

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2607.

RUSSIANS SAY THAT JAPANESE WERE BEATEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

Mukden, July 13.—The Japanese have been repulsed from Port Arthur with a loss of 28,000 caused by the explosion of mines.



JAPANESE TORPEDO DESTROYERS LAYING MINES OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.
OKU ON THE MARCH.

Nothing From Kuropatkin, But the Japanese Army Is Still Advancing.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Japanese advance upon Tatchekiao is shrouded in mystery. There has been no news from Kuropatkin since the 10th, but this is not causing anxiety. It is probable that the Japanese will attempt to capture Kinkow before Tatchekiao.

BRITISH STEAMERS SEARCHED.

PEKIN, July 13.—The British steamers Menles and Crewhall have been stopped and searched by Russian cruisers in the Red Sea.

NEWCHWANG AWAITS ITS FATE.

NEWCHWANG, July 13.—The Japanese are expected to occupy this city soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The loss of Kaichou by the Russian forces will probably cause the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russian troops.

TOKIO, July 14.—The report that the Japanese lost 30,000 men at Port Arthur is unconfirmed. A rumor that the fortress has fallen also lacks confirmation.

ARMIES CLOSING IN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu are closing in at Tatchkiao where Gen. Kuropatkin is entrenched. The outposts are fifteen miles apart. Gen. Kuroki is reported to be moving toward Haicheng.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON OUT.

TOKIO, July 14.—Two warships and four torpedo boats of the Vladivostok squadron were off Hok-Kaido Wednesday.

OYAMA AT DALNY.

TOKIO, July 14.—Marshal Oyama reached Dalny on Wednesday.

JAPANESE REPULSED.

YINKOW, July 14.—The Japanese were repulsed with great loss on July 12, north of Kaichou.

A LIGHT ATTACK.

TATCHIKIAO, July 14.—The Japanese attacked this place yesterday but did not press matters and soon retired toward Kaichou.

NEWCHWANG, July 14.—Japanese scouts have been seen six miles south of this place. General Oku with 50,000 men is advancing rapidly between Newchwang and Tatchkiao.

HAICHENG, July 14.—The Russians fought brilliantly near the Black Mountains, taking many prisoners. The Japanese are intrenching five miles from Tatchekiao.

BUT DIDN'T QUITE.

TOKIO, July 14.—When the Japanese occupied Yinkow they nearly captured 300 Russians.

PRETORIA MOURNS THE DEATH OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, England, July 14.—Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal Republic, died today at Charnes, Switzerland. The immediate cause of his death was senile pneumonia.

PRETORIA, July 14.—Mourning is general for the late President Kruger. It is expected that his body will be brought here for burial.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, familiarly known the world over as "Oom Paul," has been lying for weeks at death's door, his attendants being his daughters, Mrs. Erlhoff and her husband and children. Since last January he led a hermit life at Mentone and in Switzerland and his death had been momentarily expected as the former South African leader had become a very infirm old man. His passing removes one of the greatest international figures of the nineteenth century.

"Oom Paul" was born at Hostenburg, Cape Colony, on Oct. 19, 1825. He was of Boer parentage but born a British subject. On the passage of the law by Great Britain for the emancipation of colonial slaves, in 1838, there was an exodus of about 8,000 Boers from Cape Colony across the Vaal River and those in their train both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic, both taken by Great Britain in the Boer war of 1899-1902. This early movement is now known in South Africa as the Great Trek and Kruger's

father was one of the participants, the young "Oom Paul" being taken along. Kruger's boyhood was thus of an exciting character. A story which he tells in his own memoirs gives much insight into his early life. It is as follows: "I shot my first lion in the year 1859. I was then 14 years of age. A lion had attacked our herds and robbed us of several heads of cattle that were grazing by the banks of the Rhenoster River, in what has since become the Orange Free State. Six of us started (I was the seventh, but did not count) to find that lion. We were all mounted, and rode in parties of three, with a good distance between the two parties. The lion sighted us before we were face to face with him, and came on with a wild rush. The three adults with whom I had come—my father, my uncle, and my brother—quickly fired the horses together and turned them round with their heads in the opposite direction to that from which the lion was bearing down upon us. This is the regular

HAWAII PROBABLY GOT TRICKED IN THE VOTE

Advertiser's Correspondent Thinks Its Cause Carried In the Republican Convention But Delegates Were Counted Out To Suit Party Managers.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Most of the interest in Hawaiian affairs has been transferred to Chicago during the past week. As your correspondent was in Chicago all of the week and able to keep in touch with what the Hawaiian delegation was doing, something in that connection is given herewith.

The resolution reducing the representation of Hawaii to two votes in future conventions, which has been already cabled to Honolulu, carried by 497 votes against 490 as announced. It allowed the present delegation to have their six votes but provided against six delegates coming from the Territory in the future. There is strong reason for believing that that substitute motion, offered by Gen. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on credentials, in lieu of an amendment by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, to allow the Territory six votes all the time, was really beaten. Several newspaper correspondents in the convention kept a tally on the roll call and figured it that the substitute was beaten by over fifty votes. There is no doubt that the organization of the convention, imbued with a spirit which has frequently been asserted in the Senate against allowing the outlying possessions any privileges that would encourage them to ever hope for Statehood, was stoutly against giving Hawaii six votes. Probably it would be hardly fair to say that "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the presiding officer, winked at any error in the count. It might have been fixed up at the table, where the tally clerks were at work. They knew very well what the convention leaders wanted. But in any event there seemed to be something suspicious in the count. It is doubtful whether, because of all the confusion that suspicion can ever be removed.

GOV. CARTER'S SPEECH.
Too much can not be said in praise of Gov. Carter's meteoric speech in that convention. It was brief, energetic, and to the point, and made a most excellent impression upon the convention. That speech alone should have won Hawaii's cause. Senator Foraker's intervention in behalf of the Territory was also much appreciated. For two days before the convention met Gov. Carter had been laboring with the Republican leaders to persuade them that the credentials committee was planning to do the islands an injustice. He argued with Senator Scott, of West Virginia, to no purpose and finally had to make an appeal to Senator Foraker to take the case upon the floor of the convention.

The Hawaiian delegation had a fairly good location in the southwest corner of the hall, to the left of the presiding officer and not far from the Philippine, Alaskan and Arizona delegations. They proved good shouters when there was

occasion to shout and made a good appearance always in the big convention. Their headquarters in the Auditorium Annex hotel, adorned with Hawaiian leis and other decorations, was much frequented. Gov. Carter and, in fact nearly all the delegates, improved every possible opportunity in talking about the needs of the Territory with the influential Republicans present at the convention.

"I am confident," said Gov. Carter to me before leaving Chicago, "that our talks with influential men in behalf of the islands have had a good effect. Nothing but friendly things have been said to me and there is appearing a keener interest in the islands and their welfare."

The young governor was everywhere received in most kindly manner. He was one of the 100 guests whom Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, entertained at his famous dinner on Tuesday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There the Governor met a number of prominent men, who evinced a great interest in Hawaiian affairs. Another of the guests at that dinner was United States District Attorney Breckons of Hawaii.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.
The contest at Chicago over the selection of a National Committeeman for Hawaii was quite lively. Many good words were spoken for the many attitude of Delegate Kalaniana'ole. He desired to be elected as National Committeeman but when the ballot finally stood even, he cast the deciding vote for Mr. Robertson.

The Secretary of War has directed the Delegate from Hawaii to name a qualified candidate for appointment as cadet at West Point, vice Clarence K. Lyman, who should graduate in June of next year; also two alternates.

The Secretary of Agriculture has sent a letter to Delegate Kalaniana'ole stating that franks are now being printed for the distribution of seeds and requests to know where the franks shall be sent. He asks the Delegate to return them to him not later than October 1, next, with the proper addresses, also stating what kind of seeds are to be sent. This indicates that there is to be a fall distribution of seeds for Hawaii, instead of a spring distribution.

Mr. Charles Clark, who has been here several months, associated with Delegate Kalaniana'ole and who, has done a great deal of excellent work in behalf of the islands, has departed for home.

AS TO SUGAR.
The Department of Commerce has issued the following bulletin about Waste Sugar Cane in the Hawaiian Islands, it having been generally published throughout the country in daily newspapers: "It is reported that upward of 2,000,000 tons of waste sugar cane are available in the Hawaiian Islands annually, suitable for the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The problem proved good shouters when there was

(Continued on Page 5.)

INCREASE OF \$30,000
IN TERRITORIAL TAXES

According to the footings on the books of the Audit Office, the total amount of taxes collected in the Territory of Hawaii for the year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904, was in round numbers \$1,681,000.

This is an increase of about \$30,000 over the taxes for the year immediately preceding. The taxes in question comprise those on real and personal property, what are known as personal taxes and the income tax.

Moderate though the increase is, it is attributed more to the hustling of Assessor J. W. Pratt before he resigned the office to take that of Commissioner of Public Lands rather than to enhancement of taxable wealth. Not only did Mr. Pratt make goodly net winnings in tax appeal cases, but he developed considerable pay-diggings in a mass of delinquent taxes.

MONEY FOR CLAIMANTS

Fire Claims Fund Not for Insurance Companies.

The test case brought into the Federal Court under the title of W. F. MacLellan, United States Treasury Agent, vs. Yee Wo Chan, to decide the ownership of fire claims money in the former's hands, was decided yesterday by Judge Dole in favor of the defendant, the opinion being rendered orally in favor of the defendant.

The decision was to the effect that the insurance companies which had interceded claims for a portion of the amount due Yee Wo Chan, had no right to enter claims, and the total amount, \$15,000 was awarded to the defendant.

Notice of appeal was made by Attorney A. A. Wilder for the insurance company. It is probable that all other cases of the same nature numbering thirty-one all told, and involving some \$50,000, will not be pressed until the appealed case is decided in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The money came from the fund of \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of claimants against the Territorial government for property destroyed during the plague epidemic of 1899-1900. Treasury Agent MacLellan was sent from Washington to disburse the million dollars. He was stopped in this act by insurance companies who claimed their right to certain sums on the ground that they had been compelled to pay policies under circumstances which they believed to be illegal.

Judge Dole will file a written opinion later.

CASH PAYMENT WAS ONLY A DREAM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The case of H. E. Cooper vs. The Island Realty Company and Jos. A. Gilman dragged on in Judge Gear's court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper being on the stand most of the time. Mr. Cooper outlined the transaction by which he turned over his Manoa Valley property to the Island Realty Company, in the initial stages of which he expected to receive \$50,000 cash as part payment, but found it only a dream.

Mr. Cooper stated that he had given an option on the property to J. F. Morgan, the auctioneer. One day Mr. Morgan came to him with a check for \$25,000. Mr. Chase, who organized the Island Realty Company and was its manager, came in at that time and said he was anxious to take over the property, and would pay cash. The proposition looked good to Mr. Cooper, the result being that Morgan and his \$25,000 check were withdrawn and Chase substituted. The papers were drawn up. Chase said he had organized the company. Then the day that Chase was to hand over \$50,000 as the agreed

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Duffe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

price for the land in cash, the remainder to be secured by mortgage. Chase came to Mr. Cooper and said he was sorry but he couldn't pay cash. The matter was finally wound up by the proffer and acceptance of notes, interest to be paid on May 11 and November 11 of each year. This was paid up by Mr. Gilman until last May when only a part was paid. Mr. Gilman had claimed that the taxes should be paid by Mr. Cooper. This controversial point precipitated the civil suit now in progress.

PARKER SUES THE METROPOLITAN CO.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

An assumpsit suit was filed yesterday by Col. Samuel Parker against the Metropolitan Meat Company to recover the sum of \$26,252.29, which the plaintiff claims is due him as the residue funds of the partnership existing between himself and the late John P. Parker. The amount is alleged to be due for cattle and sheep delivered to the Metropolitan company between May 9 and June 18 of this year.

The Metropolitan Company, however, is not concerned in the matter except to the extent of who shall receive the money claimed. The company does not deny the existence of the claim. The suit is an outgrowth of the present Parker Ranch litigation in the Circuit Court.

COURT NOTE.

In the case of the Territory vs. Jack Morgan, seduction, the defendant is given twenty days from July 11 in which to file his bill of exceptions on appeal to the Supreme Court.

PLANS READY FOR HILO'S SEWER SYSTEM

Plans for Hilo's sewer system are completed and work will shortly begin to lay the mains. The system will be laid upon Front, Waiatenuke, Bridge, Shipman, Richardson and other streets in the lower portion of the town. The sum of \$16,000 is available for the work.

WOULD HELP WOODS ESCAPE

W. J. Glenn, formerly a sailor on the training ship Adams, was tried and convicted in the police court yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to assist Fred Woods, the notorious negro convict of Oahu prison to escape from that institution. Glenn was serving a sentence there and it was proven he had written a letter which Woods was to use in securing assistance from someone on a transport in order to leave the country after making a dash from the Makiki quarries. Glenn had six months tacked on to his present sentence for the late escapade and Woods will be carefully looked after by the zealous guards of the prison.

Ant to Kill Weevil.

There now seems to be a reasonable probability that nature has placed in the hands of man an agency that will relieve the cotton growers of the Southern States of a great measure of their anxiety for the protection of crops against the ravages of the boll weevil. Mr. O. P. Cook, a botanist of the Agricultural Department, reports that he has found in Guatemala an ant that preys upon the pests of the cotton field. So sure is the Department of the inestimable value of this discovery that it has authorized Mr. Cook to command any needed assistance in money or men. It is not claimed for the ant that it exterminates the weevil, but in its native haunts it succeeds in limiting their numbers to a degree that slight, if any, damage to the growing cotton is effected. Less than a week ago the Agricultural Department took an absolutely hopeless view of its attempt to save the staple crop of the South from threatened ruin. It was reported that every expedient applied up to that time had failed utterly, and unless some remedy could be found every cotton growing section north of the Gulf of Mexico would be at the mercy of the weevil. The pecuniary loss already inflicted is estimated in the millions of dollars; hence the reported discovery by Professor Cook, even if results will not fully justify sanguine expectations, will be acclaimed as something like a providential dispensation. The Guatemalan ant, it seems, is a reaper rather than a cure, but as it robs the weevil of its power of wholesale destruction, it will come as a blessing to the cotton grower. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not follow in the path of the English sparrow, which in some respects is a worse evil than the worm which it was brought here to exterminate.—New York Trade Review.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also highly surprised me was that when it ceased to be effective I suffered the cramps and severe diarrhoea. It is a most reliable medicine and I have a bottle of it with me always. I have a bottle of it with me always. I have a bottle of it with me always.

WEEKLY DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED COUNTY ACT

An Address On the Subject by the Secretary of the Commission—Question of Hearing From the Public Discussed.

At its meeting last night the County Act Commission learned from a statement made by T. McCants Stewart, that there are serious snags in the way of framing a county government act which will stand the test of the courts. The Commission decided before proceeding with the framing of the act to listen to the views of all citizens who may wish to attend their meetings with reference to the particular points which stand in the way of the framers of the act.

