

SESSION IS NOW OVER

Lawmakers Finish Labors and Leave.

UNPAID BILLS BILL PASSES

G. Carter's Futile Effort to Put Through License Item is the Feature.

The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has completed its labors and departed. After some little wrangling, some humor and decided lack of the courtesy which marks the adjournment of similar bodies in the States of the Union, the end came about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was remarkable for one thing, that in the House there was present only one Republican and only one haole. The quorum which was necessary to close the session was made up of native members and John Emmeluth, and the business which was done, was prosecuted in order.

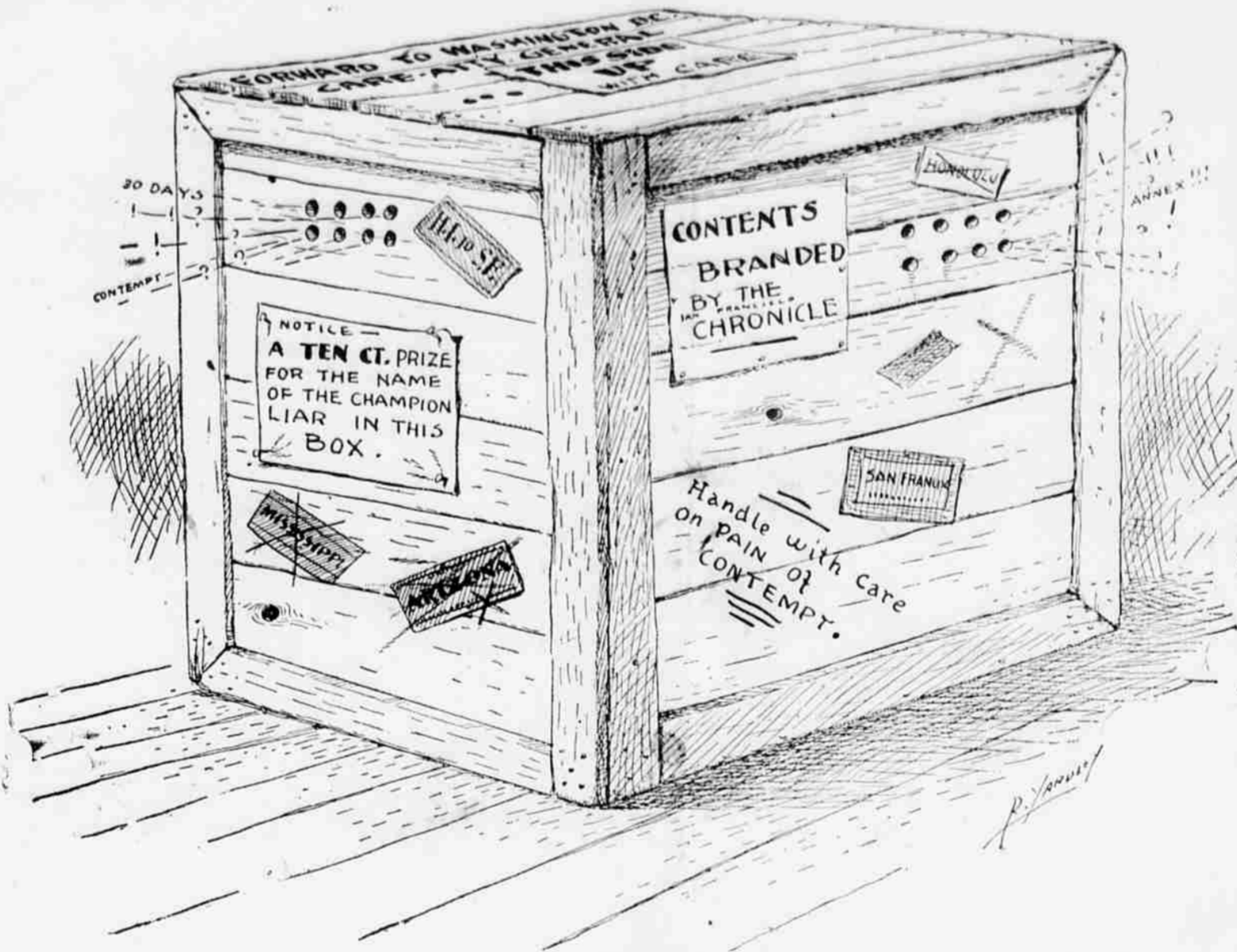
There was no difficulty attending the closing as to the arrangements, for these were carried out in the sharpest style. In the sending of the messages from House to House and the reception of the communications from the Governor there was not a single thing which could have been improved in the matter of time, and the only reason that there was not adjournment earlier in the day was that the House could not hold its morning session and get through the work in time. There was only one tiff to mark the day, and that was over the item for the refunding of the Fertilizer Company license fee. This brought out all of the heavy-weights in the Senate, but there was such a division in the Republican ranks that the bill was agreed to and the danger of trouble passed within a short time. In the Senate there was an absence of any ceremony connected with the end of the long sitting, but in the House there were some merry jests, and Colonel Mazuma was declared to have only a beer check, and so there was no use of staying longer, and the notion of Beckley to get out was in order without a dissenting voice.

