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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1781.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

30,000 ENDEAVORERS IN WASHINGTON.

Opening Day of Young People's Big Convention.

NEWS FROM MANY LANDS.

Terrible Railroad Wreck in Nebraska.
Hammond Returns to England—New
Ministry for Italy—Affairs in the
Soudan—California Wine Advances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—
Thirty thousand visitors is the number
reached up to this time in the registra-
tion booths of the fifteenth annual in-
ternational Christian Endeavors' Con-
vention, now in session here.

Secretary Baer stated to-day that this
convention would outnumber in dele-
gates that of any convention ever held,
if the registrations from within the
State were not counted. This he con-
sidered a fair basis of comparison, as
States like Massachusetts are exceed-
ingly strong in Christian Endeavor
societies.

Following the preliminary sunrise
prayer-meetings in thirty-five churches
and the Bible book study in the New
York-avenue Presbyterian Church, the
convention reassembled at 9:30 o'clock,
as usual, in the three tents on the
White lot. Tent Williston was given
up to the junior rally. Rev. George
B. Stewart of Harrisburg, Pa., presided.
The Junior Endeavors were welcomed
to the city by Master Raymond Miles
of Washington. This was followed by
a patriotic exercise, conducted by Mrs.
James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., and
an address of greeting from President
Clark.

At Tent Washington an exclusively
for men evangelistic meeting was held,
over which Secretary Baer presided.
Addresses were made by Commander
and Consul Booth-Tucker of the Salva-
tion Army, Rev. J. Wilber Chapman
of Philadelphia and others. A similar
meeting for women only was held in
Tent Endeavor, Mrs. Baer presiding.
Here speeches were made by Major
Susie Swift of the Salvation Army,
Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washing-
ton and others.

The board of trustees of the Christian
Endeavor Association selected Nash-
ville, Tenn., as the place of meeting in
1898. This will be the first Christian
Endeavor Association convention held
in the South.

C. E. Convention Closed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—After one
of the most successful and enthusiastic
gatherings known in the history of the
organization, the fifteenth International
Christian Endeavor Convention,
which began last Thursday, came to a
close to-night. The local committee
of 1896 has every reason to feel satisfied
with the result of its work, and con-
gratulates itself on its splendid achieve-
ments. A great deal of hard work was
necessary in making preparations for
the gathering, and it is safe to say that
in no convention of the organization
have these labors been more thorough-
ly and conscientiously performed. The
citizens of Washington entered into
the spirit of the affair with zeal, and
contributed, both by money and other
ways, to the success of the convention.

Meeting Place for 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Board
of Trustees of the Christian Endeavor
Association to-day selected Nashville,
Tenn., as the place of meeting in 1898.
This will be the first Inter-Christian
Endeavor Association convention in
the South.

SUGAR IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, June 9.—The "Clarence
River Advocate," published at Maclean,
says that the sugar crop of the colony
for the forthcoming season will, under
favorable circumstances, be the largest
of any yet cut. While the quantity of
cane last season did not exceed 210,000
tons, it is expected that this year it will
be 315,000 tons. This computation gives
to the Broadwater district 140,000 tons,
Harwood, 90,000 tons; Rous, 25,000 tons;
Condong, 30,000 tons; and other mills,
30,000 tons. The "Advocate" further
states that as from 30,000 to 40,000
people are dependent upon the sugar
industry, the people in other parts of
the colony should not exhibit any de-
gree of surprise at their making a
special plea to the Ministry to partly
relieve the principle of free-trade and
retain a sufficient portion of the duty
on sugar to save them from ruin. The
quantity of sugar produced should yield
about 40,000 tons of sugar, worth about
£275,000, of which amount the farmers
will get about £190,000, part of which
will be absorbed in repaying advances
already made. The 3250 workers em-
ployed in the mills will get some £85-
000, irrespective of rations supplied,
and this will leave the millowners
about £130,000 with which to pay their
managers and artisans, and provide for
supplies, depreciation and interest.

Miss Edna Hayward, daughter of
Captain Hayward, came down from San
Francisco on the Mariposa last night.
She will continue on to the Colonies.

HON. ARTHUR SEWALL OF MAINE NAMED FOR VICE - PRESIDENT.

Closing Days of Democrats' Big Silver Convention.

250 DELEGATES REFUSE TO VOTE

Newspapers That Will Not Support
the Ticket - Notification Meeting
Held in New York—Jones Chosen
Chairman of National Committee.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Today ended the
most remarkable National convention
since the Democratic party in 1860 was
rent asunder on the slavery issue. To-
day the convention completed the work
which rent the party in twain on the
financial issue. Arthur Sewall of Maine,
a Bath shipbuilder and an ardent free
coinage man, was named for Vice Pres-
ident on a ticket headed by William J.
Bryan, the eloquent young orator from
the prairies beyond the Missouri. Over
160 delegates to the convention, all of
whom with the exception of the gold
delegation from Wisconsin and a por-
tion of the delegation from Minnesota,
came from east of the Alleghenies, re-
fused yesterday to participate in the
nomination of a Presidential candidate
on a free silver platform. Over 250 to-
day declined to participate in a nomi-
nation for Vice President. Many of the
delegates had left the city in disgust.
Whether the seceders will place a third
ticket in the field, as the minority did
at Baltimore in 1860, is a matter for
future development.

The silver Democrats, who controled
the convention absolutely, and who
alienated the East in order to erect the
banner of silver, hope to secure support
from the Populists from the West and
South and the silver Republicans to
recoup them for the loss which the
platform and ticket must inevitably
entail in the East. They hope to see
all the hitherto discordant elements
of silver rally to the standard which
they have raised.

The nomination of Sewall for Vice
President was more of a surprise than
that of Bryan for President yesterday.
Bryan had set the convention aflame
with his eloquence, and his name was
on every lip when the balloting began,
but Sewall's name in connection with
the Vice Presidency had hardly been
mentioned. John R. McLean, the Cin-
cinnati editor, was the most prominent
candidate in the field, and had the nomi-
nation been made last night he would
have probably been named. But the
leaders decided to allow the balloting
to go over until today, so that opportu-
nity might be had to thoroughly
caucus the situation and learn Mr. Bry-
an's wishes in regard to his running
mate. The names of Sewall, of ex-Con-
gressman Shively of Indiana, who has
recently been named for Governor of
Pennsylvania, Bland and others, were
canvassed, and Senator Jones and some
of his associates of the silver leaders
came to the conclusion for geographical
and other reasons that the Maine man
was the most available man for the
place on the ticket with Mr. Bryan.

The strongest argument in his favor
perhaps was that his nomination would
at once suffice to stop the cry that the
silver cause was sectional, an imputa-
tion the Arkansas Senator was quick
to rebuke when Senator Tillman avowed
that such was the case in the Ohio
convention on Thursday. Mr. McLean
decided not to be a candidate, and gave
directions to his friends in the Ohio
delegation not to present his name,
but the McLean sentiment was so
strong that it could not be suppressed.

Just as the contest had narrowed
down to a race between Sewall and Mc-
Lean, the latter, through a personal
telegram which was read from the
stage, withdrew his name, and there
was a stampede for Sewall. The latter
was nominated, as Bryan was yester-
day, on the fifth ballot.

Sewall's nomination was made unani-
mously before the conclusion of the roll
call, and scenes of jubilation and re-
joicing in the course of which the State
standards were paraded about the Coli-
seum in the wake of the colors of Neb-
raska and Maine. It seems probable to-
night that the campaign headquarters
will be transferred from New York to
Chicago in order to bring them nearer
to the heart of the coming fray. Sen-
ator Jones of Arkansas, who has made
himself so conspicuous as a leader in
the battle for the supremacy of silver
in the party, has been chosen chairman
of the National committee and will con-
duct the campaign, although he is not a
member of the committee.

The official announcement of the first
ballot was as follows: Sewall, 190; Sib-
ley, 63; Williams of Massachusetts, 76;
Fithian, 1; McLean, 111; Williams of
Illinois, 22; Bland, 62; Clarke, 50;
Lewis, 11; Botes, 20; Harry, 21; Black-
burn, 20; Teller, 1; Daniel, 11; White,
1; Pattison, 21. Total, 672.

Second ballot: Sibley 113; Sewall,
37; McLean, 158; Bland, 294; Clark, 22;
Harry, 21; Williams of Massachu-

some place, Arthur Sewall will be noti-
fied of his nomination for the Vice-
Presidency.

TALK OF ANOTHER TICKET. First Movements Made by Anti-Sil- ver Democrats.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The talk of an
independent ticket is still in embryo
form, and lacks the powerful influ-
ence that New York, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania and other strongholds
can give it. The only definite step in
that direction was taken at a meeting
of the Illinois men, including Controller
Eckels, ex-Congressman Benjamin T.
Cable, Franklin MacVeagh and John
P. Hopkins, at which resolutions were
prepared favoring nomination of inde-
pendent candidates on a gold platform.

After a conference between the gold
Democrats of Illinois and a committee
sent from Texas to represent the anti-
silver sentiment of that State, the fol-
lowing signed card was issued:

"The undersigned, elected by the
Democratic convention of Texas to at-
tend the convention at Chicago, to
there co-operate with any Democrats
there met together for the preservation
of the integrity of the Democratic party
and the perpetuation of its principles,



ARTHUR SEWALL, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Arthur Sewall, the Democratic Vice-
Presidential nominee, is a man very
nearly twice as old as the head of the
ticket. He is much older than he
looks. He is a splendid example of
physical manhood, carries himself with
a soldierly bearing, and is what might
be termed a fine-looking man. His hair
and mustache are slightly tinged with
gray, but the wrinkles of age have
scarcely made their appearance on his
face. He was born at Bath, Me., No-
vember 25, 1825.

The estate on which he was born and
where he now resides has been in the
possession of the Sewall family since
1760. His grandfather fought in the
War of the Revolution. By occupation
Mr. Sewall was originally a ship-
builder, and he is now largely inter-
ested in shipping, railways and bank-
ing. For nine years he was president

of the Maine Central Railway, from
which position he retired two years
ago. He is now president of a bank
in Bath, is interested in the Bath Iron
Works and a number of other com-
mercial enterprises. Altogether he
has for years employed a large number
of men, and he has never had any serious
labor troubles. Mr. Sewall was
married in 1859 to Miss Emma D.
Crocker of Bath. He has two children
living, both of them sons, Harold M.
and William D. Sewall by name.

A striking fact in connection with
Mr. Sewall's nomination is that his
son Harold is a Republican, having
changed from the Democracy as a re-
sult of what he considered the party's
failure in administration. Young Sew-
all was one of the leaders of the
Reed delegation at St. Louis and is
one of the leaders of the young Repub-
lican movement in Maine.

and an executive committee of persons
not members of the convention. Resolu-
tions thanking Presiding Officers
Daniel, White and Richardson, and
thanking the city and people of Chi-
cago for hospitality, and declaring Chi-
cago the greatest convention city in
the world, were passed. The last was
proposed by Senator Blanchard of Loui-
siana.

JONES IS CHAIRMAN.

Democratic National Committee
Change Leaders.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Senator J. K.
Jones was chosen chairman of the
Democratic National Committee today.
It had been generally understood for
some time that he would be selected
though not a member. When the com-
mittee assembled at 9 o'clock to-night
there was some discussion as to whether
it was the best policy to complete
the organization now or at some sub-
sequent meeting. It was finally de-
cided to elect Mr. Jones at once. The
new chairman was called in and made
a speech, saying he was deeply sensible
of the honor and accepted the position
because of the interest he felt in the
cause of silver.

The members from the gold States
did not generally attend the meeting,
although there were some notable ex-
ceptions, Mr. Harry had the proxy of
E. C. Wall of Wisconsin. Among the
gold States not represented were Mary-
land, Rhode Island, Massachusetts,
Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jer-
sey, New York. Mr. Bryan was pres-
ent during the greater portion of the
meeting of the committee.

AT MADISON SQUARE.

Democratic Candidates Will be In-
formed of Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 11.—In Madison
Square Garden, New York, early in the
month of August, William J. Bryan
will be formally apprised of the fact
that he has been nominated for Presi-
dent. At the same time and at the

MR. MASON TALKS ON ANNEXATION.

Contract Signed for Japan-Seat- tle Steamship Line.

EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S DEATH.

General Gist of Foreign News.
President of Franco Narrowly
Escapes Assassination—Pacific Ca-
ble—Favorable to Arbitration.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 13.—
John W. Mason, a millionaire sugar
planter of Hawaii, was in the city to-
day. When interviewed upon the sub-
ject of annexation and cable commu-
nication with Hawaii he said:

"We felt sure the last session of Con-
gress that the bill would be passed
granting a franchise and subsidy to
Mr. Spalding, who had obtained a
franchise and a subsidy of \$40,000 a
year from the Legislature of Hawaii,
and we were much disappointed when
another company entered the field and
caused complications, as both were
fighting for the franchise and neither
obtained it. We, however, are in hopes
that consideration of the joint enter-
prise will be made by the next session
of Congress and a franchise obtained,
so that the laying of the cable may be-
gin soon thereafter.

"The friends of the Islands have not
given up hopes of annexation. E. G.
Hitchcock, present Sheriff of Hawaii
and former Marshal of the Hawaiian
Republic, remarked to me on the morn-
ing of my departure that he was in
hopes the Republican party would be
successful, as in that event he expected
the policy inaugurated by President
Harrison would be consummated and
our country become a part of the United
States. He also remarked that he, as
an American, would much prefer to be
annexed to America than any other
country, but that if the new adminis-
tration refuses us aid and continues
the dog-in-the-manger policy, then we
will be Englishmen.

