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Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

New Case at King and Richards Streets.

BOARD ON THE MOVE

Condemns Block One as Insanitary. Shack Obstructing Pauahi Street Will Burn.

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Pauli, Hawaiian boy, age 12 years. Died of bubonic plague at 6:30 yesterday morning in house adjoining Ewa line of Kaumakapili Church premises.

Ah Chow, male Chinese, age 45 years. Died of bubonic plague yesterday afternoon at detention camp at Kakaako.

Keola, male Hawaiian, 40 years of age. Resided on Beretania street, Ewa of Kaumakapili Church. Reported sick at 8:45 last evening. Died at 9:30 p. m. Diagnosis and autopsy show death caused by bubonic plague.

Three sudden deaths yesterday, diagnosed and proven by postmortem examinations later as bubonic plague cases, brought the matter of enforcing the drastic purification measures of the Board of Health to a focus. All cases having their origin in the most infected section of Chinatown—one near the notorious Ahi premsies and the others in an unsavory locality Ewa of Kaumakapili Church—will materially influence the Board in exercising its condemnation powers to the fullest extent.

Pauli, a 12-year-old native boy, was found dead in a room upon the first floor of a tenement structure belonging to Eleanor Prendergast. This house is a comparatively new two-story affair just off Beretania street and adjoining the Kaumakapili Church enclosure. The boy was known to have been running about the neighborhood on Wednesday and was an interested spectator at a game of Russian War in the evening. Early yesterday morning he was reported sick, and before medical attendance could be secured, was dead. A health physician visited the premises at 7 o'clock, about a half-hour after the boy's death, and pronounced the cause of death bubonic plague. The inguinal glands, upon the autopsy being performed, were found to be greatly enlarged, and the case was then officially announced a plague case. The body was cremated during the forenoon.

The death of Ah Chow, the Chinese who died at the Kakaako detention camp, was wholly unexpected, and, according to Dr. Bowman's history of the case, developed plague symptoms only a short time prior to the man's decease. The Chinese had been an opium fiend, and since his incarceration at the Kakaako camp has had little of the drug. Fever set in and the patient was isolated until his temperature became normal, when he was returned to the party with which he had previously affiliated. Yesterday morning the glands of the neck became swollen and death resulted quickly. The body was at once examined by postmortem and death assigned to bubonic plague. The corpse was cremated.

Keola, who died last evening, has been ailing slightly for a few days, but until 8:30 his condition was not at all serious. Then a sudden change came, and Dr. Garvin responded at 8:45. By 9:30 the man was dead. An examination showed that he had pulmonary symptoms of the plague, swellings showing beneath the arms. A postmortem examination was held last night. This is the second death to occur in the same locality in one day, the boy Pauli dying in the house directly to the rear of the place occupied by Keola.

In the second case a new problem has presented itself in caring for the people detained at the quarantine camps, and the lack of facilities in transferring the people who have been in contact with the victims to some fresh camp of quarantine. This phase of the matter was one of the most important features considered at the afternoon meeting of the Board of Health, at which it was decided to extend the period of quarantine in the detention camps from ten to fifteen days, and the full fifteen days' quarantine at Kakaako was announced to re-commence yesterday on account of Ah Chow's death.

President Wood's opinion as to the reappearance of plague is not limited to five or ten days, as some authorities have decided was sufficient for the plague to again break out, but, on the contrary, he firmly believes that bubonic plague is a disease which baffles any set limit of time to be given for its new appearance.

Still Another Case.

At a late hour last night a Chinese child was found sick with plague symptoms at the corner of King and Richards streets. The house and Chinese premises extending to the engine house were put under guard.

Yesterday's Blaze.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Fire Department had its lines of hose laid for confining the Kukui lane and Nuuanu street area to be burned within the limits, as outlined in yesterday's Advertiser. President Wood, accompanied by Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch of the Board of Health, were on the scene early and were interested spectators at the preparations. Chief Hunt, who is now using crutches as the result of the injury to his left foot received at the Maunakea street fire, was present and directed the movements of his men from his fire buggy.

It was decided to apply the torch to the cottages at the Waikiki extremity of the condemned area first and allow the fire to eat its way gradually through the collection of cottages and outhouses along Kukui lane to the business structures on Nuuanu street. The cottage first fired was in the rear of the Orpheum theater. The blaze, fanned by a brisk wind from the Pali, quickly leapt to the second cottage until all were a roaring mass of flames. The Department had several streams of water playing on near-by buildings, only one of which was scorched. After the rear buildings had been almost completely burned to the ground, the larger buildings on Nuuanu street were attacked. The fire at this point was a furious one, the flames leaping far out from beneath the eaves and reaching well over toward the Commercial saloon buildings. These and surrounding buildings were kept drenched, and, barring an incipient shingle blaze on the roof of the saloon, no damage was done. By 10:30 o'clock the buildings had been reduced to a smouldering heap of ashes and iron roofing. One of the electric light poles caught fire several times, but beyond a severe charring was not made unfit for its purpose. The firemen made a complete job of the burning and Chief Hunt said that as a practical and theoretical lesson in fighting fire and confining it to certain limits, no better opportunity has been presented.

Walking Headquarters.

President Wood, accompanied by Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch of the Board of Health, together with Assistant Secretary Hendry of the Board, and an Advertiser reporter, made an official condemnation tour of several insanitary blocks in the infected district. By so doing the energetic president of the Board has established a movable Board headquarters, motions and resolutions being passed with due formality upon street corners, in infected premises, over reeking cesspools, and usually followed by a wondering crowd of Celestials and Japanese.

Entering the lane Ewa of the Kaumakapili Church, the Board first investigated the premises in which the native boy died yesterday morning. It was a building of recent construction, erected somewhat to the satisfaction of the Board, and the outbuildings were found to have cement floorings. However, a death having occurred there, the Board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the two-story frame building adjoining the Ewa line of Kaumakapili Church, and owned by Eleanor Prendergast, is declared to be infected with plague."

This resolution, as in previous like cases, will in all likelihood result in the destruction of the premises by fire, and possibly will be a sweeping order to include all the buildings from that point and the old three-story Joss-house to the riverfront, as the late inspection of that block by the Board showed it to be in a deplorable condition as far as sanitary standards were concerned. From Kukui street the Board examined every building through the block to the corner of Beretania and River streets, declaring that dozens of structures and shacks were a menace to public health and should be removed.

Block 1 was the next problem which the Board attempted to solve. This block is bounded by Beretania, River, Pauahi and Maunakea streets. Both Beretania and Pauahi streets are partly blocked by the unsightly shacks which extend half-way into the two streets. By the appropriation which was made some years ago for the extension of Beretania street to the river, one of these shacks should have been removed in order that the street line would be in general accordance on both sides. After making a thorough inspection of the entire block, which, with the exception of the Achi premises, were found in a bad sanitary condition, where foul-smelling cesspools reeked with vermin, the air pungent with indescribable odors emanating from every form of filth which an Oriental population deposits almost within its doors, the Board came to an almost unanimous decision that the block throughout was insanitary. Being situated between blocks in which deaths from plague have occurred, and feeling assured that the crowded structures which are built, rarely with any air space between them, were menaces to public health, a motion, duly seconded, was passed to the effect that "Block 1, with the exception of the Achi block, was insanitary and infected with the plague, and therefore condemned."

The unsightly horseshoeing establishment of Choy Lee, which partly obstructs the extension of Pauahi street at the corner of Maunakea, was looked after in a special motion by the Board, which was passed as follows:

(Continued on Page 5.)

IN CUT-OFF MAFEKING

British Worrying the Boers.

GALLANT NIGHT SORTIE

Religious Meeting Broken Up--The Treatment of Boer Prisoners At Simon's Bay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Cape Town under date of November 16, writes of Ladysmith and Mafeking:

"Matters have been pretty lively at Mafeking," he says. "Colonel Baden-Powell has been keeping the Boers on the move day and night, and has taken every precaution, not only to prevent the town being rushed by the Boers, but also to render as small as possible any damage resulting from the Boer bombardment. The night attacks of the British appear to have worried the Boers considerably. Although the latter have shelled the town day by day, but little damage has resulted, the British casualties having been but few. Commandant Cronje has brought all his guns to bear on the town, and hailed shells in its direction for hours. His pieces, however, appear to have been light field guns, and have proved singularly ineffective. Learning this, Cronje sent to Pretoria in haste for heavy field guns, keeping up a light bombardment in the meantime, just to show that he was in the neighborhood.

"Immediately on its arrival a 94-pounder Krupp cannon commenced throwing shells into the town, causing a few casualties and damaging some of the buildings. Under cover of the bombardment the Boers attempted to get within rifle range. Being discovered, they were beaten off after a sharp engagement. In the sortie both soldiers and civilians behaved gallantly, and the Boers had their first opportunity of judging the mettle of the Protectorate Regiment at close quarters.

Night Attack on the Boers.

"However, Colonel Baden-Powell, observing that the enemy was coming to too close quarters, determined on a night attack, an enterprise of great daring. A squadron under Captain Fitzclarence, in the dead of night, left the camp in Mafeking, where the few who knew of the undertaking awaited the result in great anxiety, and crept stealthily toward the Boer trenches. The Boers were taken completely by surprise. The British squadron left the camp with fixed bayonets, and as soon as they had reached their destination, the Captain's whistle was sounded, and was followed by a ringing cheer as the men dashed forward to the Boer trenches. For a time the night air rang out with the shouts and yells of the contending forces. The Boer forces in the rear rushed forward and discharged their rifles. Captain Fitzclarence's whistle sounded again, and at this signal the Britishers sprang out of the trenches and scattered themselves silently in all directions, just as the Boers in the trenches were reinforced by their comrades from the rear. Under a shower of rifle shots the British ran back to their lines. Besides a loss of six killed, the British had ten wounded, including Captain Fitzclarence, and also one man taken prisoner by the Boers. This bayonet attack has had the effect of stopping the Boers from making trenches within range of the town. It is estimated that the loss of the Boers was very heavy. When the British ambulance went out to fetch in the dead, it was met a quarter of a mile distant from the town by Commandant Botha, who expressed his admiration of Fitzclarence's attack.

Tragedy of Vryburg's Surrender.

"There has just arrived in Cape Town a number of refugees from Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland, but which, on the declaration of war by the Transvaal, was promptly annexed by the Boers. The townspeople, in public meeting, determined to yield to General De la Rey in order to avoid bloodshed. With a force of 100 police and sixty volunteers, and with one Maxim, the town was helpless against the Boers, who were 1,100 strong, and had three guns. The part played by Major Scott in the surrender was heroic and pathetic.

"When the meeting had resolved to surrender, and sent a deputation to request him to retire, the Major first called the officers of the volunteers and police together and explained the position, namely, that his orders from Colonel Kekewich were to hold the place, and that he was determined to do so. He was, however, overruled by numbers, and most reluctantly retired with the police to the veldt. Major Scott made one more desperate effort. He called for men who would fight to the last. Six responded to his appeal. On this he went out, but with a broken heart. The men camped out on the veldt for the night, but without any camp equipments, and Major Scott lay down to rest beside Sub-Inspector Rush. In the course of the night he complained of the cold, and rose up and left the Sub-Inspector's side. Two minutes afterward Rush heard a shot, and, thinking it was the Boers upon them, he raised an alarm, only to find Major Scott shot through the head, and quite dead. The police buried the Major next day at Geluk, where the spot is now fenced in.

Disturbed Religious Festival.

"At the time of the surrender many farmers were gathered in town for Nachtmaal, a periodical form of religious service, in which the farmers of a Dutch district in South Africa travel many miles to town in order to take part. Both farmers and townspeople were seized with panic and fled in all directions. General De la Rey, in a short speech, declared the town to be annexed to the Transvaal, at the same time hoisting the Vierkleur. The Civil Commissioner and his officials, who had remained at their posts, were then summoned by the General, who ordered them to leave the town. They were, however, treated with every courtesy, and passes to convey them through the Boer lines were given them.

"The Transvaal Government is evidently running short of funds. The pay of the police is much overdue. The normally busy mining center of Barberton is deserted, there are not over fifty males there. Pretoria is unable to obtain any news of the campaign, official or otherwise. The Government has taken over the mines in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and a careful examination of the workings is being made. It is believed the authorities are on the eve of sensational discoveries. While carelessly tapping the walls of Hosken's buildings the detective department noticed that they gave forth a hollow sound. The walls were demolished, and what was believed to be a thick buttress crumbled into dust, revealing a cavity packed with a valuable assortment of goods. Further investigations proved the floors to be false, and it is believed the cellars are overflowing with merchandise. The search is proceeding.

"Rumors are being circulated by the Dutch inhabitants in the neighborhood of Cape Town that the prisoners of war at Simon's Bay are being badly treated. The facts are that the prisoners are victualed exactly the same as the British troops when on board ship. More can scarcely be expected by prisoners captured as troops. They are allowed to smoke at all hours upon the upper deck—a privilege which the British officers and seamen do not enjoy. Bedding is provided for them, but not clothing. They are required to perform such cleaning work as is absolutely necessary to keep the portion of the ship allotted to them clean: this is always required of seamen and troops. They are not, however, required to do any other work. Any luxuries, except liquor, which they may care to purchase, or which they may receive from friends, are allowed them. They are allowed to interview friends from noon to 4 p. m. daily, and are allowed to correspond freely by letter, except in regard to politics and the disposition of troops, so that their letters are under censorship. They are treated with every consideration, and under the most liberal interpretation of the international duties toward prisoners of war laid down by the accepted writers.

"The majority of the prisoners are very sanguine as to the result of the war, and it is evident that they do not for a moment entertain the idea of the Boers being beaten, and consider it quite impossible that the British flag will ever again fly at Pretoria. Nothing will convince them that at Elandslaagte the British force was not greater than their own, and the opinion is common among them that, had there been better generalship on their own side, they would never have been prisoners of war at Simonstown. Many members of the captured force point out that leaders who become so excited as to take places with their rifles in the firing line, while neglecting the actual direction of operations, cannot possibly attend to their legitimate duties."

YAQUIS FAR FROM SUBDUED.

Mexican Authorities Contemplating an Increase of Force.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 26.—A special from Ortiz, state of Sonora, Mexico, states that the Mexican authorities are contemplating sending more troops into the Yaqui Indian country at once, as it is thought that the present force will not be able to cope with the situation. General Torres now has some 5,000 men, but it will take at least that many more, or possibly twice that number, owing to the geographical conditions surrounding the uprising, which prevent successful military movements. The Indians are so scattered that, unless more troops are sent to the front to engage the small roving bands, they will continue to depredate the country and harass the soldiers under General Torres until they wear them out. There are now about 1,500 Indians engaging the attention of the soldiers, while the remainder of the 5,000 braves who are on the warpath have scattered into small roving bands for the purpose of pilfering. These roving bands of Indians are capturing supply trains sent out to the Mexican forces in the field. They have of late captured several trains containing provisions and ammunition.

The Doric Arrives.

The Doric arrived off port at 12:45 last night, nine days, four hours from Yokohama, with 800 tons of merchandise. The trip was a record-breaker. As the Port Physician did not board the Doric her mails could not be got off. They will come ashore this morning.

TRACK IS LAID

Rapid Transit Rights Protected.

The New Company Puts Rails on King Street Amid Much Public Excitement.

The Rapid Transit Company has done as it intimated it would do when the Tramways Company signified its intention to disregard the request of the Government not to lay its track on the makai side of King street, but to put down rails on the mauka side only. The Rapid Transit Company with a force of men laid its rails on the makai side of the street in front of the Arlington hotel, toward Fort street, but the work was not without exciting incident.

The Tramways Company having persisted in usurping both sides of the street, the Rapid Transit Company at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon ousted a gang of Japanese laborers that the Tramways Company had put at work on the Rapid Transit's location, and proceeded to lay its rails. The ousting of the Japanese attracted a crowd of curious people, and they in turn drew other crowds, until within a few minutes at least five hundred persons thronged both sides of the street, expectantly waiting for a fight between the two gangs of men and their employers. Manager Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Company, and Manager Pain of the Tramways Company were both on the ground. Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth with a number of policemen, appeared on the scene and kept the crowd back, allowing the two companies a free field.