Business began in the Senate with the reading of the message from the House announcing the amendments to the bill, and the readiness of the lower body to quit. There were ten Senators in their seats when the reading was finished, and Senator Carter at once began the attack on the action of the House in cutting out the appropriation for the repayment of license to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. Senator Carter said that he did not want to seem to block the entire bill on account of his one claim, and so would simply leave it all to the judgment of the Senate. The tax was collected and paid under protest, the treasurer, Mr. Lansing, instructing his clerk to not enter the matter until there had been a determination of the points at issue. When the time came and the treasurer had decided with the attorneys for the company that there was no right to collect the tax, he found that the clerk had entered and reported on the item as a collection, so that there was no way in which the money could be paid out of the treasury except by legislative enactment. He denied that the repayment of the claim would open the door to any others for the reason that the liquor claims which might form the precedent were not on all fours with this claim, there being no other factory which employed its help here and paid them, the liquor saloons not being in the same class.

Senator Carter said that he would say that the company had considered the matter of suing for the claim against the Government, but it did not want to take such a course. Repudiation of this claim, he said, would mean the action of the Territory would have just as had an effect upon the people as any other of the many claims which was in this bill. If the bill was not paid, he said, it would mean that the Territory was ready to repudiate it, and the only course of the company was to sue. He would not block legislation, but he did think the Legislature should show its feeling upon this matter. He thought there would have been a different result if the House had known the circumstances of the collection.

Senator Aoki took exception to the phrase in the bill of the item of \$2,666 for the expenses of the Legislature. He referred to the fact that when the Senate wanted to have the bill for the expense of the Senate appropriate \$20,000 the House would not agree, but now the sum was brought in and the Senate would be forced to agree. He thought there was no reason for it but that the House might want the money to give to its officers to give a lulu for the benefit of themselves. As to the Carter item, he said he believed the House was misinformed and that there

ADVERTISER'S PUZZLE PICTURE.



QUESTION: Who is in the Box?

HOW WASHINGTON'S BRILLIANT SOCIETY DELIGHTED THE PRINCESS-WIFE OF DELEGATE ROBERT W. WILCOX

MRS. ROBERT W. WILCOX, who returned from Washington Saturday night, via the steamer Zealandia, was interviewed last evening as to the society of the gay capital city, and her own share in the whirl of functions therein during the past eight months. The wife of the delegate expressed herself as eminently satisfied with her experiences, and recounted many of the details incident to the social life and duties of the wives of senators, ambassadors, envoys, ministers, representatives, delegates, etc.

Yesterday was Mrs. Wilcox's first day down town, and she was kept very busy greeting old friends and relating the happenings of Washington society. During the afternoon her carriage drove up and stopped in front of the Judiciary building, and it was quickly surrounded by a coterie of senators and representatives, all anxious to greet and converse with the lady who upheld the social honors of Hawaii in the exclusively cosmopolitan set of the nation's capital. This informal reception occupied a period of some three-quarters of an hour, after which Mrs. Wilcox proceeded with her shopping. When seen at her home last night the delegate's wife was enthusiastic on the subject of her season in Washington, and especially in the praises of President and Mrs. McKinley, with whom she says she was well acquainted, and upon whom she says she was wont to call.