The meeting was attended by Chairman H. E. Cooper, F. W. Beckley, T. McCants Stewart, C. L. Crabbe, and E. M. Watson, and Secretary Ayer. Mr. Stewart's address was as follows: "There are several classes of citizens to be considered in framing a county act, namely: (1) Those who are opposed to county government on the ground, (a) that it is not wanted by the taxpayers, (b) that it will increase taxes, and (c) that the present centralized government is all we need for our small area and population; and (2) those who are opposed to county government on the grounds above stated, and on the further ground, that they do not believe in the capacity of the majority of our people to conduct an economical and efficient county government. (3) Those who, being diametrically opposed to the above described classes, favor a county government, similar to the most advanced systems of the States, covering schools, health and every other department usually found under local control. (4) Those who favor a simple form of county government to start with, one that the people can easily support and conduct, and which can be enlarged, as we grow in experience—holding that we should do like young married people, who start house-keeping in a small house, and add additions from time to time.

"It will be impossible to meet the views of these different classes, especially where it is contended; (1) that county government is not wanted by the taxpayers, and (2) that the people have not the capacity for it. It is a matter of regret that we have these latter objections facing us on the threshold of our duties. But as all the political parties of our territory have declared themselves in favor of county government, and as this commission was created by a unanimous vote of the legislature, we have to ignore these objections as to undesirability and incapacity, and go ahead with our work with the hope that these last named objections may be abandoned, and that the people who now urge them may help us to frame an acceptable county act, after it is passed by the legislature, may take a hand in the work of administering it honestly and efficiently.

"Between the two classes—one desiring an unlimited act, embracing every department usually under local control, and the other a simple act, not embracing, at the start, every department usually under local control, there must be compromise, if we are to proceed without congressional ratification. "The thoughtful address to this commission by Mr. Chairman Cooper has commanded wide and serious attention, because of the danger to county government, which seems to him to be in several provisions of the organic act. "There is a widespread feeling, that, in the light of Mr. Cooper's statement, and in view of the spirit of the decision of our Supreme Court—nullifying the county act of 1903, it is doubtful if under the organic act the people can elect county boards; and, further, that it is doubtful if the legislature can absolutely surrender territorial property to the counties. Other matters are also held to be of doubtful character in the relationship between county government and the organic act. "Of course, we can meet and overcome these objections, if they be well founded, by drawing separate acts, and recommending that they be submitted to Congress for ratification. "But we cannot escape the fact, that the organic act is our constitution. All our laws must conform to it. The objection urged against a board of supervisors elected by the people is contained in Section 80 of the organic act, which provides that, 'the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, appoint . . . members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, board of prison inspectors, board of registration and inspectors of election, and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law.' "I believe that this provision applies only to Territorial boards. There seems to be no other conclusion possible, if we read this provision in connection with the whole of Section 80 and Section 81, which latter section provides, 'that the legislature may create counties and towns and may subordinate within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof.' "But as there is always the possibility in legal interpretation, our Supreme Court could hold the view that the government under the organic act, could appoint all county boards. It is the view of such an authority, the county board, which is being discussed by

provided for in a separate act. "And I fully concur with our Chairman in the opinion that such matters as taxation, license, etc., should be dealt with in separate acts. "The board of supervisors should be limited as to the rate of taxation; and should be required to spend annually a certain percentage of the revenues on roads, bridges and other public improvements; and they should be required to keep their expenses within their income, making it a penal offence to intentionally and wilfully appropriate more money than is known to be in the treasury, or estimated by the Tax Assessor and Collector to come into it during the year. "This is not the time and place to enumerate the limitations and safeguards which we should put in our act. It is sufficient now to say that we should attempt to construct a system that can be run economically, and we must insure it against extravagance, waste and dishonesty. "Excepting the supervisors, each county can get along with the same officials now on each island, their duties being as now required by law, subject to such modifications as may suggest themselves as necessary to fully carry out our county plan of government and to insure accountability. For example, the officials having public moneys in their custody should be compelled to make daily deposits in a bank, or banks designated by the supervisors, and to furnish the supervisors for publication weekly statements of receipts and expenditures. "Salaries in some cases may be further reduced; and we should require all salaried county officials to give their time exclusively to the work of the county. "The supervisors should have power to reduce the number of officials, or their salaries, but not to increase them without legislative sanction. Of course, no reduction should be allowed within a term of office. "The introduction of county government will unfortunately bear hard upon the salaries of territorial officials. The legislature will be compelled to make material reductions in them, and in that way prevent the machinery of government from being oppressive upon the tax payers. "I do not think that there should be any excessive bonds provided for, or allowed. They should be reasonable, so as to allow the poor, but honest and intelligent man to take a hand in the government. There should, however, be penal provisions against wilful mistake, against bribery and embezzlement. Our act should stand for intelligent, efficient and honest administration of public affairs. "Many citizens seem to have the idea, that this commission can frame a bill for towns and cities. I said to a leader of one of our political parties, who urged this matter upon me, that the joint resolution under which we are appointed, limits us to county government; that, if he wanted more than this, he should have exerted himself at the meeting of the legislature to have passed a resolution carrying a wider scope. "If we succeed in framing a county act, which shall take its place permanently among the statutes of our Territory, we shall have done all that has been required of us; and it will be a long step towards learning the lesson which Governor Carter said at Hilo we need to learn so much, when he used these memorable words: "The lesson we need to learn in Hawaii is that the people are the government. There has been a different conception, which considered the government as an institution separate and apart from the people. If we can get all the people to realize that the government's interest and the people's interests are identical, and that it is the purpose of my administration to make the will of the people the will of the government, we shall be satisfied." Following his address Mr. Stewart moved the following resolution: Resolved, That this commission request the citizens, hereinafter named, and any others willing so to do, to favor it with their views, orally or in writing, upon the questions below stated; and that the hearings thereof be commenced at the regular meeting of this body on Tuesday evening, July 19th, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock; namely: 1. Under the organic act, can a county board of supervisors be elected by the voters? 2. If the organic act prohibit election, shall a county act be drawn providing for the election of supervisors by the voters, and be submitted to Congress for ratification? 3. Shall a county act be drawn carrying the governor's right to appoint, and Congress be requested to amend the organic act so that the voters may elect county boards? 4. Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards? 5. Shall the county act provide for county control of education, health, and roads, bridges and wharves? W. R. Castle, J. G. Pratt, J. J. Dunne, J. M. Poepeo, W. H. Smith, D. H. Case, J. D. Willard, F. J. Lowrey, A. V. Gear, Lorrin Thurston, and Harry Armitage; and the following gentlemen, who were elected District Attorneys of their respective Counties, namely: W. T. Rawlins, J. U. Smith, Guy F. Maxwell, John Richardson, and S. K. Kaseo. Messrs. Watson and Beckley opposed the portion of the resolution specially naming persons to be invited to address the Commission, on the grounds that there were many persons not named in the resolution who are interested in County Government and might be offended if an invitation was extended to others and not to themselves. As finally amended and passed the names were left out and all citizens were generally invited, with the understanding that each member of the Commission could invite anyone he wished to address the Commission. The meeting then adjourned.

elective county board, when the chances are that it may go up against Section 80, and be wrecked. "And therein lies the difficulty of our work. The demand for county government springs from a desire of the people to manage their own affairs through their own chosen representatives. If the strict construction possible to be given to Section 80 is sound, then this demand cannot be carried out without further Congressional legislation. We cannot on the principle of local control manage our schools, or the public health without a central board and a local board in each district; but they would have to be appointed by the Governor. So that the Governor, who is not elected by the people, and in a political sense is not responsible to them, would have in his hands the entire machinery of government just as he had, when Congress authorized the legislature to establish counties, towns, and cities and provide for their government, a provision inserted in the Organic Act, I claim, to enable the legislature to decentralize the government and to make it the kind of government referred to by Gov. Carter in these words, when he called the last special session of the legislature, namely: 'As the authority to call the Legislature rests with me, I would not feel myself true to Hawaii's best interests if I failed to take this responsibility. If Hawaii is ever to fit herself for a place in the union of sovereign States, we must show that we have a government here, not only of the people and for the people, but by the people.' "I have thought of several expedients for attempting to evade the appointment of our county boards by the Governor; but they are not sound in principle, and would be difficult to carry out in practice. "For example, I thought that our act might provide that the people shall select the supervisors for the Governor to nominate; but the Governor would not be bound, and such a void provision might affect the whole act. "But even if it did not, and the Governor should start the machinery by nominating the supervisors selected in each county, they could not appoint a school board, a road board, or any other board, because this power would lie with the Governor. "I wish the commission could have the views of our citizens, legal and lay, upon this proposition; for upon its decision hangs the nature of the whole county act. "Three courses are open to us, two of which we can follow at once, namely: (1) recommend that our legislature petition Congress to amend the Organic Act so as to remove the apparent limitations upon our right to establish counties and municipal government with elective boards; (2) draw a county act providing for elective boards, and conform its provisions to the systems of our States and Territories, and provide that the same shall not go into effect until after its ratification by Congress; (3) draw a county act carrying in it the power of the Governor to nominate all boards. We can conduct such a system until Congress amends the Organic Act. Then the succeeding legislature can amend our county act, unless our people decide to maintain our county system permanently under appointment by the Governor. "We shall have to decide before we get much further in our work what course we shall pursue, and we should invite opinions from every source upon these propositions. "And this brings up an important factor in our work, namely, the co-operation of the Governor. This commission has adopted the plan of inviting suggestions and help from every quarter. Any citizen, no matter whom, can give us his views, and if they commend themselves to us, we will use them. If that be true of the citizen, it applies also to the Governor. Our work must proceed in conference with him in the course of our proceedings will have the effect of preventing any differences of opinion between us upon the final result of our work. "Again I think we should consult with our Delegate to Congress, Prince Kuhio. He is in a position to advise us as to how far we should go in the matter of seeking congressional action; and we will be interested in his views upon the character of our act, whether it should be simple or comprehensive. "I desire it to be distinctly understood, that my views are not final. I have come to this work with a virgin mind. Since I drew the Long Municipal Act, over a year and a half ago, I have done no work of this kind, until I sat down to the preparation of this statement. Doubtless many views now held by me will either be modified or changed, as we discuss these matters from week to week, and are brought face to face with questions both of law and policy. "Whatever act we draw, whether for congressional ratification or not, I favor having a simple one, and having it follow, as closely as possible, our present system of government. Our people are familiar with it, and their representatives can conduct it without having to learn it, except in parts. "There should be no fixed budget salaries, namely, Cash, Meat, Kaula, and because of its size and widely scattered population, the Hawaiian Territory should contain only one county, and should be divided into districts, which should be managed by a board of supervisors, which should be elected by the people." "I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

MISS KELLEY PASSES OUT

Efficient Clerk in the Secretary's Office Leaves.

Miss Kate Kelley, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, laid down her pen yesterday afternoon at the close of the day's business, and thereupon ended her long official career with the local government.

Acting Governor Atkinson addressed a letter to Miss Kelley in which he warmly thanked her for her past efforts, paying a high tribute to her clerical capacity and wished her success in whatever venture she undertook in the future.

Miss Kelley has been clerk in the same office for the past ten years, passing through the successive changes of government from the Provisional Government, Republic and lastly under the present form of Territorial government. She leaves for the Coast on the steamship China.

DISGUISED APANA CAUGHT GAMBLERS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Apana, the Chinese policeman, made a record for himself last night. He caught forty Chinese gambling in an upstairs room on Smith street. Although four doors and four watchmen barred his way a clever disguise gained him admittance and the jig was up. Apana, like other members of the raiding force at the police station, is now so well known that it is impossible for him to go anywhere, at night, in Chinatown undisguised without Chinese raising the cry of "cop." The Chinese have posted various men, whose business is to know by sight every known police officer and informer, to watch the entrance to gambling resorts and on the approach of the police raise the alarm in time.

Apana wore a native hat, a pair of black glasses, and a Chinese coat. Then he blacked his upper lip sufficiently to give the impression that he needed a shave badly, and started raiding. He passed four doors of the entrance to the Smith street resort and when in the gaming room watched the progress of the game for a moment or two before being recognized. Forty men were arrested and will be dealt with today by Judge Lindsay.

While station clerk McKinnon was making out bail receipts for the crowd, attorney C. C. Biting entered the station and announced that as the whole crowd were his clients he demanded that the police do not ill-treat them. Then he went outside again and made off on his horse.

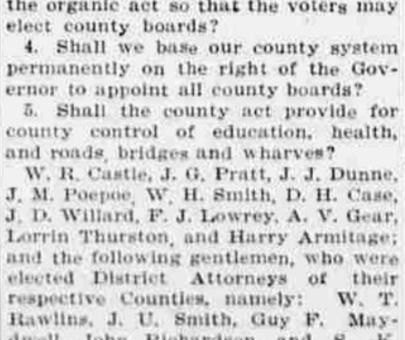
DEATHS DOUBLED BIRTHS IN JUNE

Deaths reported for the month of June more than doubled the number of births, the former being recorded at the Board of Health offices as seventy and births at thirty-three. There were also fifty-seven marriages during the same month.

Statistics of the Health Board show that of the seventy deaths, forty-seven were males and twenty-three females. There were twenty-eight Hawaiians, seven Chinese, eleven Portuguese, thirteen Japanese, three from Great Britain, six Americans, two of other nationalities not recorded.

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.



Mrs. E. B. Chappell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

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WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE TO HELP OUT HONOLULU

Merchants' Association Committee Takes Strong Ground for Lower Steamship Fares.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The following committee report on methods to secure the relief of financial and business conditions in Honolulu was submitted to the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday and will be filed with the Association at a meeting to be held Friday afternoon:

Honolulu, June 17, 1904. To the President and Members of the Merchants' Association:

Gentlemen: Your Committee, to whom was assigned the task of preparing some suggestions on the subject of passenger rates between Honolulu and the Pacific Coast of the United States, submits the following, with a full realization that there are many difficulties in the way of its adoption, and that strong antagonism and opposition from influential sources will have to be met before any radical change from present rates can be secured.

Present conditions, so far as passenger travel is concerned, show clearly and positively that no consideration is given by the several Ocean Transportation Companies, either from the standpoint of probable expansion of their business here or from any appreciation of the needs of requirements of the people of this Territory; on the contrary there is every indication of a mutual understanding between these companies to maintain the highest rates the traffic will bear, and it is a peculiar fact that at about the time the question of tourist travel was being taken up for the first time with any degree of concerted effort, instead of supporting such a proposal and making some offer to render assistance, either by advice or according to the request made by this Association through its representatives for some modification of the fares then existing, this particular time was chosen to make an advance in round trip rates between Honolulu and San Francisco, amounting to \$10.00, or nearly 10 per cent.

