

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF CHINA.

The course of the powers towards China is unduly severe considering that the war begun by the Boxers did not go far, was encouraged by very few of the provinces and was undertaken in defiance of the Emperor's will. Aside from the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, who seems to have taken unnecessary risks, and of missionaries who bore their lives in their hands when they entered the country of the barbarians, the damage done by the war has been chiefly experienced by the Chinese themselves. With Peking a ruin, Tien-tsin little better and both cities given over to indiscriminate looting, it would seem that the penalty for a rebellion which the Chinese government did not begin had been great enough without, besides, executing non-combatant officials and demanding a cash indemnity greater than China can ever pay. The powers seem to have lost sight of the fact that a quiet and reconciled China is worth vastly more to the world than an excited and reverberating one. If vengeance is to be the word of the Christian nations it may become the toxin for the Chinese people who, if they ever rise in their numerical might, may make their country the graveyard of the white invader. It would become the United States and Great Britain to take the lead in reconciliation, establishing the open door and burdening China with no greater cost than that of the punitive expeditions. We doubt very much the wisdom of hanging or beheading officials who, if they are guilty as charged, merely commit the offence that is locked upon as a matter of course in such people as Carlist sympathizers, Cuban patriots and in the high-placed incisors of the Jameson raid. When, moreover, the officials are condemned and executed without a fair trial, the Chinese may naturally conclude that the foreign devils are running amuck and must be resisted by every means of possible defence. After that what hope can there be in the old Mongol empire for trade and evangelization?

A FREAK JUDGE.

Like the clown in motley who jumps into the ring with "Here we are again!" Circuit Judge Humphreys resumes his advertising tricks before a grinning audience. He always tries to do something sensational and surprising and this time he pretended to ask for the arrest for contempt of the editor and one of the reporters of his own newspaper because they had published part of the open proceedings of his court as they were privileged to do under the law. His theatrical statement when he directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings that he would put his own editor and reporter in jail, was heard with derision by the members of the bar present, all of whom were doubtless prepared for the snub given the bumptious magistrate by the Attorney General and for the utter collapse of the "contempt" extravaganza which Humphreys, possibly with the help of his editor, had concocted. The public is getting very tired indeed of Humphreys as a Judge. However much it may be entertained by him as a comedian. One may, for a little while, enjoy hearing one appointed for Judge, gratuitously abuse another in the public prints, or get some amusement out of a magistrate who goes into horseplay with a grand jury and demands freak investigations, or who rises at a banquet table and stalks theatrically out because a joke has come between the wind and his self-esteem. It may even enjoy a Judge whose political views change as fast as the colors of a dying dolphin but when sober second thought comes and the dignity that should hedge a judicial bench is remembered, amusement gives way to disgust. One cannot view the last performance of this eminent barlequin without nausea. Was it merely to get talked about or to advertise his tottering newspaper or both that led Humphreys to make his "Roman Father" grand-stand play over employees whose salaries, while the show was going on, could hardly be restrained? In either case the sensible public has much reason to take offence, for the whole affair was sickening.

The order made by Judge Humphreys excluding reporters of the morning press from his court room has no basis in justice so far as the Advertiser is concerned and is simply the result of Humphreys' bad temper. It amounts to the childish threat: "You shall play in my yard." For the sake of petty revenge and the consequent notoriety, this very juvenile Judge is ready to deprive the public of his right to the news of his court. Of course he will fail; he has usually failed in most of his judicial enterprises of late except that of compelling Mr. Teata to put on a coat, so, doubtless, he is prepared to see the Advertiser print the Circuit Court news as usual. Our readers may be sure that they will not lose anything by Humphreys' freak unless it may be the last remnant of respect they have for his court.

Judge Humphreys' paper responded to his action in excluding its reporter from court, with a column more or less of meek but illuminating praise for his "honour" and a fine endorsement of his own virtues. Thus the barlequin jurist got the puff he was after and his newspaper got a chance to advertise. What Humphreys will do next can only be surmised but to one need be astonished if he brings his whole newspaper staff into court and orders it to sell papers to the audience and leave the benches on the dock.

Contempt of court generally goes where it is deserved.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

Local interest in the issue raised in Hawaii by two of the newly-appointed Judges of the Constitution and Flag warrants this extract from the New York Tribune about a Democratic advertisement in the case of a Porto Rican who demanded citizenship. It will be noticed that the judgment of the Democratic Supreme Judge of New York who heard the pleadings differs diametrically from the decision of the Baltimore Registration Board and the position taken and quoted in Hawaii of the Baltimore lawyer, Mr. Straus, Says the Tribune: Mr. Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court Monday handed down a decision refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the registration of Frank Juarbe, a Porto Rican. The application for a writ was opposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, who maintained that Juarbe had no right to vote, as the question of the political status of Porto Ricans had been left by the treaty with Spain to Congress, which had not yet admitted them to citizenship. Justice Freedman upheld that view.

Thus is the doctrine of the Kansas City platform that the "Constitution follows the flag," that it extends ex proprio vigore to new territory and automatically confers on them the rights of American citizens, repudiated by a Democratic Corporation Counsel and a Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court. The interpretation of the Constitution by lawyers or judges is inevitably affected by his political theories. The men trained in the State rights school of John Randolph and John C. Calhoun when they were placed on the bench of the United States Supreme Court naturally gave a turn to its decisions differing decidedly from those of Chief Justice Marshall and their Federalist predecessors. Therefore it might have been expected that when the registry officers asked the official advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen about registering a Porto Rican he would have told them that the man was a citizen of the United States under the Constitution, and entitled to vote, if he himself as a lawyer thought the constitutional law of the Kansas City platform sound. Certainly in that case, even if he did not feel like advising the officers to register the man without warranty from a court, he would have followed his convictions in presenting the question to the Judge and have done his best to give the Porto Rican his rights as a free man, of which the Democratic platform complains the Republicans are seeking to deprive him in violation of the Constitution.

Justice Freedman also would most assuredly have refused to sanction so gross a violation of the Constitution when it was in his power to prevent it, if he really believed the Constitution was being violated. He and the Corporation Counsel are both faithful Democrats. Mr. Whalen is supporting Mr. Bryan, and we suppose Justice Freedman will also vote the Democratic ticket. But evidently their political affiliations have not involved their acceptance of the Democratic platform. Imperialism and the outcry over "rule of dependencies outside the Constitution" is clearly regarded by them as mere campaign buncombe. Political speakers may shout that "the Constitution follows the flag" and proclaim the "rights of our Porto Rican fellow citizens," but as lawyer and Judge these good Democrats are not to be fooled by any such claptrap. They know well enough that Porto Rico is territory of the United States to be dealt with by Congress in its discretion, unhampered by the specific provisions of the Constitution. It was in the power of Justice Freedman to have said that the Porto Rican became a citizen on the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and entitled to the rights and privileges of every other citizen under the Constitution, and therefore must be registered. He would have done it if he had believed in the Calhoun-Bryan theory of the anti-imperialists.

