: I have much pleasure in reporting that our bitter enemies in religion have taken their departure; only three priests and as many cooks, as they are usually termed, have remained to be strictly proscribed. Of course we have nothing to fear from them, as their arbitrary and despotic power is now broken. The German man-of-war, accompanied by the transport ship, arrived here on the 15th day of October last, fired a royal salute and the Governor came on shore with a body of marines, who marched up to the Government house and without any further delay the German flag and a hundred hearty cheers. Our new Governor and ruler is a very plain and unassuming gentleman, and seems to know his work thoroughly, and is very firm and steadfast in his purpose. Even whilst the Spaniards were here he commenced to reform some of those evil and pernicious habits that the Spaniards had introduced into the island. The reform business was his first measure. He prohibited the sale and use of all intoxicating liquors to be strictly proscribed. The Spaniards jeered at this, and told the natives "Governor much-mo, no more gin, wine, nor brandy for Ponape man." The Governor's next best measure was to guarantee free and absolute religious liberty to all sects and creeds; and if there are any who prefer to do nothing, well, let him, or them be nothing. Catholic priests must not cause any further trouble in religious matters or they will at once be removed from off the island. We, as you may naturally suppose, are highly pleased at this liquor traffic being put a stop to. Poor Mr. Doane tried all he could to put it down, but alas for him, he was powerless to do so. Governor says that all merchants and business people are to be taxed, not so the natives, until further orders from his Government. The Governor very wisely suggests that "he will not trouble the natives for their fire-arms, so long as they behave themselves and do what is right; but if not"—then he cautions. Which speaks volumes. The Governor is a great traveler; he has already visited over the greater portion of the island. He says he wants to come in contact with the people, to hear, and to see things for himself. He says also that he has no use for an interpreter, they only tend to be, and mislead. "I am going," says he, "to study the language and do my own thinking, and my own talking." I have had several interviews with the Governor, and I was quite astonished to note the difference between a German Governor and a Spanish Governor, and the one so dignified and respectful, and the other so proud, haughty and overbearing. Hitherto we entertained a sort of dread of coming in contact with Germans, but now we are beginning to realize our mistake. We have every reason to believe that our present Governor will rule wisely and well; but we bethink those who will certainly annihilate old and young on the island. Every incentive is held out to the natives to be good, and to do good. They are guaranteed protection, and every other thing that will make them a better, and a happier people so long as they conform to the laws and rules laid down by the German Government. There is one thing certain, that the Governor has already gained and secured the good will and respect of the people, a thing which the Spaniards could never do in a thousand years. Why this Governor has done more real good for the island and its inhabitants in just a few weeks, than the Spaniards did in thirteen years. The Spaniards never tried to help our people; people who were suffering with neglected sore legs, or any other disease were afraid of getting made worse, or poisoned. It is not so with the Germans. The Governor invites all who are suffering with any complaint to come and get cured if possible. And it is truly wonderful that a witness the miraculous cures this doctor has made; running sores of ten and fifteen years standing are now in a fair way of recovery; amputation of legs, taking out eyes, and replacing by glass ones is a truly wonderful sight for natives to behold. There are quite a hundred people in the hospital; doctor's attendance free gratis. It was a pleasure to the Spaniard to see the people die some good American missionary amongst us soon to help carry on our

work. I hope to see you again soon. Your obedient servant, HENRY NANPEL.

#### From the Episcopal Organ.

The following extracts are from the Anglican Church Chronicle:

Whatever construction people choose to put upon the observation of the Lenten Fast, there is a positive duty which all members of Christ's church are bound to perform. There is no life which needs no reformation. Of course, reformation should take place after every lapse from righteousness, but the church to which the members are pledged by the most solemn vows says: "NOW" is the time. Every dwelling and every person should be kept clean and pure all the time, but there is a time when there must be a thorough overhauling, and an extra cleansing.

#### The Chief Justice.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd are convalescing at Lakewood, N. J., from a serious attack of the grip. Justice Judd's general health, apart from the effects of the malady named, has improved during his sojourn in the East.

#### HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold, we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# ENTER BROWN Down Again

## Banker Cecil and the Governorship

### Gossip Which Connects Our General Townsman With a Neat Scheme Of Perry Heath's.

Cecil Brown went to the Coast on the last steamer with an eye, it was said, to making business for the bank of which he is president. Since he went, gossip has ventured to find another reason for the journey, saying that Mr. Brown has a "pull" for Governor of Hawaii and that his backers want to show him, as Exhibit A, to the President.

#### Advertisement reporter asked one of the rumor heads about the matter yesterday and got this statement: "Cecil, you know, represents the banking interests here of Perry Heath, and

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## 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.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 2.
Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kona; also from H. H. Heckfeldt & Co.
Schr. Anna Kinnaird, Nicholson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Saturday, March 3.
E. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, from the Colonias; 25 tons merchandise (not discharged here).
Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Ahukani, March 2; 5,000 bags sugar.