Unfortunately for this community the United States shipping laws serve only to support and foster such extortion, and in the absence of competition our people are, so far, helpless. With the exception of one local boat, far too small for the purpose, if moderate prices prevailed, all steamers calling at this port are through boats, having their terminus either at Oriental points or in the Australian Colonies, and as a consequence the trade they may or may not pick up at Honolulu is a matter of more or less indifference to them, or apparently so, as they appear to be united in maintaining fares between Honolulu and San Francisco for a round trip ranging between 12 per cent, and 50 per cent, higher than between other ports in the Pacific. The following statement, compiled from the published schedule of the O. S. S. Co., will substantiate this:

A round trip ticket between San Francisco and Honolulu costs \$135.00. Distance traveled, 4,200 miles; rate per mile, 3.21 cents. Taking this rate as a basis, the following result is shown:

Per No. days	Rate
cent. on trip	per day
12	\$11.25
22	7.00
32	5.25
42	4.00
52	3.25
62	2.50
72	1.75
82	1.00
92	0.25
102	0.00

Distance	Rate
per mile	per cent.
4200	3.21
2316	2.18
1500	1.50
874	0.87
250	0.25
997	0.83
3000	2.53
1180	0.83
3000	2.10
14200	7.15

San Francisco and Honolulu	Rate
Return	\$135.00
Tahiti	150.00
Samoa	225.00
Fiji	285.00
Auckland	300.00
Sydney	300.00

LOCAL DISCRIMINATION.

While no doubt the explanation will be made that there is a subsidy paid for mails carried between some of the above ports, it does not appear reasonable that it should cost our traveling public 53 per cent, more to go to San Francisco and return than it does passengers from Sydney, in proportion to the service rendered. Your Committee believes that if the same relative rates were charged to Honolulu as are now asked to Tahiti, which would mean about \$60.00 for the round trip, the increased travel to Hawaii would soon prove as profitable to the local boat as the subsidy enjoyed on the Tahiti run. It may be concluded that during the present excess of travel to the mainland, and in view of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the through steamers to carry it, it is useless to look for relief on through boats, or to expect concessions in rates from them, and the matter at once becomes a question of how to obtain another larger local vessel suitably fitted to carry passengers at a rate of about \$40.00 for the round trip.

If it is correct, as your committee is informed, that the Oceanic Steamship Company have two available vessels laid up now in San Francisco, and have failed to attempt to relieve conditions here, it would seem to be useless to approach them for any decreased rates, yet it is possible that some inducements might be made for them to favorably consider such a proposal. The only tangible inducement that can be offered is a guarantee of a certain amount of freight both ways. If, however, a sufficient guarantee of freight can be obtained, why not approach other companies who have a single large vessel that can do the work? Why be satisfied with anything less than the best that may be available?

QUESTION OF FREIGHT.

It seems to your Committee that the first thing to be undertaken is to endeavor to secure guarantees for return freights to San Francisco, the matter of incoming freights presenting less difficulty. It is here represented that the only reliable source from which such return freights could be guaranteed is through the Planters' Association, and it is submitted that what would be required, say 2000 tons per month, would be such a small proportion of the whole (a little over 5 per cent.) of the annual crop, that it could not seriously discommode them, and it would be of invaluable assistance to the object we have in view. It is well understood that new negotiations are now in progress for the handling of the sugar crop, and that these new arrangements contemplate shipment of a larger proportion of the crop to the Pacific Coast than hitherto. Such appropriation of freight could be divided pro rata among the several agencies, and would not be felt by them. In view of the amount of benefit that must ultimately accrue adverse arrangements can only be trivial.

It is therefore proposed for your consideration that proper and immediate representations be made and presented in writing through a special committee of the Association, asking the aid of the Planters' Association, as above indicated, and thus to put them on record as to whether or not the merchants may rely on their cooperation to this slight extent. There have been many occasions when the support of those not immediately interested in the sugar industry has been of both direct and indirect service to the plantations and, although such support may be claimed to have been given from a standpoint of self interest, it is submitted that the introduction of tourists and others who may become investors is of no less importance to the planter than to the merchant, and there can be no sound argument that the former will not reap his share of benefit.

If such outgoing cargo cannot be obtained, it seems hopeless to attain our object for the present in a community crippled by overinvestment, impoverished by the drain of the Federal Government, and having the additional disadvantage of being divided against itself on this and similar questions that involve reciprocal and palpable benefits to all.

HELP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

It is also the opinion of your Committee that a definite proposition should be made by this Association to the San Francisco Promotion Committee through the medium of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, pointing out to them the desirability of working in conjunction with Hawaii, they to consider the latter as a desirable and necessary ultimate terminus for those tourists who do not desire to make an Oriental trip. It is well known to us, as well as to our San Francisco friends, that the great bulk of tourist travel goes to Southern California and Florida. We are also aware that San Francisco, as well as Seattle and other northern cities, are and have been for some time endeavoring to secure a proportion of this trade. It should be pointed out to them that San Francisco is not sufficiently tropical to satisfy those whose health or pleasure prompts them to seek either a warm, equable climate, or something novel that cannot be obtained on the mainland. Hawaii can furnish both of these requirements. Furthermore, it should be pointed out to San Francisco that in extending their itineraries to include Hawaii, they will in most instances shut out Southern California, and that by devoting a portion of their efforts to the support of this Territory on the tourist question, and thereby diverting the travel via San Francisco to Honolulu, they will necessarily, in the absence of direct steamer communication between Honolulu and San Pedro, receive the benefit of being the point of advent and exit for the great majority of tourists traveling to and from Hawaii.

It should be also demonstrated that San Francisco as a terminus does not and will not satisfy the average tourist. He has great inducements offered to extend his trip South, in which case he can readily return eastward over the Santa Fe Line without revisiting San Francisco. Hawaii is ready to cooperate with San Francisco, but there must ultimately be reciprocity in this as in all

other business propositions. So far as the tourist proposition is concerned, San Francisco and Los Angeles can never work on a basis of reciprocity; each is, and will be, endeavoring to divert trade, particularly tourist trade, from the other, and as Los Angeles is a far nearer approach to a tropical climate than its northern competitor, it would seem that it should be only natural that San Francisco should prefer to work in conjunction with Hawaii, which must prove an adjunct rather than a competitor.

A LOS ANGELES POSSIBILITY.

A strong feeling is developing here, that, failing San Francisco, we should endeavor to negotiate with Los Angeles. Your Committee, recognizing certain advantages that might accrue from the fact that the latter city is identified as the Mecca of the tourist on the Pacific Coast, feels that our natural ally for the reasons above stated should, nevertheless, be San Francisco, and the suggestion is made that this Association should first endeavor to secure support from the latter city, to the end of invoking their influence and efforts to assist in securing lower passenger rates and first-class service between San Francisco and Honolulu. As an argument, the volume of business we are doing with San Francisco as against other ports, can be shown up very strongly as an especial reason why they should act in this case conjointly with us, in order to prevent our seeking other markets whether for supply or outlet. It is assumed by your Committee that sugar will not always be the only important commodity exported from Hawaii, and that new industries must of necessity develop within the next few years. If San Francisco will work with us there is no reason why that city should not continue to hold as large a proportion of our business as heretofore. If it declines to do so there is no reason why we should not negotiate with any other available market affording reciprocal advantages.

It may further be suggested that the cooperation of San Francisco through the medium of its commercial organizations, having as a result the establishing of transportation rates sufficiently reasonable to induce increased travel to Hawaii, will do more to insure a progressive volume of our present business with that city than could be accomplished by any other method. Immediate benefit will accrue to its merchants, for the reason that our requirements for supplies must increase proportionately as our population increases, whether transient or permanent. Your Committee therefore favors and recommends a direct negotiation with San Francisco on the above subject before seeking other alliance; but if should be done promptly, and if satisfactory replies are not forthcoming, we shall then feel at liberty to address the next best available field.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Committee recommends, first, that representation be made to the Oceanic Steamship Company, pointing out the comparative discrepancies in cost of travel between Honolulu and other ports in the Pacific by their vessels, asking that in view of past support afforded by this community it be entitled to as low rates as are provided for Tahiti, which would be on the basis of a \$50.00 rate for a single trip between San Francisco and Honolulu, or \$90.00 for a round trip, and requesting that an immediate answer be given, as other plans are in contemplation by this Association. Furthermore, that sufficient accommodation should also be guaranteed by the Oceanic Steamship Company for transportation of all intending passengers from this port. Should the Oceanic Steamship Company meet these conditions, the Association in response to pledge its influence in behalf of the Oceanic Steamship Company, so far as it can control travel and freight during an agreed period.

Second, in the event of a refusal or equivocal answer from the Oceanic Steamship Company, an appeal be made to the Planters' Association, on the lines above indicated, presenting, if necessary, the arguments herein obtained, and endeavor made to attain their support and acquiescence.

Third, failing this, appeal to the electorate of this Territory through either the Republican or Democratic convention, or both, for support to a subsidy to be disbursed on the recommendation of the Director of this Association, subject to the approval of the Governor, such appeal to be signed by every member of this Association.

Fourth, as auxiliary to proposal No. 1, communicate with the San Francisco Merchants' Association on the lines above indicated.

Fifth, Communicate with the Los Angeles Mercantile representative bodies as the next available field.

Sixth, If still unsuccessful endeavor to divert wharfage tax to the uses of this Association, and pay same to any steamship company that will render us the service we require.

Seventh, If all these measures fail, endeavor to incorporate a local company that will ultimately be strong enough to charter or purchase its own vessel, to be absolutely under local control, soliciting the subscription of every merchant having incoming freight, and if practicable extending the operations of such corporation to the development of fruit raising, or any other agricultural industry that will supply outgoing cargo.

Respectfully submitted,
Signed: GEO. W. SMITH,
ROBT. CATTON,
E. A. MCINERNEY,
W. W. HARRIS,
JAMES WAKEFIELD,
JNO. H. SOPER,
J. G. ROTHWELL.

MAIL SUBSIDIES.
Since writing the above, your Committee has made inquiries into the subsidies paid by the United States Government for the carriage of mails by American steamers on trans-Pacific runs and finds as follows:

The total amount of mail subsidies paid by the United States Government for this service in 1903 was \$431,251.26. These payments are made to the different transportation companies concerned when running to foreign ports, such as Oriental points or to the Australian Colonies, on the basis of \$200 per mile traveled on the outward trip for steamers of the first-class and \$100 per mile on the return trip.

DEMOCRATS RATIFY THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATIONS

A Small Crowd Listens to Several Speeches by Local Party Leaders.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A part of Honolulu's democracy was out last night in Emma Square to ratify the selection of Parker and Davis by the St. Louis convention. There were probably a hundred persons seated on the benches among the trees, while nine or ten speakers foregathered in the band stand. Chairman Pete O'Sullivan had arranged such a long list of speakers that by the time Fred Turrill was called upon, he being the last on the program, there were hardly a dozen people left in the park, and the speaker contented himself with merely telling the audience to watch how the Democrats would make things hum this coming November.

Save for two speakers, the names of Parker and Davis were almost lost sight of in the scramble of some of the speakers to go over the whole catalogue of "villainies" the Republican Party has wrought in the territory. Emmelhuth, Erving, "Shanks" Mossman and others of the old Home Rule kind inveighed against the Republican party here, saying the same things that were heard in the days of Wilcoxism. Time and occasional change of party have deprived the former Home Rulers who are now camped out in the Democratic wigwags, of none of their invective.

In a whispered consultation among some of the leaders on the platform, as the hour was growing late and the speakers waxed warm over local issues, it was said that the issues of the fall campaign were being exposed too early in the game. From the speeches it was evident that among the planks the Democrats will stand on this fall will be the County Act, the alleged shortcomings of the local administration in the expenditure of the Loan Fund, the Loan Fund Act itself, alleged employment of Japanese labor on public works, incompetency of officeholders, the Governor's unduly "resignations," cut in salaries, especially of the school-teachers, etc.

About the most sensible talk last night was that of W. A. Kinney. It was sound advice to the Hawaiians to give up rainbow chasing in a purely native party and join one or the other of the two national parties. As to Hearst, an almost discreet silence was maintained. It was a wonderful contrast to the lively scenes in the Democratic convention held a few weeks ago when everybody was in a frenzy to use Hearst's name and laud him as the only Democrat in the land. One speaker tried to tell how it all happened about Hearst. Hearst's manager was in the audience, screened from view by a shadow from an electric wire.

The ratification meeting opened with an address by Chairman P. O'Sullivan, the interpretation of his speech being made into Hawaiian by Fred. Weed. When the announcement was made of the names, in stentorian tones, of "Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia," no applause was heard, but the second time the names came, faint applause rippled from platform to benches. Chairman O'Sullivan spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: This is a ratification meeting. It is called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Senator Henry G. Davis, of Virginia, one nominated for President, the other for Vice-President of the United States of America. Throughout the States and Territories of this Union, men will proclaim that Democracy has made a choice and a winning one. It is always usual that political faiths ratify their nominations. Tonight we assure Judge Alton B. Parker and that old veteran Democrat, Henry G. Davis, of Virginia, of our fealty.

"Young men for action—Alton B. Parker. Old men for counsel—Henry G. Davis, of Virginia. The North—the South. United we stand for truth.

"Democracy always with and for the people has selected men whose honesty, integrity and worth cannot be assailed.

"Their standards are upon the mountain tops. Their followers will be legion."

COL. MCCARTHY TALKS.

Col. C. J. McCarthy, the next speaker, was greeted with applause. He plunged boldly into his subject, and aroused considerable enthusiasm. He spoke in part as follows:

"We are here tonight as a precinct club to ratify the nominations made in our convention in St. Louis on Saturday last. It gives me great pleasure to know that the Democrats have nominated that great Democrat, Judge Alton Brooks Parker of New York, (applause). Parker is a man that is made from that kind of timber which Presidents come from. (applause). I know that the votes of the people will put him in the White House, a fit successor to that great Democrat, ex-President Cleveland.

"He will show that as a farmer, which he has been, he will weed out the Republican fields and clear them of such rank growths as the Postoffice Department, which has caused such a scandal.

against the Government levying taxes to pay expenses above those legitimately incurred. Parker will be our next President and don't you forget it!" (applause).

HARRY SWINTON.

Harry B. Swinton made a funny speech, first in English, and then in Hawaiian. Some of his humor, and his reasons for being a Democrat were as follows:

"We are here as a gentle reminder that the Democratic party is not dead but very much alive, and here to stay. It is about time somebody else had the management of this Territory.

"What Patrick Henry said long ago is what concerns us. Look about you. Have you ever seen such conditions as we have now? Somebody else should be at the helm.

"In November, remember that the Republican party will be snowed under so deep that they won't hear Gabriel's trumpet. Parker will be elected just as sure as Hell is a mouse-trap. This is a prophecy. You will see the Republicans with long faces and disappointment sticking out on their faces like quills on a Porcupine. (laughter).