Manager Pain, in the hope of preventing the rival company from laying rails, transferred a gang of Japs to the Fort street side of the Rapid Transit men, endeavoring to sandwich in his track on both sides of the Rapid Transit. Manager Ballentyne soon routed the enemy however by putting ten lusty Portuguese behind a 30-foot rail, and sweeping down broadside onto the location. The little brown men disappeared like chaff before the wind, and soon abandoning the attempt, retreated to Alakea street. Mr. Pain then took up a position between the lines marking the boundaries of the earth to be excavated preparatory to placing the ties in position. Manager Ballentyne, walking along the line, was asked by Mr. Pain why he did not order him off. "I will get off the line," said Mr. Pain "if you want me to, but you must tell me in so many words, simply place your hand upon me and tell me to get away, and I will do so."

Mr. Ballentyne replied that he would not give any such orders, but that Mr. Pain might be in danger from the picks and shovels of the workmen if he persisted in remaining in his present position.

The boy who stood on the burning deck wasn't in it with Mr. Pain. He remained in the same spot in the street nearly two hours, waiting to prevent the laying of rails. In the meantime the laborers employed by the Rapid Transit Company approached nearer and nearer, and excavated all around the Tramway's manager, until he stood on a pinnacle like a monument. He waited in vain for some one to order him off. Acquaintances in the crowd hailed him with a laugh, and here and there a man extended an invitation to him to go and partake of liquid refreshments. Mr. Pain was forced to decline the invitations. He was there to do or die, and the festive cocktail had to wait.

But finally the workmen finished the excavating and placed the ties in position. Mr. Pain still occupied a little hill between the ties. A rail was taken up and the foreman ordered the men to lay it in its proper place. In doing so a workman touched Mr. Pain accidentally. "Keep your paws off!" roared the Tramway's manager. "Huh!" grunted the man in reply. A moment later the rail touched Mr. Pain, and he grasped it in an effort to keep it from being laid.

The foreman ordered the men to go ahead regardless of interference, and they went. Mr. Pain clung to the rail desperately, soiling his white suit, but was finally compelled to give up his attempt. The momentary excitement drew the crowd of spectators from the sidewalks, but they were driven back by the police. This was at 5:40 o'clock. Five minutes later the rail on the other side of the track was laid, Mr. Pain again attempting to stop the work falling over the rail, but in vain. Then withdrew down King street, with an air of having done his duty.

THURSTON INTERVIEWED.

The Story of the Cause and Progress of the Trouble.

"What are the issues involved in this fight?" replied Lorrin A. Thurston, president of the Rapid Transit Company, to a question by a representative of the Advertiser. "The issue involved is purely and simply whether the Tram Company can prevent the Rapid Transit Company from getting entrance into the business part of the city. The Tram Company is the aggressor and the other company is simply acting in self defence to keep from being run over. The situation has arisen in the following manner:

"The original intention was for the Rapid Transit Company to enter the city from the east along Young street,

TWO VICTIMS

No New Cases Reported Yesterday.

Board of Health Discusses Freight--Japanese Threaten Physicians--Kuakini Premises to Burn.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Kaheleliihi, 19 years of age, and one of the boat boys under Captain McCauley, is the latest plague victim. He resided at the corner of Liliha and Kuakini streets and had been closely watched for two days.

Yesterday morning his case was pronounced plague and he was removed to the pest hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

Prior to his removal to the place from which he was taken, he occupied a small room at a Chinese livery stable on King street near Liliha.

The Liliha and Kuakini district has been isolated and the residents removed to Kakaako. The premises will all be burned today.

The Japanese woman Kiwara, 40 years of age, taken last Sunday from the Japanese boarding-house on Nuuanu street near Kukui lane, died of the plague at the pesthouse at 9:30 last night.

The bodies of both victims were cremated at once.

Physicians Threatened.

Drs. Mitamura and Kobayashi have both been threatened with all manner of fearful deaths at the hands of their countrymen in quarantine. Yesterday morning the former was saved from at least a serious assault at the hands of over thirty-five of his wrathful countrymen near the Kaumakapili Church.

The Japanese, under the leadership of two inspectors, seemed to blame the physician for their having been refused entrance to the condemned Block No. 10, and but for the prompt arrival of four white men, who hurried to his assistance, the doctor would have been seriously injured.

Over 200 Japs and Chinese gathered around in a few seconds, but the arrival of a strong military guard dispersed them almost as quickly as they gathered. The two principals were taken in charge by the military.

Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch and Smith were present.

Various communications regarding freight were considered.

It was decided after much discussion to recognize the following as clean freight for Island ports, subject to the Board's previous orders as to manner of shipment:

Lumber and building materials.

Appurtenances to machinery, including lubricating oils.

Gasolene, kerosene and distillate, in original packages.

Drugs, medicines and liquors, of European or American manufacture.

Acid fertilizers in new bags.

American tobacco in original packages.

Special permits will be required of the Board for shipments of ice, harness, leather goods and shoes.

It was decided to grant permission to the steamer Helene to approach to within six feet of the wharf for the purpose of taking on a load of heavy lumber for the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company.

The application for permission to ship dry goods by H. Hackfeld & Co. was deferred.

The application of Messrs. Hyman Brothers to remove paddy from the warehouse to the steamer J. A. Cummins, for shipment to the mills and return, was refused.

A request by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company for permission to ship alkaline fertilizer was held over till experiments were made by the Board.

Mr. Hatch expressed an opinion that only goods which, by their delay in shipment, would create actual hardship to citizens on the other Islands should be permitted to leave the city.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report upon the steam laundry premises at Iwilei. It was decided that the Board visit the premises today and judge for itself.

It was also decided that the Board, in company with its appraisers, make a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, Chinatown, at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of estimating the value of goods to be destroyed by fire tomorrow.

DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

Work at the kerosene station has been begun on the flume, which is to be used in getting rid of the excrement, but it will not be completed for a day or two.

Nine Hawaiians were taken to the battery station yesterday from Liliha street, where the case occurred yesterday. Fifteen others living in the adjacent neighborhood were taken to the kerosene warehouse station.

The new buildings at the battery station were so nearly completed yesterday that occupants were put in them. The buildings will be entirely finished today, except the administration building and the new bath houses.

Inability to obtain material for completing the changes in the rifle range prevented the completion of the new pesthouse yesterday. The patients will be moved today and the old pesthouse will be burned as soon as the people are removed.

The Oahu R. & L. Co. put a gang of thirty men at work Monday night, which continued all night and yesterday putting in a spur track from the main line to run the entire length of the ramp. The spur was completed yesterday afternoon and lumber is being delivered alongside the buildings. All the lumber and supplies will be shipped by the railroad hereafter, which will greatly facilitate progress.

Kerr & Smith completed a building at the station day before yesterday which holds fifty persons and another yesterday which holds 126 persons. This will give room in the station for nearly 600 persons. There are now somewhat over 400 at the station.

At the Kalihi station the concrete foundations for the gasoline pump to be used in supplying water for the sewer system is completed, and the setting up of the engine has been begun. By Thursday the 10-inch pipe line will be completed. A trench is being dug from the location of the pump on the margin of the shore to deep water, a distance of 350 feet, of which 250 is completed. This trench will be completed by the time the pump is ready for operation.

Contractor Craig had forty-four carpenters at work yesterday. Henry Bertleman had seventy, and Superintendent Wilson 104 men at work at the camp. Twelve buildings are in different stages of construction, each being planned for ninety-six occupants. By concentrating efforts six can be completed by tonight. The bath and wash houses and the sewerage system cannot be completed before Friday or Saturday, however. The Citizens' Committee will probably decide to havetemporary sanitary arrangements made for the people to be moved, and move people from Blocks Nos. 10 and 11 on Thursday to Kalihi camp. Dr. Pratt states that he can fumigate and bathe all the people and furnish them with clothes at Kaumakapili Church until the bathing and fumigating station is ready at Kalihi.

J. F. COLBURN

Objects to Burning Chinatown.

Censures Physicians and Board of Health--Quarantine Should be Rigid but not Destructive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Advertiser:—As a property owner in the district covered by the present quarantine regulations, I want to publicly note my protest to that part of the resolution adopted by the physicians at their meeting the other evening, which refers to the destruction of the buildings by fire in the infected districts, and the ground on which such buildings stood to remain vacant for at least one year.

I do not think anyone in this community feels more keenly over the situation than myself, and my services are at the disposal of the Board of Health at any time. I believe in the most rigid quarantine and in applying drastic measures where it is necessary; but the rights of people should be observed. I do not believe the Board of Health have the right to apply the torch and destroy whole blocks of property at a time. When a house is infected, that particular one might be burnt down, if no other means exist to eradicate the disease therein; but why should a whole block go with it, and more than that, why should the land lie vacant a year?

It is all very nice for this one and that one to say, Burn down Chinatown! Let those same persons own slices in Chinatown and deriving a portion, if not all their income and support therefrom, and they will not be so eager to advocate such strictly drastic measures. If the physician who spoke so strongly about cleaning out Chinatown by fire and letting the land lie vacant had his interests centered there, he would talk differently.

The Board of Health wants to remember one thing before burning down blocks at a time in Chinatown, and that is, that Chinatown consists mostly of wooden buildings erected before the extension of the fire limit. Today hundreds of said buildings, if they are destroyed, can never be erected again. Fire proof buildings have got to take their places and what does that mean? Damages to the land-owners and lessees, no one can tell how much, but a jury at some future day will decide.

If the ground in the infected districts is so polluted with disease, and containing bubonic plague germs, then the Board of Health should create a more rigid quarantine. No one should be allowed to enter the enclosure, say Chinatown, under any pretense. Inspectors and any other officials having business in that district should remain right there in quarantine. Supplies and everything else can be put upon the boundary and those inside receiving it from there. Will not the germs of this disease stick to the soles of the shoes of all those going in and coming out of Chinatown, and then drop them broadcast?

I am at a loss to know why the Board of Health in this has not invited the Citizens' Sanitary Committee of 1895 to assist it in the form it did when the cholera was epidemic. They can do some good.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN F. COLBURN.

Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1900.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN.S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FALLS IN LINE

Chamber of Commerce Takes Action.

Recommends Resolutions to Board of Health--Delegates Appointed to Confer With Executive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering certain proposals submitted by a committee from the Medical Association of Hawaii.

President T. Rain Walker occupied the chair, and read the resolutions of the committee, which were published in yesterday's Advertiser. He stated that one of the objects of the present meeting was to appoint a delegation to confer with a like committee from the Planters' Association and the Executive Council at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

Mr. C. M. Cooke thought attention should be given to the subject of providing lodging-places for those people released from the detention camps. They would naturally make for the homes of their friends, and in a very short time conditions outside would equal the Chinatown locality.

Mr. Pinkham drew attention to a building in course of erection on King street without regard to sanitation, and suggested that the attention of the Board of Health be directed to this structure. He considered that radical measures should be adopted not only in Chinatown but in outside districts.

With regard to houses like that on King street, he considered that building permits should not be granted for structures with balconies, often used as rooms, overhanging the public roads, and that the structure in question should be raised at least eighteen inches and moved back to the street line.

Mr. Pinkham also drew attention to the common practice of using one building as a store and domicile and considered the practice insanitary and a menace to public health. He considered many places outside the quarantined district were as filthy, and the application of military law quite as justifiable, as any in Chinatown.

Mr. Atherton suggested that if the meeting were to discuss every point of merit in the present trouble the day would be spent without anything having been accomplished. He would suggest that the meeting confine itself to a consideration of the resolutions before them at the present time, and make any further discussion the subject of a future meeting.

One clause in the resolution, in his opinion, was deserving of special argu- present children are allowed to wander upon the debris of previous fires, and it seemed to him that this was as good a way to spread the disease as could be discovered. The isolation of the forbidden area would also involve considerable expenditure in the way of fences.

Mr. Gear spoke of the danger to be apprehended from overcrowding lodging-houses in outside districts, as soon as the present inhabitants of the quarantine camps were released. Many of the Japanese and Chinese quarters, especially at Makiki, were overcrowded, and a worse condition might be expected, as it was not to be supposed that the people would content themselves in the buildings provided by the Government. He considered these lodging-houses worthy of continued attention by the Board.

Mr. Swanzy said he was of the opinion that a law regulating the number of persons in each lodging-house in the city was in existence. He considered that law should be enforced to its fullest extent and any offender severely punished.

Mr. Giffard considered the most drastic measures should be pursued. He cited the manner of procedure in Hongkong in dealing with infected houses, and urged the meeting not to act too hastily in regard to land lying idle.

It was finally moved by Mr. Atherton, seconded by Mr. Cooke and carried unanimously:

"That the resolutions submitted by the Medical Association, with the exception of Clause 2, be adopted and that the Board of Health be recommended to carry them out as soon as possible, and that with regard to Clause 2 this meeting is not prepared to offer an opinion."

Mr. Gear then moved "That the Board of Health be recommended to issue regulations regarding the amount of air space in cubic feet per inhabitant and the sanitary conditions to be observed in all new buildings to be erected as domiciles in the judicial district of Honolulu."

Mr. Bishop seconded the motion which was also carried unanimously.

It was resolved that the president appoint a delegation with himself as chairman, to meet the Executive Council at 3 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed: T. R. Walker, W. F. Allen, C. F. Wight, R. F. Lange, W. W. Hall, J. G. Rothwell, J. G. Spencer, A. V. Gear, F. W. McChesney, I. Rubenstein, T. J. King, F. Lewis, M. Phillips, and P. Muhlendorf, and it was explained that names were omitted of members of the Planters' Association who would attend the conference on behalf of that body.

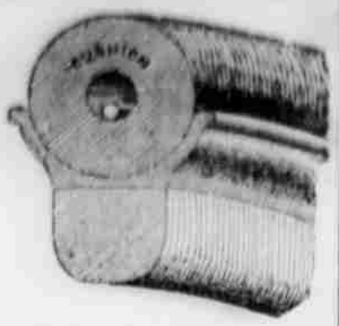
Burglars Stole Their Teeth.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 26.—A curious robbery took place in Maryville last night. Fourteen gold crowns, three gold bridges, and twenty pennyweight of scrap gold, of an aggregate value of $350, were stolen from the office of Dr. F. M. Blake, a dentist. Several of the sets of teeth belonged to Maryville people and were there for repair. No clue to the thief's identity has been secured.

Headquarters

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED



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Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

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FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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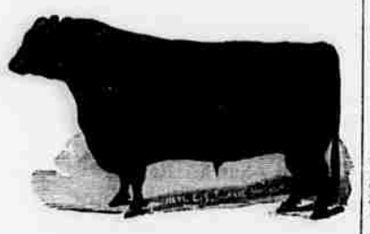


Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

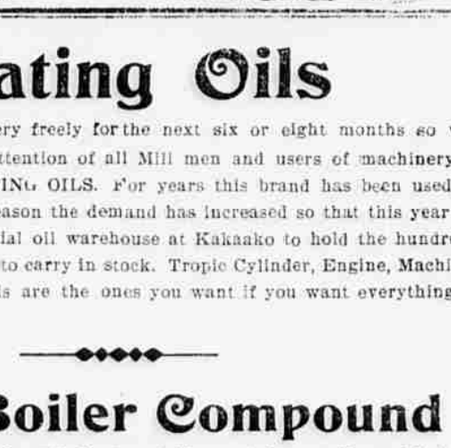
Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely v egetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendent, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Cocoanut Fibre IS NOW USED IN Mattresses.



OUR DRUMMER'S DREAM.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE--MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FIGURES,
BRONZES,
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LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

★★★★★

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

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Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
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Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"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 palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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GUARD IS STRICKEN

Also Driver of the Excavator.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE

Important Meeting of Board--Sanitary Committee's Report--Kukui Lane Buildings to Burn.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Machida, the young assistant to Dr. Kobayashi, who contracted the disease while assisting that physician in his work, died at the pest hospital early yesterday morning. His body was cremated at once.