Such a decision would not have settled the question finally. The Supreme Court of the United States will define the constitutional status of new territory, and its view will control. Meanwhile judges can only follow their own convictions. We believe some inferior courts in the South have not unreasonably accepted the constitutional law proclaimed by their party and allowed the names of Porto Ricans to be put on the voting list. But the Democratic platform is not regarded as good law by Democratic officials here. Its validity was squarely before Justice Freedman, and he refused to hold that the Constitution followed the flag and gave the Porto Rican rights of American citizenship. If it is correct, and the discretion rests with Congress to give or withhold civil and political rights, then the legislation for Porto Rico was not unconstitutional, the Republican party has acted toward new territories as it had a right to do in refusing to incorporate them into the United States, and the whole Democratic contention falls to the ground. Thus does the common sense of a Democratic Judge, seriously administering the law, puncture the inflated balloon of Democratic bluster for political effect.

The first work of the Protective League comments that body to the good opinion and support of every right-minded citizen. The rescue of a slave girl whose Chinese owner had maltreated her was an act of humanity which we have no doubt, there will be frequent opportunities to repeat. Honolulu, like San Francisco and many Western places, is a slave-holding town and needs the sturdy, earnest work of Christian men and women to redeem it. The League has shown its capacity for the task and we hope it will not want for support and encouragement.

The Cleveland, alias the Sirius, alias the Scandinavian, alias the Pirus alias the Kahului, has finally gone to pieces on the coast of Alaska. The names we have quoted are only half those she has taken to conceal her identity as the most unlucky vessel afloat. A catalogue of the Cleveland's misfortunes during the past fifteen years would be more striking than many a novel.

THE PHILIPPINE OUTLOOK.

Few people who have read the history of guerrilla wars will believe that the revolt in the Philippines can be suppressed by force of numbers. Men who can easily change themselves from farmers and tradesmen to soldiers and back again and who put in their leisure time waylaying and "potting" their enemies may, especially where their numbers are many and their field of operations large, keep a country disturbed in the face of a strong and disciplined army. For three hundred years Spain tried to preserve order in the Philippines and could only do so at short intervals by bribing the leaders. Force uniformly failed. It was the same way in Cuba, where, in the last war, the best of Spain's Generals, with 200,000 soldiers at their call, could do no more than to hold fortified towns, leaving the country, practically speaking, in the hands of the rebels. The American Army in the Philippines is doing little better. It holds Manila, Cebu, Davao and other large and small places and it has troops to send in column, hither and thither, to chase an invisible foe. Yet the war goes steadily on; there are the usual number of small insurgent successes and the end of hostilities seems even further away than it did a year ago. Generals are no longer coming home to stay with the excuse that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken." They are standing by their guns, pretty well convinced as Napoleon became in Spain and Martinez Campos in Cuba that the resources of guerrilla warfare are inexhaustible.

What the outcome of the war may be is a puzzle to the prophets, but we should not be surprised if the United States were obliged to modify its original plan and compromise between its claims of exclusive sovereignty and the native claim of independence. Otherwise who knows but the Philippines which cost us \$20,000,000 to buy and are costing millions every month to hold, may yet wreck administrations, add vastly to the public debt and get us into trouble with foreign powers?

WILCOX.

We regret that anything is being done to prevent the seating of Wilcox. He was elected in a fair fight by a good majority and unfit as he is by intellect and training to be a Delegate in Congress, no one who is qualified to exercise the duties of American citizenship in the spirit they require will try to deprive him of his rights. Even if there was a partisan advantage to be gained by upsetting the election it would soon be taken away in the special election to be called to give Hawaii representation. Wilcox would be chosen again either in person or by proxy, and in such case the Republicans, in the long run, would be no better off than they were before.

The Advertiser is not sure but that its party will gain more by having Wilcox in Congress than any other man. He is now the Hawaiian political Allie. He has persuaded the native people that he will be received at Washington as a great man and that he can get them untold benefits. It is surely desirable that the Hawaiian voters should be able to see how far he has deceived them; to see that his pretence of greatness is laughed at in Washington and that he can get nothing for Hawaii from any department of the Government. Representing no party, standing for an anti-American cause, unable to barter a vote for favours, unable even to be heard without the assent of a hostile chairman, Wilcox at Washington is sure to be conspicuous only as a failure. We do not object at all to letting the native vote see him in that light, for then, maybe, they will see the wisdom, next time, of choosing a worthy man.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii has been kissed by Queen Victoria and attended to dinner by the present Emperor of Germany and received in the Blue Room by the President of the United States. It is her lot, however, to be informed by the wife of the newly elected Delegate from Hawaii that if she wants any favours from that distinguished woman she must call and ask for them. In her own opinion Mrs. Wilcox has become the first lady of the land and former Queens must recognize the fact or be reminded of it by a snub. The situation is an interesting one and it will not be Mrs. Wilcox's fault if the crowned heads of Europe are not promptly apprised of it.

Chang Yen Hoon, who was lately benighted by order of the Emperor Dowager, preceded Wu Ting Fang as Chinese Minister to Washington. He was respected and popular in the State Department and was regarded by many people in a position to measure his capacities as the first diplomat in the foreign service of his country. Chang Yen Hoon wore many European decorations, was special ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee and had been received by Queen Victoria, Emperor William and the Czar. He finally fell victim to the spirit of reform which he urged upon the reactionary government of China.

The statement of Mr. Bryan that he proposes to stay in Nebraska and continue his fight, means that he will work for a third nomination. Whether he will get this prize or not depends on the tenacity of his friends and the state of the times in McKinley's last year. Undoubtedly the Bryan element is supreme in the Democratic party and there seems to be nothing in the personnel of the Gold Democratic wing to warrant the belief that the Bryanites can be superseded when the Gyron comes to go campaigning again.

The Solid South cut a pitiable figure in the canvass. It was determined to cling to the idea of revenge, cost what it might in business, investment, immigration and material growth and consequence. As a result of its Democratic chauvinism the South will only get the crumbs from the table of prosperity. The North, East and West are outstripping it, outgrowing it and outliving it and its relative importance is becoming less and less. What the South needs most is a strong infusion of common sense but how the treatment can be applied nobody knows.