Sunday, March 4.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waialalo.
Sloop Abbie M. Dow, for Waialalo.
Monday, March 5, 1909.
Brig W. G. Lewis, Williams, from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 2.
Am. schr. Emma Claudina, Nelson, for Mahukona, to load for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 3.
S. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Schr. Neocan, Wymann, for Kauai ports.

Sunday, March 4.
Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Friedberg, for the Sound.
Sloop Abbie M. Dow, Waialalo.

Monday, March 5, 1909.
Hawn. bark Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

SPOKEN.

Friday, March 2.
Am whaling bark Gayhead, by Pilot Lorenson, off port. The Gayhead left San Francisco on January 11th.

Saturday, March 3.
Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quirk, 40 days from Tahiti. Spoken off port by Pilot Lorenson. Ordered to Hilo to load sugar for New York.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 2.—W. H. Babbitt, J. Anderson and J. C. Card.

From the Colonias, per stmr. Mariposa, March 3.—Bert Peterson.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 4.—Miss A. Beers, S. M. Kauakani, Mrs. Kellikau, W. H. Cornwell, Kachimuri.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, March 5.—J. E. Bird, Thos. Pratt, Mrs. Thos. Pratt and daughter, J. G. North, For Yokohama—A. C. Barnard, Mrs. A. C. Barnard, W. S. Ennis, Miss A. Giles, Miss W. Giles, B. Guggenheim, E. Hutchinson, C. F. Marwedel, C. L. Pierson, Mrs. C. L. Pierson, F. B. Reece, H. G. Simon, Prof. G. F. Wright, F. B. Wright, J. D. York, Mrs. J. D. York. For Kobe—E. G. Aekermann, J. Green, C. A. Roberts, For Nagasaki—W. B. Vanderlip, For Shanghai—Rev. Robt. Colman, Mrs. Robt. Colman, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Miss Laura Conger, Miss Mattie Dutton, J. S. Fearon, A. T. Hellyer, P. Hellyer, Mrs. F. Hellyer, C. M. Hutchings, Miss Cecile E. Payen, Miss Mary Pierce, J. D. Trawick, M. Warner, Mrs. M. S. Warner, Mrs. M. S. Woodward and daughter, For Hongkong—Miss K. V. Adams, C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and daughter, A. M. Henry, Miss Edith F. Henry, Miss F. S. Henry, Wm. B. Jones, Miss A. J. Kennon, Mrs. M. A. Koehler, H. Laehlan, Roger Lyons, Mrs. Jas. H. McLean and two children, C. Mallot, C. H. C. Moller, J. W. Morrison, Mrs. J. W. Morrison, Miss L. A. Owen, A. Von Pustan, Mrs. A. Von Pustan, Fung Nam Pak, Chas. D. Sise, Mrs. Chas. D. Sise, A. Simon, Miss Smith, Lieut. M. M. Taylor, J. Williams, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Rev. S. T. Williams.

WHARF AND WAVE.

There are about 28,000 bags of sugar at Oahu plantation ready for shipment.

The greater part of the Kahuku plantation bonds have been disposed of in New York.

The steamer Charles Nelson was expected to leave Makawell for San Francisco Saturday with a full load of sugar.

The steamer Centennial, from Kahulu, which arrived at Kihel, has been placed in quarantine at the latter landing.

The ships E. B. Sutton and St. Francis are expected here from San Francisco to load sugar for New York. The Paul Isenberg will also probably return for sugar.

The Mauna Loa from Hawaii and Maui ports arrived Saturday afternoon. She brought several passengers for this port. Her cargo consisted of 10,001 sacks sugar, 2100 packages sundries, 128 bags coffee, 41 bundles of hides and 20 head of cattle. The cattle were landed at the pen and the steamer went outside to quarantine. She will discharge today.

BORN.

ELLIS—In this city, at the Maternity Home, March 4, 1909, to the wife of J. S. Ellis, a son.

M'CANDESS—In this city, March 1, 1909, to the wife of Wm. McCandless, a daughter.

JACOBSON—In this city, March 2, 1909, to the wife of E. A. Jacobson, a son.

DIED.

KAUHANE—In this city, March 4, 1909, Mrs. Noah Kauhane, aged 23 years, 6 months, beloved wife of Noah Kauhane and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou.

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Dr. Maxwell on Soil Disinfection.

THE BOARD IN THE FIELD

H. M. Levy in a Satisfactory Condition—Board Acts on Queen Street Block.

2 a. m.—"H. M. Levy is in a very satisfactory condition; he says he feels about the same now as he did this time yesterday. Levy sends his aloha to his friends." — Armstrong

"There is nothing new in the plague line to report," Dr. Wood's statement at the Board meeting sums up the plague situation for yesterday. The bulletin board in the rear of the Judiciary building showed three ephers and even scare rumors were unusually scarce.

H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel surgeon, is reported in a satisfactory condition and in excellent spirits.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Walter Maxwell's Letter on the Treatment of Infected Soil.