Two new cases of plague from scurces entirely unlooked for by the Health Department were discovered yesterday afternoon, and the patients were immediately conveyed to the pest hospital. The first case was that of a native named Kaanoa, a member of Company H of the National Guard. The first knowledge of his sickness was learned from Dr. C. B. Cooper, who stated that the soldier applied at the Queen's Hospital for admission. Dr. Cooper made an examination, and the result, he felt, justified him in having the man sent to the pest hospital as a suspect. Some soldiers of the National Guard earlier in the afternoon carried their sick comrade on a stretcher up Miller street toward the Punchbowl, and he called at the hospital later in the day. Last evening Colonel Jones had nine of his soldiers clothed in new uniforms throughout, and these were evidently the ones who had attended the stricken guardsman. Just where the man has been stationed when on duty in the infected district has not been learned. His temperature yesterday afternoon was 105 2-5; pulse 140.

The other suspected case was that of Kaanohi, a Hawaiian assistant with one of the odorless excavators, he being the second victim to be thus stricken on the excavator force. The case was reported early yesterday morning, but was not considered suspicious until 1 p. m. The man has been in the quarantine district continually.

As a result of the death of the Japanese woman Kiwara, on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, mauka of Kukui lane, the Board of Health yesterday morning visited the premises, declared the building and surrounding structures infected with the plague, and condemned them to be burned early this morning.

The Board also decided that the condemned area should extend from the corner of Nuuanu street and Kukui lane as far as the Gertz premises at the turn of the lane, and as far as the Commercial saloon property, facing on Nuuanu street. The Bruns property in the rear of the saloon property, abuts the condemned area also.

In regard to the two new cases of plague yesterday, Dr. Wood stated: "That seems to be a pointer or two. One is, there must be some particular danger in connection with these cesspools in Chinatown. The proportion of two men out of a force of twenty on the excavators is tremendous. On the other hand, the case of the guardsman is another pointer, showing that the Chinatown district is infected and dangerous, and the sooner disposed of by drastic measures the better. It is a hopeful sign that we can trace all these cases directly back to Chinatown."

A final moving out of the remnant of residents of Block 10 will be rushed today, if accommodations can be provided for them at the new detention camp at Kalihi. It is not probable, however, that Block No. 10 will be burned until tomorrow.

Four buildings at the corner of Lilha and Kuakini streets were burned yesterday forenoon. The plague victim Kahelelihi died on the premises Tuesday. More than a score of evicted people were conveyed to the Kakaako detention camp before the blaze began.

Board of Health.

An important meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, lasting from 3:30 until 6 p. m. President Wood occupied the chair while a quorum was present, composed of Attorney-General Cooper, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Among the interested spectators were President Dole, L. A. Thurston, Colonel Fisher, Geo. R. Carter, Andrew Brown, Mr. Galt, A. G. M. Robertson.

President Wood read a communication from a committee of the representative merchants of Honolulu, together with resolutions of that body to the Board of Health, desiring that the Board modify its decision relative to shipments of goods from this port to the other islands. Their communication read as follows:

Letter from Merchants.

President Board of Health,

Sir:—We, the undersigned merchants, respectfully beg leave to inform you that at a meeting held this afternoon, the following resolution was passed for your consideration and approval, in the hope that, without conflict with your published orders regarding specified goods to be allowed shipment in accordance with the wishes of the Sugar Planters' Association, we may be allowed to take advantage of the saving clause which reads, "And such other articles as the Board may deem equally uninfectious."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting all general merchandise coming from reliable and known business houses outside of the infected and quarantine district are clean and uninfected and should be allowed shipment to the other islands subject to the approval of the Board of Health.

Resolved, That a committee representative of the different trades be appointed by the chairman, which committee shall draw up a schedule of goods considered safe for shipment and appoint two of its members as delegates to wait on the Board of Health and submit such schedule for the consideration of the Board.

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WM. W. HALL,

For the Committee.

Committee—W. W. Hall, chairman; W. M. Wollers, F. L. Waldron, T. J. King, A. Barnes, P. Muhlendorf, M. Green, W. L. Hopper, H. A. Parmelee, W. O. Atwater, J. G. Rothwell, E. M. Marshall, J. T. Crawley.

The schedule accompanying the resolutions covered mostly American goods, such as dry goods, boots and shoes, barrelled fish, cigars and cigarettes. Also rice, paddy and sugar which had been put in storage before the outbreak of the plague, together with iron work, and dry goods repacked by white labor. The schedule covered almost every commodity except Chinese food stuffs, and which by a previous decision of the Board had been declared questionable.

Dr. Wood stated that rice and paddy were known to be articles particularly dangerous in carrying plague, and dry goods he considered should be classed likewise.

A statement was made at this juncture that Mr. Baldwin of Maui had written a very strong letter upon the shipment of goods from Honolulu to that island, intimating that the inhabitants there did not wish to receive any class of goods from this port, except such materials as are absolutely necessary.

Dr. Wood also stated that the merchants' committee made a statement in direct antagonism with the declaration of the Board of Health that the entire city of Honolulu was under quarantine, and therefore no goods could be considered as coming from an absolutely clean part of the city.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith the matter was referred to the Sugar Planters' Association which will be asked to furnish the Board with its views upon the subject.

Mr. Cooper submitted maps of the proposed new streets and alleyways in the Chinatown districts to the Board and the same were referred to the Survey Department so that the entire outlined scheme could be drafted upon the Board of Health reference maps.

Application of H. E. Winslow of Kihei Plantation for appointment as government physician for certain districts on Maui around Kihei was read. There being no appropriation for a government physician there, the Board felt there was no necessity for making the appointment.

Upon the recommendation of the Examining Board of Physicians, the application of Dr. Chas. Davis for a physician's license was referred to the Minister of the Interior for favorable action.

A communication from Jno. F. Colburn was read in which he offered the Board the free use for one year of land in the vicinity of the new detention camp at Kalihi. The land embraced in the offer amounts to nearly fifty acres, and the Board is expected to clear it of brush and other obstructions at its own expense. The land belongs to the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. It was moved that the offer be referred to the general committee having charge of the location of camps at Kalihi.

An application from a Chinese hui to feed the people at some of the camps was referred upon motion, to C. B. Wilson, superintendent of the detention camps.

Dr. Emerson, of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, read the committee's report upon the report of the Commission, which was handed in about ten days ago. The report in full, reads:

Report of Sanitary Committee.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 4, 1900.

Mr. H. E Cooper, President of the Board of Health.—Sir: Your Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the report of the "Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the district lately quarantined, known as Chinatown, and to make recommendations for its improvement," beg to report that after a careful study of that paper and of the situation they recommend the adoption of the following as rules and regulations of the Board of Health:

Building Regulations.

Rain Water, 1. Where the space between buildings is less than fifteen feet, the water from the roofs of buildings on the sides of such space shall be conducted in water-tight leaders and made to discharge into suitable drains leading into street or alley gutters; and if the building abuts on an alley or roadway of like width the same rule shall apply.

Air Space Between Buildings, 2. If a building to be used for residence, tenement or lodging-house is on the front of a lot, on the rear of which lot there are one or more buildings, there shall be a clear space of at least fifteen feet between each of said buildings, if of not more than two stories high; but if higher there shall be five feet wider space for each additional story; and no wooden building, except that fronting upon a street or public way of at least fifteen feet wide, shall be built or maintained within three feet of the boundary line of the lot upon which said building is erected.

Light and Ventilation of Dwellings, 3. Each and every room intended or used for human habitation shall be provided with at least eight square feet of window area having unobstructed access into the open air for each 100 square feet of floor space in said room, and free access shall at all times be had to the same by the occupants of the room; and at least one-half of such window space shall be movable and available for ventilation.

Air Space Under Buildings, 4. Every building shall have at least twenty inches of clear space for the circulation of air between the floor timbers and the ground, and shall have sufficient openings for ventilation in the outer walls to admit a free circulation of air; but in case this air space cannot be secured without reaching "ground water level," then there shall be no air space, but the floor shall be of concrete or masonry.

Yards, Areas, Courts, Etc., 5. Yards, areas, courts, alleyways and other open spaces within or between buildings, where water is used for washing of any kind, shall be properly graded and cemented, or paved so as to be waterproof, and drained into trapped drains properly connected with sewer, cesspool or street gutter; and no permanent wooden floor or grating shall be maintained over the same.

Water-Tight Floors, 6. All houses, structures, rooms or parts thereof, in which water is used, or intended to be used, in such quantity as to render the floor or floors thereof damp, shall have such floor, or floors, made absolutely water-proof, with proper drainage into trapped leaders conveying the water away into cesspool or sewer; and the water-proofing of all such floors shall be done in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health or Building Inspector.

Privies, Privy Vaults and Cesspools, 7. Within thirty days after the public sewer system is put into operation the use of privy vaults shall be entirely discontinued within the limits of such sewer system, and all privies shall be removed, except in so far as permission may be granted by the Board of Health to transform the same into approved water-closets. Pending the completion of the public sewers no privy shall be built or maintained without at least three feet of clear space on all sides.

8. No privy shall be built or maintained so as to entirely cover the cesspool or vault under the same, but the cesspool or vault shall project out on one side beyond the superstructure in such a manner as to allow for the inspection and removal of the contents of said cesspool or vault. The contents of any privy vault or cesspool shall not be allowed to rise within eighteen inches of the top of the same or to such a hight as to flow out onto the surface of the ground, and no privy vault or cesspool shall be of such a depth that it cannot be emptied by suction pump.

9. No cesspool shall be built or maintained wholly or in part under any building (except in the case of a privy) unless the same be made absolutely water-tight by masonry, walls and dome, and shall have a small iron manhole and cover at the top; and it shall also have a 4-inch cast-iron vent pipe with caulked lead joints, extending up through or at the outside of the building, and the top of said vent pipe shall extend above the roof of the highest building within a distance of twenty feet of the same, and all such vent pipes shall run as direct as possible.

10. No cesspool or privy vault shall be built or maintained in any location except the same shall have a substantial curb which shall retain the earth without and the contents of the cesspool or vault within, and shall be provided with a substantial water-tight cover, having a small, movable lid in the same to facilitate examination and the removal of contents.

11. All cesspools or privy vaults, other than those wholly, or in part, under buildings and which have cast-iron vent pipes, shall have approved vent shafts extending not less than twelve feet into the open air, and, if within twenty feet of any inhabited building, the top of such vent shaft shall be as specified for the cast-iron vent pipes. Every privy shall have proper seats, with hinged lids to cover the openings in the same.

12. All connections to cesspools or privy vaults shall be made with cast-iron, lead or vitrified sewer pipe. All urinals shall be connected to cesspools, vaults or sewer by trapped waste pipes.

13. All cesspools shall be properly cleaned out at once, and thereafter at least once every three months, and thoroughly disinfected at least once each week with such disinfectant as the Board of Health shall direct.

14. All waste, soil, sewer or drain pipes shall be of cast-iron, lead or vitrified clay. If of iron, the joints shall be caulked with molten lead; if of vitrified clay, they shall have neat cement joints. Open drains may be of water-tight masonry.

15. All cesspools and privy vaults, when abandoned and the use thereof discontinued, shall be at once entirely emptied of all liquid and solid contents, and shall be disinfected and filled with earth, sand, ashes, stones or other such clean material; and the wooden curbing about the same removed to a depth of at least four feet below the surface of the ground. But in no case shall refuse, garbage or any unclean material be used in filling such privy vault or cesspool.

Habitations, 16. No building or structure shall be used as a residence or place for human habitation or abode that is situated upon land where there is standing water within eighteen inches of the surface of the ground; nor shall any building or structure be so used that is placed on land that has been made by filling in with refuse or garbage, or that is declared by the Board of Health to be of foul or corrupt material.

Garbage, 17. It shall be the duty of each houseowner, householder, lessee or tenant who is a housekeeper to provide, maintain and keep ready for use a suitable container, or containers, for the reception of all garbage, and to cause the same to be set forth in such places and at such times as the Board of Health direct for the convenience of the garbage collectors.

18. All buildings and premises which do not conform in every respect to the requirements of the foregoing regulations are hereby declared a nuisance and dangerous to the public heath and are condemned as unfit for human habitation or residence.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. EMERSON,
GEO. W. SMITH,
Sanitary Committee.

This committee recommended the appointment of an executive officer to be known as sanitary engineer, in order that the Board could carry out the comprehensive system of inspection and building as outlined in the above report.

Discussion of Report.

Considerable discussion arose over the report as to the legal aspect of many of its features. Mr. Hatch be-

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WHY NOT RETURN THEM?

Practical Suggestion Regarding Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. A. F. Cooke, speaking with reference to the great task of the Board of Health in providing shelter and food for the denizens of Chinatown after leaving the quarantine detention camps, has brought out a novel but thoroughly practical suggestion. He stated to an Advertiser representative yesterday evening:

"Why not offer free passage home to China and Japan to any Chinese or Japanese when they are ready to leave the detention camps. The fare for each one would probably not be over $25, which would be a far less amount than maintaining them in Honolulu at Government expense for the next five or six months. That would leave just so much more for those who would remain here. If this plan could be suggested to them before they go into the detention camp, then put them all into one special camp. It would be as safe to send them back under those conditions as to have the steamers bring people here from plague-ridden countries such as Japan and China.

If the objection should be raised that they could not get back here on account of the new laws, there would doubtless be a number of them who would not care to come back, and that would relieve the Government to quite an extent."

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Colonel Jones now has nearly 300 men of the First Regiment on duty. The guards are changed every six hours, but on extra duty many of the men have had to stand on duty from twelve to fourteen hours.

THE GLORY OF MAN.

The crown and glory of mankind is strength—power. All human enjoyments have been won by it, individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable accompaniment of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "sources" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "source" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer.

"In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths; but I got no better for any kind of treatment.

"My brother then told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon *strong and well as ever*. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Seigel's Syrup to all my friends many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dunluce Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain.

"In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when in bed *heavy sweats came over me*. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself.

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything.

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much benefit, and, by continuing with it, *gained strength*. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was *strong and well*. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement. (Signed) "(Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Huish, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the *source of strength?* The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Seigel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

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

—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 only 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

BedroomSets 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 STS.

—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.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by

The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?)

Shows that the sales at the

VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898.

In connection with these oils, we now offer

Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high temperature of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas.

For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect results of anything for the purpose now on the market.

Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

WHAT IT SAVES.

What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs.

It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone.

The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per horsepower.

That is the keynote to the whole situation.

Emerald Boiler Oil keeps down the cost of steam-making, by keeping boilers clean, so that they maintain their full efficiency with a normal amount of fuel.

We trust you see the point, and, seeing, will act by giving Emerald Boiler Oil a trial.

Your orders are solicited.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS. HONOLULU H. I.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : JANUARY 12, 1900.

MR. COLBURN'S PROTEST.

John F. Colburn's letter, printed elsewhere, is the natural protest of a Chinatown property-owner against the wiping out of the structures from which he derives an income. Mr Colburn does not see why houses adjacent to those where plague has appeared should be destroyed, nor does he understand the need of keeping the sites of such structures uncovered for so long a time as a year. If we understand him aright he thinks it enough to burn the plague-smitten houses alone, and, after disinfecting the soil, to permit immediate rebuilding, the main reliance against the spreading of the bubonic scourge being put in a perfected quarantine.

We do not blame Mr. Colburn for thinking as he does for no man, unless he is a born philosopher, can take an impartial view of any measure likely to cut off his income for the sake of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. Most men are not built that way. Yet the facts remain that nothing can be too drastic to save a community from pestilence; and that it would be an absolutely indefensible piece of favoritism to spare a place from the torch which has had a good chance to be infected merely for the sake of pleasing an individual or corporation when the concession may menace the health of all individuals and finally arrest the business of all corporations.