"Our country is too small to remain
an independent Republic, as the ex-
pense of maintaining a standing army,
which is necessary on account of fil-
lustering so long as we remain without
protection, is too great for our re-
sources. This expense will be unneces-
sary when we are annexed to the United
States or some other great power. At
the last session of the Legislature a
resolution in favor of annexation was
unanimously adopted, and the inhabi-
tants of the Islands who have the fran-
chise are nearly all in accord with this
sentiment."

IMPROVED SEATTLE LINE.

Japan Makes Combine With the
Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—S. Iwanga of
Tokio, general manager of the Japanese
Mail Steamship Company, limited,
signed yesterday a contract with the
great Northern Railway Company for
the establishment of a steamship line
between Tokio and Seattle. Thus the
great Northern system extends its op-
erations into the Far East, and its bil-
lions of lading are in force from Tokio
to Buffalo, N. Y. St. Paul will be the
headquarters of this great system and
one of its principal Eastern terminals.
The first steamer will probably leave
Seattle about August 15. For the pres-
ent there has been a steamer to the
east monthly, but the service is to be
increased as required.

EX GOVERNOR RUSSELL DEAD.

succumbs While on Fishing Trip to
Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 16.—By the side of a
salmon stream on Little Pabos river, in
Gaspé county, some 400 miles below
Quebec, death this morning overtook
former Governor William E. Russell of
Massachusetts. The ex-Governor has
been visiting the stream for many years
back, and was one of the best known of
American anglers visiting Canadian
waters. This year in the early part of
the season he had exceptionally good
luck and day before yesterday he passed
through Quebec on a second hunt
for the royal fish.

He was accompanied by Colonel H.
E. Russell, his brother, and General
Peabody and yesterday the stream was
reached. On his retiring last night the
former Governor seemed to be quite
well and strong. When Francis Pea-
body went to call him this morning he
found him a corpse. Death must have
come from natural causes and was ap-
parently painless. It was likely caused
by heart failure.

An inquest will be held to-morrow,
after which the body will be taken
home.

Affairs in Crete.

NEW YORK, July 11.—An Athens
dispatch to the World says: Five more
Christian deputies have arrived at
Canea. It is now certain that all will
meet, and this form having been gone
through, it is learned from a diplomatic
source that an arrangement is certain
to be arrived at. Two battalions of
Turkish troops have gone to Serb and
will be directed into the Bulgarian
frontier. Other troops are also expected.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BOARD OF HEALTH IN USUAL SESSION.

President Smith in the Chair After Vacation.

NOT MUCH OF IMPORTANCE DONE.

Improvements at Leper Settlement. Affairs at Kailhi to be Investigated. Doctor Wood and the Japan Custom—Tells of Cremation in Japan.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Health since the return of Minister Smith was held Wednesday afternoon, with President Smith, Doc-

tor Wood and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing and Keliipio present.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting and reference to sundry matters attended to by the Board during the absence of President Smith, the usual routine work was taken up.

Suggested that Mr. Myers and Dr. Oliver arrange plans for bath house at the settlement and complete it without delay. It was not considered advisable to expend the entire \$1,500 in the house, as boilers, etc., would have to be placed in it. It was also decided to have Mr. Reynolds instruct Mr. Myers to see to the erection of a shed near the landing.

Letter from Ambrose Hutchinson regarding laying on water to dwelling occupied by a leper. Doubtful the practicability of moving the house, as it was too large.

A letter from Dr. Davison regarding his retirement from the post of Government physician at Lahaina was read. He stated that if Dr. Stow had decided not to come to Lahaina he would ask to be reinstated. The circumstances of the case are that after Dr. Stow went to Lahaina to look over the ground, and learned that it was impossible for him to secure the plantation work, he declined the position.

The usual weekly petition from Chinese fishermen was read. President Smith thought it would do no harm if the restrictions were removed in the winter months when cholera is not epidemic in China or Japan. With the carrying out of the regulations of the United States Marine Hospital at ports in China and Japan there was little danger here.

Sundry bills for material, labor and supplies for the experimental station were approved.

Action on the charges brought up against C. T. Akana, charging him with malpractice, was deferred owing to the absence of the parties.

A letter from George C. Potter, secretary of the Foreign Office, containing a request for information from the United States Charge d' Affaires asking information as to the rules under which dentists from the United States are allowed to practice. The secretary of the Board was ordered to supply the necessary information.

Dr. Wood made a statement regarding certain matters connected with the Kailhi experimental station. He spoke of the necessity for a servant at the Kailhi Home for Girls. The work had been done by Mr. Treadway's son, but his duties had been increased so that he could no longer attend to it. The son had been teaching school, but this was stopped. President Smith thought it was a matter that needed investigation; the expenses over there were running up to an extent that would soon eat up the appropriation.

As to persons affected with leprosy going over into the grounds at the Kailhi Home for any reason, Dr. Wood thought it was particularly wrong for a leper to be allowed to go there. While leprosy is not hereditary, it is contagious, and it is a fact that children of leprosy parents are more susceptible to the disease from contagion than others.

On the subject of vaccination Dr. Howard wanted explicit instructions as to how far he could go in the matter of examination of children. There was a strong objection to his manner of examination of the children. The doctor described his method, and it was suggested that under the circumstances it might be well to have a lady physician to examine the girls. Dr. Howard said that the certificate he was asked to sign regarding the health of the chil-

dren made it necessary for him to give a closer examination of the bodies of children than he was allowed to give by the parents and teachers.

President Smith thought it was getting off the track to talk about health certificates when the subject of discussion was really vaccination. He believed from what he saw while away that dependence could be placed in vaccination and that the children should all be treated.

Dr. Wood suggested that as vaccination was not compulsory under the law, the only way to reach the children was to keep them out of school unless they were vaccinated. There is no way to compel adults to be vaccinated except by making a law to that effect, but he doubted the constitutionality of such a law.

At the request of President Smith Dr. Wood gave an interesting description of the enforcement of the Act to Mitigate in Japan, and afterward told of the manner of cremating bodies in Japan. President Smith also described the appliances used in cremating bodies of persons dying from contagious diseases.

The beggars of Paris have a "Directory of Benefactors."

OPEN MEETING OF EDUCATION BOARD.

Doors Open to Members of Press for First Time.

PETITIONS FOR INCREASED PAY.

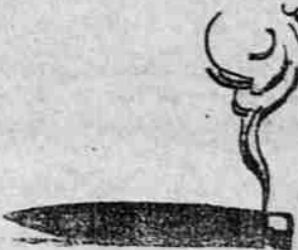

Contract Let for New School House. Recommendations for School at Kohala—Inspector General Townsend Acts on Kauai—Minor Matters.

At a little after 2:30 p. m. yesterday the portals of the meeting room of the Board of Education were thrown wide open, and in addition to the members

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Have You a Horse? IF YOU HAVE, Dress Him Well!

OAK-TANNED : : : HAND-MADE
Harness!
Looks Well, Is Strong,
..... and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP.
Fine Hand-made Harness a Specialty.
92 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company — 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,
CLARKE, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.
*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.
Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,
CAMERON, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

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

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
TRADE MARK

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED NERVE TONIC, THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, THE GREAT BRONCHITIS REMEDY, THE GREAT WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY, THE GREAT COLIC REMEDY, THE GREAT STOMACH REMEDY, THE GREAT DIARRHOEA REMEDY, THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, THE GREAT DYSENTERY REMEDY, THE GREAT PLEURISY REMEDY, THE GREAT PNEUMONIA REMEDY, THE GREAT ASTHMA REMEDY, THE GREAT BRONCHITIS REMEDY, THE GREAT WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY, THE GREAT COLIC REMEDY, THE GREAT STOMACH REMEDY, THE GREAT DIARRHOEA REMEDY, THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, THE GREAT DYSENTERY REMEDY, THE GREAT PLEURISY REMEDY, THE GREAT PNEUMONIA REMEDY, THE GREAT ASTHMA REMEDY, THE GREAT BRONCHITIS REMEDY, THE GREAT WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY, THE GREAT COLIC REMEDY, THE GREAT STOMACH REMEDY, THE GREAT DIARRHOEA REMEDY, THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, THE GREAT DYSENTERY REMEDY, THE GREAT PLEURISY REMEDY, THE GREAT PNEUMONIA REMEDY, THE GREAT ASTHMA REMEDY, THE GREAT BRONCHITIS REMEDY, THE GREAT WHOOPING COUGH 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TESTIMONY ALL IN ARGUMENT CLOSED.

Long Cross-Examination of the Accused Officer.

MR. RHODES GIVES AN EXHIBITION

Removes and Returns Breach Block in One Minute - Not Shaken When Called in Rebuttal - An Hour Used in Argument - Verdict Waited For.

Every chair in the great hall was filled last night and standing room within ear shot of the witnesses was at a premium. Major McLeod was absent and an argument between counsel and the court as to the advisability of going on without him tired the audience and resulted in the court ruling that the trial should proceed. Captain Good was the first witness.

Cross Examined. Mr Rhodes spoke to me about the missing sight the last of May subsequent to the inspection of the guns on May 22. Cannot fix the date specifically. Cannot fix the date of the finding of the sight by Sergeant Carville. Would not have recalled the circumstance but for the fact that I was questioned regarding the matter by Captain McCarthy. Cannot say the hour of the day when the sight was handed me. Know nothing of Sergeant Taylor's connection with the sight except as I was told that Taylor had found it under or near the banyan tree. Do not remember what time of day I had a conversation with Taylor regarding it. Had no suspicion that I would be tried for the loss of the sight until the specifications were amended by you. This was after Mr. Robertson returned from Lanai. After I learned that this was one of the charges I puzzled my head to learn all I could about the case. I knew there were 16 sights originally. I have been in close arrest since I was charged and have not been in a position to do anything to clear up the sight matter. I have not been refused a visit from witness but I have furnished names of persons to my attorney who I thought might know something and I have been told by him that he had seen them. Don't remember telling my attorney to see Taylor; told him I wanted Lieut. Ludwig and ex-Sergeant McKeague. Wanted the latter to be questioned as to his knowledge of the sight. Have made no other movement; have been thinking rather than acting. In the order of arrest I was forbidden to speak to or communicate with any man in my command. I have observed the terms of my arrest most scrupulously. Do not recollect reporting the finding of the sight to any other officer. I was not officer of the day. There were a number of things I might have done in connection with the sight; perhaps the best thing to be done was to have given it to the officer of the day. It was believed that Co. F had cleaned the guns that day and there had been a feeling on the part of the men of Company E that the men in Company F were careless. I do not think I wanted to let it be seen that there was any feeling from our side of the house. For that reason I may not have wanted to put it back on the gun or shown it to the officer of the day. When the sight was handed to me I probably laid it on the table. I do not know of any occasions which would arise and remind me of the loss of the sight. There might be some theories as to occasions which would remind me of it but as a fact I do not remember.

Another question by Captain Kinney regarding a conversation between Captain Good and Lieut. Ludwig was objected by Capt. Good as theoretical and he replied testily that he did not remember it.

I had heard President Dole say he considered Mr. Rhodes a very valuable man. I knew from Col. Soper that he was to do this outside work. At that time Mr. Cooper was acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Attorney General and I presumed he knew the circumstance. "Is that all?"

There is something else which I do not consider right to tell as it was transmitted to me under the promise of secrecy.

"It makes no difference I shall insist," said Capt. Kinney. Capt. Good continuing: "I will say further that it affects two of the members of the court. On a vote the court decided to admit the question.

I was informed by Maj. Jones that the labors of the board would be submitted to Lieut. Col. Fisher and Major McLeod and that Col. McLean was not to be shown the report; another reason, Col. McLean's rule that we cannot see either the President or Minister of Foreign Affairs without communicating through him. I think that will explain my position. During all this time the government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs it seems were groping in the dark. I never said to Lieut. Col. Soper that I knew all about the sight; that was his statement, not mine; what I said was that the people up stairs know all about it and will know more. I knew only what Mr. Rhodes had told me. When I was called into the court of inquiry I was told by Captain McCarthy that it had been called in consequence of a letter received by Minister Cooper. The first question asked me was regarding the disappearance of a sight of the Austrian field piece. I understood the question to relate to the sight that disappeared in May and I answered accordingly. If I had been asked further questions I would have answered them. I was perfectly willing to tell them all I knew. As far as I under-

stood the question my answer to Captain McCarthy was the truth. I was astounded when they ceased answering questions. Captain Kinney, when I went into that inquiry I was prepared to answer every question put to me; I was not the Court of Inquiry, but the man being inquired into. First saw Mr. Rhodes in 1891 or '92; became acquainted with him in 1892. He has not been any more special friend than any others. I have a number of friends. I have no frequent callers. He has no set period for calling on me; he has probably called on me three times in as many months. Am not certain that he has called here at night since he abstracted the sight. I do not think he has called on me prior to May because I was engaged with friends from the Coast. Do remember Mr. Rhodes coming in through No. 3 gate one night after nine o'clock and visiting my tent and leaving there walked to the steps and his going away."

Questioned as to another occasion similar to the one mentioned Captain Good denied a second visit. Do not remember the subject of the conversation between us that night in June when he called on me. He is not a mere gossip as I understand it. He called at my tent in June but I cannot say how long he remained. I cannot say that he mentioned about the sight that night. I never probed the matter further because knowing that he was a detective in the employ of the government and had no right to question him. I can recall but one visit to the camp at night. I have not seen the gun at the Waikiki end of the shed without a sight after the battery was put in order last fall. Sergeant Weatherby agreed to inspect those guns as he passed to and from his meals.

It was in the latter part of October, prior to Minister Cooper's incumbency, that the battery was put in order. My impression is that I never said anything to anyone but Lieutenant Coyne about Mr. Rhodes' statement about the sight. Sometime before the Court of Inquiry, Col. Soper told me about Rhodes extracting the sight.