"When we arrived in Washington," said she, "we were at once taken right into society. We arrived at 10 o'clock, and my husband was sworn in at 12, so that we were introduced to everybody right away. We went to the Normandie Hotel for a week, and it was very splendid there; but when we went to call upon the President he advised us to take a house of our own, and we did; that was the first time we called upon him, and the first time I met him. When we went to the White House to call upon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley that first time, Mrs. McKinley was ill, and couldn't see us. Of course, we were very sorry, and we did not think that it would be right to insist on seeing her, so we didn't. But the President, he was very prompt. When we sent in our cards and the man told him who we were, he sent for us to come right in, and he shook hands with us and spoke very nicely with us. He asked us where we were staying, and we told him at the Normandie. He

should be a conference at which explanations could be given. He moved to non-concur and ask for a conference. Senator Brown said he would not agree to the motion of Aoki. As to the rebate or the refunding of the said license, he said any action of the Legislature would not deter the company from securing damages. He said he was anxious to get away, the Legislature having been here for 100 days, and he had enough of it all. He therefore moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments. Carter again came to the attack with the remark that he could not see any way to secure action, and he thought



Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox.

said, "Why don't you take a house of your own; you will find it much nicer" ever saw, and you can't help but like him, he is so friendly. "The first time I had the pleasure of bowing my head to Mrs. McKinley was at the inaugural ball. She was quite ill when she came, but she wanted to show the people that she was sociable, and insisted on coming, because she knew they wanted to see her. After a while she was better, and she took the chair, and every one was introduced to her. My husband spoke to the Pres-

TWO THOUSAND ITALIAN FIELD HANDS ARE EXPECTED

Two thousand Italian laborers may be expected to reach here before the end of the month. The men who know the business, while passing through New Orleans, Delaney was approached and asked what kind of a climate this was, and what were the advantages which would be gained by the Italian coming here, and he was able to give a full and complete account of the country, and the many things to be done, and the many things to be done, and the many things to be done.

dent, and the President shook hands with him and with me; then he turned to Mrs. McKinley and told her who we was, that we was from Hawaii, and we bowed our heads and she bowed to us; then the President turned to Mr. Roosevelt and told him who we was, and told us who he was, and he told his wife who we was, and we all bowed. After that we passed on, and other people came.

"You know Washington is the place for society. It is the center of culture. There, ambassadors and ministers, and all kinds of people from all countries are gathered together and it makes a fine society. I think the Chilean minister and his wife were lovely, and everybody, from the President down, treated us just as nice as they could, all the time we were there.

"It was all the time a lot of receptions and calls, and we was all the time going everywhere. Of course, I have to stay home some days for my own calls, and two days of the week I stayed home all day to receive the ones that called on me. The other days I called on the others. There are such a lot of the Washington society people that one has to call on it takes a long time. I had, maybe, three hundred of the list, and we had to write down the names on a list and give them to the driver, and he would take us where we had to call and check off the ones we called on. We had a carriage to go in, of course. We could not at first find our way anywhere on the cars, and one should go in a carriage, because that is the way the Washington society does. Everywhere we would call we would stop a little bit and eat some cream, or drink a cup of tea, or something like that. There was such a lot to call on, and you must eat a little bit at every house, but it must just be a taste, for one had to go so many places.

"That whole eight months I was there it was very busy socially, going all the time, and receiving. It will be a quiet season in society now for a while, but you know we go back in November, and that is just when it all opens up again, so we will go back right into the social whirl. I am anxious to go back. Of course, I like to be at my home here again, but it is really very pleasant in Washington and the society is lovely. They just treated us fine; they were all so very nice to us, from President and Mrs. McKinley down, that it was very pleasant indeed. I shall not go out much here during the few months between now and November. I shall rest up for the strain of the society in Washington when I return back there."