To meet Mr. Colburn's specific objections we will say first that the burning of blocks where infection has shown itself is desirable because the people living in such blocks constantly intermingle and may easily have spread the plague throughout. By putting every suspected place to the torch we use the ounce of prevention which is proverbially better than the pound of cure. Again, by leaving the sites uncovered for a year we give nature's disinfectants, the sunshine and rain, a chance to do their work after the chemist, with his artificial disinfectants, has done his. It needs a year of exposure to purify a piece of infected ground. In some Asiatic places three years is the time insisted on.

Mr. Colburn cannot be serious when he suggests a stricter quarantine in place of fire. There can be no quarantine of men against the microbe. The plague bacillus does not answer a sentry's challenge to halt. Even if it did, would we call it fair to the poor people of Chinatown whom Mr. Colburn proposes to confine there, in their rented homes, to leave them to the mercy of the pestilence? Would it be fair to the community as a whole to permit the plague or the suspicion of the plague to stay anywhere in its midst?

Our correspondent speaks of the loss to Chinatown property-owners. We know that this has been and would be great, but what about the loss to everybody, Chinatown property-owners included, if the plague should be permitted to smoulder and break forth at will? For mark one thing: if the plague is not stamped out soon our cargoes of sugar will be stopped abroad as surely as were those cargoes of suspected Brazilian coffee at New York a few days ago; the freight now imported by Chinatown merchants will be either refused admission here or half-ruined by the process of fumigation; our tourist trade will lapse and our gain in white population be checked. The suspicion throughout the city and the islands touching danger from Asiatic merchandise would bring Chinatown's business to a standstill and the rents Mr. Colburn now thinks about could be paid no longer. So where does the advantage come in of trying half-way measures? Assuredly it is better that some be hurt than all be ruined.

One more matter remains to be considered. Mr. Colburn says, as an additional reason why the torch should not be applied to blocks in Chinatown or to Chinatown as a whole, that the destruction of wooden shacks in certain portions of the district would compel the owners of the realty, if they rebuild, to go to the expense of putting up fire proof structures. This is because the localities are now within fire limits. We regard that as a strong argument in favor of a general Chinatown conflagration; for if owners are compelled to build decent houses, the danger from infection and from accidental fires in future will be correspondingly lessened.

The argument is all against the Chinatown owner. The truth is that he is maintaining a death-dealing nuisance and for the good of the whole people of Honolulu and of the Hawaiian Islands the nuisance must be extirpated. Hence the unanswerable logic of the torch.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The views expressed about the results likely to follow the Anglo-Boer war are as various as the men who hold them. In some quarters opinion has been partial to the idea that the failure of Great Britain in South Africa would bring down upon her the navies of Europe, but now we find Dr. B. Benjamin Andrews declaring that such a catastrophe would result from her success. "If Great Britain is ultimately successful in South Africa," says Dr. Andrews, "the powers of the world will unite to resist successfully her advance. A coalition will be formed against British domination." The learned Professor also ventured the opinion that a clash would come over the Cape to Cairo railway.

These views seem to be those of an alarmist. For a great many years the British have dominated three-fourths of South Africa and we cannot understand why the absorption of the interior provinces which form the remaining one-fourth, could excite the combativeness of a Europe which has stood by without serious protest and seen Great Britain take Egypt and the Soudan. If France, for example, would not fight over Egypt and Fashoda she would hardly fight because the British had consolidated their power at the other end of the continent. And if France would not fight who would? Russia is likely to have all she can attend to soon in the sphere of Japanese military influence; Great Britain and Germany have an orients which, judging from the results of Cecil Rhodes' visit to Berlin, will enable the Cape to Cairo railway to traverse German colonial soil; the English and the Italians have taken a stand together for the defence of certain provinces against the Negus. Surely the increase of British prestige would not make France any the less discreet, Russia any the less anxious to avoid interference with her Oriental designs, or Germany any the less willing to enter into a railroad scheme which must look, in large measure, to British power in South Africa for its success and backing. With these nations satisfied what danger could there be of such a war as Dr. Andrews imagines? Are nations which do not combine against a power while it is in the midst of a desperate struggle going to rush against its bayonets the moment they become triumphant? That is not the way of the world?

The reasonable view is that any danger of a combined attack on England would rest in the conviction, due to her defeat in South Africa, that she was no longer able to protect herself or be of value as an ally or friend. Reduce Great Britain to the rank of a second-class power and Russia would soon meddle with India and France with Egypt. These latter keep their places now because they believe that the lion still has teeth and claws.

HALF WAY MEASURES.

We think it is the general opinion of those who have visited Chinatown since the fires were started there that the work of the Fire Department has stopped just short of complete efficiency. Too much of the infected and condemned structures are left intact after the flames have been subdued. So great a flood of water is turned on that the fire is put out before floors are consumed and piles of rubbish, including matting, remain for the casual scavengers of the quarter to ransack in the search for valuables. All this gives infection a chance which it could not get if the Department would be thorough in its work.

What is needed is the complete destruction of the condemned property, if it is necessary to leave something standing to save uncondemned buildings near by, the wreck ought to be pulled down before the day has passed, piled up in the safest spot, saturated with kerosene and fired again. This second ignition has indeed been had in one or two cases but only after a considerable and dangerous delay. In a crisis like the present one the application of fire to pestilential woodwork should take no recesses.

The Board of Health has not yet found time to deal with the tramcars, though these filthy conveyances never needed cleansing or disinfection more. They are crowded with Chinese, Japanese and natives who carry in their share of the street soil and more than their share of smells. Nature takes some care of the odors, but the company bothers itself very little with the dirt, the cars starting out in the morning with no inconsiderable part of the grime of the day before. It would need strong proof to convince any one that the cars have been scrubbed out with soap and water in a year. As for the curtains, they are too dirty to touch. Irrespective of any differences the line may be having with its rivals, the Board of Health, simply as a duty it owes the public, should compel the tramcar people to wash the cars out daily and fumigate them every night. Otherwise the plague may be carried all over town.

Minister Damon made a characteristic move yesterday when he pledged himself to erect a building sufficient to house one hundred of the people who are about to be discharged from the detention camps. It was a practical handling of a critical question which, we trust, will not be without influence upon other men who own vacant property and have the means to put up the structures which begin to be sorely needed.

INTER ISLAND TRAFFIC.

A study of the list of articles which the business men want to export to the other islands of the group shows many which could carry infection there. Dry goods, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, Islana rice and paddy figure in a catalogue which is replete with all kinds of infectible merchandise save that which has come here from the Orient. Of course if these things are allowed to leave the quarantine of the judicial district of Honolulu will have to be construed a farce; for what reeks it that the white man in good health and of cleanly habits is refused transfer to the other islands, when all sorts of goods, the immunity of which from plague germs cannot be established, are allowed to be carried there?

We understand the natural eagerness of the mercantile class to keep its trade connections unimpaired, but it is far better to let them lapse now for a little while than to run the risk, by the spreading of the plague throughout the group, of cutting them off for a period of months and stopping the foreign trade of Hawaii besides. For bear in mind, if the plague breaks out in the Islands from which the bulk of the export sugar is obtained, the result will be disastrous, not alone to the planters, but to every business man in Honolulu and the group. It would be a fearful thing from every point of view to have all Hawaii infected. The other Islands have no suitable organization or appliances to fight an epidemic and but few white men, comparatively, to call upon, while the bulk of the Oriental population is within their limits. Between the panic created, the money spent, the alarm raised in our sugar markets abroad and the general quarantine, the result of inter-Island infection would be worse for Hawaiian merchants than the absolute closing of their places of business for six months.

Hence for the sake of our business men themselves as well as for that of the community at large we protest against the shipment of a single article from this port to the other sections of the group. The outlying population does not ask for anything. As we are informed, it has food enough and enough of general utilities; all it wants is for the people of Honolulu to keep their distance. The thing to insist upon now is the complete cessation of intercourse. If we can have that, the peril of the plague will be materially lessened and the facilities for stamping the disease out in Honolulu kept from the danger of subtraction.

AT LOOSE ENDS.

We get it on fair authority that the Government has asked permission at Washington to convene the Legislature in extra session. The aid of island law-makers is needed not only to help fight the plague but to provide the means of safeguard in the future. There are other pressing matters which would make it highly desirable if the Legislature could be got together soon; yet, under the anomalous political condition which prevails we must sit around and wait the slow processes of communication with authorities living 5000 miles away who are not in cable relations with us.

This is all wrong. An insular country like Hawaii should have the full resources of its administration in hand to use in meeting emergencies. It ought not to be compelled, in dealing with a crisis of pestilence, war or the effects of natural convulsions, to ask the consent of Washington before doing what the case demands. Indeed, we are not sure but the usual requirement that the laws enacted by a Territorial Legislature must receive the assent of Congress would of itself be a drawback. But even that chance to get anything done is now denied to us. We are in the air, needing as rarely before the solid ground under our feet and are compelled to send to Washington to ask if we may alight on it.

Is not this condition a strong plea of itself towards the establishment of stable and permanent local authority here? Ought we not to be given Territorial powers at once with some provision for local legislative enactments in cases of emergency? Should we be left to deal with plagues minus the aid which a fully-empowered Legislature would give us? We hope the friends of Hawaii in Congress, seeing the point, will now press it for all it is worth, not forgetting that the existence of the bubonic plague here not only oppresses us but imperils mainland interests.

HAWAIIAN TOBACCO.

C. F. Saylor, who is in town as special agent of the Agricultural Department, says some interesting things in the course of an interview published elsewhere. Among them is a statement of the possibility of raising merchantable tobacco here. "I understand," he says, "that the tobacco grown in Hawaii is not of fine quality, but that same impression has prevailed in other places where later and more accurate knowledge has developed the fact that a superior article of tobacco can be grown. The industry depends largely on the system of curing and the methods used in growing."

On the surface of things it would seem that good tobacco ought to be as easy to raise here as it is in Cuba, as Hawaii is on our own latitude, or to Mexico on the same parallel. The climate here is suitable and the soil is rich enough to nourish any crop which Cuba can produce. Mr. Saylor's assumption, therefore, that the question is one of method, takes an air of probability which even a cursory knowledge of the manner of growing and curing tobacco in the Havana district evokes in bearing out.

Whereof heard of the Hawaiian experimentalist, at a certain stage in the growth of the crop, planting a four-pounder cannon at the end of each row and firing it with a powder charge, between the files of plants? Yet that is an item in the proper rearing of Havana tobacco without which the year's crop might be a failure. The reason of it is that the concussion of the discharge kills a grub that has just begun to prey on the leaf. There is no other way, save at destructive expense, to get rid of the grub, but cannonading always does it. If the Hawaiian grower had known that wrinkle and half a dozen others which the Cuban planter could have taught him, Island tobacco might now be as merchantable, to the extent of its production, as any in the world.

IMPERILLING PUBLIC HEALTH.

Yesterday afternoon two truckloads of goods from the infected district left there and traversed the business part of King street going up town. One truck stopped in front of the drug store in the Von Holt block and some of its occupants went in to taste the delights of the soda fountain. The other truck did not pause but passed slowly along, in the most crowded part of the city, accompanied by some twenty or more Chinese who were, we presume, being transferred to one of the new detention camps.

A bystander asked why these people should not have been taken up Queen street or along the waterfront. We suppose the Queen street people are no more anxious than the King street people are to be exposed to infection and as for the waterfront the further the plague is kept from there the better for all concerned. But it seems as if the removal of goods and people through the business part of the city or the populous portions might properly take place at night when few persons are about. This would minimize the public peril and during these moonlit nights the work could be done without much danger of the escorted Chinese breaking for the hills.

Every death brings Chinatown nearer to the torch.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith sets a good example to public-spirited property-owners in Chinatown by asking the Board of Health to burn his structures at the corner of Alakea and Merchant streets. They are not, so far as we know, infected, but they may be, and at any rate they are insanitary. Mr. Mott-Smith cannot lawfully burn them himself and this is no time to take such buildings down and leave the materials lying about. We not only hope that the Board will accept Mr. Mott-Smith's offer and carry it out but that other men who own Chinatown shacks will speedily follow his example.

It is one month today since the presence of the plague was officially announced. In that time there have been twenty-three certified deaths and three of probable bubonic origin. This is not a startling total, but it must be remembered that the plague is a cumulative disease which often takes as long as four months to reach its maximum of numerical fatality. Though the deaths have not averaged one a day in an exposed Chinatown population of from 7,000 to 10,000, that is no reason for over-confidence, least of all for any diminution of the measures under way to stamp out the epidemic. So long as a single victim falls, the efforts to put the city in sanitary condition should be zealous and searching.

The general improvement of business has revived the shipbuilding industry of Maine which was, for a long time, in a moribund condition. Last year Maine builders launched new vessels aggregating 50,085 tons valued at about $3,000,000, and they have more than double that amount of tonnage and value on the stocks. Included in the fleet launched last year were two steel ships and a steel bark for the Hawaiian trade; two fine steel yachts for millionaire New Yorkers; two torpedo boats, a training ship and a troopship for the United States Government, two five-masted schooners and other less important craft. The fleet to be launched this year will include three steel merchant ships, a cruiser, three torpedo boats, a number of four and five-masted schooners and a novelty in the way of a six-masted schooner. The latter will be 345 feet long, 44 feet beam and 20 feet deep. She will have steam heat and power, electric lights, a telephone from the cabin to the forecastle, a piano, filtering plant and refrigerator. The cost of this unique vessel will be $120,000.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

As Baron Fava will resign, Bob Wilcox may soon lose one-third of his strength in the Hawaiian gubernatorial race. The other two-thirds will continue to be supplied by Bob and the Princess.

The death of three more people swells the plague mortality to twenty-three. It is getting very near the time, at the present rate of dying, when Chinatown will have to go. Trying to clean the place with two or three excavators when filth piles up at the rate of five or six tons a day seems pretty nearly hopeless.

A. F. Cooke makes the suggestion that such Chinese and Japanese as may be willing to go home be given free passage. He assumes that the West-bound steamers would take those who had been a sufficient time in quarantine. In that way the burned-out Asiatics could get relief and a burden of expense and danger would be lifted from the shoulders of the whites.

A new flag has appeared on the mercantile sea routes, that of Norway. Formerly the Norwegian flag signified union with Sweden, combining the blue and red of the one country with the blue and yellow of the other. The agitation for a "clean flag" has finally resulted in King Oscar's assent to the proposal and now the wishes of the Norwegians are to be gratified. The union marks will remain, however, on the naval ensign.

An interesting glimpse of the situation in beleaguered Mafeking is given in a New York Times dispatch printed elsewhere. It shows with what pluck Colonel Baden-Powell, one of the unblemished British heroes of the war, is holding out against odds. Colonel Baden Powell was the first man who met the Boers in the field, but he managed to concentrate behind the defences of Mafeking and hold his own there despite the superior numbers of the enemy and General Cronje's desperate eagerness to get hold of Cecil Rhodes, who is in Mafeking with several other civilian dignitaries. There is a chance that he will be able to defend the city until relieved, in which event the name of Baden-Powell ought to secure a better handle than the colonelcy which serves it now.

In Yokohama the foreign and native business quarters are separated by a boulevard at least 400 feet wide with a park traversing the center. This dividing line is not only ornamental but it is also sanitary and in times of pestilence is a useful safeguard to the whites. We could wish in the general reorganization of Chinatown here that Nuuanu street could be widened to 400 feet from the waterfront to the point where it touches the Caucasian residence district. By doing this and compelling the Chinese to carry on their business, if at all, on the Ewa side, the danger to the whites of infection from the Asiatic quarter would be lessened and quarantining made easier. Such a wide avenue would be breezy and ornamental and if planted with eucalyptus trees, might materially reduce the ravages of malaria.

BLAINE CONQUERS A COUNT.

Nephew of Statesman and Titled Russian Figure in a Row.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26.—James F. Blaine, a nephew of James G. Blaine, and secretary of the Minneapolis Wholesale Grocers' Association, Friday marched Count Meyerdorf, of Prussia, out of his office at the end of a revolver.

The exact cause of the trouble is not known, as neither party will discuss the matter, but is said the Count slapped Mr. Blaine in the face and the forced march followed.