H. G. Rhodes recalled. Have not heard any of Captain Good's evidence. I did not wish to convey the idea that I had not been here at night after I took the sight. I was in once in June to see Captain Good. Do not remember who let me in or out of the grounds. Was only there once at night during the month of June and think once in the day time. Took the breach block part way out and then put it back again. I can better demonstrate than tell you how I did the work.

At this juncture Judge Advocate Kinney asked that the court go to the drill shed and watch an exhibition which Mr. Rhodes would give. Entering the shed at the Waikiki side of the shed Mr. Rhodes removed the block but after a five minutes' trial failed to get it back. At the suggestion of Mr. Kinney he tried the next gun and removed and replaced the sight in one minute by actual time; returning to the first gun he repeated the performance in one and a half minutes. The court and spectators then returned to the court.

A few minutes later Mr. Rhodes again took the stand. There was no plan as to my intents. I intended to take something out of the gun to show that I had been there. I took the block out of the Waikiki gun and returned it.

In answer to a question by Mr. Robertson Mr. Rhodes described the mechanism of the Austrian field pieces. Judge Advocate Kinney then announced that he had closed his case, and a recess of twenty minutes was taken in order that Major McLeod, an absent member of the court could be sent for. On his arrival the argument for the defense began.

Rep. Robertson spoke as follows: "If it please the court, I realize that it is not a pleasant duty this court has to perform in sitting in judgment upon a fellow officer and especially a man of Captain Good's standing. He has always been recognized as an efficient officer and a man willing to do his duty at all times. It is all the more disagreeable on account of the charges having been preferred by the Colonel commanding. It has come to the knowledge of the court that the charges are not the same as the original. Everything has been scraped up to place against Captain Good."

"I have divided my argument into two parts: first, a matter of law when the charges were first read to the accused, that the allegations in the first five specifications do not support the charges.

"Admitting the truth of the first five specifications, they do not make the accused guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. I have consulted the authorities and fail to find anything that would convict the accused on the specifications (here Attorney Robertson quoted Winthrop defining conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman).

"I submit if the court please, taking the language used in these specifications does not render him unfit to remain in the army or to associate with the officers. No man can be expected to be better than his surroundings. On the same basis a stream cannot rise higher than its source. There is nothing morally degrading for an officer to use the language used by Captain Good on July 4th. Suppose he designated the riot drill as a ——— sailor drill it does not prove him to be ungentlemanly. It is known as a sailor drill because it originated among the sailors. Even if he said it was a ——— sailor drill it does not signify anything; it may mean that it is neither one thing nor the other. The most that can be said of the remarks is that it is slang and an officer cannot be said to be a gentleman because he uses slang.

"The court will notice most cases mentioned in Winthrop are something inherently dishonorable except in drunkenness."

Mr. Robertson cited the law from Winthrop and Ives and said a person charged with one offense cannot be convicted of another but one of kindred degree. We have not in this country

an offense known as "conduct prejudicial to good order." In regard to the evidence that has been given in the first five specifications I submit after the Captain's explanation that there was no insult, reflection or insinuations made as some of the witnesses for the prosecution thought. The first specification was not intended as a reflection on the commanding officer but it is evident the prosecution considered that he had made remarks against the government. I don't think there has been a single witness, even for the prosecution that has sworn to hearing these words spoken. As to the remark regarding the selection of a man for the head of the military but few witnesses for the prosecution have sworn to this and these men have admitted that they were unfriendly to him. Corporal Neeley's description of the 4th of July episode is amusing considering the fact that the drum corps was playing and the Captain yelled at the top of his voice "——— you, guide right."

The prosecution is evidently at sea when it brings a charge of misconduct on the parade ground on or about June 19. We have proven that the accused was not at drill on that date or near there. The law gives the right to amend a specification but not a single witness has offered any statement as to the date when this took place.

Specifications 6 and 7 relating to the missing sight are more serious. It is unfortunate for Captain Good that Mr. Rhodes did not carry out his intention in some other way. If he had taken the sight to the President as he intended it would have been better for Captain Good, but he is not responsible for the errors of Mr. Rhodes. Referring to these two sights, take first the circumstances of Captain Good sitting in his office and a sight being handed him and placing it on the table. That is far as the sight has been traced. Whether or not he should have reported it to the officer of the day is an open question. The matter of that sight was settled then. If it had created any trouble it would have left an impression on the Captain's mind which he would have remembered today. That sight may have been lost by a member of Co. F that day or the day before. He may have given it to a member of Co. F or one of his own men to replace the sight on the gun. It is not plausible that Captain Good retained the sight for the purpose of putting up a job on the Colonel. It is an insult to a man of Captain Good's intelligence to suggest such a thing. If the sight was taken from the locker for improper motives it certainly would not have been thrown out on the grass to be picked up by Tom, Dick or Harry. On one occasion a lanyard was missing from one of the guns but it was promptly adjusted by Weatherby and the matter dropped. In regard to the sight missing on the Waikiki gun on May 19, a number of witnesses have testified that the sight was missing. I do not wish to impeach the veracity of a witness but we have shown by Weatherby that he could not say whether the sight was out of the Colonel's office or not. The question of the sight being there or not continuously is a minor point. No one will have the hardihood to say that it was never there. Capt. Camara testified that four or five sights were on the guns. His evidence may be attacked by the prosecution but I submit that Captain Camara has testified truthfully.

Attorney spoke of Mr. Rhodes as a reputable man before he came here and afterward.

Counsel contended that Col. McLean had shown himself to be almost ridiculous when on the witness stand and in view of his actions there it is not to be wondered that he did not like him.

Judge Advocate Kinney contended that the conduct of Captain Good came under the head of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and stated that Captain Good had been in a state of chronic insubordination. He was entitled to his own opinion of Colonel McLean but when he used his position to talk as he had, his bounds were already overstepped. No private was called upon to listen to such talk and each had a perfect right to protection. There was no one in sympathy with Good's actions. The men under him were simply compelled to listen to him. He not only persisted in that kind of talk but didn't know where to quit, keeping it up until his arrest.

Such conduct was clearly conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Any man that allowed his feelings and passions to master him was sure to end up in trouble and that was just where Captain Good ended. The best of men under such circumstances would fall into the ditch.

The serious thing against Captain Good was to be found in the last two specifications treating of the matter of the sight. There were sixteen sights in all. Colonel McLean took off one last year from the Waikiki gun. It was placed in his office.

Regarding this matter, Captain Good was perfectly innocent until the sight referred to in the evidence of various witnesses came into his hands. Judge Advocate Kinney then contrasted the brightness of memory in regard to certain points and the dullness of memory in regard to the missing sight as shown by Captain Good in his evidence. His words "my memory is so dim" were quoted in a sarcastic tone. The sight came into Captain Good's hands and he failed to report it. He held it and awaited developments in a case that called upon him in the most urgent manner to report upon. He held back to see what he could do and this during six weeks when the Government was groping around in the dark trying to get some clue.

Where was the sight? It must have been with Captain Good or on the gun. It was in Captain Good's possession.

Judge Advocate Kinney then referred to the relations between Rhodes and Captain Good, handling the former without gloves. He referred to the friendship existing between the two, to the visits paid back and forth and then to the meeting of the two during the time that the discussion of the loss of the sight was at its highest pitch in military circles. That the two should meet and fail to refer to the matter

was absurd. The proof of the missing sight was in Captain Good's hands at the time. Why did he not report it? Rhodes was in the confidence and had placed himself in the power of Good. His testimony on the stand was produced by the prosecution when it was found that the ship was about to be lost. The whole story of Rhodes was absurd and improbable and the court could not believe it.

Then came the time that Captain Good was before the Court of Inquiry. Asked point blank "Do you know anything about the sight missing from one of the Austrian field pieces, he shielded off. What did such tactics mean on the part of an officer who had sworn as an officer to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but truth.

In view of all this it was but fit and proper that the sword should strike whatever might be the result. The whole trouble had come about through the submission of Captain Good to blind passion, a fact very much to be regretted.

Captain Good had done great service for the government and he was still a staunch supporter of it, but he ran up against a man he didn't like and allowed his feelings to get the best of him.

Judge Advocate then said that Lieutenant Colonel Soper, the mouthpiece of the President, knew of the sight matter before charges were preferred against Captain Good. He went carrying it around with him and failed to report. There was no imputation of the complicity of Colonel Soper in the matter, but the fact still remained that he did not report.

With a few other remarks Judge Advocate submitted the case to the Court. Attorney Robertson pointed out a weak point in the argument of the prosecution. It had been admitted that the theory that a sight had dropped off one of the guns and then it had got into Good's hands was correct. If such was the case there must have been two sights missing and the matter would have been reported at once.

At about 12:30 a. m. President Fisher gave the order to clear the court room and the court martial retired to deliberate.

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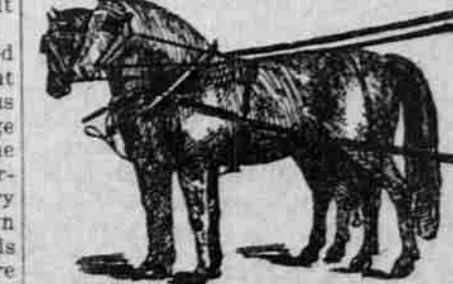
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

It is amusing to note that the adverse criticism passed upon our remarks concerning metropolitan newspapers comes from men who know as little about practical newspaper work in the United States as they do of flying machines.

Paderewski is said to have discovered strange and beautiful melodies in the music of the Chinese. He declares that it is not only harmonious, but shows an advanced state of musical development. This is indeed a discovery; but notwithstanding the say-so of the noted pianist, it will be many days before anyone outside the Orientals will go in search of Chinese music for soothing and harmonious effects.

Among the converts made at a Salvation Army meeting held in the New York State prison at Sing Sing was John Y. McKane, the ex-political boss, who is serving a term for fraud and corruption. This is certainly encouraging and ought to lead the people of New York to send more of their corrupt politicians to the State reformatory. There are plenty more at large who need the same treatment McKane has received.

One of the interesting features of the San Francisco Examiner's endorsement of the Democratic platform is the careful manner in which reference to the silver issue is avoided. Such half-hearted support from the leading Democratic paper of California, together with the wholesale bolt of Democratic newspapers east of the Mississippi river, will give an opportunity for the people of the United States to come to a realization of the power of the press.

Dr. Russell in his pamphlet on how to live in this country says that every drop of intoxicating liquor in this climate is a poison. This statement is not made from the standpoint of a moralist and consequently ought to carry weight with the class of people who scoff at temperance simply because its advocates usually include moral results in their arguments. Some of our good citizens ought to paste Dr. Russell's statement in their hats.

The suggestion made in the Board of Health to employ a lady physician to assist in the examination of school children is certainly a good one. At best the examination is a trying ordeal to many of the children, but in the interest of public health it must be continued. With a lady physician to assist among the school children of Honolulu many of the features to which both parents and children often raise objections would be eliminated, and the regulation would be complied with much more readily. It pays to give attention to the finer sensibilities, although some may be of the opinion that it is an unnecessary and mistaken sensibility.

The decrease in the population of France is assuming alarming proportions and the press of the Republic is calling upon the Government to make some move to remedy this evil. One paper states that in fifteen years Germany will have twice as many inhabitants as France, and the French will be beaten without going to war, "for numbers are everything in these days." There is a suggestion in this last statement that comes home to the people of this country. It is not always by going to war that the people of today acquire the control of the small nations, to say the least. More active, hard-working, intelligent men is the crying necessity of the Anglo-Saxons in this country. At the present time too many of those who go to make up the "numbers" are coming from the wrong side of the Pacific.

The spectacle of Arthur Sewall going before the voters of the United States on a platform that declares against trusts and for free silver is indeed a peculiar one. Sewall was at one time president of and is now a large owner in one of the most grinding railroad corporations in the Eastern States. He is a millionaire and has made his money by keeping hand in hand with the "Wall street gold bugs" against whom the people of the West declare in strong terms. He had always been a Cleveland Democrat up to the time of his election as a delegate to the Chicago convention. To all appearances he is the kind of politician who believes in "getting in out of the wet." Undoubtedly he was nominated with the hope of pacifying the gold wing of the party, but unfortunately for him the fight this year is for principles and not individuals. Unless the Eastern men under-

go a wonderful change of heart, Sewall's name on the Democratic ticket will help to make McKinley's election sure.

Evangelist B. Fay Mills has of late changed his methods of preaching. Instead of preaching to his audience as a parcel of sinners, he now regards every person as a Christian. In explanation of this new idea he makes the following statement: "The mission of the church I regard as supplementary to the mission of Christ, sent into the world, as he was, not to condemn the world, but that the world, through her, might be saved. The church is not to save some out of the world, nor is all the world necessarily to join the church; but the church is to supply the spirit that shall cause the state and farm and factory and store and office and home to be administered on the principles of the Kingdom of Heaven, which is now present and ruling in the earth, as Dr. Gladden well says, 'as truly regnant, tho' not so widely regnant,' as it shall ever be. This is the redeemed world, and it is the business of the church to make it a saved world."

By Thursday's steamer news will be received of the action of the Populist national convention held in St. Louis on June 22. Upon the result of this convention will largely depend the complexion of the Presidential struggle this year. If the Populists endorse Democratic candidate Bryan, the Republicans will be forced to make the hardest fight they have made for years. McKinley will have no more than an even chance to win. If on the other hand the Populists nominate candidates of their own there will hardly be a question as to the final result. With three candidates in the field it is highly probable that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives where there is a large Republican majority and Maj. McKinley's election will be assured. The movements of great armies were never watched with greater interest than the political parties in the United States today. Every one of the great commercial nations of the world has an interest in the monetary standard that will be selected by the people of the United States in November.