President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Dr. Wood were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health.

Dr. Wood, after the secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting and they had been approved, read the following communication from Walter Maxwell relative to the treatment of the soil infected by plague germs:

Honolulu, H. L., March 5, 1909.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, City.

Dear Sir: In view of the circumstance that I was absent from the Islands during the period when action had to be taken dealing with the plague, and that I have been able to do little more than praise the great efforts and sacrifices made by your institution, and by citizens, in handling the situation, I ought possibly to apologize for troubling you at all in the matter. I have noticed, however, that the question is already being discussed as to what shall be done with the soil infected areas where properties were burned down. It is suggested that disinfectants should be used; and further, that sulphuric acid would be the best agent for the purpose. After considering the precise knowledge to hand, of the effect of dilute solutions of the said acid upon the plague bacillus, and the value of acidulated water for surface street sprinkling purposes, on the other hand I am of the opinion that sulphuric acid, or any other acid disinfectant, applied in any reasonable quantity, would not be effective in treating soils, and quite specifically our soils, and for the following reasons:

—As soon as the acid in any disinfectant becomes neutralized by the bases in the soil its antiseptic action as an acid ceases.

—Hawaiian soils are ultra basic as distinguished from old country, acidic soils, and they therefore swallow up and rapidly render inert any volume of free acid. This is due largely to the excess of iron in the soils; but in the neighborhood of Honolulu, coral reef, underlying or mixed up with the soil adds specially to the basic nature of the soil.

The basic nature of Honolulu soils makes them naturally more antiseptic than old sulcoseous soils, because of the ease and rapidity with which the soil passes out the organic matter. If, however, for a special reason, and in any specific localities it is desirable to add to the soil some antiseptic agent, I suggest it should be alkaline, and quite decidedly caustic or quick lime, which would not only continue to exert its action in the soil, relatively uninterfered with by the soil constituents, it can be applied in ample bulk and at a low cost, considering the grave purpose in view. The outside cost of lime, at normal prices, would be about 15 per ton, which, at the rate of application of ten tons, would amount to \$150 per acre, of the land to be treated; so that twenty acres would cost, at that rate, \$3,000 for the lime itself.

In applying it is advised that the lime should be turned out of the barrels and spread evenly over the land and allowed to lie just so long exposed to the air as is necessary to slake, and all into the powdered state, in which it can be absolutely, evenly distributed. If it lies too long it will become inactive, on account of taking up carbonic acid from the air, and returning to the carbonate state.

Unless it is actually proven that the germs lie at a greater depth than one or two inches, the soil should be ploughed only to that depth, for in proportion to the mass of soil mixed up with the lime will be the potency of the latter. Ten tons of lime means 20,000 pounds per acre; one inch of soil over the space of an acre means 300,000 pounds of soil, so that to plough the lime in to a great depth would mean the dilution of the antiseptic until the action would be almost nil.

It may further be in place to say that all cesspools, etc., that it may be necessary to empty, should be thor-

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes entries like 'HAWAIIAN HOTEL', 'HAWAIIAN TRUST', etc.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD

Table with columns for Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and other weather-related data for various dates.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Julius Hodig, formerly of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executor and Administrator under the will of James Dadd, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said James Dadd, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of Wilder & Co., Ltd., on the corner of Port and Queen streets, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR of the will of A. A. Todd, formerly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, but who died in Apia, Samoa, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present same to me at Kilauea, in the Island of Kaula, or to Philip L. Weaver, attorney-at-law, at the office of W. R. Castle, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me or to said P. L. Weaver.

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BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES H. BAUNDERS, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Hawaii, Island of Maui.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the Annual Returns of Corporations, and also to the notice published from this Department under date of December 31st, 1909, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31st, 1909, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention, and file the Annual Statement required, at this office.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Jane Boardman, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliza Jane Boardman, deceased, having on the 23rd day of February, 1909, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to George E. Boardman, it is hereby ordered that Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said Court, at the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said application and all persons interested therein.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Livelva d'Oliveira, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of Samuel M. Damon, executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$1,255.31, and he charges himself with \$19,806.36, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor, having this day been filed in said Court:

It is ordered that Monday, the 26th day of March, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the courtroom of said Court, in the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executor and Administrator under the will of James Dadd, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said James Dadd, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of Wilder & Co., Ltd., on the corner of Port and Queen streets, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

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OLAA SUGAR CO.

Delinquent : Notice.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAWS and by order of the Board of Directors of the Oloa Sugar Co., I am directed to offer for sale at Public Auction, at the rooms of J. F. Morgan, Auctioneer, the following delinquent stock of the above mentioned company on Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, the 31st day of March, 1909, provided the assessments with interest are not paid on or before said date at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the Annual Returns of Corporations, and also to the notice published from this Department under date of December 31st, 1909, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31st, 1909, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention, and file the Annual Statement required, at this office.

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