ATTORNEY KINNEY.

W. A. Kinney was the next speaker, giving an address first in English and then in Hawaiian. He said: "We Democrats occupy a peculiar position in the islands. The democracy has no enduring position among the Hawaiian people. It is right to admit it. It means the tail end of things to Hawaiians. But time alone will show that the Democratic party is the only sound party in the United States. Because of its principles the Republican party is the doomed party and it will go out of existence long before the Democratic party shows any signs of age. The Democracy is a party of conservatism. It is slow to innovate. Its declarations in behalf of human liberty, its steady opposition to granting special privileges to the few, will be appreciated in time by the mass of the people. If the Hawaiians could be taken to a great city and see the thousands of people following in the train of the Democratic party it would be a great lesson to them.

"The signs of the times point to the necessity for the Hawaiians to come out from a strictly native party to step upon a broader plane and join the great party. When the annexation change came it was probably right for them to organize a purely native party. We know enough now to know we are governed from Washington and they can make laws for us in every direction. It is sheer foolishness to maintain a strictly native party here, and the Hawaiians must be shown the necessity of joining the Democratic party so that you will have influence at Washington. The people feel friendly to the Hawaiians but they say why don't they join with us, as Democrats, so that we can do all we can to help the Hawaiians.

"The position of the Democratic party has been immeasurably advanced by the nomination of Judge Parker. If elected President of the United States it will be his care to acquaint himself with the conditions of the islands. There is a Democracy here to meet his views—if he is elected. Will you Hawaiians make a showing, or seek to carry your point by a party of a few thousand that cannot possibly attract the attention of the people of the mainland? How much have any of you to do in directing the affairs of these islands? You can never count for any thing until you ally yourselves with the great party of the United States—the Democratic party. The Home Rule party has ended its usefulness. By continuing the Home Rule organization you rivet the security of the Republican party in control of our island affairs.

"I am a Democrat and not a Republican.

"Now my position in connection with annexation. In justification of that move I will say it had to come. Hundreds of times I have read in the native papers that annexation would drive the Hawaiians to the mountains. Annexation came with terrible anguish to many who could not bear to see the change. It was a matter which could not be discussed. Time could explain. We are not yet in the mountains, but as free as before. We all have the full rights of American citizenship.

selves, regardless of race or color, for what the man is and not because of his color." (Applause.)

Sam Kalon was the next speaker introduced. He spoke in Hawaiian.

MOSSMAN TALKS.

"Shanks" Mossman said: "When the Democratic convention nominated Parker, it knew what it was doing. I believe the Hawaiians in instructing for Hearst did right, for they have made him their friend. His papers will look after their interests. Judge Parker is a safe man. The advantages of the Democratic party are shown in the two conventions when the Republicans cut down the representation from Hawaii to two while the Democrats let in the whole six. On the mainland there seems to be the same trouble as here. Most of the public offices seem to be running short of cash.

"There has been a great deal of wrong-doing here. Where has the seed been planted. I believe it was at the polls. You saw the Attorney General working hand in hand with a crimp. If you can see what is going on before the curtain you can judge what is going on behind the curtain.

"See what the Republicans are doing up Midway. They have Japanese laborers who are no good, and have to cable here for white men. It's the same in the transport service.

"Kalauokalani in the last Legislature was voting with the Republicans. You can't blame the members of the House for going to the Republicans and voting like a lot of sheep just to beat him out."

JOHN EMMELUTH.

John Emmelhuth was the next speaker. He said in part: "That's all we got to say about national politics. What concerns you and I is what the Democratic party is going to do here in the next four months. For twenty-five years here there has been an element in control that has the idea it is the only one to direct affairs in the islands. It believes it can't do wrong, an element that wouldn't do right if it could. This element arrogated to itself the organization of the Republican party here: If they had organized the Democratic party we would all have been dead. In the twenty-five years I have been here I have not seen business so flat, so disastrous as in the last eighteen months. What is the history of that party up to the present?" Here Mr. Emmelhuth went into invective against the Republican party, charging it with political crimes. He lugged in the county act, and insulted "a Wyoming lawyer" by reference to an infirmity, because he worked up the county act.

Mr. Emmelhuth railed at the Territorial Government for the reduction of expenses of the government especially the salaries of the school teachers and called it "villainous." He said that all the graft had its inception in the government itself. "If there is to be any purity of government in this Territory it must come from the Democrats, and don't you forget it." Mr. Emmelhuth also wanted the Democrats to shut out the system of voting. He then criticized the announcement of Henry E. Cooper, chairman of the County Act Commission, that the act must be in accordance with the Organic Act. Emmelhuth said the act, if ratified by the local legislature, had nothing to ask of Congress.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Stephen Umauma spoke next in Hawaiian. W. F. Ervine, a former Home Ruler, said it was a pleasure to ratify the nominations of the "peerless Democrats," Parker and Davis. "Locally, this is the place we can help ourselves," he said, "and the Democrats in the mainland will aid us." After going after Judge Dole, calling him an "incompetent," Ervine floundered about in an attempt to talk finances, but got hopelessly mixed. He ended by abusing everybody but a Democrat.

G. K. Luka mounted the rostrum next, speaking in Hawaiian, and was followed by Fred. Turrill, who made the final address. He said the Democratic party of the islands was organized. There will be no fusion with any body.

Kalauokalani was scored for the position he took. Mr. Turrill said the Home Rulers had chased rainbows too long and should join one of the big parties.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Echoes the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking them there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

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

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitutes.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 15

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

Senator Depew in his recent address at Yale gave young men some sound advice against going into public life but he overdid the matter when he said that "There is not an instance on record where a young man has entered an administrative department and has afterwards risen to a position of prominence."

The New York Senator overlooks some object lessons close at hand. A young man named Daniel S. Lamont took a small public clerkship at Albany, in the Senator's State, became secretary to a Governor and President, then Secretary of War and is now a railway manager and millionaire.

George B. Cortelyou, one of the rising men of the country, was a department stenographer but a few years ago, John Hay began his public career as an assistant private secretary to President Lincoln. Representative Hitt began as a Government messenger and Senator Gorman as a page.

Still in a general way the New York Senator is right. A Government clerk rarely grows, except in his own subordinate line of duty. A regular salary and short hours spoil him for private business and his absence from the place where his "pull" was gained soon loses it for him and he can expect no more home backing for a higher post.

When the time comes for him to get out of office he finds that a political career is no recommendation to a business one. Most Government clerks and pretty near all honest politicians die poor. The exceptions merely prove the rule.

Honolulu can afford some cogent examples of the bad beginning which a young man makes when he goes into politics for a livelihood, but they are too near home to point out.

MORE TIME FOR THE FAIR.

The claim is made that the physical setting of the World's Fair at St. Louis has cost over \$60,000,000. Certainly the pictures of the place suggest a height and breadth of splendor which only a prodigal use of millions could supply. It is a tremendous outlay for a transient show, for a World's Fair in the northern climate of the United States only presents a completed display for about four months and during that brief space of time it must look for nearly all the returns it is to get from its investment.

Why would it not be practicable to keep such a fair as that at St. Louis running for two years, giving it a second summer with added attractions? Is it not to be supposed that, with the world to draw upon, it could expect a longer run than Barnum's circus counts upon when it visits New York or than Irving may expect when he opens a new and stirring season in London? Here is the greatest show ever made in the world, this one at St. Louis, and yet we give it lease of life through a shortened summer only. It deserves to be held together so long as there are enough people desirous of seeing it to pay its running expenses and swell a sinking fund.

ONE OFFICE AT A TIME.

Acting Governor Atkinson is right in deciding that Legislator Hana is not eligible to the office of district magistrate whether he resigns his seat in the House or not. A legislator cannot resign to the Governor, nor would a resignation filed with the Legislature itself, were that body in session, answer Mr. Hana's purpose. The law distinctly holds Mr. Hana to one office during the time for which he was elected. In terms as follows: Organic Act, Sec. 11. That no member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii.

There are one or two other cases in which application of the law should be made. Mukden, the headquarters of Alexieff and Kurapatkin reports that the Japanese have been repulsed at Port Arthur, losing 25,000 men by the explosion of mines. If the story is true it will naturally end the attempt to carry Port Arthur by storm and compel a long siege for which the Japanese, owing to the loss of heavy guns at sea, are not well-equipped. However some modification of the mortality report may come from the Japanese side, as it seems hardly possible that 25,000 men could have been massed over mines or permitted, assuming a few thousand were killed at the start by that agency, to go forward and encounter more.

Watermelons are piling up on the small farms but no way seems to have been found to restore the muskmelon crop which was once so plentiful here. There is no more luscious fruit than the Hawaiian muskmelon or cantaloupe and if a parasite can be had to counteract the pest that destroys it, success will have conferred a distinct boon on gastronomy.

The campaign year who are trying to thrash Roosevelt and Fairbanks are having the worst of the dog days.

A GROWING COMMERCE.

Exports from the United States to Canada will be larger in the fiscal year about to end than in any preceding year. Reports just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show for the ten months for which figures are already received total exports to Canada amounting to \$104,000,000, against \$98,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1903 and eighty-nine millions in the same months of 1902. Going back to 1897, the year in which the Canadian reduction in tariff on imports from the United Kingdom went into effect, the figures of our exports to Canada during the ten months ending with April, 1897, are \$51,905,575, or but one-half those of the ten months ending with April, 1904.

The Canadian reduction of duty on imports from the United Kingdom and certain of its colonies began in April, 1897, with a reduction of twelve and one-half per cent. In 1898 this reduction was increased to twenty-five per cent, and in 1900 to thirty-three and one-third per cent, and has so continued up to the present time. A table showing the total exports from the United States to Canada, covering a long term of years, indicates that there has been a more rapid growth in exports to Canada since 1897 than at any period preceding that year. For the full fiscal year our exports to Canada were, in 1874, \$41,000,000; in 1884, \$44,000,000; in 1894, \$56,000,000; in 1897, the year in which the Canadian reduction of duty on imports from the United Kingdom occurred \$85,000,000, and in 1904 seem likely to be nearly or quite \$130,000,000, and will exceed those of any preceding year.

Of imports into the United States from Canada the total for 1874 was, in round terms, \$34,000,000; in 1884, \$38,000,000; in 1894, \$31,000,000, and in 1904, will be about \$48,000,000. Comparing the growth of Canadian imports from the United States and the United Kingdom since 1897, the Canadian figures show imports for consumption: From the United States in 1897, \$61,649,041, and in 1903, \$137,605,195; from the United Kingdom, in 1897, \$29,412,188, and in 1903, \$58,896,901.

MINES IN WAR.

Some days ago news came by cable from Tokio that events of first importance might be looked for soon at Port Arthur. It was intimated that the Japanese would assault. Now comes the report from Alexieff's headquarters at Mukden that the little brown men were repulsed and 28,000 of them killed by the explosion of mines; a report which is reiterated by the General Staff at St. Petersburg with the further claim that 30,000 were killed. If the news is half true it is bad enough; if it is wholly true it is a terrible disaster to Japan and a bad beginning for Marshal Oyama and General Kodama, who must have arrived on the peninsula in time to direct the assault.

Mines are changing the character of war both by sea and land. They are not precisely new, but they have never before been put to such decisive use. Before the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia at least one great fleet action was expected; but none came, although naval losses on both sides have been large. That moving mine called the torpedo boat and the anchored and floating mine have fought out this war, the fleets being careful not to range up and fight in the good, old-fashioned way.

On land the first great loss, assuming the reports from the Russian staff to be true, were caused, not by the shock of contending hosts, but by the pressure of a button connected with buried explosives. The affair at Port Arthur was not a battle but a massacre, not the work of valor but of machinery. So was the sinking of the Petropavlovsk and the Hatsuse. What is to become of war if ships cannot swim the sea or men march on the land without peril of invisible dynamite? Will it be driven into the air as Tennyson foresaw or will it give way as settlement of private grievances by force finally did to the adjudication of law?

TRUSTS.

There are no politics in trusts. The Fifty-third Congress, Democratic, did not raise a finger against trusts. Republican Legislatures have been just as active and fruitlessly active against trusts as Democratic Legislatures. The Federal law against trusts bears the name of a Republican. Democrats are just as much engaged in the existing trusts as Republicans are. In fact trusts are no more Republican and no less Democratic than are partnerships. As to the hope of regulating them Grover Cleveland proposed a way and Theodore Roosevelt, in his dealing with the Northern Securities case, found one. Mr. Hearst, in his suit against the coal trust found another. But the trouble is that the trusts are so powerful and protean that, when checked in one place they turn up in another with their charters and methods changed to save their powers of mischief.

The Advertiser does not believe, notwithstanding the gossip of the past few weeks, that the Governor has made any choice for the Postmastership of Honolulu. In such an important matter it would not be like him to give an off-hand endorsement. He has, in respect to other appointments consulted the business community; and in the case of the judicial appointments his test of public opinion was thorough. To say that he has picked out a man to handle the mail of this city without sounding the business and professional men and the leading Republicans as to whom they might prefer and in whom they repose confidence, is to assume that he has entirely changed the policy which he has so far commended him to the good will of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Bryan pledges himself to support the "Wall Street Ticker" now but to resume his anti-Wall Street campaign after election. Barring is much less Mr. Bryan's taste than a temporary sacrifice of principle.

The way to deal with the meat-eaters' strike is to have a strike of meat-eaters. That would soon bring all hands to their wits.

Honolulu is entitled to a responsible government during the next four years and will look to Governor Water to induce one.

DEMOCRACY BAD FOR HAWAII.

Even Mr. W. A. Kinney, skillful as he is in argument, cannot find a good reason for being a Democrat in Hawaii. In his speech at Emma Square he said many things in favor of the National Democracy but except in one reported instance he did not apply them locally. The one Hawaiian advantage he could think of was that a Democratic majority here could get things of a Democratic administration at Washington. But this was an argument chiefly directed against the Home Rule party which has and can have no standing at the national capital; and it answers a Republican purpose quite as well as it does a Democratic one. Surely Democrats in power could not do more for Hawaii than the Republicans in power and the chances are that they would make times vastly harder for us than they are.

For instance the Democratic party is committed to the gradual removal of a protective tariff. That means, in the final analysis, the free importation of sugar, a measure advocated on the plea of making the food of the masses cheaper. Free sugar would utterly ruin Hawaii. It would prostrate the industry by which, in one way or another, all of us live. Of all sufferers the natives, dependent as they are on the wage-paying capacity of the white man, would suffer the most. His interests are vitally wrapped up in the protection of the Hawaiian staple. To be sure Hawaii may safely look to the hold-over Republican Senate for economic protection in the next few years but it cannot afford to give aid and comfort to the enemy, nevertheless.

Again, the Democratic party draws the color line. Its position, throughout the South, is distinctly for a white man's ballot. Hawaii is the only place in the United States where a colored majority commands a free ballot and it does so by grace of the Republican party. The rights of this majority have been specifically threatened by Tillman and are menaced by the general attitude of the Democracy on franchise questions.