Hon. John Sherman of Ohio in an article on the American financial ills written for the April Forum, closes his argument with the following articles of faith:

"A careful study of the systems of banking, currency, and coinage, adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system—when cured of a few defects developed by time—founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other; with free national banks established in every city and town of importance in the United States, issuing their notes secured beyond doubt by United States bonds or some equivalent security, and redeemable on demand in United States notes; and the issue of an amount of United States notes and Treasury notes equal to the amount now outstanding (with provision for a ratable increase with the increase of population), always redeemable in coin of the treasury, not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue, and separated by the sub-treasury system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every land and clime, better than the best that now exists in Europe, better than that of Great Britain, which now holds the purse strings of the world."

PUSH PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Now that a good number of the last public improvement loan bonds have been taken up, the Government can hardly begin at too early a date to carry out the work for which this money was appropriated. Already the work upon roads has been started, and the country districts will soon begin to reap the benefits derived from opening up new land areas. This is very good so far as it goes, but prompt attention should also be given preparations for the accommodation of our increasing commerce.

We believe that even the organ of the Conservative Club of Hilo will acquiesce in this idea. Hilo needs its wharf, principally because it has none at the present time, and also because the opening up of the lands of Hawaii will draw more vessels to the largest port of call on the big island. In Honolulu the wharfage facilities are already taxed to the utmost. Twice within a month an ocean steamer has had to remain outside until one of the wharves has been cleared. Two of the Pacific line steamers is all that our wharves can accommodate at the present day. If this is the situation today, what will it be when the Japanese line to Mexico is put on and the Portland line adds first class passenger boats to its list of steamers. While the arrival of three steamers in one day is now the exception, the prospects are

that in a year such a bunching of ocean liners will be a common occurrence.

So far as the tramp steamers and sailing vessels are concerned, they can be cared for properly except in the very busy season. But the Government can rest assured that the number of steamers and sailing vessels calling at this port will increase very materially in the next eighteen months. It is then a matter of importance that simultaneously with the road building the harbor improvements should go forward. Hawaii is soon to feel more decidedly the results of the commercial progress of the Orient. More steamers, larger and better steamers and quicker passage will be the rule in a few years. It will not be necessary to wait till the Nicaragua canal is opened before Hawaii rises to the high position in the commercial world which its position in the Pacific merits. With the companies controlling the ocean liners nothing will be more exasperating or place this country open to harsh criticism than delays in docking steamers. The only thing for the country to do is to forestall the delays by building more wharves. The bonds to do the work have been authorized, and investors are ready and waiting to take up the bonds. Now let the good work go on with all dispatch.

A CAPTAIN'S COMPLAINT.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Capt. J. C. Page of the barque Jessie Osborne, in which he makes complaint as to his treatment while in Honolulu. He advises no one to come here with coal, as it is an "awful place." He claims that this is the most expensive port he ever sailed into, and recounts how he had to wait a month before he berthed his ship. Captain Page also says: "English ships have no show here at all. American ships can come in and discharge and get away in half the time we can. The fact is they don't want British ships here, and do all they can to keep them out of the trade."

An investigation of Captain Page's assertions about the time required to obtain a berth at the wharf and the cost of discharging shows that his statements are in the main correct. The Jessie Osborne arrived during the busy season and had to wait its turn, and in discharging the cargo came under the same conditions as all other vessels. His statement regarding the preference shown American ships is simply idiotic. If the British ship owners want to withdraw from the coaling trade, there are probably plenty of American vessels ready to take the cargo, but whatever flag the vessel sails under it will make no difference with the treatment by the harbor officials.

The only suggestion of any importance that this letter of complaint contains is the necessity of enlarging the wharfage facilities of the Honolulu harbor. During the busy season vessels are delayed simply because there is no place to dock them. The harbor is already taxed beyond its wharfage capacity, and the work of enlarging the harbor can begin none too soon.

"THE WAY" OF METROPOLITAN JOURNALS.

One of the saddest features connected with the death of Kate Field is the apparent indifference as to the disposition of her remains and personal effects shown by people in the States from whom some word of inquiry would naturally be expected. Notwithstanding the news of her death was spread broadcast throughout her native land, and private letters were sent to those by whom she was employed, only three persons have responded. Two of these were relatives and another a dear friend in far-away Italy.

To the people here the most surprising and inexplicable feature about the matter is the continued silence of those for whom she was doing such noble work in this country. It would seem that the journal from which she received her commission to come to this country would be the first to make inquiry in event of her demise while on duty. Yet in this very incident is displayed the cold-blooded side and we may also add the heartiness of metropolitan journalism in the United States. The lack of attention paid Miss Field after her pen had written its last paid line and her brilliant, intellectual mind was paralyzed by death, is only one of hundreds similar incidents that might be cited in nearly every large city in the United States. It shows no unusual coldness of heart on the part of those who reap the benefit of her talent; it is simply "the way" of the metropolitan newspaper world. Many bright and talented writers have traveled the same road and come to the same end.

In the minds of the metropolitan publishers talent is a commodity to be bought and sold. Personal interest in the welfare of the writer is lost immediately he or she drops out or the product of the over worked brain fails to come up to the concert pitch. There are others ready to step in and the pub-

lisher knows it. Length of service or excellence of former work cuts no figure. It is a well worn saying among New York newspaper men that when James Gordon Bennett returns from Paris and spends a day or two in the Herald office he makes the elevator boy editor-in-chief and the editor-in-chief, elevator boy. The same principle holds good in nearly every large newspaper office throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Individually, hard work and loyalty to the interests of the paper have no reward aside from the stipend received at the cashier's office Saturday afternoon. Men and women go down before the remorseless grind that demands something novel, something catchy on every day of the year. No corporation, no business enterprise is more indifferent to the personality of its employees than the newspapers of the big cities.

Thus the lack of interest in Miss Field which has excited comment in Honolulu, would not be noticed in the States. Newspaper men and women might stop to say "too bad," but they cannot spend much time in sympathy; they must go on and strive to keep up to the mark in the whirl of the reformatory "grind" that is carrying them to the same oblivion.

Truly Miss Field seems to have passed her last days among her best friends. Although she was here but a short time our people came to know and appreciate her talent and her strength of character. The people of Hawaii have reason to thank God that they have tender hearts and that in dealing with friends their depth of soul is not limited to the lining of their pocketbooks.

SENATOR ALLEN ON WESTERN SENTIMENT.

Since the Democratic party has championed an issue that will test the strength of the Eastern States against the West, it is interesting to note the remarks of Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska in an article, "Western Feeling Toward the East," written for the North American Review of May. The article was called forth by an article written by H. R. West, in which the statement was made that the time may come when the West will see that its highest development depends upon the management of its own affairs.

Senator Allen maintains that among the general run of Western people there is no disaffection. He is inclined to put the boot on the other leg and say that the East is dissatisfied with the West. He holds that there is a change of feeling from former days, when nearly every public man in the West spoke of his birthplace as in an Eastern State. Those men have passed from the scene of action, and their children, born in the West, succeed them. The Eastern thought, energy and sympathy has given way to a spirit distinctively Western. In fact the people of the West know comparatively little of the Eastern section, their dealings being almost entirely of a business character.

Notwithstanding that Eastern capital and Eastern brains built up the Western cities, Senator Allen maintains that the people of the latter feel that Eastern capitalists are endeavoring to drain Western industry of its profits. Being a silverite and a free trader, he cites the protective tariff and the continuance of the gold standard as items in the general plan of extortion. He also states that it is felt that Eastern capitalists, by attempting to control Western newspapers, have endeavored to create false sentiment on the tariff, financial and transportation questions. Furthermore, the tendency of the Eastern papers to speak of the "rotten Western boroughs," "Western ignorance," etc., does not serve to strengthen the bond of brotherly love between the two sections.

After reviewing these matters of difference, Senator Allen comes down to the foundation of the discussion as follows:

"But it must be understood that after all these evils will correct themselves by intelligent and conservative agitation and at the ballot box. The Western people are neither selfish nor disloyal. They are, on the contrary, extremely generous and intensely American. They believe in the union of the States and the sacredness of the Constitution, and they will not listen to the advocacy of anything that looks like secession. Suggestions that have appeared in the Eastern press that a sentiment of discontent bordering on disunion exists among the people of the West are untrue and do very great injustice to hundreds of thousands of splendid men who, in the hour of national danger, offered their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and in the interest of national peace and the truth of history such statements should not be made.

"The possibility of secession or disunion cannot be admitted. The United States, under its present Constitution, must be preserved for all time. The glory that attaches to the name America, American history and American

citizenship must be maintained. The blessings that were won in the Revolutionary struggle, and that have been consecrated by the blood of two wars since that great event, must not perish by the madness of the people of any section. Let it be understood now and for all time that no people in the United States are more loyal or more devoted to the cause of the Union, and therefore to the cause of humanity, than are the splendid sons and daughters of the West."

DR. RUSSELL'S SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. N. Russell has published a very interesting and we may add, instructive pamphlet on "How to Live on the Hawaiian Islands." The Doctor has made a study of the climatic conditions of the country and brought the first results of his investigations and conclusions before the public in a paper read before the Medical Association last year. That was a scientific treatise which attracted favorable comment from the medicals. In the pamphlet published this year, Dr. Russell gives his theories and then makes practical applications of no little value to the individual in mapping out his routine of daily existence.

Dr. Russell points out that the Islands possess an excellent and remarkable climate, and that whatever ills come to the human frame, are not so much the result of the debilitating influences of a direct tropical sun as to the malarial atmosphere that may be found in the lowlands. In fact malaria is made to bear all the burdens of disease. On this point the Doctor might meet opposition from some members of his profession, but whether the debilitating influence of the climate of certain districts is called malarial or some other name, the safeguards in methods of living which Dr. Russell suggests will undoubtedly be effective.

As the "condition of soil is above all other considerations," the first practical suggestion on selecting a place for a residence directs the home builder to "dry ground or at least the ground where water has no chance to stay. The bottoms of gulches or valleys should be avoided. Sides of the hills as well as small elevations at the bottom of valleys present much better conditions. For the leeward side of the Islands the abundance of wild luxuriant growth of prickly pear is a good indication of dryness of soil and of its fitness for human abode."

Of the "two Hawaiian cities" Hilo is considered much healthier than Honolulu. Our own city could be made much healthier if the residents moved to the hillsides rather than planting their houses on the plains, and Dr. Russell makes a characteristic suggestion that the Government survey its lands on the mountain slopes back of the city and offer the lots in free exchange for those on the plains. We fully agree however, that to make parks on the hills and residence quarters on the plains, instead of the reverse is an absurdity for a tropical country. It is to be hoped that the expansion of the business portion of this city will very soon drive our residents back to the higher levels.

In building a house, a plain structure raised from five to six feet above the ground is recommended. Good water supply, large verandas and mosquito proof rooms will also add to the health and comfort. A well merited condemnation is brought down upon cesspools as a means for disposing of sewerage. Where there is no sewerage system a water tight box that can be frequently carried away and emptied is considered the best plan. Pools of rain water in which vegetation is decaying breed malaria. Cesspools are breeding places for typhoid fever germs. This last truism cannot be placed before the people of this city in too strong or too convincing language. We certainly hope that the residents will wake up to the condition of the sanitary volcano beneath them before it has broken out and demonstrated its terrible latent force.

OUIDA ON ROYALTY

Sometime ago Ouida made the announcement that she would devote her time to writing essays instead of novels. She has held steadfastly to her promise and in the Forum for June she gives a "Study of Royalty" which puts those who are so unfortunate as to be born peers through a course of trenchant criticism which voices the spirit of the age, at least, in countries where the common people have come to know what true liberty is.

She looks upon the royalty of the barbaric races as logical and the royalty of the middle ages with its accompaniment, loyalty, as beautiful, but the royalty of the present period is neither logical nor beautiful. She speaks of the despotic monarchy as monstrous, the constitutional monarchy effete, an hereditary monarchy as unjust and an elective monarchy perilous. She believes that all that monarchial government inspires at the present period is a greedy, mean and fulsome insincerity based on the de-

sire to be advanced by royal favor. It is admitted, however, that the principal interest in the study of royalty is not so much the political influences, good or bad, as it is the social influences.

"The political influence of all European monarchies, except those of Russia and Germany, is nil; the social influence of them all is immense. Is it beneficial? I think I am justified in saying that it is not. The sovereigns and their scions may be all that is good, well-meaning, painstaking, amiable, or what you will in their own characters; but the snobism which is engendered by them and which is inseparable from their proximity is most injurious to human nature. The fiction which sets them apart as something superior, intangible, exalted, is a degrading and a foolish one for their peoples. The language and the attitude of men and women toward royalty is entirely wanting in self-respect. It may certainly be said that no one who respected himself, or herself, would prostrate himself with the sycophancy which is to be observed in all those who receive, or are received by, any royal persons."

The noted novelist maintains that the snobism of aristocracy is not as harmful as that of royalty, but notwithstanding this "say so," the aristocracy of American life doesn't prove it. As a rule, aristocracy is built on fortunes of gold coin, and stands a step lower, if anything, than the social conditions resulting from the fortune of birth. In nine cases out of ten the attempt of a moneyed aristocracy to imitate royalty is more disgusting and more conducive to snobism, toadyism and funkyness than royalty itself. It was only during the reign of Jeffersonian simplicity that the Americans in their official circles came anywhere near reaching the acme of republican simplicity. Throughout all the American republics the same social pandering to official forms still continues, and we do not wonder that Ouida asks, "When will these forms be seen to be as demoralizing as they are grotesque?" Within our own little nation we have practiced of late years the simplest of social forms and wiped out the idols of sham devotion and mock enthusiasm. God grant that our people may ever continue to hold to the liberal social principles which they have recently laid down.

Kate Field's Remains.