KAHULUI R. R. TO BE EXTENDED

Surveys for the extension of the Kahului Railroad from Kahului, Maui, to Hanalei and Paia, have been made by Engineer James T. Taylor, who came back to Honolulu on the Claudine last Sunday. If the road is extended in accordance with the present survey it will mean a great saving in the transportation of the sugar crop, and the securing of the consent of many of these people to change their homes.

SWEATERS ON COIN

Several Bad Pieces With the Same Marks.

EAGLES ARE THE ONES ATTACKED

Chinese Are Believed to Be Working on the Gold Money.

Sweaters, who are satisfied with a very small margin from the coin they handle, are working on the eagles of Uncle Sam. Several of the ten dollar pieces which show the handiwork of the man who is trying to make a living through harder work than if he would labor honestly for his bread, have been seen around the city, and as they all bear the same general mark, it is inevitable that the defacing of coin is being done in one place.

At only one bank has the coin with the distinguishing mark been seen in any numbers. Within a few days there have been passed in at the receiving teller's window of one of the banks not less than a half dozen gold pieces, in each case an eagle, from which, at one point of the rim of each, there has been taken a liberal chip. The cutting appears to have been done with a file, and the edges are left clear so as to give the appearance of an accidental rubbing against some sharp corner. There is very little gold taken from each coin, the weight is not less than is lost through the natural wear of the average piece of money, but as the coins so far as found have been new ones, they bear quite a little clipping.

Another sort of sweating has been noticed at another bank, but as the piece was a solitary one, the trick may have been one attempted for fun, or to make a test of what would pass a bank. In this case the work was done more bunglingly. On the face of the coin, beneath the head, a sharp cutting had been made from the surface of the coin, the appearance being of the working of a gouge chisel or scoop. The hollow made by this sort of robbing of the money, has been filled with a substance, which the teller who examined and turned down the coin, took for one of the many gilt substitutes, the face of the coin then having been polished to conceal, if possible, the crime.

Most of the coins with the sharp cutting at the edges have come from one Chinese shop in the city. In one case the man behind the counter put two of them upon one customer. The profit in such a transaction must be so small that the only way money may be made at it is to handle a big sum, taking just a little from each of the pieces, so as to escape detection. All of the sweated money, and as well that which has lost weight by constant use, must remain in constant circulation, for the United States officials whose duties makes them collection agents, will take no money which does not come up to the mark in weight. At the banks, however, the money is counted rather than weighed.

Close scrutiny has been made of the coin here by the bankers for some time, as there have been rumors that attempts were being made to make the coin work. The methods of taking all that the coin will give and yet pass current, are as many as the men who work as sweaters. In California some years ago the sweating industry was at its height. There, the best plan was to take the money, place a score of pieces in a bag of canvas or chambray leather, and shake the bag until the wearing of the pieces against each other has taken off a small percentage of each, and has given to all the appearance of being old pieces. Far away from a bank, where the money would be passed from hand to hand for months, the sweaters have been known to bore out the inside of a coin and fill the cavity with lead.

The Thomas' Passengers.

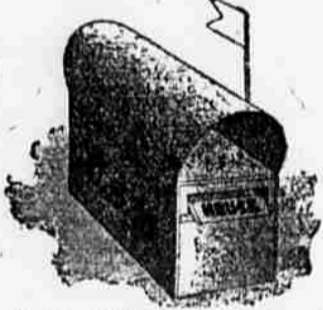
The massive steamer should see its best apparel and be at the dock when the army transport Thomas comes into port. The Thomas carries precious freight on this voyage. About two hundred school boys from all over the United States are on the passenger list, and every one will be eager to see and learn all about Hawaii, so many school boys in a bunch are not often met with, and the boys will be well spoken of in the two hundred and odd letters which will go back on the next steamer, if the men turn out in mass and do the correct thing.

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THE S. F. CHRONICLE EXPOSES HUMPHREYS.

Says He Inspired Annexation Talk.