Finally the Democrats who constitute the major portion of the party's strength in Congress are dead set against large aggregations of capital. Incorporated wealth is the only leverage big enough to handle the sugar industry of Hawaii. This is, peculiarly, the place of large financial undertakings; it gets little strength from the small capitalist save as he is multiplied and the resources of his class combined to achieve a great end. If the radical Democratic element had its way our gigantic island corporations, including some that Mr. Kinney is interested in, would be so curbed and harried that they could not do business advantageously. Their safety lies in the policy of fair play towards men who do business on a great scale as well as those who move in a small circle—a policy to which the Republican party is committed and under which the nation has gained more financial strength in thirty years than it did in the previous ninety.

The Republicans gave Hawaii reciprocity and annexation. They propose to fortify this group so as to make it a stronghold of that expansionist policy which the Democrats oppose. Without their protective tariff the population here would fall to 50,000 and poverty would be the social rule. Our chief danger lies in the application, to our economic system, of Democratic party views.

MOVING FOR LOW RATES.

The Merchants' Association is taking up the matter of steamship rates with an earnestness and force of logic which ought to bring results. The report of its committee, printed in this issue, is a public document of great value. It not merely asserts but proves that the steamship lines are discriminating against Honolulu; and it details the methods by which such hostility may be combated.

A debate on the report will be held on Friday at the rooms of the Association in the Young Building. If it brings about a concerted public effort to get lower passenger rates between San Francisco and this port, it will not have been held in vain; for it is surely within the power of the men who make Honolulu business for steamship lines to compel fair play. They can have lower rates if they want them. All that is needed is for the heavy shippers to unite.

Democrats who flatter themselves that Parker will be elected and will "carry both houses of Congress," should stop there. The United States Senate, as a hold-over body, must be Republican for about eight years, save in the improbable contingency that enough Republican members will die and have Democratic successors to change its politics. One of the things that leads many Republicans in the East to desert Roosevelt is the knowledge that a Republican Senate is secure and that it would prevent the Democrats, if in power otherwise, from doing any mischief.

The General Staff at St. Petersburg seems to have taken too much for granted in the news from Port Arthur and is now hedging. The latest cable from the Russian capital says that the story of a Japanese disaster is "unconfirmed." Quite likely news of an ordinary repulse, sent by wireless from Port Arthur to Chefoo, got mixed as to figures, though it is possible that Alexieff, to take the edge off the bad news in the north or to interfere with the new Japanese loan, then at a critical stage, deliberately invented the startling yarn.

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Whoever fell into the Japanese trap like a tin snapper.

GOOD YEAR FOR MANUFACTURES.

Exports of manufactures in the fiscal year which ends today will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce. A statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics shows that the total exports of manufactures for the eleven months ending with May, 1904, were \$410,536,478, and as this sum is 17 million dollars in excess of the eleven months' figures for the year 1900, when manufactures made their high-water mark in exportations, it seems perfectly safe to estimate that the total for the full year will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce.

Comparing the exportations of manufactures for the eleven months for which figures are now available with those of the corresponding months of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports of manufactures in the eleven months ending with May, 1904, are practically twice as great as those for the corresponding months of 1896, two and a half times as great as in 1892, practically three times as great as in 1890, and more than three times as great as in 1888.

In the eleven months ending with May, 1888, the total exportation of manufactures was 120 millions; in 1890, 138 millions; in 1896, 206 millions; in 1900, the year of the largest exportation of manufactures prior to the one just ending, \$393,959,574, and in 1904, \$410,536,478. This increase in the exportation of manufactures occurs in nearly all classes of manufactures.

Comparing the export figures of 50 articles or groups of articles for the eleven months ending with May, 1904, with those of the corresponding months of 1900, the previous high record year in the exportation of manufactures, 23 of the number show an increase, while 7 fall slightly below the figures of 1900. Those which show a reduction as compared with 1900 are iron and steel, cotton manufactures, tobacco manufactures, cycles, glass and glassware, starch, and marble and stone manufactures. In iron and steel the total for eleven months ending with May, 1904, is 109 million dollars against 119 millions in the corresponding months of 1900; of cotton manufactures the total for eleven months ending with May, 1904, is 20 millions against 22 millions for the corresponding months of 1900; cycles, a decrease of about one and a half million dollars; glass and glassware, a reduction of less than 200 thousand dollars; starch, a reduction of a little over 1 million dollars, and marble and stone a drop of about 125 thousand dollars.

The great articles which show increases in the eleven months of 1904, compared with the corresponding months of 1900, are mineral oils, refined; copper manufactures; leather, and manufactures thereof; agricultural implements; chemicals; manufactures of wood; paper, and manufactures thereof; scientific instruments; cars and carriages; raffia; india-rubber manufactures; books, maps, etc.; distilled spirits; musical instruments; clocks and watches; paints and colors; brass manufactures; gunpowder and other explosives; soap; wool manufactures, and jewelry.

Comparing the exports of the eleven months ending with May, 1904, with those of the corresponding months of 1900, leather manufactures show an increase of nearly 6 million dollars; agricultural implements, an increase of 6 1/2 millions; mineral oils, refined, an increase of about 2 millions; wood manufactures, an increase of nearly 2 millions; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, an increase of 1 million dollars; scientific instruments, an increase of nearly 2 millions; cars and carriages, an increase of 2 1/2 millions; manufactures of fibers, nearly 2 millions; books, maps, and engravings, over a million dollars; musical instruments, more than a million dollars; while in the other articles the increases range from 100 thousand dollars up to a million dollars.

DEATH OF PAUL KRUGER.

Oom Paul, whose death has just been announced, was a strong and pathetic figure in the history of his times. A Dutch Covenanter in his religious views he was also one in the sternness of his militant character; and with prayer on his lips and with a stout sword in his hand he led in the work of establishing a great pastoral kingdom in the wilds of South Africa—one modeled, in some degree, upon the Israelitish theocracy. It was not a kingdom in name but in fact, for it was ruled in large measure by one man and that one was Oom Paul Kruger. To him, no doubt, it owes its fall as well as its upbuilding.

The trouble with Oom Paul was that he set himself like a lion in the path of civilization. His semi-Hebrew State belonged to the desert life of three thousand years ago, not to the progressive life of the nineteenth century. For its existence it depended upon isolation, and isolation had become impossible. The great outside world needed South Africa; it called for the gold in its depths and the opportunities of trade and government on its surface. With singular fatuity, so often shown by those who believe themselves the chosen of God, Oom Paul and his followers bade the outside world stay outside. What followed shows that nothing man can set up will repulse civilization. Like the great forces of nature it must have its way, Oom Paul prayed against it with all the strength of a devotional nature. He armed his people against it and challenged an empire to battle; but he and his cause went down as the fates which stand behind the progress of the world ordained. And what a fall was there! There is little in the history of the last century, save the fall of Napoleon and his empire, that presents a more impressive spectacle.

The death of Paul Kruger at this time, as at any time during the past few years, might be described as the best thing that could happen to him. He had outlived his cause, his generation, his usefulness and his wife. There was nothing left for him but to log superannuated on the stage with the play over, the lights out and the audience gone, but to return.

Whoever fell into the Japanese trap like a tin snapper.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The bark Andrew Welch sails for San Francisco on July 15.

Thirty thousand dollars is the sum which Auditor Fisher is said to have found to be the amount missing in the Land office accounts during the administration of E. S. Boyd.

W. H. Hanam and his wife left Honolulu on the Sonoma yesterday, after a brief tour of the islands. They spent a couple of weeks on Hawaii Island. Mr. Hanam is a prominent man in the sugar trust.

Acting Governor Atkinson received formal announcements recently from Governor Montague, of Virginia, informing him of the proposed tri-centenary anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va., on May 13, 1607.

Acting Governor Atkinson has received information from Captain Harbour, of the U. S. S. New Orleans, at Chefoo, of the desertion of one Albert Ernest Hutton, landsman, who deserted in Hawaii. Hutton was enlisted at this port.

Legislator Hana of Hana, Maui, can't resign, so Acting Governor Atkinson says. The legislator sent in his resignation as he expected to receive the appointment of District Magistrate at Hana. Now the Acting Governor has poured cold water on the proposition, stating that the resignation must be made to the Legislature only. Even if the resignation is accepted the legislator cannot hold any public office, the Organic Act strictly opposing such opportunities.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

This is the great French holiday in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille.

Yesterday's mean temperature 77.7 degrees was the highest had for this year.

Miss Florence Yarrow will leave on the China for the Coast. She will spend a two months' vacation mostly in New York.

Harry E. Murray is suing D. H. Lewis on a promissory note for \$500, made July 20, 1888, to John D. Holt and later sold to plaintiff.

John K. Wilder, one of the best-known kamaainas of Honolulu, was the recipient of congratulations yesterday on the attainment of his seventy-first birthday.

Senator Clarence L. Crabbe was appointed chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners the latter part of June. According to Chief Thurston, the appointment has not been gazetted.

E. W. Russett, manager of the Koloa Soda Works, since returning from a visit to his old home in Ireland, has taken the position of assistant bookkeeper at Koloa plantation, Kauai.

Governor Loaf of German Samoa had under consideration, at latest accounts, a petition from settlers that the Government undertake the importation of Chinese as necessary to the development of the colony.

The members of Powhattan Tribe No. 2 will assemble this evening at Mr. L. Livingston's store in the Alexander Young building and march in a body to visit Hawaiian Tribe and take part in the exercises of "Raising up of Chiefs."

Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal School was in consultation with A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, yesterday over the list of applications for teaching positions in that institution for the forthcoming year.

Principal John Bush of the Koloa, Kauai, school was in conference with Superintendent A. T. Atkinson yesterday, when it was decided to equip the enlarged schoolhouse at that place with the most approved model of patent desks.

Time for paying sewer rates without delinquency is extended to July 31.

H. E. Picker was to have sailed in the yacht Spray, with a crew of three men, from Pearl Harbor last night for a cruise around the island of Kauai.

Official notice is given that examinations of candidates for teachers' primary grade certificates will be held at the High School building on August 25 and 26.

At its meeting today the Honolulu Merchants' Association will consider the merchandise taxation matter, which constitutes a grievance with some business men.

Among the arrivals by the Sierra was Dr. John Goddard, of Cleveland, Ohio, who comes to take charge of H. F. Wichman & Co.'s optical department. Dr. Goddard is accompanied by his wife.

A letter from A. G. M. Robertson, Republican National Committeeman, to a friend states that Hawaii had its full quota of six votes in the Chicago Convention. The reduction to two applies to next National Convention, with a fighting chance that it will never be enforced.

Dr. Knudsen and Allan Dunn were mobbed by Japanese laborers at Wai-alea, while out hunting doves, on account of some of their countrymen having been hit with shot by other hunters recently. Dunn's gun was taken from him but later restored through the intervention of Manager Goodale of Wai-alea plantation.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., informs the Hawaii Promotion Committee that it will not make a special rate of \$110 for the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu on the occasion of the Knights Templar Conclave in San Francisco next September. Its steamers are booked full for that month at regular rates. The Oceanic Steamship Co. concedes the rate for the steamer Sierra.

The automobile is coming to Honolulu with the evident purpose of staying. Wealthy men are buying improved cars and the fact is not unlikely to find its way to the ivory station. This island is especially attractive to automobile enthusiasts owing to reasonable distances between points of interest, fair main highways and perpetual summer weather.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them. They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 14, 1904.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val., Bid., Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, STEAMSHIP CO., MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, Barom., Therm., Rainfall, Humidity, Clouds, Wind, Force.

* NE-NNE. Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -0.6 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Day, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun rises, Sun sets, Moon rises, Moon sets.

New moon July 12th at 6:56 p. m. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 40 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time while low at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 9 hours 8 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Inspector J. C. Brown of the Immigration Service returned yesterday from Hawaii, where he investigated some cases.

TEMPERANCE AT THE BAR Law of Heredity Invoked In Court.

A strong temperance sermon was delivered by Attorney C. C. Biting in Judge Gear's court yesterday afternoon.

"I never wish to take advantage of counsel or court. What I desire, to prove by this witness may seem to have no bearing on the case, but I intend to connect it with other evidence in a way that will make it material.

"It is my purpose to show that the father of this witness was excessively addicted to the use of intoxicating drink. Further I shall show that this man, grandfather of that girl (pointing toward a principal figure in the case at bar), and his brother were, by a court of competent jurisdiction, placed under guardianship on account of incompetence to manage their own affairs brought about by their excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink.

"Then I shall place on the stand able experts to prove, from their professional experience and the teaching of science, that mental disease is transmitted by temperate parents to their offsprings for several generations—that the kind God punishes innocent children for the sins of their fathers."

The matter was the petition of Mrs. Annie Kentwell to annul the marriage of Albert Christian with Eliza Holt Christian, on the ground that it was brought about by undue influence wrought upon the girl's weak mind.

A Sister of the Sacred Hearts Convent was one of the witnesses and testified that Eliza Holt, while attending the Convent school before marriage, had "an undeveloped mind."

There was much wrangling between counsel over questions and answers, also verbal distinctions. The hearing occupied the day, yet is little more than begun.

UNSPEAKABLE BRUTALITIES.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Becky Kaluna against Ben Kaluna on the ground of extreme cruelty. The complaint thus succeeding contained a pitiful tale of woman's suffering from man's brutality.

Lono Keanini has brought a libel in divorce against John Keanini, alleging extreme cruelty, desertion, failure to provide and criminal infidelity. One Meleana is named as his partner in guilt.

That shortly after the said marriage said respondent began to treat libellant with extreme cruelty, and for over a year thereafter continued to so treat libellant; that during said period of one year, at intervals of a few days, respondent either beat libellant with his fists, kicked or otherwise ill treated her, and that more particularly on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1901, without cause or provocation, respondent made a brutal attack upon libellant, and beat her upon the head and face with his clenched fist, kicked her in the abdomen with his feet, he then having heavy shoes on, and dragged her over the floor by the hair of her head; that in consequence of said ill treatment as aforesaid libellant became ill, was confined to her room for several days and by reason of the wounds and bruises inflicted by respondent on the face of libellant she was unable to leave her home for two weeks.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

The injunction suit of John Lucas against C. S. Holloway Superintendent of Public Works, and Hawaiian-American Engineering Co., to enjoin the Brewer's wharf and shed contract, was argued and submitted before the Supreme Court yesterday, W. A. Kinney appeared for plaintiff, M. F. Prosser and D. L. Whittington for defendants.

In the assumed suit of Thomas Mullen vs. John Walker the plaintiff by his attorney, T. McCants Stewart, has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Robinson's decision setting aside service of summons on the ground that the copy served did not bear the court's seal.

MINOR ESTATE GROWS.