An effort is being made to have the body of Kate Field transported from Hawaii, where she died, to the burial place of John Brown among the Adirondacks. That was the wish she expressed, and her friends desire to raise \$1,000 to carry it out.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Professor Schaninsland who went to Laysan Island to study the birds of the place, did not return to Honolulu on the bark H. Hackfeld yesterday, but will do so on the next trip of the vessel. He is meeting with great success and finds many peculiarities among the birds.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

P. McLANE has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hana, Island of Maui, vice W. Von Gravemeyer, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896. 1779-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 15th, 1896, for the construction of a three room school house at Papaikou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey, Architects, Honolulu, and at the Office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896. 1779-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of a road along the beach at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of Wm. G. Wait, Chairman of the North Kona Road Board.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896. 1779-3t

CLAUS WILL TEACH 'EM.

Col. Spreckels Talks About Political Situation.

Wants to Bet His Pile That McKinley Will be Elected—Insanity Will Not Rule.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Claus Spreckels, the sugar king of California, with his wife and daughter, arrived here from Europe last night by the American liner St. Louis. He intends to open a new sugar factory on the Pacific Coast, and by means of improved machinery will produce 3,000 tons of sugar a day, at a cost of \$12,000, which will be paid to the best farmers of California and neighboring States. Mr. Spreckels says that hereafter all the sugar raised in the country will be raised here and made out of beets.

He declares he is an out-and-out McKinley man, and was sure, after hearing of Bryan's nomination on a silver platform, that the Republican party nominees would sweep the country.

"The holders of United States bonds payable in coin in foreign countries expect to be paid in gold," said Mr. Spreckels, "and they should be. An American dollar should be worth 100 cents in Europe as well as at home. This 60-cent business will never do. It would ruin our credit and bankrupt the country. The silver craze has made the people who buy out bonds in England a little shaky, but they nevertheless expect to be paid for them in gold, and certainly will be."

"I will bet all I am worth that McKinley and the gold standard will carry the day. Tillman and Altgeld ought to be hanged, and when I get back to California I will be after Chairman White of the Democratic National Convention with a red-hot stick. The people need not feel the slightest alarm. Insanity is not going to rule this country, and gold for a long time to come will remain the standard coin of the United States."

SHOT AT PRESIDENT FAURE.

Attempt to Assassinate France's Chief Executive.

PARIS, July 14.—President Faure went to Champs-Élysées to review the troops. He no sooner entered the field than a man in the crowd stepped forward and fired at him.

The shot did not take effect and the would-be assassin was arrested.

He declared he had only fired a blank cartridge.

When it became known in the crowd that the President had not been hurt by the pistol shot cheer after cheer was sent up.

The news of the attempt upon the life of President Faure spread with great rapidity among the crowds celebrating the national fête day. The President was everywhere received with cheers, the populace taking that means of expressing gratification at his escape from a violent death.

Faure was seated in an open carriage, accompanied by M. Meilne, Premier, and Messieurs Boisdeffe and Tournay, when a well-dressed man, apparently 40 years of age, took deliberate aim and fired twice in quick succession with a revolver at the President.

He had not time to fire again before the crowd closed in upon him and seized him, and but for the prevention by the police he would probably have been lynched.

The name of the miscreant is given as Francois. Francois declares he had no desire to harm the President, and the sole purpose of his act was to secure a hearing by the President of his grievance.

THAT SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Inside Truth of British Object Talked About.

LONDON, July 11.—The truth regarding the real motives of Lord Salisbury's Sudan enterprise is at length beginning to be understood on this side. One paper today plumes itself on the discovery that the expedition is not a mere purposeless adventure, but a grave undertaking, decided upon from motives of high state policy and after anxious deliberation.

The real objective is Khartoum, not Dongola. It is desired to counteract the French movement in the south. It is, in fact, a race to Khartoum for Africa's richest provinces.

If the British get there and their designs are carried out we shall see the development of one of the most colossal and statesmanlike schemes of imperial and commercial expansion the world has ever witnessed. It is a part of the scheme to open up the great waterway from Eastern Africa into the Nile and down to Berber, with a railway from Berber and a branch from Kassala.

The foregoing statement is pretty well correct. Presently the truth will dawn upon the French Chauvinists and newspaper firebrands, and then the fat will likely be in the fire.

POPULISTS IN CONVENTION.

Bryan Forces Working to Secure Endorsement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The Populist and Silver conventions assembled in separate halls to-day, the silver men being united on the programme of endorsing Bryan.

The appointment of the committee on credentials and the hearing of some long speeches frittered away the afternoon for the Populists. A violent thunderstorm came up about dusk and the lightning disarranged the electric light wires, so that the convention sat for an hour in the dark listening to the band play.

General James B. Weaver of Iowa is leading the Bryan forces with ability. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota made a masterly speech in which he advised adherence to principle, and expressed the hope that he was not there to attend the funeral of the People's party. Marion Butler of North Carolina was chosen temporary chairman.

During the afternoon recess the

middle-of-the-road men organized and decided that they will stand together. Populist leaders are moving heaven and earth to effect some kind of a fusion with the Democrats.

To-morrow may decide the fate of the People's party.

FROM THE ADMINISTRATION.

Semi-official Declaration Against the Chicago Platform.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Evening Star today says: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin made a short statement this afternoon in explanation of his position regarding the Democratic platform and nominations. Inasmuch as Hamlin represented the Administration forces at Chicago, this is regarded as semi-official.

The statement referred to is as follows: "No political issue is involved in the coming election. The question to be decided is far deeper and more vital. The perpetuity of republican institutions has been threatened. Every loyal citizen should ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention, the forces of lawlessness, which are inconsistent with the maintenance of the Republic."

"Henceforth there should be no Republican, no Democrat, but a union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder. When once this dangerous element has been stamped out at the polls by an indignant people, we can again divide and discuss those political questions which for generations have kept alive the two great political parties."

BOLTERS WILL ORGANIZE.

If Bryan is Nominated Dissenting Populists Will Hold a Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, who has been one of the middle-of-the-road Populists who oppose the nomination of Bryan, informed a United Press reporter today that in his opinion Bryan forces will be sufficiently strong to control the convention. He added that in such an event there would undoubtedly be a bolt and that half a dozen Southern States would participate in it.

A number of leading Southern Populists assert that they cannot support the Chicago ticket, and that they have no alternative but to bolt if Bryan be nominated. They have had, as yet, no opportunity to formulate a program, but their present intention is to organize in convention immediately after the Populists adjourn and nominate a straight Populist ticket. The names most frequently suggested for the Presidency are those of Eugene V. Debs of railway strike notoriety and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

VALKYRIE GOING BACK.

Will be Put in Train to Race with Crack European Yachts.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The English yacht Valkyrie is to be taken back to England under the orders of the Earl of Dunraven, who is still her owner. The skipper, Captain W. J. Dixon, who is to return her to the Clyde, came over on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived last night.

Captain Dixon said: "I have been sent over to take the Valkyrie back to England and shall leave here as soon as I can get her stores on board. We shall probably get away next Monday, and if not then by Tuesday at the latest. We shall proceed at once to the Clyde, where she will be hauled out and put in racing trim. If she can be got ready in time she will be seen in the Cowes regatta against the German Emperor's new yacht, the Meteor, and the Britannia. If she is not ready for that regatta she will be taken to the Mediterranean for the racing there."

WINE GOES UP.

California Dealers Advance Prices. Will go Higher.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The wholesale price of wine has been advanced 2½ cents a gallon by the large dealers who control the trade. Both dry and sweet varieties are included in the raise. These consist of Claret, Zinfandel, Hock, Reisling and Chasselas, and Port, Sherry and Angelica. Estimating that there are 10,000,000 gallons on hand, the advance will place \$250,000 in the pockets of the holders. Ordinary Claret has gone up from 25 cents to 27½ cents a gallon. Its price before the combinations in the trade were made was 11½ cents. At that figure it did not pay to produce it. Now, however, the profit is large for all concerned, grape growers, wine makers and dealers. The question is, which class shall advantage most, and in the struggle prices paid by the people are likely to go up still higher.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.

Engineer Mistakes Orders and Collision Results.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—A head-end collision that resulted in an appalling loss of life occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern road between Logan and Missouri Valley at 6:30 tonight. The best estimate indicates that 27 are dead and 51 injured, many of whom will die.

The wreck occurred as a result of Engineer Montgomery of the Union Pacific Pioneer excursion train mistaking orders. He was ordered to wait at Logan until the fast mail and the freight had passed. He waited for the passenger and then started out, having forgotten about the freight.

The trains were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour when they met three miles west of Logan. Engineer Montgomery jumped and escaped with a broken arm.

ITALY'S NEW CABINET.

Names and Positions of the Reconstructed Ministry.

ROME, July 15.—King Humbert has approved the following Cabinet appointments by Signor Rudini, Premier Minister of the Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim, Signor Rudini; Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin; Minister of War, General Pelloux; Minister of Justice, Senator Costa; Minister

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

of Finance, Signor Branca; Minister of the Treasury, Signor Luzzata; Minister of Public Works, Signor Prinetti; Minister of Education, Signor Giannino; Minister of Agriculture, Signor Guicciardini; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Sineo; Commissioner for Sicily without a ministerial portfolio, Signor Codroncy. Parliament will meet on July 27th.

PACIFIC CABLE.

England Waiting for Canada to Move in the Matter.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Report has reached here that the British Government will take no further action with regard to the Pacific Cable until it is learned what attitude the new Dominion Government intends taking in the matter in the way of a Dominion subsidy.

When asked as to what policy he intended following in this connection, Premier Laurier said the question was as yet in its infancy, but that the Government expected to derive a great deal of information from the conference which has been discussing the feasibility of a Pacific cable from British Columbia to Australia. Until the result of the labors of the conference was known it would be impossible for him to say what course he would recommend Parliament to take.

FRENCH DUTY ON SUGAR.

Increase in the Rates to Meet the German Export Bounties.

PARIS, July 17.—The French Government is about to issue a decree increasing the duties on foreign raw sugar from 7 francs to 10½ francs, and on foreign refined sugar from 3 francs to 10½ francs. The decree is to take effect on August 1st, the same day the German export bounties go into effect.

Hammond in England.

LONDON, July 11.—John Hays Hammond, looking peaked and careworn, though bronzed by two weeks at sea, arrived at Plymouth early this morning and was greeted by many friends, who went down there to meet him. "Dr. Jim's" brother Sam among them. Mr. Hammond said that he was feeling all right again, the voyage having helped him wonderfully, and that he was glad to reach England. He declared that his progress from Johannesburg to Cape Town was one prolonged ovation, and when he reached Cape Town the Mayor and a delegation of citizens met him and escorted him and his companions to the leading hotel, where a grand banquet had been prepared. Mrs. Hammond was entertained by the Lady Mayores.

Mrs. Hammond accompanied her husband here, and though by no means well, she is fairly on her way to the recovery of complete health.

Favorable to Arbitration.

LONDON, July 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury laid before the House of Lords today papers on the subject of arbitration. His lordship said that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain were not complete, but were advancing amicably. On the question of Venezuela, regarding which the United States has assumed an attitude of friendly protection, difficulties arose out of the fact that Venezuela's claim placed two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana subject to arbitration.

Aftermath of Victoria Accident.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—Actions have been commenced by Martha Kane James against the City of Victoria for damages caused by the death of Francis Thomas James in the Point Ellice bridge disaster. Plaintiff brings the action for the benefit of herself and Maria Louise Langdon, Maud, Willie and Charles Thomas, children of the deceased. In this action the Tramway Company is not made defendant, for the probable reason that deceased was not on the car, but was crossing the bridge on his bicycle at the time the car went through the bridge on May 26th.

Matabeles Closing In.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Bulawayo to the Daily Telegraph says: Gwelo and Pretoria dispatches received here agree that the proclamation of amnesty to all rebel chiefs who will surrender before August 10th is condemned on all sides as a weak policy, and seems likely to lead to more trouble.

A Salisbury dispatch says the Matabeles are closing in on them, and the town is in danger.

Panama Wrecked.

PANAMA, July 11.—For the last few days this city has been in a state of alarm owing to the hastening of troops

to various parts of the interior, principally Bocas del Toro and Chagres. Two hundred more leave today for Aqu Dulce. Reports say the Government has received information that an expedition has been organized in Central America and will soon land at Bocas del Toro to invade the Isthmus by that route.

Jose Maceo Dead.

HAVANA, July 16.—Semi-official advices from Santiago de Cuba reaffirm the reported death of Jose Maceo. It is denied that he was killed in battle, reports alleging that he was court-martialed and shot for insubordination at the order of Calixto Garcia and with the approval of Maximo Gomez. Reports are privately confirmed by Santiago letters.

England Watching for Filibusters.

LONDON, July 11.—In consequence of representations made by the Spanish Embassy regarding the shipment of arms and munitions of war for the use of the Cuban insurgents, the Foreign Office has detailed officers to watch vessels leaving the Thames, Liverpool, Glasgow and Hull with such supplies.

The Columbia Wrecked.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Colombia, from Panama to San Francisco, went ashore at Pigeon Point July 15th, at 8:30 a. m., forty miles below San Francisco, in a fog, and is a total wreck.

MOONSHINER ARRESTED.

Sleeping With Rifle in the Thickest of Palolo Valley.

Was a Rebel in the Recent Unpleasantness—Admits His Wrong and Will Plead Guilty.

Kaeha, a native moonshiner, was arrested early yesterday morning by Detective Kaapa and others while sleeping peacefully under his shed in the densest and most impenetrable part of Palolo valley.

Had it not been for the fact that Kaeha was sleeping, the detectives might have had a pretty lively time of it, for the moonshiner was lying with his loaded rifle clasped in his right hand and a belt of cartridges strapped about his waist.

As it was he had no choice in the matter at all, for the detectives had hold of him before he was conscious of what was transpiring.