THE mental and moral inability of Circuit Judge Abraham S. Humphreys to tell the truth has been conspicuous illustrations in this city, notably when, sitting on the bench, he told a number of malicious and easily proved falsehoods about his previous relations with a man who was before him seeking justice. Now comes the San Francisco Chronicle flatly accusing Judge Humphreys of falsehood in denying the authenticity of an interview appearing in that journal—an interview which Judge Humphreys had solicited and revised but which he saw fit to deny when he realized—or heard—what effect it was having upon the native Hawaiians, whose disinterested adviser he had professed to be. Here is the Chronicle's exposure in full:

In the Honolulu Republican of July 7th appears an article under the heading, "Chronicle publishes a fake interview with Judge Humphreys." In the article is reproduced a letter purporting to be from Judge Humphreys in which he says: "The Chronicle of the 24th has an article which I think must have been sent from Honolulu. It was a fake pure and simple. I would particularly call your attention to my interview in the Examiner of the same date, which covers all I said upon the subject to anyone."

The interview in question is one published in the Chronicle of June 24th, in which Judge Humphreys advocated the annexation of Hawaii to California. The article was written for the Chronicle at the suggestion of Judge Humphreys, by C. E. Edwards, a member of the Chronicle staff, who went to Honolulu in response to correspondence with Judge Humphreys regarding a position on Judge Humphreys' paper, the Republican. He returned from Honolulu with Judge Humphreys on the steamer China and wrote the article en route. Judge Humphreys gave the interview without solicitation and revised it after it was written.

On June 23d, the day of Judge Humphreys' arrival here, the Chronicle published an article saying that he was on his way to the United States and that he would go to Washington to try to set a back-fire to the movement in Honolulu for his removal from the bench. On June 24th a local morning paper printed an interview with Judge Humphreys in which he stated positively that he had no business in Washington and was not going there. He is there now or was a few days ago. Not only did he intend to go to Washington when he left Honolulu, and for exactly the purpose specified by the Chronicle, but he had so notified Attorney General Knox, who in turn advised the Hawaiian Delegate against Judge Humphreys until his arrival, as "the Judge had written him that he was coming."

Thus two conspicuous falsehoods are named. Judge Humphreys knew when he sent his note to the editor of the Republican that he was writing falsely, but he perhaps imagined that the Chronicle—especially if the copies of the paper containing his denial were withheld from the exchange file sent to that paper—would not take the matter up. But if there is one thing the Chronicle is sensitive about it is its reputation as an accurate journal of the day and it did not propose to brook Judge Humphreys' lying condemnation. Nor, for that matter, will its friends at Washington.

Just how sweeping Humphreys' denial was and how intermingled with slanders of his political opponents at hand, may be seen in the following article from the Republican of July 7th:

CHRONICLE PUBLISHES A FAKE INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HUMPHREYS. The Matter Was Prepared in This City and Sent to San Francisco.

Was Written by Members of Thurston Gang—Advertiser Has Repeatedly Given Away Fact That It Knew What Was to Be Published.

The extent to which the Thurston gang is determined to go in its efforts to injure Judge Humphreys is shown by a fake interview which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 24. Whether or not the Chronicle was induced to print whether it was a clear case of selling his soul, for which it is notorious the Republican cannot say at this time, but it has taken measures to secure all the facts as to lay them before the people of this city. The purported interview with Judge Humphreys which is given here, with was published in the Chronicle of Monday, June 24, it represents that Judge Humphreys had been interviewed by a reporter for that paper after his arrival in San Francisco. The reporter, who is named as J. A. Edwards, is a member of the Thurston gang and the whole story is a fake pure and simple.

NO QUORUM FOR WORK Senate Blocks the Adjournment Plan.

With the end of the special session of the Legislature in sight, the question is will the two Houses be able to adjourn in order, or will the session simply die? Twice has the Senate been without a quorum, on Friday and again on Saturday, and it was this shortage which perhaps prevented a close of the session at the latter time.