The fifth annual account of F. W. Macfarlane and August Adams guardians of the property of George Hink...



THE LATE PAUL KRUGER.

PRETORIA MOURNS.

(Continued from page 1.)

procedure at a lion hunt, for if the horses catch sight of a lion there is always a danger that they may get frightened and bolt.

"My relatives placed us, I was told to sit behind or, from the lion's point of view, in front of the horses, with my rifle covering him. His last bound brought him close to me; then he crouched, with the intention, it seemed to me, of jumping right over me on to the horses. As he rose I fired. And so fortunate was my aim that I killed him outright; and he nearly killed me in his turn, for he almost crushed me as he fell. My companions ran to my assistance; but I needed no help, for the lion was dead. It was a strong beast.

"Hearing the shot, the other three hurried up, and then we all stood round the lion and talked the adventure over. A certain Hugo knelt down to measure the lion's teeth, which were extraordinarily big. Thinking no harm, I jumped on the lion's stomach. As I did so, the air shook with a tremendous roar, which so frightened Hugo that he forgot his tooth measurements and fell down flat upon his back. The others shook with laughter, for every hunter knows that if you tread upon a lion's body within a short time of his death he will give a short last roar as though he were still alive. The breath that remains in him, being forced from the stomach through the throat, produces the roar. Hugo, of course, knew this, but he had forgotten it, and was greatly ashamed of his fright. In fact, he was so angry that he turned on me to give me a good hiding. But the others...

ardson, a minor, was approved yesterday by Judge Robinson, together with the master's report thereon by M. T. Simonton. Receipts were \$18,342.55 and payments \$17,090.75, leaving a balance of \$1,251.80. Since closing the account the guardians have remitted \$59.05, balance of the ward's school bill from Rev. A. H. Brown of St. John's School for one year. This and another small matter go over to next account.

"While it is doubtless within the scope of the master to recommend that the guardians be surcharged with said sum of two thousand dollars, still the master does not feel justified in so doing, being cognizant of the careful management of the ward's affairs by the present guardians. From investigation made and from information given, the master finds that the investment in the bonds of said Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, by guardians or trustees, is almost unanimously considered as a commendable and safe investment. The master would therefore recommend that the further investiture here noted be approved by your Honor."

Income receipts were \$11,542.35, and disbursements \$2398.33. Since closing the account the guardians have remitted \$59.05, balance of the ward's school bill from Rev. A. H. Brown of St. John's School for one year. This and another small matter go over to next account.

The order of default entered against John F. Colburn, one of the sureties on E. V. Richardson's bond, was yesterday rescinded by Judge De Bolt. The motion of the Superintendent of Public Works to strike Colburn's name from the list was set for argument at 10 o'clock this morning.

Victoria Ward by her attorneys, Kinney, Macfarlane & Cooper, has filed a motion in her suit to terminate her guardianship against August Adams that the defendant be declared in default.

stepped good-naturedly between us and made him see that it was only my ignorance and not my bad intention which had given him so great a fright.

"My first rhinoceros I encountered during that same expedition. As I was slightly in advance of the others my uncle, Theunis Kruger, gave me permission to fire, and I was so fortunate as to bring him down with the first shot. I had an ugly experience on the next occasion that was, my brother-in-law and faithful hunting companion, N. Theunissen, and I hunted rhinoceros. I must first mention that we made an agreement by which the one who behaved recklessly, or through cowardice allowed game which was merely wounded to escape, should receive a sound thrashing. There was something wrong with my rifle on the morning we started, and I was obliged to take an old two-barrelled gun, one barrel of which was injured, consequently its driving power was considerably lessened. I knew that a shot was thrown away on a rhinoceros unless you managed to send it through the thin part of its skin. We came across three of them, a bull and two cows. They were withernosters, the most dangerous brutes. ["Rhenoster" is the Afrikaander for rhinoceros. "Witharnoster" is a white rhinoceros.—Translator's note.] I told Theunissen to follow the two cows and not to lose sight of them. It was my intention to kill the bull and then join in pursuit of the cows. My comrade fired from time to time to let me know where he was, for he was soon out of sight in the thick undergrowth of the wood. When I had passed the rhinoceros, I jumped from my horse to shoot him. I placed myself so that he had to pass me within ten paces; this would give me a good opportunity to hit him in a vulnerable place. One bullet killed him outright. I mounted and rode as fast as I could go in the direction where I heard Theunissen's gun, leading my horse as I galloped. He had just sent a second bullet into one of the cows as I came up. The brute stood quite still. I saw that the animal was trying to get away through the underwood, which was less dense here than anywhere else, and I went after her. As I rode past my comrade he called out:

"Don't dismount in front of the beast; she's awfully wild, and can run like anything."

"I did not pay much attention to the warning, knowing Theunissen to be over-cautious, but jumped off my horse and ran obliquely past the rhinoceros. She had scarcely caught sight of me before she was in hot pursuit. I allowed her to come within a distance of three or four yards. When I fired the percussion cap refused, and there was no time for a second shot. The animal was close upon me, and there was nothing to be done but to turn round and run for dear life. In attempting to do so, my foot struck against the thorn roots, and I came down flat on my face. The beast was upon me, the dangerous horn just missed my back, she plined me to the ground with her snout, intending to trample me to death. But at that moment I turned under her and got the contents of the second barrel full under the shoulder blade, right into her heart. I owed my life to not letting go my hold of the gun during this dangerous adventure. The rhinoceros sprang away from me, but fell down dead a few yards away.

My brother-in-law hurried up as fast as he could, for he thought I had been mortally wounded by my own gun in this deadly combat. When he saw, however, that I was standing up safe and sound, he took his stammer, and, "according to contract," commenced to behave as usually because I had, according to his usual custom in discharging his duties, used words and attempts to justify my conduct were through and in him I had to take my hiding. But it was the first and the last time that he had occasion to thrash me.

At fifteen Kruger was a soldier and for years fought with his people in clearing the Zulus and other powerful tribes out of the territory known as the Transvaal and Free State, this being accomplished by a series of bloody battles. The Boers established their country, a vast region, in the interior of South Africa. Then they realized that they needed a seaport. They tried to seize Durban, in Natal. In this venture "Oom Paul" was a filibuster leader and he besieged Durban for twenty-six days. Then the British rushed troops into Natal and drove the Boers back into the fertile country of the interior.

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Kruger became a British official with a seat in the Council then governing the Transvaal. In 1877 he was dismissed and then began the struggle for complete independence. Kruger made a trip to Europe to secure aid for the Boers. In 1884 he was elected President of the Transvaal and from that time until he fled to Europe from Delagoa Bay in 1900 he devoted all of his energies in an effort to keep the British out of the country. He failed after building up an independent nation, and was whipped only after nearly every able-bodied Boer had been either captured, killed, or so completely hemmed in by British troops that it was useless to fight longer.

When Kruger left the Transvaal in 1900 he travelled to Marseilles, France, on a Dutch warship and it was stated at that time that he had taken \$20,000,000 in Boer treasure with him. But recently it has been stated that this treasure had disappeared, and that "Oom Paul" was almost penniless.

His only near surviving relatives are his daughter, and her family. His wife died in Pretoria, Transvaal, shortly after he left the country.

Since 1900 Kruger spent all of his time in Europe, living either at The Hague or at Mentone.

HAWAII PROBABLY GOT TRICKED IN THE VOTE

Continued from Page 1.)

of disposing of this vast accumulation has, in the absence of any local paper plants, been partially solved by its being consumed as fuel for the motive power used on the sugar plantations. It is suggested that this information may be useful to paper manufacturers throughout the United States.

United States Consul General Mason, at Berlin, Germany, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor the following about the beet sugar institute at Berlin:

"One of the notable dedications of this year at Berlin was that of the new institute for the sugar industry on May 8, which took place in the presence of a large assemblage of eminent officials and scientific men, among whom Minister Rheinbaben and several others delivered interesting addresses on the inception and remarkable development of sugar culture in Germany.

"The new institute is a branch of the Agricultural High School, which, with its various departments, occupies several important groups of buildings in the northern portion of Berlin. Beet-sugar cultivation on an industrial scale in Germany dates from but little more than fifty years ago, and toward the end of the sixties there was established in connection with the Agricultural High School a small working laboratory which, under the efficient and capable direction of Prof. Dr. Schellier, devoted its resources to the study of the cause of scientific sugar production.

"There were then in Germany about 180 more or less primitive sugar factories, which worked up annually 700,000 tons of beets. These had multiplied in 1900 to 390 factories, which consumed 13,200,000 tons of beet, or an average of more than 33,000 tons to each establishment. Meanwhile, the requirements of the time had far transcended the capacity and facilities of the institute founded by Professor Schellier, and the new, spacious, and completely equipped establishment now opened and dedicated to its work epitomizes fitly the present status of the sugar industry in Germany. It is recognized here above all that the abolition of export bounties by the Brussels conference ended definitely a long and important chapter in the history of beet-sugar production and that the industry, deprived of that form of artificial stimulus, must henceforth work out its own future upon new and independent lines. It is to be a battle in which scientific methods, profoundly studied and skillfully applied, alone can win. To concentrate all the light which science can give upon the task of producing most economically from a given area of land the largest weight of beets with the highest percentage of saccharine element, to harvest the crop, extract, cleanse, and evaporate the juice, and to conduct each step of the process down to the marketing of the refined sugar with the utmost skill and avoidance of waste—this is the lesson which the new institute is designed and equipped to teach. The day of hit-or-miss fertilizing of beet lands—if, indeed, it ever existed in Germany—is definitely past. The successful sugar grower and manufacturer of the future must have at their command and utilize constantly, patiently, and skillfully all that science and experience can teach of correct methods and consummate management."

WEST INDIA CROP.

Consul General W. R. Holloway, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Commercial Review, of June 2, on the West India sugar crop to Canada, which has been promulgated as a bulletin as follows:

"The increase in the importation of West India cane sugar into Canada so far this season has been large. In addition to the regular boats a number of steamships especially for this trade have been chartered. Already five of these specially chartered steamships have arrived at Halifax, landing cargoes of sugar aggregating about 12,000 tons. Two other boats are under charter to arrive, carrying about 4,000 tons, while the regular liners of one large firm are bringing north all they have space to accommodate. This sugar so far has come principally from Barbados and Trinidad. It will be a few weeks yet before there is much movement in the Demerara or British Guiana crop. It is therefore certain that when the import figures for the season come to be tabulated they will be found much larger than in any previous year.

There are two principal reasons for the increased importations of cane sugars. One of these is the operation of the German surtax, which has effectively put an end to the importation of beet-root sugar by Canadian refiners. The other is the preference given to Cuban sugars in the United States market, which is closing the door at New York to the product of the British islands. It is fortunate that this occurs at a time when Canada is becoming a better customer for the West India estates, owing to conditions which have lessened the trade in foreign beet-root sugar.

"In a recent interview Mr. Arthur W. Farquharson, Crown solicitor of Jamaica, said: "A good deal has been heard about the preference which was given by Canada to goods, especially sugar, from the British West Indies, but until very recently any benefit which might have been derived from this preference has gone into the pockets of the brokers, and the producers had not obtained any advantage whatever. Canada could consume from three-fifths to four-fifths of all the sugars produced in the West Indies, but as matters stand at present the great bulk of this commodity is sent to the New York market. From thence it is transhipped to Canada, and the New York broker obtained the rebate upon proof that the sugar was from a British West Indian colony."

"Mr. Farquharson thought that if a slight alteration were made in the law, and the rebate only allowed by the Canadian government on sugars arriving direct at Canadian ports from a West Indian colony, and not through the medium of New York or American brokers, some change might be effected whereby the grower would receive some material advantage, and in his opinion this could only be done by giving preference to sugars in ship's bottoms."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

JUDGE DOLE GIVES WRITTEN DECISION

Judge S. B. Dole, in the United States District Court yesterday, rendered a written decision pursuant to the oral one previously announced in the U. S. Treasury cases to determine rights in fire claim awards in dispute between holders of awards and insurance companies. The ground on which the test case is decided against the insurance companies, who are appealing, briefly is that the awards are not in excess of the losses sustained by their holders.

Judge Dole has an advantage, in these cases, from having been Governor of the Territory at the inception of the Fire Claims Commission, which gives him perfect knowledge of the intent and scope of the law calling that tribunal into existence and governing its administration.

W. A. Whiting and C. F. Simons conducted the cause of the claimants, and Robertson & Widby that of the insurers.

The Home Rule Territorial Session will be held on August 1.

DELEGATE KUHIO HOME

He Will Ask Electors For Another Term.

Prince Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole, or Delegate Kuhio, as he has come to be officially known in his Congressional capacity, is the first to come home of the Republican delegation from Hawaii to the National Convention at Chicago. He arrived in good health and spirits by the steamer Sierra yesterday.

At Chicago he was asked by W. H. Hoogs of the Hawaiian delegation to stand for the office of Republican National Committeeman, but though he felt the position would benefit him as Delegate to Congress he declined to accept nomination because he had pledged his support to A. G. M. Robertson for the place.

Delegate Kuhio still expresses the desire, previously announced by him, of running again for Congress on the Republican ticket. This is not a matter of mere personal ambition with him, but his observation and experience of political life in Washington convince him that one cannot do justice to his constituency, or himself as its representative, in a single term. The initial term in Congress is little more than an apprenticeship to teach the member how to effect things.

Another thing the Delegate regards as essential is that he should have the general support of his constituents, besides that individuals or interests having measures to promote at Washington should deign to furnish him with all details, not expecting him to act blindly on mere assurances that the matters are all right.

THOMAS GULICK DIES OF FEVER IN AFRICA

Mr. Thomas Gulick, brother of Rev. O. H. Gulick of this city, and who formerly resided at Haku, Maui, died at Mombasa, Africa, on June 29 of gastric fever. News of the unfortunate circumstance was received by JOHN Waterhouse yesterday in a letter arriving by the Sierra.

The news of the death of Mr. Gulick was also the first public intimation that Mr. Samuel Alexander had embarked upon his pet project of travelling through Africa, following the route of the late Sir Henry M. Stanley. While Mr. Alexander was in Honolulu late last fall he spoke tentatively of his intention of travelling in Africa, and had stocked up on all manner of data concerning the great continent.

It was his first purpose to travel in much the manner of the early explorers, his provisions and other materials being carried on the heads of native porters. He will, however, use the railroad, wherever possible, cross lakes Albert and Nyanza and take Tanganyika in the boats that now ply across them, and use modern conveniences wherever found.

Mr. Gulick, it seems, was one of many friends of Mr. Alexander who accompanied him to Africa.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CHESS TOURNAMENT

The Honolulu Chess Club has decided to accept the liberal offer made by Manager Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Co. and will play a series of games with the Hilo Chess Club over that system.

Mr. Cross has taken a deep interest in the plan and has promised the club to give the usual good service. He will see that the peculiar characters used in chess notation are transmitted correctly.