A search about the place revealed nine hogsheads filled with fermenting taroot and ten empty demijohns. The detectives have been after Kaeha for quite a while and are sure that they have made a very important capture, for the moonshiner has been at work for many months.

Last Saturday night Marshal Brown and other officers started after Kaeha but did not succeed in catching him.

It was soon after midnight Tuesday that Kaapa and his companions started out and it was nearing daybreak when Kaeha was caught. Kaeha has quite a history. In the recent revolution he was one of the men who distributed the guns at Kaaalawa. On January 7th, 1895, he was captured in Palolo valley, but not until after he had hidden his gun and ammunition, the same that he had with him when captured yesterday.

That Kaeha is a watchful moonshiner will not be denied for one moment. While he is at work distilling okolehao in the deepest part of Kauehelema he has an assistant sitting up on the bluff watching for intruders with a spy glass. This article was found yesterday among the possessions of Kaeha. Upon being arrested the moonshiner confessed that he was wrong, and will probably plead guilty in the police court this morning.

MR. CASTLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

He Talks About Optimum and Japanese Population.

Among the guests at the Occidental is J. B. Castle, Collector General of Customs at Honolulu, says the Chronicle of July 21. He arrived from the Islands on the steamer China on Sunday and he expects to spend some time in this country for the benefit of his health. He has filled his present position for three and a half years without a vacation, and he intends now to enjoy a respite from his labors.

"I think I am in need of some winter weather," he said yesterday, "and I shall endeavor to find it in the Rockies or the Selkirks."

Mr. Castle says that in spite of all precautions and care, his office still has to contend with opium smugglers. Whenever opium is cheap in the Islands he knows that considerable smuggling is going on, and when the price of the drug advances he knows that there is a lull in the smuggling industry. The status of the market, he says, is generally the best means he has of determining how much smuggling is going on.

Collector Castle says the Japanese and Chinese population of the Islands is not increasing at the rate generally supposed. There were 1,500 more arrivals than departures of Japanese the past year, and the Chinese population is still under 20,000.

Custom House Notes.

James Bicknell, Kamalo and "Alex," the latter natives, have been added to the corps of Custom House guards and will go on duty at once. Bicknell takes the place of Williams, recently dismissed.

It seems to be the general impression about on the waterfront that there will be a very radical change in the make-up of the Custom House force soon, but nothing definite has yet been done.

WHARF IMPROVEMENTS.

Inter-Island Company Preparing for Their New Steamer.

Part of the Oceanic Wharf to be Added to the Inter-Island. Ext. Fertilizer.

On account of the anticipated arrival of the new steamer, the Inter-Island people have found it necessary to make alterations in their wharf in order to give suitable accommodations for the vessel, whose dimensions are greater than those of any of the Inter-Island fleet.

For two or three days men have been busy tearing away a portion of the wharf and pulling up piles. At the place where the Inter-Island and Oceanic wharves meet about eight feet of the former has been removed. Going toward the Inter-Island wharf, the part removed becomes less and less until near the office, where this dwindles to nothing.

As soon as possible the dredger will be set to work dredging near the wharf so as to make the place deep enough for the new steamer.

Perhaps the most important change in the wharf facilities will be the addition to the Oceanic wharf now occupied by outhouses and running out to a point just makal of the lower entrance. This really belongs to the Inter-Island wharf, and since the company found it could make great improvements by its addition they made no delay in taking possession.

It will be remembered that the lower portion of the Oceanic wharf was always used for the storage of fertilizer, but since the dividing line will run right out to the gate now, no more of that stuff will bother the passengers and others on the Inter-Island wharf.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 5-16.

W. O. Smith has been elected President of the Board of Health.

Thirty-four volumes of Scientific American for sale by X. this office.

The Taku Zan-Marui with Japanese passengers and freight is about due at this port.

Ben Holliday of Portland, Oregon, was a passenger on the Mariposa. He will visit Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin.

Messrs. T. J. King and Wray Taylor have been appointed members of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

Lyle A. Dickey left for his home on Maui by the Claudine last night, taking with him two ladies' bicycles for his two sisters.

The latest foreign news up to and including the date of the departure of the Mariposa from San Francisco appears in this issue.

The month of July, 1896, will be remembered as the banner matrimonial month of the year. There will be another marriage tonight.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Jane Lishman to Mr. Robert More which event will take place on Wednesday evening, August 6th.

August Ahrens, manager of Waianae plantation, arrived by the Mariposa this morning. He will be royally received by the plantation people tonight.

Wm. Porter, scenic artist at the Opera House, has finished fifteen sets of scenery, in all 75 pieces. Yesterday he had his trunks ready and was prepared to leave.

In view of the fact that Mr. Rhodes failed to report to the Marshal his action in the Government grounds May 15th, his commission as special officer has been called in.

The Austrian training ship Artemisia is about due at this port from China. After remaining here a few days she will sail for San Francisco to remain two or three months.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco on July 20th, resolutions favoring a carrier pigeon service between outgoing vessels and the lighthouse were passed.

The property, lands, crops, mill, fixtures, live stock, etc., of the Reciprocity mill will be sold at auction by Jas. F. Morgan at the salesrooms, Queen street, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

Acting Charge d' Affaires Mills is in receipt of a communication from Minister Willis announcing his intended departure for Honolulu by the S. S. China. Mrs. Willis and her sister May Mulaney will accompany him.

Members of the chorus to sing in the opera of "Il Travatore" met at the home of Professor Berger last night and went over the music. Mrs. Turner was present. Everyone connected with the opera is enthusiastic and its success is assured.

A San Francisco paper of July 15th speaks of Eugene Doyle, a young man who is supposed to have fled here on the last Australia. He fled from the firm of John Ivanovich & Co. on July 14th, where he had been employed as collector. In his possession was a check for \$1,453.17, payable at Bank of California.

A large party left for the volcano on the Kinaiu yesterday. It was composed of Mr. James Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Twing, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. McCandless and daughter, F. M. Ballard, Mrs. J. Ballard, Miss Bertie Ballard, Miss R. Jewell, Mrs. Peck, B. Topmouster, Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Birnie, Charles M. Taylor and wife.

F. W. Thrum left on the Kinaiu for Hilo yesterday and will be followed by several more P. T. C. boys on the next trip of that vessel. As they expect to spend some time in Hilo Mr. Thrum will lay out a tennis court at that place in order that the boys may continue the good work and stir up tennis enthusiasm among the Hiloites.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Valuable Property For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., to sell at my auction rooms, on

Monday, August 10th,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property: The

"QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building, with grand basement, situated on Nuanuu avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle House, built for an hotel, with the latest improved sanitary fixtures; very suitable for a club house, hospital or place of entertainment. Also

"MOUNTAIN VIEW"

A charming Nuanuu Valley residence, nearly opposite Government Electric Light Works, suitable for a sanitarium, built on a grand three-acre lot and commanding a magnificent view.

The house is new and large with nine rooms, and there are four cottages in the yard. A windmill and greenhouse and a running stream on the premises, together with the fruit and ornamental trees, add not only beauty but value to this unsurpassed Valley retreat.

A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash in U. S. Gold Coin, balance mortgage on premises. For further particulars inquire of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., or

W. S. LUCE, AUCTIONEER. 4355-1st 1777-9t

Spencerian Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools. No. 2—Accounting House, for Accountants. No. 3—Commercial, for Correspondents. Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.

PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY, New York - N. Y., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works 30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and 1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

MYSTERIOUS LADY IN BLACK GOWN.

Walks the Streets From Midnight Until Dawn.

GRAVEYARDS A FAVORITE HAUNT.

Left California in Search of a Man. Has Not Found Him, But She is Hopeful—Wants No Interference by Police Officers and Others.

Half of Honolulu has been excited late over the appearance on the street late at night of a heavily veiled and black gowned woman. She has no apparent object in her midnight and after walks for she has not been known to travel in a locality that is much frequented at night.

Early last week she was met at the entrance to Nuuanu cemetery. Again she was met by a reporter for the Advertiser at 2 a. m. standing on the Wai-kahaluku bridge on School street. Friday morning between two and three o'clock the same reporter met her on King street near Richards. She was dressed in a neatly fitting suit of black and her face was entirely concealed under the folds of a crepe veil. An "aloha" to her brought no response but after she had passed she stopped and looked back. Sunday at one she was met at Fort and Beretania and two hours later she walked into town by way of King street.

It is reported that on another occasion she followed a gentleman and his wife for a long distance but when they stopped at their gate she walked out into the street as if to avoid being recognized. Inquiry at the police station as to whether any report had been made there by any of the patrolmen brought out but little information. The clerk found no record on the books but remembered one of the telephone linesmen coming in about two o'clock one morning and reported seeing her at the entrance to the Catholic cemetery a little while before. He was considerably worked up over it because he thought it was a man in disguise. If the clerk took any stock in the case he exhibited no signs of it to any of the officers.

This morning at 1 o'clock two members of the Advertiser staff started on a graveyard search for the mysterious woman.

King street to Punahou and Beretania from Punahou to Nuuanu as well as Thomas and Emma squares were gone over without finding her. A drive up Nuuanu resulted in finding the woman walking rapidly up that street in the direction of the cemetery. She was followed closely with the horse at a walk. At Judt street she paused, looked back and then took a seat on the veranda in front of a store kept by a Chinaman. A hundred feet toward one of the reporters left the busy walk the other drove on, passing the woman who sat there so closely veiled that a view of her features was not obtainable.

When the other reporter reached the store she was sitting with her head resting in her hands and in the shadow of the veranda roof. Believing the woman to be a Hawaiian the reporter said "aloha" but there was no response. A "good morning" had no better effect and then the reporter sat down on a bench that was a foot lower than she expected. The resounding thud awakened her from her reverie.

"I have seen you twice" she said, "now what do you want? You were in the park with another man a half hour ago. Loking for me? Well, now you've found me what do you want?" Warm chills chased each other up and down the reporter's anatomy in such rapid succession that he almost forgot what he was after. But finally he said in an gentle voice as possible: "Nothing particular only that your appearance on the street when everyone but policemen, butchers and drivers of milk wagons are asleep looks bad and there's a good deal of talk about it in society. If its insomnia or indigestion you'd better take something for it. On the other hand if its a story suited to the columns of the Advertiser let me have it and I will guarantee a position next alongside or following your regular matter. They are waiting my return now and I would like to have it before the paper goes to press at three o'clock."

As the woman made no sign while the reporter spoke his place he was given confidence in himself. "There is no story to it," she replied. "It has come to my life as to other women of refined sensibilities and I am paying the penalty of my folly."

there learned that he had taken a sailing vessel for the islands. I took the first steamer and followed him."

"But you do not expect to find him on the street after midnight; why not look in the daytime?" "It is evident you do not know the man" she replied. "When he makes evening calls he's a stayer. Many a time I have heard the clock strike two before he left my dear father's house. I know that if he has lady friends here on whom he inflicts his presence, he will not leave until the arrival of the milkman reminds him of the hour."

"But you are so often in the neighborhood of graveyards that you are attracting undue attention. You had better exercise a little caution; the police have been notified to look out for you and they may find you before you run up against your lover."

"I do not fear the policemen or anyone else. If I did I would not go around alone. No one bothers me because I wear black and stay out late. I won't harm anyone unless a man should offer me an insult. I might show my claws then. The police dare not touch me for I violate no law of the country and I am a respectable woman. When my mission is ended I will return to my home, not until then!"

"Do you mind giving me your name, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith?" "Neither my name nor my story would be of interest to the public and I am not after notoriety. They tried it in San Francisco but I declined to fill up their papers. I want none of it here. Now you leave me for here comes a carriage; take it. My path is onward and upward. Good night!"

Since the publication of the story regarding the "Mysterious Woman in Black" in this paper on Monday last, at least a dozen persons have admitted seeing her in different parts of the city, generally walking rapidly and with no apparent destination or object.

Antone Seabury employed in the Bulletin office reports having seen her late Monday night at the corner of Liliha and School streets. She was standing on the corner looking into space. On Sunday morning, shortly after three a. m. while W. D. Alexander, Jr. was riding into town by way of King street, he met the woman in front of the Catholic cemetery.

He had heard nothing of her and was surprised to find a woman closely veiled on the street at that hour. The woman was leaning against a post and his horse shied. Alexander called out to her but she failed to answer and she walked rapidly towards town. About half past three a fireman on watch in front of No. 1 Engine house on King street saw her walk past and turn up Alakea street.

The most remarkable thing is that the woman has not been seen by any of the mounted patrolmen. Their beats extend on the outskirts in the localities she selects for her perambulations and yet she seems to dodge them as they come along. On King street she avoids the police by turning up Alakea street knowing that the blue-coats rarely go beyond Fort.

Some superstitious people believe the woman is something uncanny but her conversation with an Advertiser reporter on Monday morning proved her very much mortal. Several parties have been organized to go out this week, and if the woman is seen, to follow her at a distance and see where she goes and if possible ascertain where she lives. It is said that the woman has been seen as early as half past eleven walking through Thomas Square; it is possible she may remain there until early morning and then start on her rounds. There seems to be no doubt that her mind is affected and the belief is that her tale about having been forsaken is a bit of romance.