The third reading of the Brown act to provide for the unpaid bills was the order in the House and it was without any talking that this ceremony was accomplished. There was no one who seemed anxious to make any remarks upon the subject, all that was said before having accomplished the purpose of setting forth the various objections to the items. As it was, however, there was a bare vote for passage secured after personal action upon Beckley and Paele, who do not like the passing of \$10,000 for bills which have not been put into the departments as yet. When the vote was had on the bill there was one vote shy of the number required to pass the measure. Beckley and Paele were the only objectors to the bill and one vote was needed to get it through, but both, after some talking, decided that there was no good in defeating the hopes of an early adjournment, and a result there were several ayes and no negatives when the measure was passed.

Everything was in shape for the closing of the session. The copies of the bill were made and one furnished to Acting Governor Cooper, who had looked it over and made the comparisons so that there would be no delays should the Senate get action on the bill at once. But it was not to be that way. Despite the message of approval having been written and the letter of transmission with the list of amendments ready for the Senate's consideration, the inevitable delay came and the session was forced over into this week.

The House, when it passed the bill finally, took recess until the afternoon, having got down to business about 11 o'clock. The Senate was to meet at 2 o'clock and the next move in the game was to come from that end. But when the Lower House learned that there was no quorum at the bungalow an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The Senators who got together were not sufficient in number to do business, and even the wait of an hour failed to show enough in sight, though a diligent search was made for the men who were thought to be in the vicinity. The Home Rulers were most of them in evidence, and spent the hour in discussion of the various topics which an early adjournment made uppermost. It was the practically unanimous opinion that there would be no objection to meeting the House and passing the bill when it was sent over and a full Senate was there to consider it. Finally the waiting became monotonous and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

There is no reason why there should not be adjournment quickly this morning. All the plans which had been made for quitting work on Saturday will come into play this morning, and there should be not more than two hours consumed, provided there is a quorum present.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Name is now open to navigation. Disorder and lawlessness is reported from Peking. Edwin P. Reed, a pioneer of San Jose, is dead. Count Tolstol is quite ill in Moscow. The Trans-Mississippi Congress is now in session at Cripple Creek. Three men were killed by lightning at Arthur, Ill., last week. A pleasure yacht off New Haven sank, and five were drowned. The Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition left Tromsø, Norway, on July 17. W. C. Bickersgill, British consul general for the Pacific states, is dead. Andrew Carnegie's latest gift is \$75,000 for a free library, to Kansas City.

Recent rains have saved the crops of the corn belt in the southwestern States. The Northern Pacific won two law suits over extensive Washington lands last week. It is expected that Mrs. Botkin will be sent to Dwyer under the habeas corpus act. William Richmond, a millionaire of Tombstone, Arizona, is to head an Illinois warlike. W. A. Clark of Montana, is said to have invested \$5,000,000 in Russian copper mines. Two Italian subjects were recently hanged at Erwin, Miss., and Rome has made a protest. Mrs. V. B. Grant has sent Mrs. McKinley a bill wooden shoulder cap made by herself. Count Leo Tolstol, who has been ill at Tsarskoye Selo, is now out of danger and convalescing. The San Francisco street cleaners were on a strike last week. They demanded higher wages. J. H. Nash, a wealthy ranchman of New Mexico, was dragged to death by a broncho last week. Mrs. Ida King of Oakland, spent her last days in a comfortable home in San Francisco. Lord Randolph was to be hanged for the murder of a woman on the New Zealand coast. The United States Pacific Mail Company, with its fleet of ships, is to be sold to a syndicate of British investors.