PORTO RICO LAZINESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tremendous power. I know of no official his equal in that respect except, possibly, a Japanese policeman. The latter can arrest, try and stuff the mouth of an offender within a space of five minutes. GREAT IS THE ALCALDE.

The Alcalde of this city seems to be very bitter against Americans in general. He puts on the clamps when one is arrested. He has even fined American witnesses who have tried to help a fellow-countryman. From his decision there is no appeal. He has original ideas of taxation. Cigars are taxed which are made outside the city. He has lately taxed business signs, which has had the effect of having them all painted out from one end of the town to the other. I would not advise any sign painter to come here at present. Saloons and groceries pay little tax, and I cannot understand why he does not get after them, as there are possibly 30 of them. Every business house sells rum. They sell a very choice brand here at one cent a glass, which is intended to make a man start out to slay his relatives after partaking of a few high balls.

There are two political parties of importance—the Republicans and Federals. There is also a labor party, composed of idlers and agitators which does not cut any figure. The first two have their strongholds in spots. This city appears to be strongly Republican, as they make it warm for prominent Federals, having completely demolished the organ of the latter party during the riot and caused the editor to carry on business in a remote town. Advice from there state that he will soon move to Washington or New York, so as to be in close touch with Americans and patent insiders.

The American paper—the News—here continually states that it is an independent paper, but the editor has evidently voted the Republican ticket always. It boomed a candidate for the Republican nomination as Delegate to Congress, who was completely snuffed under. I imagine the result will hold the editor for a while, but he will evidently resume the independent role.

There will no doubt be many thousand illegal votes in the coming election, as the personal possession of the value of \$5 is the lowest requisite. Thousands of them have and are getting. The Federals and Americans are taxed to their utmost to provide entertainment for themselves. Their principal social organization is a yacht club, which is oddly named, as they have no yachts, but devote their building to the same. The Americans do not mix with the Spaniards any better than all with water, and I fear such condition will remain until the new generation. The natives do not like Americans or their institutions, which has been clearly shown on our holidays and celebrations. The American flag is only displayed on such occasions on Government buildings and the residences of Americans, with very few exceptions; whereas on a Spanish holiday the country is literally covered with yellow and red bunting. The young men take kindly to us and are rapidly picking up the language, but I am sorry to say they generally pick up expressions first which would be better not learned.

The latter have universally adopted the art of gossip, and also the art of pugilism. Hardly a day passes but I run across a couple engaged in decorating each other with uppercuts and swings. This will have a tendency to wean them from the knife in settling their disputes, which is their habit. The natives do not mix with the Spaniards any better than all with water, and I fear such condition will remain until the new generation. The natives do not like Americans or their institutions, which has been clearly shown on our holidays and celebrations. The American flag is only displayed on such occasions on Government buildings and the residences of Americans, with very few exceptions; whereas on a Spanish holiday the country is literally covered with yellow and red bunting. The young men take kindly to us and are rapidly picking up the language, but I am sorry to say they generally pick up expressions first which would be better not learned.

A SURE CURE FOUND.

Sombody has discovered that the water in the cocoanuts here is a sure cure for kidney disease, so all the boys with kicks in their backs are continually deluging themselves.

I often feel sorry for the ladies of the better class here. They appear to spend their entire lives inside the house, except on an evening, which they spend jollifying while the upper portion of the population turns away with a steady gaze until one is forced to turn away. They mean nothing by it, but are naturally curious. Courtship is a hard proposition for the young man, as the chaperon is always at hand, and is generally carried to a successful issue by correspondence. The suitor who possesses the most flourishing hand wins first money. The young men tell me it is an art to carry on a conversation with a young lady and an eagle-eyed chaperon when one is only interested in the former.

The better class live in the upper stories and the poor on the ground floor, in small, cell-like rooms. The latter are evidently all laundresses, as they are always washing clothes, and the odors continually remind one of a Washington Monday. Their funerals are odd from our point of view. The coffin is carried on the shoulders of men, and no ladies accompany the remains to the cemetery. There is an altar under a tree. Mr. W. B. gives me a view of the cemetery, and it is very rare to look out and not find a burial going on. One of the most pathetic sights I ever saw was a small boy with a tiny blue box on his head in which was an infant's sliver. He was followed by his father, the only mourner.

When two gentlemen meet they embrace with outstretched hands and pat each other on the back. It looks very nice and loving, but I always imagine one of them is feeling for the other's pulse while the other is feeling for a soft spot. There is a plaza in the center of San Juan, of one block, which is devoted twice a week to promenades, while a native band plays quick and snappy music. Under Spanish rule the better class lived inside tracks, while the poor and otherwise were compelled to perambulate on the outside. Under American rule it is a free for all and the aristocrats have retired from participation.

ASKS HIS INTENTIONS.

A few Americans have married Porto Ricans, and the percentage will largely increase when their knowledge of the language gets beyond the sign limit. When an American calls upon a family in which are marriageable daughters the father loses no time in finding out if his intentions are matrimonially inclined.

The greatest social event since American occupation is the marriage of Governor Allen's daughter to Lieutenant Logan of the Navy, which takes place at the palace in the near future. This will be the culmination of a romance begun at Washington.

In conclusion I will state that this island offers exceptional inducement to capitalists, and also to workers with small capital. From the way they are arriving I imagine all of Florida's orange growers will be settled here in the next few years.

COMPLIED WITH HIS REQUEST.

Mr. G. Ormandier (struggling to carve the first turkey his wife has ever cooked)—"Ray, Mary, the bones in this bird are thicker than a shad's—just here the knife gets stuck."

Mrs. G. Ormandier (almost crying with anxiety)—"You must be against the shells, John."

"Yes, John, don't you remember that system you tried to stuff the turkey with yesterday?"

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 4612 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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

PORTUGUESE WEDDING.

Miss Madeira and Rev. J. F. Durao Were Wedded.

The fashionable Portuguese marriage of the season was that of Miss Mary Madeira and the Rev. Joseph F. Durao. They were married in the Portuguese Protestant Church, which was crowded with friends. The Rev. A. V. Soares performed the ceremony. The groom was attended by Rev. Elias F. Perry and J. D. Marques, and the bride by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Fernandez and Mrs. J. D. Marques. The pretty little flower carriers were Miss Alice Soares and Bella Madeira, a sister of the bride. A. H. R. Vieira and T. P. Melin were the ushers. Friends of the bride and groom had made a veritable flower garden of the chancel and the air was fragrant.

The wedding party, the relatives and intimate friends, drove immediately after the ceremony to the home of the bride's parents, where a supper awaited them.