Local chess players are very enthusiastic over the proposition and the Honolulu club will make every effort to win.

Castle Did Not Arrive.

Alfred Castle, the Harvard pitcher, who is to pitch for the remainder of the season for the Punahou team, did not arrive on the Sierra yesterday as anticipated. He will in all probability arrive on the Korea next Monday.

College Trustees Meet.

The board of trustees of Oahu College held a meeting in the treasurer's office in the Judd building yesterday afternoon. As all the reports were not ready the board adjourned for a week.

Admiral Terry has received from Washington the Honolulu Merchants' Association's complaint about the alleged selling of U. S. Navy coal to foreign naval vessels and to merchant shipping. He will return a reply to the Department, showing that in the case of naval vessels coal has only been supplied on a certificate that the right kind could not be got from private dealers, and in the case of merchant shipping that the accusation is utterly unfounded.

"CHOLERA Morbus has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all druggists and wholesale houses. Beware of cheap imitations. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

IMPERIAL LIME

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The very best Lime and in the best containers.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION.

This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Hicord, Boissan, Robert, Veilques, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for its efficacy in all cases of indigestion, flatulence, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, or other drugs. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all impurities from the body. THERAPION No. 2 for relaxation, sleep, and refreshing power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the exhaustion of nervous energy, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 3 for the relief of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 4 for the relief of all ailments of the skin, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 5 for the relief of all ailments of the eyes, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 6 for the relief of all ailments of the ears, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 7 for the relief of all ailments of the nose, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 8 for the relief of all ailments of the throat, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 9 for the relief of all ailments of the chest, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 10 for the relief of all ailments of the stomach, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 11 for the relief of all ailments of the bowels, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 12 for the relief of all ailments of the bladder, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 13 for the relief of all ailments of the uterus, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 14 for the relief of all ailments of the vagina, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 15 for the relief of all ailments of the prostate, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 16 for the relief of all ailments of the testicles, and all other ailments. 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THERAPION No. 61 for the relief of all ailments of the sigmoid colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 62 for the relief of all ailments of the descending colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 63 for the relief of all ailments of the ascending colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 64 for the relief of all ailments of the cecum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 65 for the relief of all ailments of the appendix, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 66 for the relief of all ailments of the gall bladder, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 67 for the relief of all ailments of the pancreas, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 68 for the relief of all ailments of the spleen, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 69 for the relief of all ailments of the liver, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 70 for the relief of all ailments of the lungs, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 71 for the relief of all ailments of the heart, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 72 for the relief of all ailments of the kidneys, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 73 for the relief of all ailments of the bladder, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 74 for the relief of all ailments of the ureters, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 75 for the relief of all ailments of the urethra, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 76 for the relief of all ailments of the penis, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 77 for the relief of all ailments of the testicles, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 78 for the relief of all ailments of the scrotum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 79 for the relief of all ailments of the perineum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 80 for the relief of all ailments of the rectum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 81 for the relief of all ailments of the sigmoid colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 82 for the relief of all ailments of the descending colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 83 for the relief of all ailments of the ascending colon, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 84 for the relief of all ailments of the cecum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 85 for the relief of all ailments of the appendix, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 86 for the relief of all ailments of the gall bladder, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 87 for the relief of all ailments of the pancreas, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 88 for the relief of all ailments of the spleen, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 89 for the relief of all ailments of the liver, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 90 for the relief of all ailments of the lungs, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 91 for the relief of all ailments of the heart, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 92 for the relief of all ailments of the kidneys, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 93 for the relief of all ailments of the bladder, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 94 for the relief of all ailments of the ureters, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 95 for the relief of all ailments of the urethra, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 96 for the relief of all ailments of the penis, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 97 for the relief of all ailments of the testicles, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 98 for the relief of all ailments of the scrotum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 99 for the relief of all ailments of the perineum, and all other ailments. THERAPION No. 100 for the relief of all ailments of the rectum, and all other ailments.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record July 9, 1904. Aihouua Konahele and hsb to Mary R Eaton. Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to Nora E Hodgins. Manoel Souza and wf to Wilhelm Wolters. S Kipi and wf to Manoel R de Costa. David Alawa and wf to Manuel S Santos. D W Kenweopala to Kolke Mauziro. Sam Kallikane to R A Lucas. J Alfred Magoon to Albert E Mitchell. K Wahineaukai to Henry Hall. H Hall and wf to K Wahineaukai. C H Nahalea to C C Biting. C C Biting to Charlotte L Williams. Palama Invest Co to C Q Yee Hop & Co. C Q Yee Hop & Co to Wing Hop Co. C Q Yee Hop and wf to Chun Kauo.

Recorded July 5, 1904. Co-Operative Home Pur Socy by Tr to Robert Clark; Agrmt; to re-convey upon payment of \$400, lot 20, Palama Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 255, p 37. Dated May 13, 1904. Kaunamoku and hsb to J W H Mo-moa; D; 8 9-100 a of Gr 2802, Kapohue, Hana, Maui; \$100. B 261, p 221. Dated June 30, 1904. Y Matsumoto to Jaclnthe Carita; CM; cane crops on lot 23, Ponoehawaii, S Hilo, Hawaii; \$140. B 260, p 42. Dated June 29, 1904. John D Holt Jr by High Sheriff to Henry Van Gleason Tr; Sher D; int in 5000 a land and sea fishery, Makaha, Waianae, Oahu; \$175. B 258, p 246. Dated June 15, 1904. C S Desky by aft of mtgee to C W Booth; Forc Aftd; various lands, between Pauoa and Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu. B 259, p 203. Dated July 2, 1904. C S Desky by mtgee to George P Castle; D; lot 22 Pacific Heights Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 258, p 248. Dated June 23, 1904. Sarah Hapal and hsb to August Humburg; M; pe land and bldgs, Pona-haha, Hilo, Hawaii; \$665.90. B 259, p 213. Dated Apr 27, 1904. Nam Chong Co to John J Nevin; letter; in re fore of int in property, goods, etc. B 265, p 39. Dated June 30, 1904. Jos Aea by High Sheriff to Emmanuel S Cunha; Sher D; R P 2425 kul 1937, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; \$59. B 264, p 10. Dated July 1, 1904. C B Malle to Douglas Kaona; AM; mtg Kauhola on R P 3634 kul 9054, Ma-kua, Waianae, Oahu; \$83.25. B 259, p 215. Dated July 2, 1904. Kenahu Brenig to James McAndrews; Rel; lot 28 Blk B, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1400. B 220, p 347. Dated June 15, 1904. Kaapuni (widow) to Hattie K Hoolapa; D; int in Grs 131 and 127 and rents on same, Waikole, Ewa, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 258, p 249. Dated June 6, 1904. Hattie K Hoolapa and hsb (D) to Wm L Peterson; M; 2-9 int in Grs 131 and 127 and rents on same, Waikole, Ewa, Oahu; \$900. B 259, p 215. Dated June 22, 1904. Hul Land of Waikane to Tong Tuck; D; 3/4 land, Waikane, Koolau-poko, Oahu; 14 yrs @ \$10 per yr. B 263, p 19. Dated July 1, 1904. Tong Tuck to Tong Hong; AL; pe land and bldgs, Waikane, Koolau-poko, Oahu; \$90. B 263, p 20. Dated July 5, 1904. On Chong (firm) to Tong Chong; BS; goods, fixtures, etc, in store, Waikane, Koolau-poko, Oahu; \$150. B 265, p 39. Dated July 5, 1904. Kaunawa Kulike and hsb (J K) to Keekia, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$25. B 255, p 250. Dated July 2, 1904. Oahu Railway & Land Co to Bank of Hawaii Ltd; M; lots A1, A2, A3, A4, C, F1 and F2 of Patent #150 kul 153, Ka-haohao, etc, Honolulu Harbor, Oahu; \$20,000 and advs to \$125,000. B 262, p 14. Dated July 2, 1904.

Entered for Record July 11, 1904. S T Pihouua and wf to Kini Kekua-lai (K). Peter Joseph and wf to A Enos. M Joe Galhoffe and wf to Manuel de S. Palmo. Kamaunu et al to Ah Ping. M E Kahaula Wilcox (w) to G N Wilcox et al. H Kashi Cane Co to L Chong. M Kionura Cane Co to L Chong. M Taki Cane Co to L Chong. M Matsunaka Cane Co to L Chong. M Makita Cane Co to L Chong. M Shige Co to L Chong. M Ezo Cane Co to L Chong. M Goto Cane Co to L Chong. M Konda Cane Co to L Chong. M Oujima Cane Co to L Chong. M Shirashi Cane Co to L Chong. M Maida Cane Co to L Chong. M Umemoto Cane Co to L Chong. M Utaro Cane Co to L Chong. M J Alfred Magoon and wf to W M Campbell. W M Campbell to Edward Madden. M W M Campbell to George Osborne. M Hop Lee Co to Lum Tim et al. L Maria T Furtado and hsb to San Antonio Por Ben Soc. M Gaspar Sylva by atty to Territory of Hawaii. M B da Silveira and wf by atty to Territory of Hawaii. M Mary S Andrade and hsb to Territory of Hawaii. M William R Castle Tr to Territory of Hawaii. M Yee Wo to Territory of Hawaii. M Kam Yau et al to Wing Hing Co. M Persiano Pereira to Manuel G Pedro. M W Murakami to K C Kubo. M P L Dortch to Mary D Schofield. M Phoenix Sav Bldg & L Assn to Frank de Mello and wf. M Kalamia Paona w et al to Hakalau Pitt Co. M H N Landford to H P Baldwin. M William R Castle Tr to Leo Apo. M Bank of Hawaii Ltd to W C Achi. M Leo Apo to W R Castle Tr. M Cheo Mung to Leung Chey. M Ah Pang to Lum Yau. M Leo Wai Co to Sung See Tai. M Fort Mul Ben Socy of Haw to Frank de Mello. M Kalamia Paona w et al to Hakalau Pitt Co.

Recorded July 6, 1904. Lillil by Admr to Emma Silva; Rel; lot 38, College St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1600. B 199, p 3. Dated July 5, 1904. Edward B Friel to George W Burgess; D; por Gr 5228, Waikapu, Maui; \$488. B 261, p 222. Dated July 5, 1904. Edward B Friel to George W Burgess; D; 1/4 int, in real, personal and mixed property of Bella Friel; \$200. B 261, p 223. Dated July 5, 1904. Annie J Burgess to Richard H Trent; PA; general powers. B 265, p 41. Dated July 6, 1904. Manoel Cleira Jr to Kamahai (K); D; 6 a land, Waikumala, Hilo, Hawaii; \$100. B 261, p 224. Dated June 24, 1904. Poonahakeoni and hsb to Hilo Sugar Co; M; 1-3 int in Gr 2385, Maunua, Hilo, Hawaii; \$100. B 259, p 218. Dated June 22, 1904. Iwahori Yen to Hutchinson Sugar Plantn Co; CM; cane, etc, in Agrmt; \$1 and advs to \$750. B 259, p 220. Dated June 18, 1904. Omori Tokujiro to Hutchinson Sugar Plantn Co; CM; cane, etc, in Agrmt; \$1 and advs to \$750. B 259, p 222. Dated June 18, 1904. Yee Hop to Hutchinson Sugar Plantn Co; CM; cane, etc, in Agrmt; \$1 and advs to \$700. B 259, p 225. Dated June 27, 1904. T Tamaru et als to Hutchinson Sugar Plantn Co; CM; cane, etc, in Agrmt; \$223.55 and advs to \$600. B 259, p 228. Dated June 7, 1904. Robert W Davis and wf et al to Emmeline M Magoon; D; 434 6-10 a land, Mokapu, Koolau-poko, Oahu; \$2,500. B 261, p 225. Dated May 9, 1904. C B Malle by High Sheriff to Henry Van Gleason; Sher D; por R P 226 kul 783, Pauahi St, Honolulu, Oahu; pe land, Alakea St, Honolulu, Oahu; R P 2460, Kawailiki, etc, Honolulu, Oahu; \$535. B 261, p 226. Dated July 5, 1904. A N Campbell Tr to Maria de Farias; R P P 1905, Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu; pe land, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 247, p 263. Dated July 1, 1904. Kapua (K) et als to Honokaa Sugar Co Ltd; L; por Gr 940, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; Grs 1329 and 941, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; R P 7278 kul 7835, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; 15 yrs @ \$400 per ann. B 263, p 21. Dated June 27, 1904.

Entered for Record July 13, 1904. A K Mika to Augustine Medeiros. Albert N Campbell Tr to Helen G Fonseca. Emmeline M Magoon and hsb to Robert W Davis. Helen G Fonseca to Thorvald Rasmussen. O H Hakuole et al to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd. Edgar G Ferreira to Nelson W Brundage. John H Wood by Trs to Otto C Ludloff. Mary E Kaleialli by Gdn to Wash-ington Mer Co Ltd. Alwine Conradt to Gertrude E Lanz.

Recorded July 7, 1904. Helen Boyd to See Hop Co; L; por Gr 3619, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; 2 pcs land, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; Gr 51, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; 10 yrs @ \$250 per ann. B 263, p 23. Dated June 22, 1904. Helen Boyd to Lai Man et als; Carl L; pors Grs 3619 and 51, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. B 263, p 23. Dated June 22, 1904. Helen Boyd to See Hop & Co; Carl L; premises, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. B 263, p 23. Dated June 22, 1904. Helen Boyd to Mew Kam et al; Carl L; premises, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. B 263, p 23. Dated June 22, 1904. George W Burgess to Richard H Trent; PA; general powers. B 265, p 42. Dated July 6, 1904. Henry Laws and wf to Sophie Over-end (Mrs); D; lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, Blk 14, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1600. B 258, p 251. Dated June 1, 1904. Jos Aea by High Sheriff to Henry Van Gleason; Sher D; Ap 1 and 101 Ap 2 R P 2433 kul 4211, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; \$175. B 261, p 228. Dated July 1, 1904. Lewers & Cooke Ltd to Carl Ontal; Rel; Ap 1 R P 1628 kul 3155, Kaulu-wela, Honolulu, Oahu; int in leasehold, Kaulu-wela, Honolulu, Oahu; \$900. B 239, p 437. Dated July 7, 1904. Carl Ontal to Co-Operative Home Pur Socy by Tr; M; Ap 1 R P 1628 kul 2155, Kaulu-wela, Honolulu, Oahu; int in leasehold and bldgs, Kaulu-wela, Honolulu, Oahu; \$740. B 259, p 232. Dated July 6, 1904. Est of B P Bishop by Trs to Lewers & Cooke Ltd; D; por R P 4475 kul 7713 Ap 34, Paalaa-kai, Wai-anae, Oahu; \$10. B 261, p 229. Dated June 25, 1904. Joe Andrade and wf to F D Cravalho; D; por R P 1899 kul 6735, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$700. B 261, p 230. Dated June 29, 1904.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. H. E. Guay, a scientist who studied the growth and life of Hawaii on the ground a few years ago, was shortly being out a book giving the results of his researches here. He gathered considerable data from a stay of four weeks at the station of Honolulu, and is preparing a book about 100 pages long.