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Many British soldiers were killed. The Chinese warship Chin Tai last month destroyed an entire private fleet of Shanghai, off the mouth of a river. An explorer from Colombia will be located hereafter. The exports including bananas, coconuts, ivory, nuts and timber. Three corpses were found in the Trenches river, in Nevada county, California, recently. Mystery surrounds the matter. The thawing of snow up Nemo river has revealed the frozen body of a man, Clifford, who perished in a winter blizzard. While riding through a mine tunnel on a Conroy Island, a workman, a New Jersey man recently shot himself through the head. The first evacuation by the foreign troops of the Chinese capital will be on August 14, the anniversary of the Treaty of Tientsin. Hobbers recently blew open a safe at Capilla, Cal., at the railroad station. No money was obtained, the safe containing only jewels. The American Federation of Labor has offered aid to the steel strikers at Pueblo, and serious trouble has resulted to the capitalists. The Trans-Continental Passenger Association held an important meeting at Glenwood Springs, Col., recently, railway matters being discussed. Thousands of fish in Maiden Creek, Pa., were made drunk by distillery contents during a warehouse fire on the banks of the stream. In a military balloon accident at St. Petersburg recently, one person was killed and several injured fatally. The balloon exploded and blazed up. The chief of police at Reading, Pa., resents the coming of the coal and iron police, and will hold it responsible for any disorder that may occur. The 25-foot sloop yacht Great Republic, Captain Blackburn, has arrived at Lisbon, from Gloucester, Mass., on a voyage of thirty-eight days. The library of the late Max Muller, comprising 12,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokyo. The statement of the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending July 29 shows: Loans, \$86,198,500; deposits, \$12,268,500. Deposits decreased \$3,448,500. Three daring youths, in mask, attempted to hold up the agent of a station of the Chicago elevated railway last week, but were driven off by the custodian of the cash. President McKinley's residence at Canton, Ohio, has recently been remodelled extensively, according to suggestions made by Mrs. McKinley, who is much pleased with the result. The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company are formulating a plan to combine the public, by means of a code, to cable to the far east for one penny a word from London. General Davis commands the American troops in the island of Mindanao. As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be ordered, throughout the group, in fewer garrisons. Siberian crops appear to be a total failure, a two months' drought having killed all cereals. There are disastrous shortages in various parts of Russia. The peasantry of the Volga provinces are practically destitute. Andrew Carnegie has been asked to pay a debt of 11 shillings incurred by his mother fifty-three years ago in England. The debt originally amounted to \$2.75, and with interest at 5 per cent, now amounts to \$44. Helen Shaffer, a Petaluma young lady, recently swam across Youngs Bay, with a strong ebb tide running. A young woman who tried to do the same thing was taken into a boat completely exhausted. J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, brands Charles A. Towne as a bolter and says the Democratic committee can get along without such men as Towne and Webster Davis. Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, has been summoned in haste to The Hague, in consequence of the divulgence of the Ritz-Stein letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Ritz, in the Orange River colony. Because of the Boer raid into Natal and the support given the raiders by the Republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sunday's rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31st, will be subject to martial law. Elegant Passenger Coaches. The Kahului Railroad Company received from the Coast, by the Flint, two lovely passenger coaches, manufactured by the Convertible Car Company, of New York. These cars are each thirty-seven feet long, and contain ten double and ten single seats. The seats are wicker work, mounted on springs, and are reversible. The wood work of the coaches is polished oak and ash, and the interior finish is of beautiful bird's eye maple. These cars are tubular in structure, and are ingeniously constructed so as to be converted in a moment from open to close coach, and vice versa, or one side can be opened and the other left closed. Even when closed, the windows are so arranged as to give an unobstructed view. The two platforms of each coach are vestibuled, making good observation cars, and the ventilation is perfect. Each coach is furnished with ice water and elegant lamps, but for obvious reasons, the stove and coal box of colder climates is omitted. A hand warmer or more comfortable coach could hardly have been devised, and the management deserves credit for their introduction on the Kahului Railroad—Main News. OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY. Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to be beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not improve beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., principal agents, H. I. IMPORTANT CAUTION. The name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is on every bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. N. B.—Every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is warranted to be genuine. If you are afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to be beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not improve beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., principal agents, H. I. NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Hawaii. Any person who trespasses on the lands of the undersigned, shall be liable to the full extent of the law. J. A. DAVENPORT, North Kona, Hawaii, July 1, 1901.



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage. One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWN was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, FERRISS, was deliberately untrue, and he reversed to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 17, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which cures FEVER of EVERY KIND, relieves pain, relieves distress WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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

DR. GILMAN, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

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N. B.—Every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is warranted to be genuine. If you are afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to be beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not improve beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., principal agents, H. I.

DR. J. T. DAVENPORT, 85 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Hawaii. Any person who trespasses on the lands of the undersigned, shall be liable to the full extent of the law. J. A. DAVENPORT, North Kona, Hawaii, July 1, 1901.