Rev. and Mrs. Durao left on the Zealandia yesterday for an extended honeymoon trip to the States. They will reside in Kohala upon their return, as Mr. Durao's parish is there.

MINER DIVORCE CASE.

It Occupies the Day in the Circuit Court.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the Miner divorce case went on. Mrs. Wilson, for the plaintiff, was sworn but the defense objected to her testifying. It was brought out by a question as to what the object of her evidence was that she was brought to show that Dr. Miner was in the habit of striking women. This was to prove that he was an unfit custodian for Gladys, his child.

A Portuguese sewing woman, Rosa, had seen the dress said to have been worn by Dr. Miner while worn by his wife. She had also heard voices in quarrelsome tones.

Mrs. Luckland said she had heard the doctor threaten to shoot Gladys at the Hawaiian Hotel in August.

Mrs. Frank Damon testified to seeing bruises on Mrs. Miner's body.

Mrs. Miner was put on the stand again but nothing new was developed in cross examination.

Renton Crystal Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Renton celebrated their crystal wedding anniversary at Ewa Tuesday evening on the eve of Mr. Renton's departure for the Mainland. The home of the Rentons on the plantation was thrown wide open to their friends, and the evening was spent in a pleasurable manner. A handsome cut glass punchbowl and glasses were presented by the employees of the plantation. A special plantation train was requisitioned, and the guests were landed at the residence in a jolly crowd. D. B. Murdoch made the presentation speech. Mr. Renton left yesterday on the Zealandia for San Francisco, where he will consult a specialist for the treatment of one of his eyes.

Moved the Benches.

All of the benches with the exception of two, in the rear half of Judge Humphreys' court room, were ordered removed by the Judge. The order was carried out yesterday morning and only two seats remained. As there were no seating accommodations, the people were not represented yesterday and only those who were directly connected with the proceedings were present.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

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

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

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

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

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Malaea Bay, Kihohi, Makena, Kawaihau, Mahukona, Lualaba and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

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

S. S. LEHUA.

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

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

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight before it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

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

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

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 600 working days the sum of—

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
DORIC	DEC. 6	COPTIC	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 25
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GALLIC	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 8
PEKING	JAN. 12	CHINA	JAN. 15
GALLIC	JAN. 20	DORIC	JAN. 24
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 28	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1
CHINA	FEB. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 13	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 4		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

ITS CAPITAL IS REDUCED

Kihei Stockholders Took Action Yesterday.

RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED

Baldwin, Dillingham and Thurston State Their Attitudes in the Matter.

The stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company held a special meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, there being stockholders present, either in person or by proxy, representing 37,319 shares.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a proposition for the surrender of himself and Mr. L. A. Thurston of certain shares of the company, with a view to reducing its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000; that since the incorporation of the company the price of labor, of coal and of material had largely increased, and although the company had originally intended to erect a mill, it had since made a contract for grinding its cane at the Hawaiian Commercial mill. The speaker was of opinion that as long as the company could get its cane ground by the Hawaiian Commercial on the terms of this contract it would not pay the company to erect a mill; that in consideration of the foregoing the speaker was of opinion that it would be desirable to reduce the capital stock of the company to \$2,500,000; that the original amount of stock received by him for his interest in the land had been \$500,000, and he proposed to surrender to the company half of that amount; that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Thurston, and the latter would also surrender a portion of his stock.

Mr. L. A. Thurston said that in order there should be no misunderstanding on the subject he would state his views concerning Mr. Baldwin's action; that he was unable to see the situation as Mr. Baldwin had seen it, and did not propose to surrender a pro rata amount of the stock held by him in the same proportion as was being done by Mr. Baldwin; that the transaction by which the Kihei land was sold to the company was a clear business and above-board proposition. The land-owners had been offered a certain amount of stock for their land, which they had accepted. The terms on which it was proposed to acquire the land were published in full in the papers and printed and circulated in pamphlet form and were attached to the paper which was signed by subscribers to the capital stock, for their inspection. There was no concealment or uncertainty incidental to the matter. Under these circumstances he did not feel called upon to follow Mr. Baldwin, but as Mr. Baldwin's action was on his face intended for the benefit of the assessable shareholders, the speaker did not propose to share in the generous bounty of Mr. Baldwin and would therefore surrender to the company the amount of stock by which the speaker's holdings would be increased in value by Mr. Baldwin's action.

He did not have the exact figures in hand but understood that the amount was between \$100,000 and \$200,000. This would make the total amount of stock turned in to the company about \$500,000, and the suggestion was that the capital be decreased by \$500,000 to \$2,500,000, the \$500,000 to be retained in the treasury; that as reference had been made in certain papers concerning Kihei shares being "manipulated," he would say that excepting forty shares he had never bought or sold a share of Kihei stock.

Mr. Colburn asked Mr. Baldwin if the condition of the land which had been made had anything to do with his action. Mr. Baldwin replied that there was nothing in the present appearance of the cane which had disappointed him; that a small piece of cane cut this past summer or some of the poorer land, the cane had yielded about seven tons of sugar to the acre although the cane was not ripe; that if the cane had been fully ripe it would have yielded eight or nine tons; that the land now being planted he considered the equal of any on Maui. He said further that the duty which had been made so much of, was simply temporary, owing to long lack of rains on the open lands; that this winter's rains and the extension of cultivation would probably remedy all that.

Mr. Dillingham made a statement concerning the connection with the promotion of the company, more particularly with relation to the value of the land. He stated that the area of cane land was practically the same as that of the Oahu plantation; that in his opinion the soil was just as good as that of Oahu; that he considered it well worth what was paid for it; that not one dollar of the money paid by the subscribers to the assessable stock had gone either to the land-owners or to him as promoter; that when the company was organized H. P. Baldwin showed his faith in it and in the valuation placed on the land by taking \$200,000 worth of the assessable stock, which he still held; that the speaker himself subscribed for \$50,000 worth of assessable stock, of which his wife still held \$50,000 and the only reason why he had sold any of it was that at that time he took assessable shares to a large amount in both Oahu and Maui and he was unable to carry all of it at once; that his faith in Kihei was as great as when it was organized, and he looked forward to a prosperous future for the place, regardless of Mr. Baldwin's generosity.

Mrs. Von Tempisky was killed in the United States with the following particulars: Mrs. Von Tempisky was born in New Zealand and her husband from Central America in 1882. Mrs. Von Tempisky married a Peaslee Hunsar, had prior to coming to New Zealand, travelled extensively in South America, California, and Australia, and how the gallant officer distinguished himself at Paparua, Pataraui, Orakau, Wanganui, and Kakaarama is matter of colonial history. Mrs. Von Tempisky held a fund of reminiscences of the troublous times in New Zealand, and her death removes another of the pioneers who paved the way for a new generation.