The Count later challenged Mr. Blaine to a duel at Minnehaha Park at sunrise in the morning, but the person to whom he entrusted the challenge tore it up.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 20.—Meyerdorf was a resident of Duluth for some months, having a position in the land office. He was discharged last May, the reason not being made public. His temper got him into several scrapes there.

MRS. MARY E. LOGAN.

Death of a Woman Well Known in Honolulu.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary E. Logan will be pained to hear of her death, which occurred at Creston, Ohio, in the home of her sister. Mrs. Logan and her husband were the pioneer missionaries to Ruk, in the Caroline Islands. Since her husband's death on that island she had had two periods of valuable service there. On the last trip of the Morning Star she was found suffering from a cancer and was brought to Honolulu on a special voyage on her account. She reached this port in July this year, and went to Buffalo, N. Y., to be under the surgeon's knife. For a time the success of the operation seemed assured; but her strength failed, and now she has gone to her crown of faithfulness—one of the noblest women, and one of the best of missionaries.—The Pacific.

Mrs. Logan was intimately known in Honolulu, and greatly beloved. Her adopted daughter Beulah is laboring as a missionary at Ruk, and has been a chief dependence there of Rev. Mr. Stimson as interpreter to the natives while he was learning the language. We are deeply interested to learn that Mrs. Logan's manly and capable son Arthur is likely to proceed to his parents' field of labor, having married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Price, of the Ruk mission, who is now in the East, raising means for the extension of the work of the islands beyond.—The Friend.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 11, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid.	Asked.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	.....	105
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25	25½
Hamakua	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Ag. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Haw'n Com'l & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	10	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	.....	225
Honomu	300,000	100	.....	185
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	.....	50
Hutchinson	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	100	145	160
Kamalo Sug. Co. ld as	250,000	20	.....	.....
" " " pd. up		20	.....	.....
Kihei Plan. Co. ld. ass	1,500,000	50	7	8
" " " pd. up		50	.....	.....
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	115
Koloa	800,000	100	.....	185
Kona Sugar Co. Ass.	180,000	100	.....	50
" " " Pd. up		100	.....	.....
Maunalei Sug. Co. ass.	900,000	100	.....	10
" " " Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. co. ld as	1,650,00	5	.....	6
" " " pd. up			.....	18
Oahu, assessable	1,4			
Oahu, paid up		1 0	1 0	150
Onomea		0		
Ookala		0	15	17
Olaa Sug. Co. Ld. ass				
" " " pd. up				
Olowalu				
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co				
Pacific	111			
Pala	75?			
Pepeekeo	750 00			
Pioneer	2,000,000			
Waialua Agr. Co. ass.	1,500,000	1		
" " " pd. up				
Waianae	750,000	10		
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	262,000	100	17	
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	.....	
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100	.....	180
Hon. Rpd Tran. & L Co	50,000	100	.....	.....
Kona-Kau Tel & Teleg'h Co ltd	15,000	25	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	15½	.....
Makaha Cof. Co. L. ass.		100	.....	.....
" " " Paid up	31,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	.....
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	190
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct	.....	.....	.....	102
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plantation 6 per ct	.....	.....	101½	102½
Kahuku Plantation 6 per ct	.....	.....	101½	102½
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	105

Quotation changes—Twenty-five.

Session Sales—Five, Oahu, paid up, $145; 15 Kihei, $8; 30 Kihei, $7.50.

NOTES FROM EWA.

Hardships Caused by Quarantine Regulations.

It is exceedingly dull down the line now that quarantine restrictions have been extended to the railroad. There are out two trains per day, with no through passengers and but little freight. The newspapers are received one day old and to keep up with the times people have to use the telephone.

The action of the Board of Health in stopping the shipment of all provisions will soon work an actual hardship upon the plantations unless the regulations are speedily modified. They will permit "fumigated sugar bags" to pass through the lines, but will not allow the railroad to forward any flour, even when discharged direct from the vessel onto the drays. This certainly seems an unjust and unwise discrimination. Flour is selling as high as $2.00 per bag at Waipahu while Ewa and Walalua are entirely out.

All the parts for the new crusher at Ewa have been received and the work of setting it in place is being pushed night and day. It is expected that by next Monday all will be in readiness to begin grinding.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Important Business Tranancted at Its Meeting Yesterday.

President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper were present at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council.

It was decided to request the Council of State to make an appropriation of $15,000 for the construction of buildings and the acquisition of land suitable for the temporary shelter of persons released from quarantine, and also an appropriation of $5,000 for the maintenance of those people while they are a public charge.

The Minister of the Interior was authorized to expend $12,000 in the construction of a postoffice and customhouse at Hilo.

It was decided to advise the Minister of the Interior to request the Hawaiian Tramways Company to immediately cease laying its track on King street pending litigation as to the rights of the company and the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company respecting the use of the street with their railways.

The order of business for the next meeting will be the Department of Foreign Affairs.

THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

That the buildings at the corner of Panahi and Maunakea, occupied by Choy Lee, Cain Kee, livery stable, Liu Wo Chan Company and Poi Kau, extending mauka to premises occupied by Ping Chan, be considered a source of filth and incapable of being purified other than by fire, and being in the vicinity of premises already infected by plague, the same are condemned and ordered destroyed by fire."

By this means two objects can be attained; one, the riddance of a block which the Board considers as infectious, and the second, an opportunity to extend both streets above named without an obstruction.

The Board commenced its tour of inspection shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and concluded its work by 1 o'clock.

Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health met again yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there being present at the opening of the meeting President Wood, in the chair, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Attorney General Cooper joined the Board after the conclusion of the Council of State meeting. A representative from each of the large shipping houses was present, namely, T. Clive Davies, John Ena, F. A. Schaefer, E. F. Bishop and W. Wolters. These gentlemen were there to call the attention of the Board to several communications which they had received from their Hilo representatives relative to the acts of the Sheriff of Hawaii in his capacity as executive agent of the Board of Health. These communications variously stated that the Sheriff had evidently exceeded the powers granted him by the Honolulu Board of Health, in that he had instructed his deputy sheriffs, who are deputy health agents, to enforce certain health regulations of his own manufacture which were in direct contradiction to the provisions adopted in Honolulu by the Board to prevent the spread of the plague to the other Islands. One instance was cited in which the deputy sheriff at Hamakua ordered a steamer and a schooner on January 7th and 8th, respectively, to proceed to Hilo and there fumigate both passengers and cargo before returning to Hamakua, after which the vessels would be at liberty to unload at that particular landing. It was stated that both vessels were from Honolulu, had health permits allowing them to land their cargo without further fumigation or detention, as all the cargo had already undergone strict fumigation, and the passengers had undergonte the necessary quarantine. Notwithstanding this fact the Sheriff of Hawaii had seemingly enlarged upon the authority delegated him as health agent, and arbitrarily had made regulations which the Board of Health would not be in a position to accede to. It was also mentioned that one of the Sheriff's regulations had been that all mail should be taken, contents removed from the envelopes and the latter destroyed.

Mr. Smith of the Board said: "I would like to call your attention to the statement of the Sheriff of Hawaii opening the mail in Hilo and destroying the envelopes. It seems to me that he is likely to get himself into trouble with the postoffice authorities."

President Wood: "Mr. Cooper wrote a letter to Sheriff Andrews the other day which evidently had not reached him when these letters of complaint were written."

The letter, in portions, read as follows:

Honolulu January 9.

L. A. Andrews, Sheriff, Hilo: I understand from the protest that we have just received from the Hilo Mercantile Company, Theo. H. Davies and Hackfeld & Co. that you have instituted an eight days' quarantine as against Honolulu. This quarantine the Board considers entirely unnecessary. No freight is allowed to leave here without the approval of the agent of the Board of Health. All Chinese and Japanese freight is thoroughly fumigated and marked before being allowed to leave Honolulu. No passengers are allowed to leave except they perform a satisfactory quarantine, which permission is always noted on the bill of health. There is certainly no call for either anger or distrust on the part of your people. We have a competent Board of Health, who are watching very narrowly every matter connected with the subject under discussion.

It certainly was, from our standpoint, very unnecessary to put the contract Japanese laborers under a further quarantine, as they have had no communication whatever with Honolulu, and had performed their full twenty-one days' quarantine at the quarantine station.

HENRY E. COOPER,
President Board of Health.

Mr. Hatch: "We can remove him if he does not carry out the instructions of the Board. I think it would be a wise move to appoint the doctors in the different districts of Hawaii as Board of Health agents, and let the Sheriff receive instructions from them."

Dr. Emerson: "I think we will have to call to account the Sheriff, our agent, if he disregards, or sets aside, or goes outside of our authority."

President Wood: "It is not necessary that the Sheriff be the whole pooh bah."

The merchants' letters contained clauses to the effect that Hilo suffered considerably from the arbitrary actions of the Sheriff, and the people there did not want such rigid health restrictions, and they felt the whole proceeding was ridiculous in the extreme. The merchants were assured by President Wood that the Board would do everything possible to lighten the burden on them.

The Board officially announced the two deaths which occurred earlier in the day as having been caused by bubonic plague. Speaking with reference to the bubonic death at the Kakaako detention camp, President Wood said: "This is the first case which has broken out in the camp. Mr. Galt reports the man had fever a few days ago, and after a period of isolation was returned to the general camp. This is a case in which the glands of the neck were involved, something unusual. I think it would be well in view of this death to extend the period of quarantine beyond ten days. It is not sufficient, in my opinion."

Mr. Galt reported that the man originally came from a store on Nuuanu street within the limits of the wretched insanitary premises of Ahi in Block 10.

Mr. Smith thought a twenty-one days' quarantine ought to be put into effect, but upon consideration it was finally moved to make the new quarantine period fifteen days, which motion was carried.

Many matters relative to buildings, improvements, electric lights, closets and special rooms for women in delicate health were considered at some length by the Board, and Mr. Galt was given authority to make whatever improvements and additions he deemed necessary.

A communication from Dr. Garvin was read in which he recommended that the stable at the corner of King and Liliha streets, in which the native boy, Kahakelilia, had slept for some time, be burned, the cesspool destroyed and the lily pond near by filled up. The report was adopted, and upon motion of Mr. Hatch the Board condemned the property to be destroyed by fire and ordered the pond filled up.

The Honolulu Plantation Company asked leave to bring out of the infected district three of its employes, and put them in quarantine upon the mountain ridge mauka of the plantation, where the cavalry now is patrolling.

Upon motion this request was allowed, and the men will be placed under guard upon the ridge to serve out a quarantine.

Several freight matters were brought up by George Carter, the chief contention being over the shipment of sugar bags in bales, and the method to be pursued in fumigating them, either upon the wharf or in the hold of the vessel. The chief feature in respect to shipping sugar bags seemed to hinge mainly upon the danger of handling them. Mr. Carter stated also that residents on the Waimanalo side of the Island were in absolute need of flour, and stated that there were 250 clean bags of flour on the Rithet, and asked leave to have these bags shipped down by the railroad. Mr. Carter said that the matter of obtaining flour for that section of the Island was almost reaching a crisis unless the Rithet flour was available. The Board gave permission to make the necessary transfer and shipment.

Minister Mott-Smith asked the Board to carry out a plan which, coming from a property-owner at this time, is certainly a valiant one. He said that he had some buildings at the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets back of the Occidental Hotel, and adjoining the premises which were swept by fire, under the direction of the Health Board, a few days since. "I would consider it a favor," said the Minister, "if the Board would condemn and burn these buildings of mine, as I consider them as insanitary as the premises burned the other day, and think this is the best method to purify the place." The Board smiled when the suggestion was made, but will probably take action as the Minister desires within a few days.

Minister Mott-Smith also asked authority of the Board to erect in the Executive building grounds a fumigating station and bathrooms, 100 by 30 feet, for the use of the military guards, necessitated in view of the illness of the guardsman who was stricken on Wednesday. He thought the expense for such a building would be borne by the Board, as it was a case coming under the head of expense for the suppression of the plague. A motion was carried by which the Minister was empowered to proceed with the erection of such a building. It is estimated the structure will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500.

The following communication, addressed to the resident Consuls, was sent out yesterday:

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 10, 1900.

Sir: I have to report three deaths from bubonic plague since the 8th instant, the date of my last communication, as follows:

Kiwara, Japanese, female, aged 40. Died at Kakaako hospital January 9th. From 411 Nuuanu street.

Kahekili, Hawaiian, male, aged 19. Died at Kakaako hospital January 9th. From Liliha and Kuakini streets.

Machida, Japanese, male, aged 22. Died at Kakaako hospital January 10th. From Vineyard street; making a total of twenty deaths from bubonic plague to date, as shown by the complete list enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

Detention Camp Notes.

The man who died yesterday morning at the kerosene station was one of the inmates of the premises burned a week ago Sunday on Nuuanu street, opposite Pauahi street. He was a confirmed opium-smoker and had been segregated three days prior to his death.

There are now six cases at the pesthouse. The Japanese woman and her baby are no worse than they were, and may recover.

Over forty inmates in Block 10 were removed to the kerosene warehouse station Wednesday night, and the remaining 190 inhabitants were removed to Kalihi station yesterday afternoon. Before removal they were washed and disinfected and given new suits of clothes throughout at the fumigating station, at Kaumakapili Church. All of their baggage and wearing apparel was stored at Kaumakapili Church, and they were sent to the detention station with clean clothes.

SUGAR AND REALTY.

What a Business Man Says About the Situation.

"Now that the sugar crop is coming on the money situation will be easier," said a representative business man and broker yesterday. "Money will be much more plentiful a month from now. All the stocks now below par will be above par by April or May, and things generally will be brighter. The depreciation on stock does not affect the value of the plantations.

"The real estate market is firm, nobody showing a disposition to lower prices. This shows that the plague has had little effect among property owners."

TRACK IS LAID

(Continued from Page 2.)

which the Legislature provided should be extended to Hotel street, and then along Hotel street, which was directed to be widened. When the Rapid Transit was ready to begin, Hotel street had not been widened nor connected with Young street, and the company was informed by the Government that there was no appropriation available for either purpose. The Executive Council then suggested to the Rapid Transit Company that it enter on King street, and stated that it would approve of such action.

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company provides that it can lay track on any street, provided a majority of the landowners so request, and the Government approves. The Rapid Transit Company thereupon procured the written request of two-thirds of the property owners on King street, from the Nuuanu bridge to Thomas Square, to lay its tracks. The Government thereupon formally approved a location, makai of the center line of King street, by metes and bounds, extending from the river to the Square. This location was marked through out by iron pins and, as the permanent rails of the Rapid Transit Company had not arrived, they procured temporary rails and laid sections in each block, as evidence of actual occupation.

Reason of Tram Company's Action.

"For the fifteen years of its existence the Tram Company has never found any need for a double track; as soon as it learned that the Rapid Transit Company was seeking to enter the city on King street, it suddenly conceived a longing for a double track system. Incidentally it figured that by shifting its single track from the center to one side and then putting another track part way between the middle and the opposite edge of the street, it would fill up so much of the street that there would be no room left for the Rapid Transit track. It thereupon sent to San Francisco and obtained a few rails with which it initiate its game of blocking out the Rapid Transit Company.

"The Tram Company's franchise makes the location of that company's track subject absolutely to the direction of the Minister of the Interior. He can direct that it be laid either in the middle or on either side of any street. The Rapid Transit Company thereupon requested the Government to protect the location which it had granted, by ordering the Tram Company to lay its second track, if any more to be laid, on the opposite side of the street. The Government replied that they wanted the companies to litigate their respective rights.

"The Rapid Transit thereupon suggested orally to Paul Neumann, attorney for the Tram Company, that an agreed statement of facts be submitted to the Supreme Court, which should thereupon decide the respective rights of the companies. Mr. Neumann said that he favored it. The proposition was then submitted to him in writing, but he has never replied to it. We then prepared a bill of injunction to stop the Tram Company from occupying the location granted by the Government to the Rapid Transit Company.

President McKinley's Order.