Yesterday the woman rode to Punahou in a Beretania street car shortly after two o'clock. When beyond Pihikoi street the woman began making inquiries of a young girl sitting next her as to who lived in the different residences in the neighborhood of Punahou street. On reaching the end of the line at the college she inquired particularly as to the names of the high hills at the back of the city. She also asked the girl to take a walk to the top of Punahou, but the invitation was declined, as the girl was on her way to visit her mother, who resides in the neighborhood.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and R. E. WATLY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plain-tiffs, vs. GEORGE BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TAULALA LUCY HA YSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HA YSELDEN, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLEDEN, a corporation; LUCY T. HAYSLEDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEDEN, Junior, a minor; DAYTON K. KALINA, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceed-ings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 24th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY. (1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mil-lani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 108 feet; on the rear (makai) side of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 282.2 feet; thence on King Street 121 feet; from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169.135 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting: First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, to-wit: (a) the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 8th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 48; (b) that parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawemahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 27, folio 228; (c) three parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 8066, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 184-198; (d) those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 53, folios 450-452. (2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui: First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekani mentioned in deed of Emma Kaloekalani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62. Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2529 mentioned in deed from W. M. Gibson to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102. Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8319B, Royal Patent 1870, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit: First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paawa, containing 5097 1/2 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7089, and in deed from L. Hakalea, Liber 18, folios 294 and 295. Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahou, containing 1295 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167. Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 2423 acres, described in Royal Patent 6778, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named. Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 122 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359. Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3028, containing an area of 236.56 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keilime and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 29, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 339, and in deed of Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 265, and in deed from Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 323. Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahoa and another, dated November 27, 1887, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5157, containing 38 acres more or less. Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2468, containing 527.199 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed, dated and filed April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 29, folio 24. Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 574. Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 16,058, containing 772.199 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed, dated June 2, 1893, of record in Liber 15, page 42. Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 437, conveyed by Mahoo and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 28. Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796 conveyed by Keawemahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 36, folio 28. Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4797, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 41, folio 42. Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaaina conveyed by E. Kaaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1843, recorded in Liber 56, folio 129. Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1867, and the 31st day of August, 1867.

LEASEHOLDS. First.—Lease No. 187 from the Hawaiian Government of Poama containing 9675 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 236 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$300, payable semi-annually in advance. Second.—Lease No. 198 of Kealia, Apana, Poni and Kamao, containing 4900 acres, expiring June 25, 1916, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance. Third.—Lease No. 229 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance. Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kamoua, containing 7863 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance. Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson depar-turing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby. Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 53, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$300, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties. The land of Kaloie on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai prop-erty, without charge. All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the ex-pense of the purchasers. Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and In-vestment Company, 408 Fort street, Hono-lulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned. P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, Dated Honolulu, Mar. 25, 1896.

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. From whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

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

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From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 112, each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MILWAUKEE CHEMISTS' DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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The latest patterns just received from the factory.

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The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DR. J. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. TUCKER, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



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THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are ex-tensive and comfort-able, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of attendance and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. E. H. FLETCHER, San Francisco; DR. W. E. WATTS, A. P. O. Dept. Los Angeles; DR. E. H. WOODS, Sur. S. F. Co., and Oakland; DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Jose; DR. J. S. TOWN, San Francisco; DR. J. S. TOWN, San Jose.

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American and European Groceries, Liq-uors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Castic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

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Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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—AGENTS—

"GIVE UP" NOT IN HER PROGRAM.

Incidents of Kate Field's Last Days in Kailua.

HIGH REGARD FOR HAWAIIANS.

As the "Learned Woman" Natives Knew Her—Told Them to Hold Their Lands—Followed Her About, Politics Avoided in Talk With Natives

From Miss Paris, who is now in town, an Advertiser representative gathered the following interesting facts about Kate Field's last week on the Kona coast. It was the last week of her life, and was preceded by the exhaustive overland journey from Hilo.

"Her coming," said Miss Paris, "was announced Sunday afternoon by a native boy, who told me that the learned woman (wahine mauna) was about to arrive. Miss Field seemed greatly amused when I told her of the title. She was always designated by the natives afterwards in the same way."

"Did she see many of the Hawaiians?" "Yes, she was with them constantly. It was soon noised abroad that she was a friend of theirs, and immediately they became her devoted adherents. When we rode up to the old Thurston premises to see the ruins and the cave we were accompanied by four native policemen and nearly all the boys in the village, some of them carrying lanterns and one of them even carrying a baby. The routine, including the baby, went through the cave, and when they came out Miss Field stood them up in a row, lanterns too, and had their pictures taken."

"She never lost an opportunity of meeting the Hawaiians," continued Miss Paris, "asking questions and giving advice and showing a friendly interest in them that was unmistakable. Finding that she wished to meet as many as possible, I arranged for her to give an address at a meeting in the old stone church. This service was in memory of Hoopili, a chief and former judge in that district. After the memorial part was ended Miss Field spoke to the natives, Mr. Mueller interpreting."

"Can you remember anything she said?" "First of all she told them she was an American. She had come here in the interests of her own country, and she wanted to know what was best for America. 'Next to that,' she said, 'I want what is best for you Hawaiians, children of the soil.' She then gave them much good advice in regard to holding on to their homes and their lands, and working for that end. 'In three things,' she said, 'no one can equal you—as hersemen, as seamen and as fishermen. You must not let any other nationality take this work from you. I know the present Government cares for you. President Dole has a great aloha for you, as I have learned from many talks I have had with him. Your aloha is one of the most beautiful words I have ever heard. I mean to have it incorporated into the English language.' The closest attention was given her words, which carried with them a strong sympathetic quality beneath the plain home-truths she emphasized. Her address was followed by the old-time hand-shake from all her hearers, and the hearty alohas gratified her very much."

"Did she speak of annexation to them?" "No, there was no allusion to it in the address, but her views expressed at various times were strong on that point. She had been convinced by her experience, she said, that annexation was the only thing for Hawaii. Her faith in it was inspiring, and mighty enough to convert a skeptic. Apart from this there was little mention of politics in her conversation."

"Then Miss Field was not ill when she came to Kailua?" "No. During the three days of her stay there she seemed well, but tired. She gave herself no rest, however. There was so much of interest to be seen—the relics of Kamehameha, the Kalaheo residence, the beiau, the old mission premises and the schools. The sand and heat and distance counted for nothing. She was untiring, too, in her efforts to get photographs from every point of view. Wednesday morning she spent 'finishing up' Kailua, making arrangements to leave at 2 o'clock the best of the day. I begged her to rest a little and start later, but all in vain. The appointments had been made and must be kept. So we set out on a hot ride, and it was late in the evening before she finished her sight-seeing. Nahale, the sheriff of the district, a very intelligent native, too, was her escort everywhere, and it was at his house that we spent the night. At supper I thought she seemed exhausted, but greatly delighted, and we spent the evening discussing what she had seen. She was especially interested in having seen the spot where the last battle was fought for the tube system. That night she was taken ill. The next morning she called it fatigue and indigestion, and thought a day's rest would restore her. In spite of the leis with which she was loaded, she looked ill when she mounted her horse. Her seven-mile journey was made with a long retinue of men and women from Kailua and vicinity. We rode slowly, but she was so exhausted on reaching Mrs. Greenwell's home that she was carried into the house and went to bed at once. 'I am a wreck' was her way of accounting for her helpless condition. The next day we saw that she had over-rated and over-taxed her powers of endurance in her efforts to see Hawaii."

Each day thereafter was a weary struggle to regain what she had lost."

"Had she no wish to see a physician?" "No, she prescribed for herself, and knew what she wanted very decidedly, both as to treatment and nourishment. Her doctor in New York had prohibited certain things, she said, and now she intended to follow his directions implicitly. It was only after she was settled in her berth on the steamer that she wished to see a physician. Then Dr. Adriance at once attended her and was with her to the end."

"Is it true that during this illness she was intending to continue her overland journey?"

"It was indeed pathetic to see how she clung to that idea. The burning desire to see it all kept her from realizing her weak condition, but except for over-rating her strength, her mind could not have been clearer or her will stronger. 'Giving up is not in the program,' was her way of meeting my endeavors to dissuade her from the hard trip. It was not for lack of friends on Hawaii that she took the fatal voyage to Honolulu, for she was staying with a family who were kindness itself. There is nothing any of us would not have done to save her, but from the moment the cherished journey was given up her whole mind and soul were bent on going back to Honolulu. I am sure nothing short of the belief that the trip would kill her would have induced her to give up her purpose. Had she rested sooner she might have been saved. She said of Kailua: 'I find it the most restful place I have yet visited, and if I mistake not it will be a favorite resort for tired souls and invalids.' Had she given herself some rest there she might not now be resting where she is. But who can tell? As she quoted in her illness, 'He giveth his beloved sleep.'"

SYDNEY CAPTAIN'S WAIL.

Says British Vessels are Given the Cold Shoulder.

AMERICAN SHIPS HALF EXPENSE.

Captain Page of the Jessie Osborne Don't Like Honolulu—Wharfage too High—Objects to Charge for Use of Donkey Engine and Coal Tubs.

SHIPS' EXPERIENCES AT THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

Captain J. C. Page, of the barque Jessie Osborne, writing from Honolulu under date June 3, says:—"We berthed today, and began to discharge, after waiting nearly a month. I would not advise anyone to come here with coal, for it is an awful place. The Corolla finished yesterday. She had 1726 tons, and was 20 days discharging cargo, paying \$15 per day for an engine, and \$4 for tubs, and \$25 a day wharfage. Labor costs \$2 and \$3 per day. It is the most expensive port I have ever discharged in. Ballast is \$1 per ton of 2000lb., and everything else on the same scale. All ships are weighed out, and fall short, and they are treated in the most barefaced manner, and are helpless, according to the reading of your charters. The charters allow the merchants to do as they please, and the ship may wait six months for a berth to discharge, and not get a penny of demurrage. It is a disgrace that such charters should be printed, and the ship so dealt with. An English ship has no show here at all. American ships can come in and discharge, and get away in half the time we can. The fact is, they don't want British vessels here, and do all they can to keep them out of the trade. Our expenses are very heavy and those of the Corolla will be \$600 with 1726 tons coal." Captain Page goes on to say that owing to the dres on board ships from Newcastle, the underwriters charged \$2 1/2 per cent. more on the Jessie Osborne than on the last voyage.—Sydney Telegraph.

Minister King was shown the above paragraph yesterday and questioned as to the truth of the report. "I have no doubt the facts concerning the charges are, in the main, correct, but Captain Page should have gone a little further and given some of the reasons for it. There are only three wharves here at which coal may be discharged, and if it happens that there are more coal vessels in the harbor than there are wharves the vessels must take their turn.

"The wharfage charge for vessels coming here is two cents per ton, no matter which flag she is under, our own island steamer pay the same rate, so that Captain Page is not discriminated against there.

"As to the charge for the use of a donkey engine, that is entirely a private concern. One man here owns three of them which are in use about four months in the year. He also charges a dollar a day each for use of coal tubs. It is not necessary for a captain to pay it unless he wants to get his coal out quickly, it makes no difference, really, to the consignee. But the longer he is discharging the more expensive the wharfage.

"As to the preference being shown American ships, it is not. Every ship coming here under the American flag and carrying coal is provided with her own donkey and coal tubs, and having these accessories a saving of about nineteen dollars a day follows. Another bit of economy is in the fact that American ships do not have to put in a ton of ballast for every ton of cargo removed.

"If ships are weighed out and fall short it is the fault of the captains or agents of the vessels when at the port of departure for not seeing the coal weighed in, and as to defects in charters as to demurrage, it can only be the fault of the captains for signing such charters. An American ship can come here and discharge cargo at one-half the expense of a British ship simply on account of the appliances on the former, not through favoritism."



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chals, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Lace, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

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Gents' Furnishing Goods

AT COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

The workmanship is perfect, and every joint as true as will be found in higher grade goods.

In these days when ladies' fashions rule the world, a cheval glass in a dressing case is indispensable. The full length figure may be seen and a lady can see at a glance whether her skirt hangs straight or not. Another feature of the Dressing Cases in these \$35 Sets is the hat box. The lady of the house can keep her evening hat without crushing it and entirely away from the dust.

The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

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Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

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Y. M. C. A. FIELD A FERTILE ONE

Instructive Talk of James Stokes of New York.

"FOR YOUNG MEN BY YOUNG MEN."

Questions Asked and Answered - All About What Should and Should Not be Done - Remarks by Old and Young Members - Refreshments.

Mr. James Stokes of New York was very enthusiastically received by a large audience at Y. M. C. A. hall last night at which place he kindly consented to say a few words regarding Y. M. C. A. work as gleaned by him in his many years of labor in that field of Christian endeavor.

After the singing of a number of familiar hymns by the audience and prayer, Mr. A. B. Wood, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu, introduced Mr. Stokes with the following remarks:

"Friends, you have a rare opportunity tonight of hearing of Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Stokes is so well known to you as an earnest worker in the field that he hardly requires an introduction. You will gain tonight some knowledge of work in broader fields than our own small sphere. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. James Stokes of New York who will speak to you and conduct the meeting."

Mr. Stokes spoke in substance as follows: "Dear friends, I came among you as a complete stranger, but it was not many hours before I found that I had some very warm friends. I do not wish to take to myself any of the words of kindness that just been spoken by your esteemed President. I wish there was some one here tonight to sound the praises of my friends Mr. Brainer and Bishop Potter who, twenty-five years ago laid the foundation for Y. M. C. A. work."

"The labors of these men led to the Convention in Boston a little later and it was decided permanently that the Christian work started by them should be a work for the young men and by the young men." It was to be the right arm of the church. What time was left from the duties due in this direction and in that of the home should be given by members to work in the new field.

"Now I want to say something about the International Committee which is really the Executive body of the Y. M. C. A. I have before me a lot of pamphlets laid out before me consulting what the boys would call 'lay out' and I will read you a little out of some of them to give you an idea of what the International Committee is."

"At first the meetings of this body were held once in a year, but now they are held once in every two years, which is really the better plan. You are aware that there is an effort now being made to have the Legislature once in two years."

"At this convention the work is all laid out and there is no delay. A certain length of time is required for this and that and such must be completed on the second or the chance is lost. There is no time for honor or glory. It is all work and members must be ready to jump to the door and say what they have to say as soon as their time arrives."