Congratulating Republicans

The report was current yesterday that the Independent leaders had sent a letter to President McKinley and other Republican leaders congratulating them upon the splendid Republican victory which swept the States. The letter particularly praised President McKinley for the showing made by him. The Independents are reported to have stated that they were very glad he was elected and that his adversity was defeated, because they have always believed that he was the friend of the Hawaiians and was responsible for the franchise which was granted to them by the last Congress.

KEEPING THE GOLD HERE

The problem of keeping the gold here that would be sent out of the country in payment of customs duties to the United States Government, is solved partially. The United States Treasury has compelled Collector Stackable to forward all the customs receipts to the sub-treasury at San Francisco, and to keep the gold in gold there has been a constant drain of gold from Hawaii.

How to keep the gold here has puzzled merchants and the collector alike. So serious did the matter become that Governor Cole wrote to the treasury at Washington, and has received the following reply: Treasury Department, Division of Public Money, Office of the Secretary, Washington, November 1, 1900. Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, in which you state that there is considerable stringency in the money market at Honolulu which is increased by the shipment to San Francisco, Cal., of the Customs receipts. In reply, you are informed that the law prohibits the deposits of receipts from Customs with national bank depositaries and the only way to avoid the shipments of such receipts to San Francisco is for importers to cause the amounts to be paid by them as duties on imports to be deposited on that account with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco in the name of the Collector of Customs at Honolulu. The Assistant Treasurer will issue certificates for such deposits in duplicate and deliver a duplicate to the agent of the importer and the Collector will receive it in payment of the same as so much money. Such deposits may be made in amounts of \$1,000 or multiples thereof, and if in excess of the amount to be paid at one time, the Collector would pay the excess to the importer from collections on hand. This means of paying duties is practiced at many ports in the United States and is a convenience to importers as well as a saving to the Government of the expense of transferring money to the Sub-Treasury for deposit.

Respectfully,
L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

Collector Stackable said yesterday that the plan outlined in the letter to the Governor was already working, and with success. The large firms here which pay their money in duties have deposited with the sub-treasury in San Francisco sums sufficient to pay their duties for some future time. These sums are in the name of the collector of customs at Honolulu, to the credit of the depositors, and the latter receive certificates, which are taken by Collector Stackable as gold. The result is considerable gold that would otherwise be deported, is retained here.

The order under which this plan operates, is not a new one, as the following letter will show: CIRCULAR CONCERNING PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS. Treasury Department, Department No. 5, Secretary's Office, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

To facilitate the payment of duties on imports, the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States are hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, on account of such payment, and to issue the usual certificates of deposit therefor in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, in the name of the Collector or Surveyor of the port at which the duties are to be paid; and any Collector or Surveyor, in whose name the certificate is issued, is hereby authorized to accept it at par for duties on imports payable at his port, treating the transaction in his accounts as if the money had been collected and deposited by him in the usual manner.

GOING TO THE SOUND

Plans of the American Hawaiian Company.

NEW YORK TO SEATTLE

Honolulu the Principal Port of Call For the Big Steamships Line.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 8.—It is the intention of the recently organized American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York to make Puget Sound the Pacific Coast end of the line of big steamers it will within a very short time put on between its home ports and ports on the Pacific. Honolulu will be the principal port of call, and the establishment of the line will assure the rapid growth of Seattle's trade with Hawaii. Seattle, being the leading city of Puget Sound, will virtually be the Pacific Coast terminal port.

Although it has been known for some time that the new company would probably sooner or later run its vessels to Puget Sound, the first news of its positive intention to do so is contained in a telegram just received by Cook & Co., ship brokers of this city and Tacoma, informing them that they have been appointed Puget Sound agents of the new line, and requesting them to hold themselves in readiness for orders.

C. W. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Co., yesterday stated that the first steamer of the new line would probably arrive here from New York about December 1, and that after that date sailings would be made from Seattle every thirty days. Mr. Cook states that the steamers of the company will also call at Tacoma. His orders do not state in which city the main offices of the company will be located, but as practically all of the Puget Sound trade will be from Seattle, there is no doubt that they will be located here.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is one of the most important corporations organized in the United States in recent years. Among the largest owners of stock in the concern are Flint, Eddy & Co., one of the greatest mercantile firms in the world, having branch houses in every country on the globe. This fact alone assures the success of the venture.

The company will operate on the new line some of the largest steam freight carriers afloat. At the present time its plans are for a fleet of six steamers, four of 5,000 tons each and two of 11,000 tons each. Two of these steamers, the California and the Hawaiian, are already in commission, and the others are now being built and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

The Hawaiian, of 8,000 tons, was built by the Cramps and is now loading in New York for her first voyage to the Pacific Coast. The California was built in San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, and is now engaged in the Government transport business between San Francisco and Manila, having been chartered by the Government immediately after she was launched.

The intention of the company, according to Mr. Cook, to load its steamers in New York with general cargoes for San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma, and to carry from Puget Sound ports to Hawaii coal, lumber and general merchandise. From the islands cargoes of raw sugar exclusively will be taken to New York. The vessels will not call at Honolulu on their way from New York to Seattle, but as the islands export but little except raw sugar that fact is of but little consequence to the merchants of this city.

Heretofore, for various reasons, the steamer service between Seattle and the islands has been irregular, and as a consequence merchants and general handlers cramped in their efforts to compete with San Francisco for the trade of Hawaii. When the new line is in operation they will be placed on an equal footing.

The New Brewery.

The newly elected officers of the brewing company are as follows: A. Hocking, president and manager; E. C. Hobron, vice president; Edgar Halstead, treasurer; L. Schweitzer, secretary; J. T. Crawley, auditor.