"Just at this juncture President McKinley's order was issued relating to government lands. While we do not admit that it bears on the rights of the Rapid Transit to lay tracks on the streets of Honolulu, as they are government property, it gives the opposition the chance to raise the question. This question we did not want raised as it was liable to affect the credit of the company. The company therefore got Mr. Southwick to buy some of the Tram Company's stock and raise the question involved by bringing suit as a stockholder to test the Tram Company's powers in the matter. This both the Tram Company and Mr. Southwick had a right to do, Judge Perry to the contrary notwithstanding.

"This was a bona fide attempt on the part of the Rapid Transit Company to secure interpretation by the court of the respective rights of the two companies.

Tram Company Dodges.

"The Tram Company did not meet the question on its merits but contended that the fact that the Rapid Transit Company had induced Southwick to bring the suit should throw the case out of court. Southwick claimed that the court had nothing to do with his motives; that as owner of the stock which he held he was entitled to know what rights the Tram Company had, and to have it stop spending money if it was exceeding its franchise in any respect. Judge Perry upheld the contention of the Tram Company, and refused to enjoin it from laying track on the makai side of King street.

"The Tram Company thereupon began laying track at Palace Square on the location granted to the Rapid Transit Company. The latter company thereupon brought an injunction suit to prevent it. Judge Perry refused to grant a preliminary injunction to keep matters in statu quo, until the rights of the companies were decided, practically ruling that the two companies could fight it out between themselves, and he would hear the case in due time. Under existing circumstances this meant a decision some months hence, after the Tram Company had occupied our location throughout King street.

Executive Appealed To.

"The Rapid Transit Company was reluctant to adopt force to protect its rights and thereupon again applied, on Monday last, to the Government, requesting that, as the court had declined to act, the Minister of Interior order the Tram Company to lay its track on the mauka side. The Government sent for Mr. Neumann and requested him to desist from track laying until the rights of the two companies were settled by the court. We offered if this were done to withdraw our request to the Government and to agree to take no action pending a decision. Mr. Neumann said he was favorable to the proposition, but wished to consult Mr. Pain. He said he would give a reply on Tuesday morning. He stated also that the Tram Company did not intend to molest the track of the Rapid Transit Company, and until an understanding was reached they would not go beyond Alaken street. On Wednesday Mr. Neumann made no reply, but Mr. Pain kept right on laying track. On Wednesday he removed the Rapid Transit Company's track contrary to the promise of Mr. Neumann.

"We again called the attention of the Government to the situation and asked for action, stating that if they did not act we would be compelled to, which might result in a possible breach of the peace. They sent for Mr. Neumann and he formally refused to stop track laying. We then informed the Government that the Rapid Transit Company would take immediate steps to protect itself. We were requested not to do so, as the Government would take action the first thing this morning.

"We waited until noon today when we were informed that the Government had not ordered the Tram Company to lay their track on the mauka side of the street, but would again "request" them to stop work until a decision of court was made. Meanwhile Mr. Pain's gang of laborers had crossed Alakea street, and were approaching our second section of track.

"The court having refused and the Executive having failed to protect their rights, and the Tram Company having already refused the Government's request, the Directors of the Rapid Transit Co. felt that it was incumbent upon them to move for self protection, and accordingly the manager, Mr. Ballentyne, was instructed to proceed and use whatever force was necessary to prevent the Tram Company from further encroaching upon our location, and to occupy it with Rapid Transit rails and use such force as might be necessary to keep them there until they are lawfully removed.

"I regret exceedingly that we were forced to take this action, but it had arrived at the pass where we must either act or quit the business, and we do not propose to quit."

NEW YORK GROWING BETTER.

Great Decrease in Number of Convicts in Her Penitentiaries.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec 26.—According to the annual statistical reports filed with the state prison commission, the total number of prisoners confined in the prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, house of refuge and county jails of the state is steadily on the decrease, and especially is this fact noticeable in the penitentiary.

Where, in 1895, there were 2,608 prisoners confined in our penitentiaries, and 2,824 in 1897, the population in these institutions during the past year, ending October 1, shows a record of 2,221, a decrease of over 600. In every penitentiary except in New York county there is a decrease, and this exception shows but a slight increase of thirty-six over last year's population.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chauffenrier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:

"While traveling for the local and metropolitan press in this colony, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Renjes gave a card party yesterday afternoon at her Nuuanu valley residence.

For the convenience of shippers the Board of Health has established a branch at the office of Geo. R. Carter.

The first gasoline automobile is now being set up in Honolulu preparatory to being put upon the streets.

A plan is being formulated by the directors of the Kamalo plantation to reduce the capitalization of the company.

It is reported that the Tramways Company will not cease work on layers track unless ordered to do so by the court.

Rev. Wm. Gardner of the Christian Church expects to sail on the Australia for the Coast, in the hope of benefitting his health.

A cane car ran over a Japanese laborer on Ewa plantation Monday, fracturing his thigh. He was brought to the city and placed in a hospital.

The hull of the wrecked barkentine Carrollton is still moored outside the reef off Waikiki, and for the present nothing is being done upon the wreck.

One of the notable New Year's day parties was that given by Dr. Ed Arnstaere to ten of his friends, at Wailuku. Music was a prominent feature.

Judge Perry yesterday fixed the bail of Jacintho Banavitz at $500. Banavitz is awaiting trial in the Circuit Court for manslaughter in having shot young Joe Borgess two weeks ago.

Six Japanese firemen on the steamer Nanyo Maru deserted from the vessel a day or two ago, and the police are looking for them. The Nanyo Maru is under great expense while in port.

George R. Carter has transferred the freight department of the Board of Health from the Judiciary building to his office at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit building.

The agricultural resources of the Islands will be investigated by Mr. C. .. Saylor of the U. S. Agricultural Department. Mr. Saylor recently arrived here from Washington and will remain several months.

A. W. Carter has been given absolute authority by President Wood in the placing of health guards about infected premises, removal of tenants to the detention camps and hospitals, and in the control of health guards generally.

Theo. Hoffman yesterday began the erection of a new ice plant in this city, to be situated on the old Cyclorama Park at Kewalo. The ice plant and cold storage buildings will be one story in hight but of large size on the ground. Extensive modern machinery is to be put in, and operations will begin within ninety days.

A fine business block is soon to be erected on the Austin property on King street, opposite the Advertiser office. Hon. S. M. Damon, agent for the estate, made arrangements while in Boston for the new building, plans for which will be furnished by Ripley & Dickey. It is expected to be one of the best business blocks in Honolulu.

A large meeting of the Chinese merchants within the infected lines was held yesterday morning. Paul Neumann was appointed as their attorney to act for them in looking after their interests for damages against the Government.

The row-boat patrol watch Marshal Brown maintains in the harbor is now doubly vigilant to prevent Japanese and Chinese from leaving the harbor in boats and making their way to other parts of the island. Shifts of three men each form the day and night patrols.

Mr. H. Renjes, long and favorably known as a member of the firm of F. A. Schaefer & Co., has severed his connection with the firm, and will leave in March for Germany, to reside permanently. Mr. and Mrs. Renjes will be greatly missed. Mrs. Renjes is a prominent member of Honolulu society.

L. Kinney, an elderly American, about 60 years of age, and unmarried, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his carpenter shop at South and King streets. A postmortem examination by Dr. Howard showed that Mr. Kinney died of heart disease.

The Foster and Irwin blocks on Nuuanu street were freed from quarantine yesterday afternoon. They are occupied by Lovejoy & Co., liquor dealers; a Japanese liquor dealer; Schweitzer & Co., dry goods; and C. J. Fishel, general merchandise.

Capt. Thompson of the schooner Mary E. Foster was not, it transpires, in charge of the vessel when she came into port on the 8th, when she scraped her keel. Pilot Lawrenson was in temporary command, and the slight accident was due to his keeping too near the spar buoy, according to shipping men.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

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

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	1900	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	1900
GAELIC	JAN. 13	DORIC	JAN. 11
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 25	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 2[illegible]
CHINA	JAN. 31	COPTIC	FEB. 1[illegible]
DORIC	FEB. 8	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 1[illegible]
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	GAELIC	MARCH [illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 1[illegible]
COPTIC	MARCH 6	CHINA	MARCH 2[illegible]
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	DORIC	MARCH 2[illegible]
PEKING	MARCH 22		
GAELIC	MARCH 30		

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

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

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

Cased in . . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

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

ELGINS teach us right.
ELGINS teach you right.

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

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED.—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

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

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honomu, Papaikou and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMPTON, Master.
MAUI.

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

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaunapapa, Lahaina, Honolua, 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 Pursers.

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.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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

PEST SHIPS FROM BRAZIL

The South Won't Have Them There.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Louisiana Strongly Stirred by Vessels Suspected of Carrying the Bubonic Plague.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 25.—The question of coffee-laden ships from the infected ports of Santos seems destined to stir up the entire South, even as it has stirred up New York. Dr. Blunt, the health officer of Texas, has already decided that no vessels from Santos can touch at Galveston.

The Louisiana State Board of Health is already on record as holding that there is no way to prevent the landing of the Willowdene at this port and the discharge of her cargo here after the proper period of detention has been passed at the quarantine station and the disinfection and fumigation of her cargo has been effected according to the laws of this State.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has adopted resolutions protesting against the landing of the Willowdene under any circumstances. The Board of Trade has indorsed the stand of the Board of Health.

Some people hold that the City Board of Health, irrespective of the State Board, can prevent the Willowdene from proceeding up the river. Today the State of Mississippi not only got into the game, so far as the Willowdene is concerned, but came to the front with troubles of her own, when Dr. Hunter, secretary of the Mississippi Board of Health, and Dr. Bolton, the health officer of Harrison county, met in New Orleans and forwarded the following telegram to Surgeon General Wyman:

"Barkentine J. W. Jane, from Santos, will arrive at the gulf quarantine station in a few hours. Mississippi Board of Health requests that you immediately order her to Dry Tortugas for disinfection and fumigation. Health officer of Harrison county and the Mayor and Council of the City of Biloxi join in this request. In case Louisiana State Board of Health refuses to comply wth treasury regulations regarding Willowdene, due to arrive at Mississippi river quarantine station Sunday, we request that she be also sent to Dry Tortugas for treatment."

ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

Employees Now Get Double Pay--Causes of Past Delays Explained.

President Wood of the Board of Health is authority for the statement that the new odorless excavators now under construction will not be taken into the infected district.

Two of these machines are being built and will be in operation within a few days. The completion of these two will place four excavators complete with teams and appurtenances at the disposal of the Board. It was intended that several new machines should be constructed, but the absence of sufficient piping for them, forced the Board to content itself with two.

The great delay in attending to private requests for the excavators, was caused by the Bucna Vista Hospital authorities, in monopolizing their attention for at least a third of their time, the extravagant use of water at the hospital necessitating the almost constant attention of one of the machines.

It is generally understood that United States military hospitals are required to attend to their own sanitary affairs, and President Wood has addressed a communication to Colonel Ruhlen, suggesting that he provide an excavator for the private use of the U. S. military.

Two of the employees of the excavator cleared out from their work when they heard of the second case from amongst their number. They were brought back, however, with the promise of double pay, and no further desertion is anticipated.

RETURN OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Uncle Sam to Send Back the 4000 Recently Released.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain the United States agreed to send home all the soldiers of the Spanish army held in captivity by the insurgents in the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of $1,500,000 to carry out that purpose.

The recent successful operations of General Otis resulted in the release of about 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners, and instructions have been cabled General Otis to contract with the Ceballos Transportation Company for the return of these soldiers to Spain. There is $650,000 available for this purpose.

Ask a Legislature.

It is learned in Government circles that the Cabinet has written to the authorities at Washington stating the almost absolute necessity for convening the Legislature here, either under Hawaiian laws or the new laws to be extended by the Congress of the United States, by the expiration of the biennial period ending on the 31st of March next. It is understood the Government is now awaiting a reply from Washington.

GUARD IS STRICKEN

(Continued from Page 5.)

lieved that a great many of the matters in regard to sanitary regulations were within the scope of the Legislature, and also for the consideration of the Attorney General.

President Dole was of the opinion that the law gave authority to make regulations to control public health and safety, and that that statute should be considered entirely in favor of the Board of Health. "The question," said he, "is whether the proposed regulations are necessary to prevent cases of sickness, and I think that they would be the rigid standard to adopt."

Mr. Cooper: "The Board can make regulations to prevent cases of sickness, but the Legislature is the only body to say that the buildings must be made and constructed so and so."

Dr. Emerson: "If an argument is needed to show that these rules are necessary to remedy sanitary evils and accomplish sanitary good to ward off the diseases and epidemics that are liable to threaten us by reason that they are not complied with, I think that is our strongest argument. If the Board can condemn a building because they believe it is insanitary by reason of its being built directly upon the ground, then I think the Board has the power to make regulations which will prevent a repetition of our present epidemic."

George Carter: "Small Chinatowns are going up in every portion of the city. If the Board of Health has not now the authority, then I think it ought to set a standard to prevent the same situation as we are at present facing, from appearing again and again in different sections of the city.

Attorney Robertson: "I think there is no law to prevent a builder from going ahead and building his structure—that is, from a sanitary standpoint. From a builder's standpoint, however, the Superintendent of Public Works can withhold a permit for building. How is the Board able to state as a fact a building is insanitary when it is a new building?"

George Carter: "If it is not considered a cause of sickness for ten Chinamen to sleep in a room as long as this Board's table, then I think a vigilance committee ought to be formed to prevent such buildings from being erected."

Dr. Day: "From what President Dole has said, it seems to me a matter of doubt whether we have such power. I think we ought to give the Board of Health the benefit of the doubt and post those regulations which will result in restricting nuisances. The majority of these regulations, I think, can be safely passed from a sanitary standpoint."

President Dole: "Suppose a man digs a cesspool and then builds a house right over the cesspool? I think the Board can prevent the building from being erected. The question is whether you can prevent certain conditions from becoming insanitary and a menace to public health. If so, you can control the erection of the building on sanitary lines, as much as you can the people living in the building."

Dr. Day: "Suppose we interfere with a man erecting a building and arrest the owner or builder; we contest the matter in the courts. If the court decided we had not the power to prevent him erecting the building, of course, that would stop it. The Board would then feel that it had done its duty to the community. We ought to give the community the benefit of the doubt. It seems to me we ought to look to the future interests of the city."

Persons from Quarantine.

President Dole brought forward the question of providing for the people who are about to leave the quarantine camps, their period of quarantine having expired. A great many will seek the tenements outside the old district. The inspectors should see that the air and space regulation is enforced in such tenements.

Mr. Galt: "I have eighty-two Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians whose period of quarantine has expired at Kakaako—the ten days' quarantine. Shall I discharge them?"

This phase of the quarantine regulations was evidently unprepared for by the Board, whose efforts have been centralized mainly on quarters for the people as they are brought out of the infected district. Forty-one Chinese are in somewhat destitute circumstances and will need assistance upon leaving quarantine. Mr. Galt said he had examined a piece of land just makai of Queen street on Punchbowl street which would accommodate 100 people. The property, it was stated, had already been secured so these people could locate upon it.

As these people have been in contact with more recent arrivals from Chinatown, Mr. Smith said he did not consider that they had fully stayed their quarantine, and upon motion of the Board it was decided that they would have to remain a full ten days in quarantine without coming in contact with new arrivals. This will keep the eighty-two people in Kakaako until Saturday.

A letter was read from Consul General Haywood relative to making use of the Queen Hotel as a place of quarantine for intending passengers to the Coast. Dr. Wood appointed Dr. Day a committee of one to confer with Dr. Carmichael.

More Buildings to Burn.

The question of burning six cottages this morning facing on Kukui lane, as included in the Board's order yesterday morning, was brought up by Mr. Robertson. He stated that Mr. Ripley felt that they could be rendered sanitary otherwise than by subjecting them to fire. If kept vacant and remodeled, Mr. Robertson thought by this means the buildings could be saved from destruction.

President Wood: "The question is, whether the plague can be eradicated in this manner rather than by fire."

Mr. Hatch: "I don't see any reason why we should reconsider our action."