"In the year intervening between each convention a year book is published by the International Committee. In this is contained all the points necessary for the information of branches of the Y. M. C. A. and has proven of invaluable assistance."

"Here I find the number of associations in the United States to be 1363 and in Canada 88, making a total of 1451. In Berlin there is 1, in Argentina 1, in Brazil 3 and in Hawaii 5. You people in Honolulu are doing well remarkably. There are 3794 associations throughout the world."

"Just a word as to the standing of the Y. M. C. A. as was demonstrated by the great London jubilee in 1894. Everything was thrown open to us and we received favors received by the most favored alone on special occasions. The grandest occasion was on the last night when Albert Hall was thrown open to us and an audience of 20,000 people assembled to attend the meeting. It was upon this night that Antoinette Sterling sang to us. When this vast audience arose and sang the Duetology I thought that I had never been witness of anything so impressive."

"At this point Mr. Stokes proceeded to answer some questions propounded by members of the association, the first of which was the following: "Why is it necessary that the general secretary should be a qualified man?"

"Answer—"So that he may be able to act in any emergency that might arise."

"What is the natural duty of every member?"

"Answer—"To do all he can toward the upbuilding of the work consistent with his other duties in the church and home. Take a warning and never overlook things but carry everything along in a quiet even strain."

"Why is it that the active members of the association do not take a more active part?"

"Just here there was a general discussion on the part of the older members of the association. Other questions were asked and then Mr. Stokes dwelt for a short time upon the work among the railroad men with Cornelius Vanderbilt as a prominent but modest worker; of the work in colleges where young fellows just entering were given a hearty handshake

and a cordial welcome by Y. M. C. A. men. Then followed other questions and answers.

"Has not the physical tended to walk ahead of the christian work?"

"Answer—"That depends on the tendency of the man and the efforts of the leaders. In the recently formed athletic league there are 52,000 members. We are trying to consecrate this branch of the work for the good."

"Are associations generally governed by the same by-laws?"

"Answer—"They are all on the same plan in general. Hence they are essentially the same. Hence they are essentially the same."

"What is the duty of a young man in an association?"

"Answer—"To enter heartily into the work and to welcome those who come to the association."

After this Mr. Stokes propounded some questions which were answered by Y. M. C. A. men.

"Have you a woman's auxiliary?"

"Answer (A. B. Wood)—"We have no regular organization but the ladies always help us out."

"What is your special need?"

"Answer (P. C. Jones)—"More young men to do more earnest work."

"What is your attendance at the Sunday meetings?"

"Answer (The Secretary)—"From 75 to 100 and in the cooler months about 150."

Mr. Stokes—"A question was asked me about the need of revival meetings. What I understand by a revival is a continual working in Christ's field and doing good from day to day."

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh in answer to a question propounded by Mr. Stokes spoke on the live work needed in the city by young men for young men.

Chief Justice Judd arose and moved that the greetings of the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu be extended through Mr. Stokes to those branches of the Y. M. C. A. in other countries which he might visit and that he be made Honolulu's delegate. This was carried unanimously.

With a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Stokes closed the meeting.

Refreshments were then served by the ladies and those present shook hands with Mr. Stokes, congratulating him upon his forcible and well put remarks upon the subject of Y. M. C. A. work.

For the benefit of those interested it might not be amiss to state here that Mr. James Stokes is the member longest in service in the World's convention and is also the American delegate to the International convention.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, July 30, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind, light east.

The bark Sea King arrived in Tacoma from Honolulu July 11th.

U. S. S. Adams men were out topped practicing yesterday morning.

The bark Fresno arrived in Port Gambier from this port July 21st.

The schooner Mary E. Russ sailed from Eureka for Kahalaui on July 11th.

The bark Alden Besse sailed from San Francisco for this port July 15th.

On July 30th the bark Edward May, bound for this port, was sighted in lat. 41 deg. 20 min. W. and long. 60 deg. 5 min. W.

The schooner John E. North sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu July 13th, and the Hawaiian ship Roderick Dhu for Hilo on the next day.

The schooner Aloha, Dabel master, arrived early last evening, 18 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise. Fine weather was experienced all the way.

The Mariposa arrived in port at about 12 m. last night, her delay being caused by the English mails. She sailed from San Francisco at 11:35 p. m., July 23d, so she was just about six days coming down. Fine weather was experienced all the way.

The American barkentine Archer, Calhoun master, arrived early yesterday morning, 18 days from San Francisco with a cargo of about 400 tons of general merchandise. Fine weather was experienced all the way. The Archer is at the fishmarket wharf.

The steamer China broke the record between Yokohama and Honolulu and between the latter port and San Francisco on her last trip. She made the run to San Francisco from Hawaii in 9 days 11 hours, beating her own record by over two hours.

The German bark H. Hackfeld, Barber master, arrived in port yesterday morning after a pleasant trip of about twenty-five days from Laysan Island laden with a cargo of 1400 tons of goods for H. Hackfeld & Co. The Hackfeld was 41 days on the round trip. As soon as she has discharged her cargo she will return after more.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these Islands: July 11—Bkine Irgand, Schmidt, 17 days from Honolulu. July 12—Br. stmr Doric, Smith, 6 days 4 hours 18 minutes from Honolulu. July 15—Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, 25 days from Honolulu. July 18—Br. stmr China, Seabury, 5 days 11 hours 11 minutes, and Haw. Bk P. Rithet, Morrison, 32 days from Honolulu.

GENERAL DIMOND'S TRUST.

Horace G. Platt and Barry Oliver appointed in His Place.

Attorney Horace G. Platt appeared before Judge Hebbard, sitting in the place of Judge Seawell this morning, and made application to have a trustee appointed for a certain trust created many years ago by the late General W. H. Dimond.

General Dimond set apart a certain amount of property for the benefit of his children, Edwin R. Dimond, Mary Grey Tobin and Ethel Jarboe. For a brief space Horace Platt undertook the trust, but resigned in favor of General Dimond, who handled it himself to the day of his death. As General Dimond failed to appoint a successor, it became necessary on his death to supply the vacancy. For that purpose a friendly action was brought and it was heard this morning. Paul Jarboe and Joseph Tobin were present and gave their consent on behalf of their wives, the children of General Dimond, to the appointment of Horace G. Platt and B. P. Oliver, the real estate man, as trustees of the property.—San Francisco Bulletin, July 18.

Still Another Marriage.

Miss Akana Jones, daughter of G. W. C. Jones, was married to Captain Peterson of the Inter-Island Company at the home of her father, Robello lane, at 9 o'clock last night. Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawalaho officiating. The wedding was very private, only the relatives and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom being present. After the ceremony a reception and dinner were given. At a late hour the newly married couple left for the home of the groom on Nuuanu avenue, amid a shower of rice and old shoes.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter, if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the man himself) are as follows: We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fullness around the sides. My stomach always felt burning hot, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it. "I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help. "I suffered so with more pain that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off. "During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in snags and snatches while I was bolted up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any unaccounted event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it. "The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me. "I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me. "In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Föld Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed. "I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Colchester, near Warrington, October 24th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The

attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns for BAROM., THERM., WIND, etc. and rows for various days and months.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns for DAY, TIDE, SUN, MOON, etc. and rows for various days.

Last quarter of moon Aug. 1, at 8 h. 6 min. a.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made. The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. 30m. p.m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 10m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMAN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, Sydney, Australia. Haw. bk Iolani, McClure, New York. Br. bk Koculus, Ridd, Newcastle. Am. bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco. Am. bk Kikikat, Cutler, Pt. Townsend. Am. bkine J. M. Griffith, Arey, Seattle, Wash. Bk Velocity, Martin, Hongkong. Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island. Am. bkine Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco. O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco. Am. schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due. Bk Andrew Welch, San Francisco. Bk Robert Sudden, Newcastle. July 31 Bk Alden Besse, San Francisco. Due

ARRIVALS.

Am. bkine J. M. Griffith, Arey, from Seattle, Wash. Thursday, July 30. Smr Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco. Am. schr Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco. Smr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports. Am. bkine Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco. Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, from Laysan Island. Smr James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 28. Smr Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele. Smr Iwailani, Smythe, for Kauai ports. Smr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports. Smr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports. Wednesday, July 29. Smr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports. Thursday, July 30. Smr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports. Smr Kaena, Parker, for Waialeale and other Oahu ports. Smr James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals. From Kauai ports, per smr James Makee, July 29—S. M. Dodge, K. Inouya and 5 on deck. From San Francisco, per bkine Archer, July 29—Miss Ella Stansbury, Miss Kelly, J. V. Hughes. From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, July 29—A. Ahrens, T. H. Benton, Mrs. R. T. Carroll, Miss Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, H. J. Day, H. Hancock, Ben Holladay, H. K. Hyde and wife, R. W. McChesney and wife, Rev. S. S. Palmer, Mrs. W. C. Peacock, C. de Rot, H. Schultz, John Smeaton, Jas. Steiner, W. R. Whittier, Alex. Young, Miss Young, Miss Bertha R. Edinburg, Through: C. D. Edinburg, Miss Maxine Elliott, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Pascal Garnier, T. W. R. Grayhame, Miss Edna Hayward, Mrs. F. H. Meyer and son, Miss Elizabeth Pope, Capt. W. S. Peacock, Leon L. E. Harveit and wife, Paul Steinfeld, R. L. Malcolm, D. McLean.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per smr Kinau, July 28—Volcano: Mrs. McCandless and daughter, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Twing, Miss Z. Atkinson, F. M. Ballard, Mrs. J. Ballard, Miss R. Jewell, Mrs. M. F. Buckman, Miss Bertie Ballard, Miss Needham, Mrs. Peck, Master Robin Peck, B. Topmoeller, Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Birnie, Chas. M. Taylor and wife, Jas. Stokes and valet. Way ports: Miss Julia Hughes, Miss Clarke, Mrs. F. Davis, Miss Tillie Hughes, Master R. F. R. Woodward, A. W. Bolster, Emily Donnelly, F. B. Damon, W. F. Thrum, C. B. Cockett, Mrs. Capt. Simonson and daughter, R. Parker, A. Kaana, H. A. Wilder, T. King, C. Brown, C. Brosse, Mrs. D. T. Bailey, E. A. Bailey, Mrs. Hatfield, Carrie Crewes, Mary Crewes, Cecil Brown, John Cook and wife.

For Maui, per smr Claudine, July 28—Mrs. Berg, Miss King, Miss Eldredge, J. Palache, C. A. Spreckels, L. A. Dickey, Jacob F. Brown, M. D. Monsarrat, J. A. Makinney, J. T. Crowley, Mrs. Hedeman and three children, Rev. S. Kapu and 2 children, Rev. H. Kihara, O. Unna, Bishop Willis, Miss Sarah Williams, W. L. Holokahiki, W. H. Holokahiki and Mrs. L. K. Keike.

For Kauai ports, per smr Iwailani, July 28—W. H. Rice and wife, Mrs. Kopke, Miss E. Kopke, Miss Edna Kopke, Master E. Kopke and servant, Rev. H. Humburg, E. C. L. Perkins, S. Wilson, C. D. Pringle and wife, Jas. Kaiwi, Y. Kawagichi. For Hawaii, per smr Waialeale, July 28—J. W. Lenhardt.

MARRIED.

JONES-PETERSON.—In Honolulu, July 29, 1896, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Marion Akana Jones to Captain Charles Peterson.

ARNAUD-VIERRA.—In this city, July 30, 1896, at the Catholic Church, Louis Arnaud to Belinda Vierra. No cards.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office. 1775-1m

WATER NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me this day by John H. Holt, for adjudication of his water right in the spring of Kunawal, Honolulu, it is hereby ordered in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Session Laws of 1888, that all parties interested in the water right from said spring of Kunawal to appear before me at the Judiciary Building, at 10 A. M., August 15th, 1896, to contest or otherwise said petition or judgment will be given ex parte by default.

EMMA M. NAKUINA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 1781F-3ta

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, on the 22d day of July, 1896, I will sell at public auction at the premises on the east corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu, Oahu, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all that parcel of land described in Patent Grant No. 6788 to Jennie Ashford, trustee, being Lot No. 563 containing 78,600 sq. ft. and situated at the East corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu aforesaid.

Terms cash. Subject to purchaser's expense and sale subject to confirmation by the Court. JENNIE ASHFORD, Guardian of the property of Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford. 1780-5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred. MRS. RACHEL JONES, By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon, Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1773-9t

NOTICE.

I have made over all the stock and merchandise in the business carried on by the late J. T. Waterhouse, and also the good will and all outstanding accounts thereof, to my sons, F. T. P. E. C. John and G. S. Waterhouse, who henceforth carry on said business and assume all liabilities from this date. July 1st, 1896. ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Sole Legatee under the will of John T. Waterhouse. 4343 1773-1m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership with each other in the business of buying and selling general merchandise and as commission merchants in said Honolulu, under the firm name or style of J. T. Waterhouse, being the business heretofore carried on by J. T. Waterhouse, first, and his successor, J. T. Waterhouse, second. Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1896. Frederick T. P. Waterhouse, Ernest Coniston Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, George S. Waterhouse. 4343 1773-1m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM DEAN, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of W. R. Castle, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to the deceased estate in Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, and setting forth legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on MONDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Allilouani, Judiciary Building, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated July 29, 1896. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1781F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of POOMAIKELANI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Executrix.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. Honolulu, July 24th, 1896. By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. 1781F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

GREETING.—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth H. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Giffard, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and S. H. Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Ialine Undrwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and G. B. Undrwood, her husband; ———— Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and ———— Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; E. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and ———— Newnam, husband of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Frances Newton, his wife; A. Sabel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; Ernest Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; ———— Jackson, husband of ———— Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Cranford, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Cranford, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896. HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1780-5m

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

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