The brewery will probably begin to make beer about the beginning of the new year. It is said no brewery on the Pacific Coast has the superior modern appliances that this plant will have. The brewery now represents an expenditure of \$200,000.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Queen of the United States Navy is now Uncle Sam's proudest battleship, Kentucky. She is the big beauty that went under Brooklyn bridge one night not long ago, when the moon was high. There was a bar blockade, and hundreds of people watched the great drifting machine as she slowly drifted under the bridge. Everybody knew that she was a war vessel, but none knew her name. She was hailed: "What ship are you?" The answer came from a group of men in the fighting top, and it ran: "She was bred in old Kentucky. Where the meadow grass is blue. Hundreds of cheers sounded and the great battleship went on down the Narrows, her new jacks still singing. And now comes news from Gibraltar that the Kentucky has broken all long-distance records for war ships. Even the Oregon's marvelous performance during the Spanish war must take the background when the knot question is considered, for the Kentucky has beaten her.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LESNOS LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.
Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Our Leaders! COLUMBIAS, CLEVELANDS, RAMBLERS,

ALSO OTHER WHEELS \$25 AND \$35

Oil Lamps Gas Lamps, Bicycle Sundries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

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

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIEED FERTILIZERS, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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

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

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG. Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 4,800,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000. Total reichsmarks 89,800,000.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON, Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all cases of Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Irritability, Nervousness, etc. Sold by all druggists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, November 21.
Star James Baker, 7:00 P. M. from San Francisco.
Wednesday, November 22.
Gas. schr. Surprise, Townsend, from Kaula Point.
C. A. S. S. Warrimou, Phillips, from the Colonies.
Thursday, November 23.
Star. Iwaki, Gregory, from Honolulu.
SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Tuesday, November 21.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for China and Japan.
Star. Lulu, Bennett, for Molokai ports and Lahaina.
Star. Cassiope, Lane, for Lahaina, Kaula and way ports.
Star. Kilauea, Kibbel, for Kaula and way ports.
Star. Kilauea, Parker, for Kaula and way ports.
Star. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.
Am. ship Heien Brewer, McKay, for Kaula and way ports.
Wednesday, November 22.
Schr. Robert Lowers, Underwood, for the Sound in ballast.
Star. James Baker, Tullitt, for Kapaau.
Star. Ke Au Heu, Mosher, for Makarell, Waimoa and Kekaha.
Star. Nihoa, Bruhn, for Honoupa and Punaluu.
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.
C. A. S. S. Warrimou, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria.
Thursday, November 23.
Gas. schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Kaula.
TO SAIL TODAY.
Star. Maui, Sachs, for Paauhau, Kukui, Ooaka, Laupahoehoe and Papaloa, at 12 noon.
DUE TODAY.
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco.
PASSENGERS.
Departed.
For Hilo and way ports, per star. Kilauea, November 21.—E. Fletcher, Mrs. F. J. Miller, Mrs. T. Black and two children, Miss E. Talcott, Miss Toyoda, E. J. Walker and wife, M. A. Silva, Rev. John H. Hay, C. L. Scribner, A. Hendall, H. D. Mead and wife, Hong Chong, C. Ahl, Lung Chee, Lou New Hun, Wing Wong, G. Westcott, C. J. Manbo, James Welch, J. Gilroon, T. E. Ray, A. Valentine, J. A. Gilman, J. T. Moir, Miss T. E. Ayers, George H. Robinson, W. A. Robinson, Lull Keneke, C. E. Calvert, C. Streckwald, A. Wild, W. A. Burke, T. K. Burke, L. Hubbard, Charles O'Connell, Miss L. Franck, E. Suhr and wife, A. B. Loebenstein, H. R. Hitchcock, T. T. Meyers.

It Began with Pains in the Back
Mr. W. J. Juergert, 103 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y., tells how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He says: "About one year ago I was suffering a great deal with kidney trouble, and the terrible pains which I experienced at the small of my back almost incapacitated me for work. I tried wearing plasters but they did me no good whatever. In connection with this kidney trouble I was subject to chronic headaches. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so and soon noticed a great improvement, after continuing their use for several months all traces of the kidney trouble disappeared and the headaches became less frequent." (Signed) WM. JUERGERT. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1899. W. G. STANTON, Notary Public.

LAWN PARTY A SUCCESS
Methodist Church and Aid Society Bazaar.
BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE
Haalelea Grounds are Filled With a Brilliant Throng of Patrons.
The Haalelea lawn party and bazaar, which was given yesterday afternoon and evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Aid Society, was an unqualified success. The brilliant booths and many tiny tables dotting the grounds, the Chinese lanterns, parti-colored and many-hued, strung in and out among the trees, shedding a subdued glow over the pretty gowns and still prettier women, created a beautiful and vivid scene that could only be witnessed in a city like Honolulu. The strains of music from Berger's band sounded exquisite, and were the more delectable because not too close. At intervals the Quintet Club had played and sung Hawaiian airs throughout the day and evening, and appeared tireless. They were in the form and never sang better. The articles displayed for sale realized a goodly sum for the church, and many people wended their way homeward after 10 p. m., with depleted pocketbooks, but happy and satisfied hearts. They had accomplished two things: Had an enjoyable time and bought Christmas gifts in advance, which will save them much anxious thought and time. The children's booth deserves special mention, because with the exception of a very few donations, the bulk of the pretty display was entirely the handiwork of children who made the articles during last vacation. Mrs. W. L. Howard was in charge of this table, assisted by a bevy of eager delighted children, who were charmed to officiate. Some names of those who worked hardest are here-with given: Edith Lyle, Mary Pearson, Ruby Hiltz, Ella Snow and Gertrude Stanley. Some really excellent work was for sale, and comprised baby blankets, cushions, pillows, an endless variety of bags; sachet and shopping bags, etc.; many dressed dolls, even to "old mammy dolls," which were very deceptive, for when you tried to lift them you fancied they were something like the "Gloria Electric Girl" which is so heavy. But it transpired they were fashioned out of old bottles filled with sand and dressed and blackened to represent the traditional old darkey mammy. The tea table was set amid most attractive surroundings. It was in the very center of a plain grove and looked delightfully cool, and inviting. Mrs. Kern and Mrs. Johnson presided at the tea table, and in their light gowns made pretty and charming hostesses. The ladies of the church and aid society had contributed the dainty cups and saucers, which were subsequently sold at the close of the fair. The merchant's donation booth was the table of tables. Every conceivable thing, useful and otherwise, loaded down this groaning table, until you wondered what next surprise awaited you. There was a table of sweetmeats, and many a young man casually passing by was induced to tarry awhile with the inevitable consequence that he bore away a beautiful box of candies for which he had absolutely no personal use, but which made him an acceptable escort to some pretty girl. The grocers and confectioners had contributed largely to this table, and the bonbons were expensive, put up in pretty boxes and were sold out at fancy prices before the sale was over. Lemonade was also dispensed here, and proved a fascinating beverage. The home-made table was a close second in the affections of the people. Here were displayed tempting chocolate and jelly and pound to pound cakes, some nutted, some leaved, all appealing. And on this counter were laid chicken, jellies, preserves, jams, bread, biscuits and crackers, so that no one had the slightest excuse for going hungry. Mrs. Bryant honored this table, and Mrs. Perrie the adjoining table for coffee. Mrs. Coyne, Mrs. Alex. Lyle and Mrs. Bachelier were in charge of a very large booth laden with clothes and fancy work. There were displayed many pretty things dear to the feminine heart: children's dresses, babies' slipper-socks, shoes, etc., and ladies' jackets, dressing gowns, handkerchiefs, aprons and baskets, lined, ready for use. The small ice cream tables, dotting the lawn were largely patronized, and here were parties gathered to eat heartily, watch the buyers and enjoy the soft balmy air and delightful music. The Methodist church fair was a success socially and financially. One week from next Sunday will be the seventh anniversary of the organization of Kawaiahae Church, and special exercises will be held both morning and evening. The morning service will be in Hawaiian, but the address in the evening will be in English, and will be very interesting.