Dr. Emerson: "I am opposed to modifying the action of the Board this morning."

Mr. Smith: "So am I."

Dr. Day: "I don't see any reason for changing our decision."

The Board, by these utterances, has announced a strong policy that wherever they deem it necessary to apply the torch, that action shall be final and the condemned structures must go.

Upon motion of Dr. Day the report of the Sanitary Committee was accepted and the same ordered published.

Colonel Fisher, who now has charge of the districts outside the infected Chinatown quarter, asked the Board for more definite instructions as to the duties of himself and inspectors, and desired to know explicitly what was required of him. He stated he had divided his district into fifty-five sections, and if a thorough inspection was made, such as was instituted during the cholera time, the entire district would have to be so subdivided. He felt that if the Board was brought face to face with an impending epidemic, then the only manner in which the district could be thoroughly inspected would be by calling out the Citizens' Guard. Most of these were residents of the district, and could readily inspect a small subdivision, which would result throughout in a complete census. Marshal Brown, who was present, was conferred with by Colonel Fisher, and the former acquiesced in the need of calling the Citizens' Guard out, if more drastic measures were taken by the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith the Board adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

Chinatown Census.

The census of all persons at present in the infected district was completed last night and the following approximate figures were handed in to the Board of Health by Dr. Pratt:

Block 1, 824; 2, 893; 3 and 4, 368; 5 and 6, 548; 7, 257; 8 and 9, 417; 10, 195; 11, 210; 12 and 22, 307; 13 and 14, 70; a 15, 617; b 15, 1,547; 16 and 17, 310; 18, 19 and 20, 379; 21, 23 and 25, 69. Total, 7,012. Block 15 is under two inspectors on account of this large area. The district commonly called Chinatown, that is from Queen to Beretania, between Nuuanu and River streets contains 4,059 persons and the population outside of that area but within the infected district number 2,953 persons.

DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

After the removal of the three patients to the old pesthouse the old battery station buildings were burned yesterday.

The change of the rifle range into a pest hospital was completed yesterday morning, and the patients transferred theretc.

The inmates of the hospital now comprise one Japanese woman and baby from Merchant, near Alakea street; the driver of an excavator wagon, Aiona, and one Japanese.

The residents of Block No. 10 are to be removed this morning. A portion will probably be sent to the kerosene warehouse and the remainder to Kalihi station. The latter station is not fully ready for these people yet, though they can be temporarily accommodated, the owner of the property they are leaving being desirous of having the buildings burned and the debris cleared away.

MERCHANTS MEET.

Adopt Resolutions Regarding Island Freight.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of merchants was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 1:15 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. M. Swanzy presided and urged upon those present the necessity of standing by the Board of Health in the present trouble. Undoubtedly there were numerous articles of merchandise which might safely be exported to the other Islands.

It was resolved that the Board of Health be requested to furnish a list of such merchandise as may be shipped with safety, and also a statement of the sanitary precautions to be adopted in preparing them for export.

It was also decided that a committee consisting of one member of every business represented, should draw up a schedule of such merchandise as they may consider safe to ship, and submit the same to the Board of Health for approval.

The meeting then adjourned till this afternoon.

The Greatest Wealth Is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Spell it "Puerto Rico."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Government has finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form.

aHE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday sufferig from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

GUARDIAN'S SALE —OF— Real Estate.

By direction of Belle F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Austin Jones, Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated the 2d day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikane, District of Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 186, L. C. A. 5723 and 8995 to Kaikaina, more particularly described as follows:

Apana 1. Eono loi kalo me ka Kahuahale. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Hema hakai o kela ma ke kihi o ka pa hau, ke, kihi akau makai o ko Makakukae pili ana i ko Ku halua, a e holo ana He. 60½ Kom. 2.51 Kaul. ma ka pa hau, ma ko Makakukae, a hiki i ka lihi kae pali i ke kihi Ak. makai o ka loi o Kaheana; Alaila He. 75¾ Kom. 2.38 Kaul. iho ana ma ka pali a pii ana ma ku auwai ma ko Kaheana; He. 55¼ Kom. 1.22 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana a hiki i ke kihi Hema manka o kela; alaila Ak. 15¼ Kom. 2.50 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana ame ko Ku a hiki i ke kumu pali; alaila Hik. 1.47 Kaul. ma ke kumu pali, a hiki i ko Kaheana mala uiu; alaila Ak. 66 Hik. 2.25 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana, a pii ana a hiki i ka lihi kae pali, alaila Ak. 59 2-4 Hi. 1.90 Kaul. ma kula a hiki i ka puhala, ke kihi akau makai o kela, a ke kihi Akau mauka o ko Ku kahua. Alaila He. 31½ Hi. 2.04 Kaul. ma ko Ku Kahuahale a hiki i kahi i hoomakai. Maloko o ia Apana 1 13-100 Eka.

Apana 2., 6 loi. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Hema makai o kela kahi e waiho ana He. 61 Kom. 73 Pauku mai ke kihi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mai, pili ana hoi me na loi elua o Kaheana ame kahi loi nahelehele. A e holo ana He. 49 2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; alaila He. 25 1-3 Hi. 85 pauku ma ko Kaheana; alaila ma kahi waiho wale He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 45 Kom. 93 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul. a moku ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 40 1-3 Hi. iho ana ma ka auwai; alaila Ak. 7 40 Kom. 1.44 Kaul. a hiki i ke kihi Hema makai o ka loi poalima. Alaila ma ka loi poalima Ak. 16½ Kom. 88 pauku; a Hi. 75¼ Kom. 2.56 Kaul. Alaila Ak. 18¾ Kom. 1.50 Kaul. a hiki i ke kumupali. Alaila ma ke kumupali a ma ka auwai. Ak. 60 Hi. 1.05 Kaul., a Ak. 76¾ Hi. 1.73 Kaul. a hiki i ke kihi Akau mauka o ko Ku loi; alaila ma ko Ku He. 11¾ Hi. 1.41 Kaul. Ak. 82 Hi. 1.66 Kaul., a He. 28¾ Hi. 40 Pauku a hiki i ko Kaheana loi. Alaila He. 32 Hi. 71 Pauku ma ko Kaheana a hiki i kahi i hoomakai.

MALOKO IA APANA 1 EKA.

Apana 3, 1 loi. Kahalao. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Akau makai o kela pili ana i na loi o Kuluahi ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47½ Hi. 1 Kaul. ma ko Kuluahi, a hiki i ke kihi Hema makai o kela; alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul. ma ke akaakai; alaila Ak. 43 15 Kom. 1.18 Kaul. ma ko Kapule; alaila Ak. 50½ Hi. 1.40 Kaul. ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi i hoomakai.

Maloko o ia Apana 15-100 Eka.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, as is described in deed of Palauhulu to Nakea, dated May, 1857, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the makai half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co., adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1 95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33½ west 5.30 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64¾ east 1.95 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1 027-1000 acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane and held and owned by a number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hui of Waikane.

5. All that land at Kumunui, Waikane, aforesaid, and more particularly described in R. P. 152, L. C. A. 6051, together with dwelling-houses, cookhouse, servants' dwellings, stable and bath-house situate thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Ulawini, situate in the Ahupuaa of Waikane, conveyed by the officers of said Hui of Waikane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hui of Waikane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for $120 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pini to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hui of Waikane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, outhouses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of $155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hui of Waikane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, the land being known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane.

Upset price for all the above properties will be $12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 5th, 1900.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

2129-F

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LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. THOMAS HOGBEN, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1898, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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BLAME FOR THE DEFEATS

The Wreck of Buller's Strategy.

ROBERTS BADLY NEEDED

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews Says a World War Would Follow British Success.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1 a. m.—The War Office has taken advantage of the earliest opportunity for explaining that the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief is not intended as an indication of lack of confidence in General Buller. Apologies are not needed, since the crisis in South Africa is too serious for consideration of personal disappointments. General Buller cannot conduct the campaign in Natal and retain direct supervision of the operations in Cape Colony and on the western border. General Forestier-Walker has been acting as General Buller's deputy, although his own department, that of communications, requires his unremitting vigilance, and General Warren can only represent him temporarily. But Lord Roberts, the best soldier in the army, is needed as Commander in Chief, with Kitchener, the best organizer, at the right hand, as chief of staff, and the Ministers have put two of the best men where they ought to be.

The action of the Government meets with universal approval. General Buller has warm friends who assert that he ought not to have been set aside on account of Colonel Long's blunder in taking the guns too near the river. But there are two facts which they choose to overlook. One is the repulse of Buller's army with heavy losses at a critical stage of the campaign. The other is the complete paralysis of his army corps, which was expected to march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria, but is now scattered over South Africa and has failed to accomplish any definite purpose. There is a general impression that the War Office has been conducted in the interest of what is known as the "Wolseley gang," and that it needs a good shaking up. Certainly the selection of Lord Wolseley's rival, Lord Roberts, the best of all the Indian fighters, is a rebuke to the Headquarters favorites, who have been managing the campaign and making serious mistakes.

Did Not Act on Information.

Sir John Ardagh, head of the Intelligence Department, may have furnished an accurate list of the Boer artillery available for war, but the Staff in that case had acted strangely in sending inferior guns to the seat of war when there were howitzer batteries within reach. The shipment of the army corps and all the details of the transport on shore may have been well managed, but it remains true that the Staff did not adapt itself to the precise requirements of the campaign with mounted infantry, remarkable for mobility, and that the cavalry arm was neglected. The new programme of the War Office calls for long range artillery and an unusually large proportion of mounted troops. The shaking up process has already been useful. It is not necessary for Lord Wolseley's indiscreet friends to explain under their breath that the Queen has been suspicious of him since refusal to go to Canada as Viceroy, and that Lord Roberts has been sent to Cape Town in order to provide the Duke of Connaught with a high command in Ireland. The best soldier is needed for an emergency of supreme importance, and the Queen's Ministers have summoned him, heartbroken though he is from the loss of his only son.

World War Predicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—"If Great Britain is ultimately successful in South Africa the Powers of the world will unite to resist successfully her advance. A coalition will be formed against British domination, and when this war of the nations comes, which side will the United States take? We must take one side or the other. That will be a sad day for our Nation. Yet I say we never have got into a scrape yet that we did not get out of, and as a prophetic American I tell you we never shall."

The foregoing statement was made by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, former president of Brown University and now Superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in his address on "The War in South Africa" at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. Dr. Andrews startled his hearers by the declaration that international war was inevitable and would follow the success of Great Britain in the Boer war. He announced that from the moment Kruger's followers surrendered, England necessarily would come in conflict with the other Powers in carrying out her plans of colonization.

He declared that clashes would follow the attempt to build the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, and that the contemplated effort of Great Britain to build a railroad from the Suez Canal to Bombay, which would give that nation a direct means of throwing munitions of war into the lands about the head waters of the Euphrates, would be resisted.

Baron Fava to Resign.

ROME, Dec. 27.—A number of diplomatic changes are imminent, including the retirement of the aged Baron Fava, Italy's Ambassador at Washington. He will be succeeded as Minister by Vice Admiral Napoleon Canvaro. The latter is rapidly recovering from pleurisy, contracted at Venice.

Stands by His Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Admiral Dewey has renewed his request that the Chinese who served with him during the battle of Manila bay be given the right to enter the United States free from restrictions. His letter to Secretary Long, which has been forwarded to Congress without comment for consideration, urges "that the department will recommend legislative action to all these men (the Chinese who fought under him at Manila) to enter the country for which they fought. It is doubtful if more than a dozen would care to avail themselves of the privilege, but it seems to me that it would be only common justice to give it to them."

Germs Shun Telephones.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—No case of contagion has been traced to the use of the telephone, a scientific commission here having thoroughly investigated the matter. Parisians were so alarmed over the reports that the exhaustive inquiry was made.

SPAIN KEEPING PLEDGES.

Will Continue Payments Under the Treaty of 1834.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Spanish Government has undertaken to continue the payments which it was pledged to make under the treaty of 1834, and the State Department has been informed that the Government at Madrid has drawn two drafts for the payment of the interest due on what are known as the "perpetual rentes of 1834." These drafts cover the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899, the payments having been suspended on the outbreak of war. It was entirely within the technical rights of the Spanish Government under international law to refuse to be bound by the treaty of 1834, and its action is regarded by the State Department as peculiarly gracious.

The payments under this treaty are made on account of illegal blockading operations by the Spanish naval forces early in this century, when the Spanish South and Central American colonies were struggling to achieve their freedom. American shipping and mercantile interests generally suffered from these blockading operations, and a joint commission assessed damages against the Spanish Government in favor of the American claimants to the amount of about $600,000. Instead of paying the cash, the Spanish Government, with the consent of the United States Government, as well as of the claimants, inscribed the names of the latter on what is known as the roll of "perpetual rentee," guaranteeing to pay the claimants the interest on this principal in perpetuity.

JACKSON'S LAST DISPATCH.

Written a Few Hours Before the Confederate General's Death.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—A. E. Morrison, of Leesburg, Va., has left at the Mercantile Trust Company for safekeeping the last dispatch written by General "Stonewall" Jackson. The dispatch was directed to General Lee and was written at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2, 1863. General Jackson was killed about 7 o'clock the same day. The dispatch was intrusted to Mr. Morrison for delivery, but never reached its destination, as the bearer was wounded in his efforts to get through the lines and was unable to proceed or to turn the dispatch over to another courier. Mr. Morrison has since kept the paper, which he prizes highely as being perhaps the last official action of the famous Confederate general. This dispatch reads as follows:

Near Six Miles West Chancellorsville, 3 p. m., May 2, 1863.

General: The enemy has made a stand at Chancellors, which is ab 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope so soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with success. Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant General.

To General Robert E. Lee.

P. S.—The leading Division is up and next two appear to be well closed.

T. J. J.

FAVORS CREMATORY.

Urgency Warrants its Establishment—Site for Cemetery.

Editor Advertiser: In regard to the graveyard question, which appears to be growing urgent, it seems to me that a practical introduction of cremation to this community would be one of the best ways to solve the problem. Let the Government take up the matter, procure an up-to-date outfit and it will soon take, if only from the novelty of the thing.

Of course this would not obviate the necessity for graveyards; but even if for the first year or so, only 20 per cent went to the crematory, it would relieve the cemeteries a great deal. Should we wait until there is a distinct demand for a crematory? Is it not rather a case for bringing the matter before the public and gradually educating them up to an appreciation of the advantages of the "new process." I believe myself that a properly introduced, well-equipped, and well-conducted crematory would pay as a commercial enterprise, but the urgency of the case should warrant the Government's initiative in the matter.

As for a graveyard site, what is the matter with the sloping tract on the east side of Punchbowl, facing the Lunalilo Home, where it was once proposed to have a botanical garden, which never materialized? There is a large tract there which could be extended almost indefinitely towards the hills. It is close to town and yet, in a way, isolated; and it is government land.

X. P. T. O.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ISLAND BOATS

Health Board Issues Regulations.

New Instructions by the Wilder Steamship Company to Its Captains and Pursers.

The Board of Health has issued the following regulations governing steamers leaving Honolulu for Island ports:

Honolulu, H. I., January 8th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held this afternoon a resolution was adopted with relation to steamers leaving Honolulu for Island ports, which provides as follows:

1. That all steamers or other vessels engaged in inter-island commerce, are prohibited from approaching closer than 100 feet to the wharves, except by special permission of the Board of Health, and that they proceed outside the harbor and remain at anchor during the night.

2. That no passengers be allowed to leave Honolulu for other ports on the islands until further notice. This does not apply to Japanese laborers from the Quarantine Station at Maulola to the steamer without communication with the shore, or to cabin passengers who have been transferred directly from foreign steamers in the stream to the inter-Island steamers without communication with the shore.

3. That shipment of food and fodder materials be allowed only when same are transshipped from foreign vessels lying in the stream (without having touched the wharf).