ALL HACKS MUST PAY The Attorney General's Office Reverses Itself.

The Attorney General's Department has reversed itself on a question of hack licenses, the diverse opinions being rendered under different administrations. Regarding the position taken by the Treasury Department as stated in the opinion of Attorney General Andrews overruling it, the authority was contained in an opinion rendered by former Attorney General E. P. Dole on file in the Treasurer's office. There are passenger vehicles for hire to be found at almost every important stage of travel in the Territory, besides those at the towns mentioned in the license law, and according to the following opinion of the Attorney General they are subject, their drivers besides, to regulation by license:

Honolulu, July 13, 1904. A. J. Campbell, Esq., Treasurer Territory of Hawaii. Dear Sir: At the request of Sheriff Andrews who claims there is some controversy between the Treasury Department and the Police as to the collection of licenses for passenger vehicles, I would state as follows: I understand that the Treasury Department claims that hackmen outside of Honolulu, Lahaina, Waikuu and Hilo do not have to pay a license. This subject is covered by sections 789 and 790 of the penal laws of 1897, section 789 being amended in 1901 by the addition of the word "Lahaina." The original laws were passed in 1896 by Act 63 of the legislature of that year. Section 789 aforesaid by its last clause shows that as to freight, drays, carts and wagons there is no license except in the districts named, but section 790 clearly sets forth that as to passenger vehicles a license is required of everybody in the Territory. There is also required a license for drivers who drive their licensed vehicles.

Huntsmen are Hunted. An interesting result of the discussion in the Advertiser of alleged slaughtering of birds at Waialua has been the issuance of notices by the Treasury Department to many of the shooters whose names were mentioned in a denial of the charge of wanton slaughter published recently. Most of the sportsmen named by their defender had no authority to fire a shot at a bird, much less make bags of size needing explanation to show that slaughter was not involved, because they had not paid the license fee nor received the permit required by law. The Treasury Department is notifying the unlicensed Nimrods to make good with the fees, otherwise there will be a lot of more or less "big guns" served with summons for violations of the game law. Besides the published list, other sporting news from Haleiwa Hotel has yielded raw material for the Treasurer's purpose. Should the cases go as far as to the Circuit Court, one of the three judges of this circuit would be apt to be found disqualified for hearing them.

Fifty Cents a Month. A small bottle of Scott's Emulsion costing fifty cents will last a baby a month—a few drops in its bottle each time it is fed. That's a small outlay for so large a return of health and comfort. Babies that are given Scott's Emulsion quickly respond to its helpful action. It seems to contain just the elements of nourishment a baby needs most. Ordinary food frequently lacks this nourishment; Scott's Emulsion always supplies it. Imitations always cost less than the original, hence the substitutes for Scott's Emulsion can be sold for a few cents less. But you're not saving anything when you buy them. Cod liver oil has a market value and you get the pure oil in Scott's Emulsion. That's the difference.

Subscribe for the Sunday Advertiser. 25 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

Published by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Limited. 65 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

SKIN TORTURES And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and pre-vent of eruptions. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

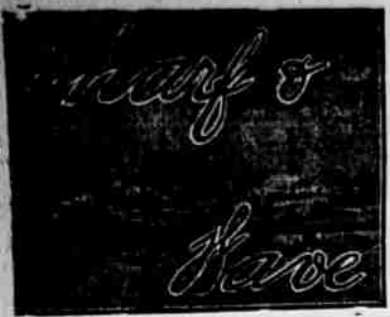
Millions of Women. USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffing, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for rheumatic weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE. MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER. INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

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ARRIVED. Tuesday, July 12. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from the Colonies, at 8 a. m.

Wednesday, July 13. Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Makawala, at 5:30 a. m.

Thursday, July 14. O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.

Friday, July 15. Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Koloa, at 4 p. m.

Departed. Tuesday, July 12. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 3 p. m.

Wednesday, July 13. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Thursday, July 14. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Friday, July 15. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, July 16. Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATION

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Shaw to-day gave out a statement showing the comparison between the estimates which he submitted to Congress in his last annual report and the actual receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year, from which it appears that the actual surplus is only about three-fourths of a million dollars less than the estimated surplus, when account is taken only of expenditures which were considered in submitting the estimate.

In the estimate submitted to Congress no account was taken of possible expenditures in securing the right of way for the isthmian canal, nor of the loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the total receipts were \$511,154,745, as against the Secretary's estimate of \$530,000,000. The expenditures were \$527,529,071, against the estimate of \$516,000,000.

The available cash on June 30, 1904, amounts to \$166,965,872. As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the figures show increase and decrease in receipts as follows: Customs, decrease, \$21,823,325; internal revenue, increase, \$2,302,440; miscellaneous increase, \$1,802,014.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures for the year just ended exceed those for the year 1903, including the payments on account of the Panama canal purchase and the St. Louis Exposition loan by \$67,813,602.

The expenditures on account of the War Department were \$3,211,897 less than for 1903, and the expenditures on account of the Navy were \$20,090,271 greater than for 1903.

Thomas Marshall, a few weeks ago, was an easy-going sailor aboard a British merchantman. At Sydney he made sea and got work on land. But in Australia his mind to give up the life of the tralia deserters from ships are arrested and compelled to return to their vessels.

Per stmr. Kinau, July 12, for Hilo and way ports.—Mrs. S. Taketa and child, Wong Tow, John T. Baker, T. R. Robinson, Mrs. Vierra and daughter, Miss Dowsett, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Mabee, M. Mukino, Dr. K. Kuramoto, J. A. M. Johnson, A. D. Castro, A. J. Silva, Mrs. Perreira, Mrs. Dixon, Brother Henry, Brother Vincent, Bro. Matthew, Bro. Raymond, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Hatch, H. Focke, Miss Madeiros, J. Rubinstein, Father Francis, Miss Mary Dadd, Miss Dolores Moss, Miss A. Fitzpatrick, Miss S. Garibaldi, Miss Mary Ryan, Dr. Harris Kennedy and wife, Miss J. Garibaldi, Miss K. Garibaldi, R. L. Halsey and son, Miss Ticonia, Mrs. H. L. Hudson, Miss Annie Rose, Miss McLean, Mrs. Geo. Lyurgurg, child and servant; E. Madden.

Per stmr. Claudine, July 12, for Maui ports.—L. G. Blackman, wife and child; Miss Annie Hocking, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Hanamaikai, Miss McGown, Maria Nunes, Sister Bonaventura, A. A. Dunn, Father Maximin, Miss Carroll, Hugh Howell, F. B. Hosenrants, F. J. Hare, Chas. Bellina, Marston Campbell, Rev. G. L. Pearson, C. F. Herrick, Alfred Oss, A. Haneberg, Bro. Joseph, Bro. Clarence, Bro. Robert, Bro. Matthew, Bro. Francis, Bro. Walter, Bro. Charles, Bro. Maurice, Mrs. G. F. Bush and child, Mrs. D. H. Case, Miss L. Atherton.

DRAY POOL OF CHINESE

Many Draymen Combine Outfits in Big Company.

Articles of association have been filed in the Treasurer's office by the Wing Hing Company, Limited, with Honolulu as the location of its principal office. Its purposes are as follows:

- 1. To buy, sell and deal in firewood, stone, brick, sand, building materials of all kinds, hay and grain and other agricultural products, horses and other work animals. 2. To do a general drayage and contracting business. 3. To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in drays, wagons, carriages, vehicles of all sorts and harness of all sorts, and to deal in goods, wares, furniture and merchandise.

For the inauguration of the company the following officers are named: Loo Pak Ling, president; Lee Yau, vice-president; Kam You, treasurer; Leong How Kai, secretary; Chang Chong, auditor; Lee Ting and Kwok Kin, directors. There are fourteen subscriptions of stock, some in two names jointly, covering 25 shares of the stock.

The shareholders convey to the company for the consideration of one dollar the drays, horses, harness, etc., hitherto owned by them individually and in partnerships.

THE COMMISSION CANCELED AS VOID

Senator Clarence L. Crabbe's commission as chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners was cancelled yesterday by direction of Acting Governor Atkinson, as being contrary to Section 16 of the Organic Act, providing: "That no member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii."

No resignation was necessary, the commission being void. The appointment was made inadvertently by the Superintendent of Public Works, who was not at the time aware that the prohibition of the Organic Act was so strict as to exclude honorary offices. There is no salary attached to the office of Fire Commissioner, chairman or not, but the law as quoted above makes no difference for that fact.

Big Sugar Cargo Arrives. The steamer California arrived at New York yesterday with 8,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar. The prevailing high price of sugar made her arrival at this time very advantageous to the local sugar factors.

Three Hawaiian Arrivals. The steamer Alameda, from Honolulu, the schooner Defender, from Puako, and the schooner H. C. Wright, from Mahukona, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

DUE TODAY. Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports.

SAIL TODAY. Bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, for San Francisco, a. m.

WAIMEA NOTES. The Waimea school houses are being renovated, and a new roof now protects the main building. New windows will be added and the whole premises put in better repair.

Many people from Wahiawa, Elele, Makawala, Kekaha and Mana spent the day in Waimea on the Fourth and thoroughly enjoyed the day's celebration. William Leviki, a young Hawaiian, was found dead on his porch on the early morning of the Fourth. The deceased was a carpenter and well known in the community. Heart failure was the cause of his sudden death.

has yet been found for simplicity, frankness, sobriety, industry and sincerity.—Garden Isle.

LIHUE NOTES.

Mr. Russel, of the Koloa sodawater works, who recently came back from a trip to his home in Ireland, has accepted a position as assistant book-keeper for Koloa Plantation.

Mr. Cropp, the chemist of Lihue Plantation Co., will shortly leave for a pleasure trip to Germany. Judge D. Kalawala of Kawaihau District Court was in Lihue last Wednesday printing a sign for Mr. Gandall's wholesale liquor store. He is to be congratulated on the excellent work he did.

Kaula seems to have her share of Examiner prizes. Among those winning prizes are: Ahiona, Nawiliwili, bicycle; A. K. Weir, Kilalea, ladies' gold watch; Iida, Kilalea, Mrs. W. Schimmelpfing, Koloa, and Henry Weibke, Lihue, one pair of gloves each. Miss Alice Roth is spending her summer vacation in Lihue. She is registered at the Hotel Fair View.

The Lihue baseball club celebrated their victory of the Fourth by a luau Saturday. Refreshments and dancing were on the program. We are glad to learn that Rev. J. B. Hanaike is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Mr. K. W. Kinney wishes to state that he is not a candidate for the position of deputy sheriff of Koloa. Oscar Beaver also disclaims any ambition for the position. It is reported that Frank Crawford, of Lihue postoffice, is leaving in the course of a month or so for an extended trip to New York and St. Louis.—Garden Isle.

FORECLOSURES.

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE. In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kaubola (K) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to B. M. Malle, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 9th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 189, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3634, Land Commission Award No. 9574 to Kawana for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Mahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 33, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Assignee of Mortgage, Room 3, Wally building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE. JAS. A. ALLEN. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 2, 1896, made by and between James A. Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as Mortgagee, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, as Mortgagee, and of Conveyances in Book 160 on pages 446-448, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the Executors under the Will of said S. C. Allen, deceased, to Allen & Robinson, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, by an instrument dated June 2, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 145-148, and which said mortgage was further assigned by said Allen & Robinson, Limited, to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by an instrument, dated June 15, 1904, of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 165-166, and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, said Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that it intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note of said Mortgagee referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of: All those certain lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate at Pearl City, Oahu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being known and designated as Lots numbers 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

by said Oahu Railway & Land Company by deed dated March 25, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Book 136 on pages 109-111.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Italo & Marx, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1904. HAWAIIAN LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. Assignee of Mortgage. 2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ AND WIFE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Fernandez, and Mrs. M. Fernandez, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 199 on pages 113 to 115, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to Cecil Brown, Trustee, by the said William C. Achi, mortgagee, by document dated September 13th, A. D. 1899, and of record in Liber 199, on page 115, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, assignee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is Lot 16 in Pawaia Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, as more fully appears in a Map of said Tract recorded in Liber 178 on pages 304 and 305, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the East corner of this Lot, being the North corner of lot 15, and running as follows: 1. S. 19° 43' W. 144.2 feet along Lot 15; 2. N. 68° 52' W. 75 feet along Lot 19; 3. N. 19° 43' E. 145 feet along Lot 17; 4. S. 68° 32' E. 75 feet along Beretania street to the initial point; containing an area of 10,483 square feet, more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of W. C. Achi, dated September 7th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 198, on pages 393 and 394.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904. CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE. Assignee of Mortgage. For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage, at his office, 97 Merchant street, Honolulu. 2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND BRICK MAKING WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC. IN NUANU VALLEY, HONOLULU.

Pursuant to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 10th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. Lidgate, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court, ON SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1904. AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, of said day, at the front (mauka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuanu Valley, Honolulu aforesaid, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings: N. 65° 50' W. 32 feet along L. C. A. 10613; N. 51° 20' W. 387 feet along L. C. A. 10613; N. 33° 00' E. 275.5 feet along South side Nuanu Road; S. 48° 30' E. 36.3 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson; N. 77° 20' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson; N. 64° 10' E. 29 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road; S. 51° 20' E. 51 feet along side new road; S. 33° 00' W. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85; S. 51° 20' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point; area, 108,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1339 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 31st, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 5, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuanu street 1 foot in width by 215 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Nuanu, said Nuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the North side of the stream, thence running by true bearings: N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13; 2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G; 3. S. 38° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15; 4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. Grant 3050 to H. A. Widemann, and the same premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following: One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P., One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump, One Giant Augur, brick-making machine, One Wire cut-off machine, One Disintegrator, One Crusher and set Rollers, One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt, Seven brick kilns, Shafting, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd. And also, One Fairbanks-Morse gasoline distillate engine, factory number 6135, together with friction clutch, outboard bearing, pulley, tanks, etc., comprising a complete 44 H. P. plant. Original cost \$2750 and now in good condition and in use. Can be seen at the premises of the "Clock Building," at No. ... Fort street.

The plant and property, real and personal, will be first offered for sale as a whole, and if no reasonable bids are then made, the lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and appliances will be sold separately. Terms of sale: Cash in United States gold coin; ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale and the balance upon approval of the sale by the Court and delivery of the Commissioner's deed. For further particulars inquire of Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for the mortgagor, at their office in the Judd Building, Honolulu, or to the undersigned at his office, No. 557 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1904. JAS. F. MORGAN, Commissioner. 2599—F

corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puunui Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings: 1. N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13; 2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G; 3. S. 38° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15; 4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. Grant 3050 to H. A. Widemann, and the same premises