BY AUTHORITY.
SCHOOL HOLIDAY NOTICE
The public schools throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be closed on Thursday, November 23rd (Thanksgiving Day) and Friday, November 24th. The public schools will close for the Christmas vacation on Friday, December 1st, and reopen on Monday, January 1st.
By order of the Department of Public Instruction.
T. T. HODGKINS, Secretary.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. KAMAKA, deceased, by order of Hon. A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge Circuit Court, First Circuit; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same (with proper vouchers, if any exist), duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of C. F. PETERSON, KASHUMANN STREET, HONOLULU, OAHU, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.
SUSAN K. KAMAKA, Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. KAMAKA, deceased.
Dated Honolulu, November 7, 1900.
2228—Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
Bertha St. Clair vs. John St. Clair, Defendant.
The Territory of Hawaii. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon John St. Clair, defendant in case he shall be written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Bertha St. Clair, plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.
And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness Hon. A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of September, 1900.
(Signed) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.
(Signed) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
Honolulu, November 10, 1900.
2229—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.
Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, Defendant.
The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be holden at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed petition.
And you are further commanded to, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22nd day of September, 1900.
(Signed) DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
2218—Jan. 8.
MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahi (k.), of Waialuku, Maui, to William Dean, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated March 1, 1886, recorded Liber 160, pages 68 and 69, assigned to Ching Ahung, trustee, December 31, 1898, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1900, at 12 noon of said day.
Further particulars can be had of P. L. Wenner, Dated Honolulu, November 2, 1900. CHING AHUNG, Trustee, Mortgagee.
The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
1. All those premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1959, to Mahi, mortgagee, containing an area of one acre, at Kamaole, Maui.
2. All those premises conveyed to said mortgagee, Mahi, by deed of Nika, recorded in book 44, page 193, containing an area of 1 25-100 acres, situated at Nehe, or Paupaloa, Waialuku, Maui, consisting of a house lot, 8-100 acre, more or less, and a taro patch, 1 47-100 acre, more or less, and described therein as in Royal Patent No. 5452.
2224—Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23.
NOTICE.
IF ALBERT ELSEY CARVER, who was residing in and near Vancouver, British Columbia, during the years 1891 to 1895, and afterwards in California, and was last heard of in Sonoma, Calaveras county, in California, about June, 1896, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear something to his advantage.
WELLS & HIND, Solicitors, 2227 Nottingham, England.

Notice to Shipmasters.
G. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the most up-to-date charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or to the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
C. G. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

As to Pearl Harbor.
The attention of the Navy Department is being directed anew to the benefits to be derived from a dock and repair shops at Pearl Harbor, H. I., and efforts will be made the coming session of Congress to make an additional appropriation for the prosecution of the work. The necessity for a Naval station in Hawaii has impressed itself upon our Naval officers more especially since the acquisition of the islands, and it is not improbable that some progress will be made the coming winter in the direction of this improvement. Our vessels serving in Samoa would be within easy steaming distance of Honolulu for repairs of all ordinary types, and it is not too much to say that a machine shop and small dock yard at Honolulu will be of greater value to the Navy than the present station at Bremerton, Army and Navy Journal.

NEW DRY DOCK FOR NEW YORK.
Messrs. James Shewan & Sons, of New York, have added another large and substantial dry dock to the extensive docking plant on the East River, New York. The new dock was launched at Elm Park, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., on October 31st, and was immediately towed to the foot of East Fourth street, where it was placed in position. The dock is 176 feet long, with outriggers of 20 feet on each end, is 50 feet wide and its lifting capacity about 3000 tons. The dock is built entirely of yellow pine. With this addition the Messrs. Shewan & Sons now have four dry docks, which will enable them to attend to all orders for dry docking with promptness.

THE MORRO CASTLE.
The new steamer Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, arrived at New York November 2 from Cram's Yard, Philadelphia, where she was built. She is intended for the Havana trade and is in command of Captain Cleveland Downs. Commodore of the Ward Line fleet. The Morro Castle is of 7000 tons gross measurement, and has a guaranteed speed of 19 knots, produced by two bronze screws and triple-expansion engines. She has a draught of 15 feet, two funnels and two pole masts. The vessel has a length of 409 feet on a beam of 54 feet and a depth of hold of 36 feet. She has accommodations for 150 first class, 25 intermediate and 44 storage passengers. In every way she is magnificently adapted to the Cuban trade besides being serviceable for the naval reserve list.

SAVANNAH TO HONOLULU.
The ship Henry Villard, Capt. Quinn, which sailed from Savannah on Oct. 29 for Honolulu, takes out 2,500 tons of phosphate rock. This is the first cargo of rock fertilizer shipped to Honolulu.

RICHARD BRASH, A VETERAN PRINTER, IS FOUND DEAD

RICHARD BRASH, an old citizen of Honolulu, about 49 years of age, was found dead in a tenement house in Kakaako yesterday noon. A daughter of Manuel "Kanaka," the Portuguese owner of the tenement, opened the door of Brash's room at noon and saw him lying on the bed. She thought he was asleep, but as he did not appear to be breathing, she called her father, who pronounced his lodger dead. The Police Department was promptly notified and an officer was sent to the place to stand guard. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth went to the place yesterday afternoon. Brash's room was on the second floor. Upon a bed covered with a sheet lay Richard Brash, dressed in overalls and a flannel shirt. His shoes had been removed and lay under the bed. Everywhere were evidences of poverty. His face was emaciated, the lips drawn back and cheeks sunken in. The hands were drawn up to the chest as if clutching at his breast in his last moments. The odor of decomposition filled the room and it was evident the man had been dead some time. The body was bloated and this was evidence that his death had probably occurred perhaps forty-eight hours before its discovery. The little girl who found the body said she had seen Brash on Monday last when he was going away from the house. She did not see him return. There seems a strong probability that he died Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. The body was sent to the morgue, where Dr. Pratt performed an autopsy. Every organ was found more or less diseased and the doctor will testify before the coroner's jury that he died of general debility. He leaves several brothers and sisters surviving him, among them being W. G. Brash of the Wilder Steamship Company, Walter Brash, Susan Brash and Mrs. Lizzie Robison. He was a printer by trade. He was janitor of the Waverly block and worked with the publishing company of Robert Grieve for nearly fifteen years. Back in the seventies Brash set up type on a Government publication and curiously substituted the name of one European country for another, with the result that a commissioner was sent out by the aggrieved country to ascertain what the Hawaiian monarchy meant. The coroner's jury was impelled as follows: H. Edwards, S. Kubej, I. Livingston, Fred. Smith, W. E. Bivens and A. L. Ward.