4. That shipment of the following articles, not liable to infection, be permitted from the port of Honolulu under supervision of the Board, viz.:

Coin in bags (after boiling or disinfection).
Lime.
Machinery.
Coal from vessels in harbor only.
Bricks.
Portland cement.
Sugar bags (when same are disinfected by steam or other effective means) and such other articles as the Board may deem equally uninfectious.

C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

In consonance with the above order the Wilder Steamship Company has issued the following instructions to its captains and pursers:

The following goods only can be taken:

Food and other material from ships in the stream which have not touched the wharf, but no goods from China or Japan; from shore coin in bags after disinfection, sugar bags after disinfection, lime, machinery, bricks and Portland cement. Coal for ship's use can also be taken from shore, but coal for transportation to other islands must be taken only from vessels which have not been alongside the wharf.

In lightering goods from the shore, if ship's boats are used, they must be manned by members of the ship's company. If boats from the shore are used they can be manned by men from the shore but the shore gang must not get boats from the ship nor must the ship's company be permitted to go on boats manned by men from the shore.

Do not accept any freight that has arrived on the wharf before 10 a. m., excepting lime, machinery, bricks and Portland cement. Do not accept sugar bags unless you have a certificate that they have been disinfected.

What the Kidneys Are For.

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly.

If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease.

We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our backaches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys.

They know their duty well.

They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point:

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for $2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in warm, soft, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves. For sore hands, itching palms, and shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ⟨A⟩ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

☞ Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The materials manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fresh Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizing use so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

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.—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. F. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12. Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1899, £13,959,969.

1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000		
Subscribed "	2,750,000		
Paid up Capital		687,500	0 0
2—Fire Funds		2,795,459	7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds		10,597,009	17 1
		£13,959,969	5 0
Revenue Fire Branch		1,529,550	8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches		1,415,242	18 3
		£2,944,792	6 11

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 9.

Am. schr. Kate A. Cousins, Walton, from San Francisco, December 16, with 275 tons general merchandise.

Br. S. S. Lady Joicey, Cook, from Yokohama, with 450 tons general merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin.

Am. bk. Topgallant, Lundvaldt, from Tacoma.

Wednesday, January 10.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, from Newcastle with coal (in offing).

Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordts, from Newcastle with coal (in offing).

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, from Gray's Harbor with lumber (in offing).

Thursday, January 11.

Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, with 1,828 tons coal.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Hamakua.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 9.

Ship Gulf Stream, Kerbyson, the Sound in ballast.

Bk. Martha Davis, McAlman, San Francisco.

Schr. Vine, Small, San Francisco, in ballast.

Schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Kauai.

Bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, Hilo.

S. S. China, Seabury, San Francisco.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.

Bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco.

Wednesday, January 10.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kauai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, San Francisco.

Am. schr. Vine, Small, San Francisco.

Thursday, January 11.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, Hilo.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Eleele.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.

U. S. A. T. Westminster, Petrie, San Francisco, January 7.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, December 2.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Pt. Townsend, December 4.

Am. bk. Onaway, Meech, New York, December 6.

Am. schr. Eric, Roos, Seattle, December 7.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.

Haw. sp. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, December 10.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, December 10.

Am. bk. Coryphene, Erickson, Nanaimo, December 11.

Haw. sp. Star of France, Wells, Newcastle, December 13.

Am. brg. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, December 17.

Jap. stmr. Nanyo Maru, Tomita, Kobe, December 18.

Am. sp. Eclipse, Peterson, Newcastle, December 22.

Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, Departure Bay, December 22.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. schr. Winslow, Birkholm, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. bk. Sintram, Larsen, Departure Bay, December 22.

Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23.

Am. sp. Santa Clara, Linburg, Nanaimo, December 23.

Br. bk. Beechdale, Knox, nitrate ports, December 24.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, December 25.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.

Am. bg. J. D. Spreckels, Christianson, San Francisco, December 27.

Br. bk. Kinfauns, Crighton, Cardiff, December 27.

Am. bkt. Klikitat, Cutler, Pt. Gamble, December 29.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, Tacoma, December 30.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, Seattle, December 30.

Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Vancouver, January 7.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.

Am. schr. Ruby Cousins, Walton, San Francisco, January 9.

Am. bk. Topgallant, Lundvaldt, Tacoma, January 9.

Br. stmr. Lady Joicey, Cook, Yokohama, January 9.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, January 10.

Ger. sp. Caeserea, Cordts, Newcastle, January 10.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, January 10.

Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, Newcastle, January 11.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

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

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

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

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

A grass fire in Nuuanu valley mauka of Wyllie street was extinguished by neighbors last night with considerable trouble.

SEA AND SHORE

Rats Destroyed Upon a Plague Ship.

Claudine Sails--Newcastle Colliers In Harbor--Island Shipping. Irmgard Out.

Crowded with Japanese immigrants between decks from Mauliola quarantine station, the Claudine sailed for Maui ports last evening. There were few other sailings of Island steamers, as it is slow work getting the permitted freight on board. The schooners A. J. West and Golden Shore and ship Caesarea, which had arrived in the offing on Wednesday, were towed into the harbor, and the British bark Adderly, with 1,800 tons of Newcastle coal, came through the channel during the afternoon. The sailing of the Niihau for Eleele was postponed until this afternoon. There were a number of Japanese (free) passengers off the Lady Joicey landed last night, and the hackmen of that nationality did a big business at the Mail wharf. The lumber schooner A. J. West commenced discharging at the Ewa end of the Mail wharf in the afternoon. The coal vessels are all awaiting a berth in the stream. The barkentine Irmgard was the only deep-water vessel sailing yesterday. She goes to Hilo to load sugar for San Francisco. The departure of the United States steamer Westminster for Manila has been postponed until next Monday. The bark Conway Castle, from Liverpool, commenced discharging cargo into the steamer Hawaii yesterday.

Rats and the Plague.

The steamer J. W. Taylor arrived in New York harbor last month with a lot of brown rats aboard which are causing the health authorities of the city a great deal of anxiety, even more than two cases of bubonic plague which the steamer took to New York from South American ports. Whether the plague spreads, depends upon the rats, says a New York paper. The physicians of the metropolis are at a loss what to do, and have appealed for help and suggestions in keeping the rats from leaving the steamship.

Wherever the plague has appeared it has invariably been preceded by an epidemic among the rats. Bacteriologists have established the fact that the plague is actually spread by the rats, that it originates with them, and that it is probably from the insects which the rats harbor that the plague is transmitted to man. A proposal is made to fill the steamer Taylor with water and so drown the rats, as the only means of effectually getting rid of the dangerous pests. It was in India, in 1886, that the connection between rats and plague was first traced out.

NOTES.

Customs Guard Condon is a new appointment.

Captain Sachs, formerly of the Mokolii, is now on the Helene.

The Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru is still discharging coal at Sorenson's wharf.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per schr. Mary E. Foster, December 29.—B. N. L. Stockton, Maurice Wells, John Linden, D. Donahue, W. S. Ferguson, F. B. Woodman, D. R. Martin, C. H. Keithley.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	From.
Due in December.	
Albany, Ger. bk.	Westport
City of Adelaide, Br. bk.	Newcastle
King Arthur, Br. ship	Newcastle
Mary Winkleman, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Holywood, Br. bk.	Antwerp
Nuuanu, Haw. bk.	New York
Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh.	Norfolk
CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.	
Novelty, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Wm. Bowden, Am. schr.	Newcastle
J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Newsboy, Am. bktn.	Newcastle
Seminole, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Golden Shore, Am. sch.	Newcastle
Solveig, Nor. bk.	Newcastle
Adderly, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Inverness shire, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Robt. Sudden, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
Sonoma, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Chehalis, Am. bkt.	Newcastle
East African, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Drummuir, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Hilston, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Oregon, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Gen. Fairchild, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Standard, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Florence, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Prosper, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Bangalore, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Himalaya, Haw. bk.	Newcastle
Caesarea, Ger. sh.	Newcastle
Haydn Brown, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Helen Denny, Br. bk.	Newcastle
John C. Potter, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Aspice, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Port Sonachan, Br. bk.	Newcastle
M. P. Grace, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Norfolk Island, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Glenesslin, Br. sh.	Newcastle
Highlands, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Big Bonanza, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Hesper, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Star of Italy, Haw. sh.	Newcastle
Euterpe, Haw. sh.	Newcastle
Palmyra, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Elwell, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Rufus E. Wood, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Carrollton, Am. bk.	Newcastle
Lyman D. Foster, Am. schr.	Newcastle
Star Russia, Haw. sh.	Newcastle
Berwickshire, Br. bk.	Newcastle
Hecla, Am. sh.	Newcastle
Wachusett, Am. sh.	Newcastle
St. Katherine, Am. bk.	New York
W. F. Babcock, Am. ship	New York

MANILA PAPERS WAIL.

They Complain Because of Military Restraint.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—The newspaper Democracia, the organ of a society of Filipinos, including the supreme court judges, favoring American control in the Philippines, tonight announces that it has been decided to suspend publication. The paper was started at the suggestion and under the patronage of the Philippine advisory commission, headed by Professor J. G. Schurman. The Democracia prints a single page, in big type. In the statement accompanying the announcement of its suspension, the editor says he has been directed by the provost marshal to retract certain criticisms of the clerical methods adopted in regard to the management of schools, and adds: "Recognizing the authority of the provost marshal, we have no recourse except to comply, and have decided to suspend publication until the present extraordinary conditions regarding press matters disappear. When we know what laws rule us, by what mode we are judged, and to whose jurisdiction press matters are amenable, the Democracia will reappear."

The paper has generally been a warm supporter of the administration. The provost marshal recently threatened to suppress it for publishing an editorial asserting that Manila streets were in a worse condition under the American than they had been under the Spanish administration.

The Manila Times was also recently warned, with an intimation of imprisonment and confiscating for printing an editorial recommending the creation of a board of charity commissioners to control the charitable institutions, on account of rumors of mismanagement of the charitable funds by the church authorities.

The newspapers complain bitterly that the authorities exercise a paternal supervision, threatening suppression they claim, for trifling errors in the publication of news not connected with public matters. They also say the censorship handicaps a newspaper enterprise by suppressing cable dispatches, received from respectable agencies, whose transmission is of an exceedingly costly character. The matter suppressed includes reports of government actions, among them being Philippine and American occurrences which might give the Filipinos an unfavorable opinion of the United States.

Deserting Our Harbor.

Two coasters sailed for the other Islands for sugar cargoes yesterday, which they originally intended loading here—the schooner Robert Lewers for Koloa and the barkentine Irmgard for Hilo. They are the first of which may turn out to be the whole sugar fleet of 1900 to shun this unfortunate port for a healthier locality.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Barom. [illegible]	Barom. 3 p.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rain	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
3[illegible]	[illegible]	29.7[illegible]	68	78	1.[illegible]	87	0-4	NW-[illegible]	2-0
31	[illegible]	29.7[illegible]	65	79	.09	6[illegible]	1	W	3-0
1	[illegible]	29.7	62	7[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	8	W	1
2	[illegible]	29.9[illegible]	63	77	.03	57	2	W	2
3	[illegible]	29.[illegible]4	60	79	.00	5[illegible]	1-[illegible]	WS	2-0
4	30.03	29.9[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]6	[illegible]	64	5	SW-W	2
5	29.92	29.84	61	77	[illegible]	67	6	WS	1

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administratrix of the estate of James Robinson Holt, late 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 her residence, on Makiki street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

HELEN A. HOLT,
Administratrix of the Estate of James Robinson Holt, Deceased.
Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1899. 2138-10t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of F. Kaiser, deceased, late of Waimea, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the undersigned on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred.

J. F. HACKFELD,
Imp. German Consul, Administrator.
Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1899. 2137-8t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Chas. J. Faneuf, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Peter A. Becker, of said Honolulu, dated January 5, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, Pages 240 to 242, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated, Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1899.

PETER A. BECKER,
Mortgagee.

Property covered by said mortgage is sundry blacksmith tools and supplies. 2439-4tF

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

The Assessors of the Hawaiian Islands hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Hawaiian Islands, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Board of Equalization for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Hawaiian Islands:

No. 1—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.

No. 2—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the Ili or Ahupuaa in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area. Also, state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of January 1, 1900.

No. 4—Under Leasehold Interests a schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5—Growing crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable. Growing rice is to be assessed May 1.

No. 6—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane," requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, Estimated Yield in Tons of Sugar of Crop Canes.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state is the land in Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E — Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprise for Profit, required by Section 68, Session Laws, 1896," statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7—Consignments of Property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands between the ages of twenty and sixty years, unless exempt by law.

JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor of Oahu.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor of Maui.
NATHAN C. WILLFONG,
Assessor of Hawaii.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor of Kauai.

Approved by
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, December 30, 1899.

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1900:

OAHU.

Oahu ..... Alexander D. Thompson
Honolulu ..... Henry C. Ovenden
Ewa and Waianae ..... Frank K. Archer
Waialua ..... Edward Hore
Koolauloa ..... William K. Rathburn
Koolaupoko No. 1 ..... Henry C. Adams
Koolaupoko No. 2 ..... James Davis

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai ..... G. H. Dunn
Wailuku ..... William T. Robinson
Makawao ..... W. O. Aiken
Hana ..... A. Gross

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo ..... Geo. H. Williams
Hamakua ..... William Horner
South Kohala ..... Wilmot Vredenburg
North Kohala ..... Eben P. Low
North Kona ..... J. Kaelemakule
South Kona ..... H. John Ahu
Kau ..... William P. Fennell
Puna ..... Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau ..... T. Brandt
Koloa ..... Henry Blake
Lihue ..... J. B. Hanaike
Kawaihau ..... J. W. Neal
Hanalei ..... W. E. H. Deverill

Approved:
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, December 30, 1899.
2141-3tF—5445.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Olaa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Olaa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1900. 2139-9tF

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
15th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO

OAHU SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the fourth and last assessment of 25 per cent on the assessable stock of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., will be due and payable at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., on February 1st, 1900.

J. F. HACKFELD,
Treas. Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.
5433—2139-3t

M'BRYDE SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the fourth assessment of 5 per cent ($1 per share) on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., was due January 1st, 1900, and will be delinquent on February 1st, 1900. Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

By order of the directors.
THOMAS RAIN WALKER,
Treas. McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1900. 5435

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert N. Cowes, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Executrix, it is ordered that Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Courthouse at Honolulu be and the same hereby is 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.

By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1899. 2137-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander Moore, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is 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.

Honolulu, December 26, 1899.
By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.
2137-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.— [Stamp.]

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.
[Seal.]
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said nonresident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

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

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Whereas, it appears by affidavit that Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, certain of the defendants in the above entitled suit, are necessary parties to said suit, and that they have been residents in the Republic of Hawaii but have removed therefrom;

It is ordered that service upon said defendants may be made by publication of the summons issued in said suit; and that said summons shall be published in the Hawaiian Gazette twice each week from the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, to the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900; and that a copy of the summons and petition of said suit be deposited in the postoffice addressed to each of said defendants at his or her last place of residence; or that personal service of a copy of said petition and summons be made upon said defendants out of the Republic.

Dated, Honolulu, October 24, A. D. 1899.

[Seal] A. PERRY
First Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit.
Attest: GEORGE LUCAS Clerk.
2919-28t

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

M. C. Aldrich, H. B King, H. S. Swinton, H. M. Seal and N. Brown, by W. C. King, his next friend, vs. P. E. Hassinger, A. M. Turton and H. E. Ross and D. K. Brown.—At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Douglas K. Brown to appear ten days after service hereof, if he reside on the Island of Oahu otherwise twenty days after service before such judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, to answer the annexed Bill of Complaint of Mary C. Aldrich et al., and have you then there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of October, 1899.

(Sig.) GEORGE LUCAS,
2119-3mos. Clerk.

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

THIRD ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share was DELINQUENT Dec. 31, 1899; delinquent shares will be sold at 12 o'clock noon, January 27th, 1900, if said assessment is not settled for, with interest, before that date.

FOURTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share is now subject to penalty and will be delinquent Jan. 31st, 1900.

FIFTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share is now DUE AND PAYABLE.

All assessments are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1900. 5437

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