NEW HACK RULES ARE IN EFFECT

Some Changes in the Old Regulations Governing the Jehus.
In future all hackdrivers will be compelled to post a card of rates in a conspicuous place in their vehicles for the benefit of their passengers. A regulation in the recently printed book gotten out by the Government for hackmen reads: "There shall be at all times a card of rates placed in a leather pocket, firmly attached to the center of the back of the front seat of every licensed vehicle and the words, 'Rates of Fare' impressed on the front of said leather pockets in letters not less than one-half inch in size." Another section reads: "If any licensed vehicle shall be found standing in any place but on the appointed stand, the driver shall be liable to arrest by any police officer, unless said driver shall be under engagement." The new regulations have changed many of the present stands and added four new ones. The rates to Punaehoa and return have been changed to read: \$3.50 for one fare, \$2.50 for two, and \$2 for three, or an advance of 25 cents in the first instance and \$1 advance in the last two. Another regulation is that "No driver is compelled to take a single fare beyond the two-mile limit except by special bargain. When two or more after the regular rate as per schedule, it must be accepted." The law of the road, "Keep to the right," must be strictly observed by the Jehus. No driver will be allowed to wait under engagement in the vicinity of a hack stand to which he does not belong. For automobiles the drivers are to wear metal badges on the front of their caps and all other drivers metal badges in a conspicuous place on their clothes. Rates of fare to or from any point within the radius of a mile will be 25 cents.

SHIPPING NOTES.
The U. S. F. Margaret sailed today for Tacoma.
The schooner Golden Gate is making for Waikiki at Waikiki at night.
The H. Brown and Mrs. Swift and children were passengers on the Iwaki.
The H. Brown, a man in port, will probably not stay with a Japanese crew.
Steamer Iwaki arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii with 4000 boxes of sugar.
The steamer Maui sails for Paauhau, Kaula, Ooaka, Laupahoehoe and Punaluu at noon today.
On Tuesday, the Hongkong Maru took away to the Orient 100 American returning to their homes.
The United States transport Sheridan is due to arrive here from San Francisco either today or tomorrow.
Next Wednesday and Thursday, November 15 and 16, are days to be kept as full days on the calendar, being both legal holidays.

WORK ON THE RAPID TRANSIT

Work is once more under way on the Rapid Transit Railway. Two gangs of laborers are busily engaged on Wilder street, tearing up the street, preparing for the roadbed, and leveling off that section which has already been torn up, so that everything will be in readiness for the roadbed. The workmen have been busy for a little beyond Alexander street in the Waikiki direction. From that point, towards Iwa, to Punaehoa street, the men are leveling off the excavation. On the Iwa side of Punaehoa street for a distance of twenty feet, that part of the street which is to be used for the track is being cut up. The excavation is sunk to a depth of twenty inches below the grade of the road. The top of the rail is to be on a level with the roadbed, and this excavation of twenty inches allows for a base layer of stone six inches deep, then the ties, six inches in thickness, and then the rails, which are seven inches in height. Several poles have already been erected but attention is being chiefly paid to the work of the track. The position of the center of some sections of the track has been ascertained by the laying of the track a few feet from the center of the road.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AT WORK

The Diamond Head Cemetery Site in Demand—Various Matters.
Graveyards seem a most desirable property. Now comes Manager Pain of the Hawaiian Tramways Company and asks the Territory to put up at auction the proposed site of the Diamond Head cemetery, and Lawyer F. J. Berry, who heads the Hawaiian Cemetery Association, makes the same demand. At the Governor's council yesterday Pain presented his request. Berry protested against the land being conveyed at less than its actual value. The Governor said that W. H. Telford having refused the position of district magistrate at Koloa, Kauai, it had been given to Kekoa. Waikuku sent a petition signed by seventy residents asking for the right to organize a militia company. D. L. Meyer, of Waialuku, petitioned for a license to sell liquors at retail in that town. Sheriff Baldwin did not sign the petition on account of there being two saloons in Waikuku already. The Governor's council advised the granting of no license. Superintendent of Public Works McAndrews showed a map of Ala Moana, the beach drive, with Sorenson and Lyle's lunch carriage in the way of the proposed extension. The latter firm had agreed to accept certain propositions for the removal of their structures.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.
Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 10, 1900.
For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, OR C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Hawaiian Postage Stamps ARE WANTED.
WE PAY PER 100 FOR
1c green or yellow (recent issue), 60c
2c rose or brown (recent issue), 45c
5c blue or red (recent issue), \$1.10.
10c green, \$5; 12c blue, \$15.
Others and odd issues in proportion.
References by permission: W. M. Giffard, Esq., Honolulu, F. L. Stolz, Esq., formerly Spreckelsville.
Address: W. SELLSCHOPP & CO., 113 Stockton St., San Francisco, 2293—Nov. 27.

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

FURNITURE AND Household Effects FOR SALE
Owing to intending departure Mr. ANTON CROPP of Koloa, Kauai, will sell at Private Sale at his residence, KOLOA, KAUI, all of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising in part:
PARLOR FURNISHINGS, BLACK EBONY PARLOR SUITE, BLACK WALNUT PARLOR SUITE, EBONY BOOKCASE AND LADY'S WRITING DESK, 1 "BECHSTEIN" PIANO, PICTURES AND BRIC-A-BRAC, LIBRARY FURNITURE, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS AND SILVER WARE, BED AND TABLE LINEN, KITCHEN FURNITURE AND UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.
All articles will be on sale at the residence, Koloa, Kauai, from December 1st to December 15th, 1900, when purchasers can make their selections.

Men's Department THE GENUINE Scriven's Drawers 75c or \$8.50 a doz.
FINE BALBRIGGAN UNDER-SHIRTS, long and short sleeves, 50c
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS with drawers to match, 75c each

B. F. Ehlers & Co.