NEW MOVE BY STATE Prisoners Will Be Rearrested on Release.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Bluffed in preventing the jail delivery by writs of habeas corpus, a new method will be tried by the authorities to check this defeating of justice. Recognizing the authority of Judge Gear to release upon writ of habeas corpus the prisoners convicted during the "transition" period, High Sheriff Brown will rearrest the prisoners as fast as they leave the court. In fact, a warrant was issued yesterday noon for the arrest of Goto, the Japanese murderer released by Judge Gear Wednesday. He probably will be arrested some time today.

Though not definitely arranged as to the mode of procedure, warrants will be issued this morning for the three murderers to be released by Judge Gear upon writ of habeas corpus, and they will be rearrested immediately.

Hamilton and Ah Oi also probably will be included in this general arrest and all will be taken before the District Court for commitment in regular form.

ASKS SPECIAL SESSION OF SUPREME COURT.

In the meantime Attorney General Dole has not been idle, and yesterday afternoon he filed the following petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., July 26, 1901.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Sirs—The following persons were convicted of infamous crimes between the 12th day of August, 1898, and the 11th day of June, 1899, and are under sentence as hereinafter stated:

(Here follows the list published yesterday.)

I think it is my plain duty to do all I lawfully can to prevent these criminals and there are two or three cases of outrage far worse than ordinary murders in the first degree) from being turned loose on the community.

As I understand the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the questions raised and passed upon by the second judge of the First Circuit Court were not directly adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems to me that it is still an open question whether the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these Islands by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. I am not aware that any phase of this question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If they were extended by the Newlands Resolution, these men were convicted illegally, and are liable to be prosecuted as if no proceedings had been had. But if this is done they will, of course, plead former conviction and a discharge on habeas corpus, if they succeed in getting it; and the same question of the Constitution and flag will have to be met.

On the other hand, if the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these Islands by the Organic Act, and not by the Newlands Resolution, the conviction of these men was legal, and they cannot lawfully be convicted again, and are not entitled to discharge on habeas corpus.

These questions, concerning which there is a wide honest difference of opinion among able lawyers, cannot be avoided; and it seems to me essential for the protection of this community, and also a constitutional right which these convicted men have, that the law of the matter—so far as it is within the power of the Supreme Court of this Territory to settle, should be settled as soon as possible. Such adjudication is equally necessary whether the fifth and sixth amendments were extended by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. If the Attorney General's department, in its action on the theory that former convictions were void and arrests men discharged on habeas corpus, cannot hold them for a long and indefinite period of time.

In view of existing conditions, and of appeals from the second judge of the First Circuit Court, which have been and will be filed in those matters, I respectfully suggest the question whether there is not a public exigency requiring a special session of the Supreme Court of this Territory at an early date.

I have the honor to be, sirs, with great respect,
E. F. DOLE,
Attorney General.

The Supreme Court has taken no action concerning this matter as yet. In regard to the application for a writ of mandamus, Chief Justice Frear informed Attorney General Dole that he was entitled to bring his appeal before the Supreme Court without the permission of Judge Gear, and the Attorney General will withdraw his application.

HEARRESTING PRISONERS.

The report that Sheriff Brown intends to rearrest those released as fast as they were turned loose, gained currency about the courts yesterday afternoon, and created considerable talk. The high sheriff, it seems, had consulted an attorney as to his right to do this, and the reply was evidently favorable, for a warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Goto, the Jap first released by Judge Gear.

He said that he had been served with notice to produce three prisoners, named yesterday, in court this morning. These men, Thara Ishiguro, Onuki Makishichi and Chida Masaharu, undoubtedly will be released upon habeas corpus by Judge Gear, and the Attorney General will rearrest them.

According to an attorney who made an investigation of the matter yesterday, the proper procedure would be the arrest of the three men, as soon as they left the courthouse. This could be done upon the old charges of murder and non-resistance, and they would be taken before the District Court and committed to jail upon the presentation of sufficient evidence. The Grand Jury, which meets next month, would then consider their cases, and the authorities proceed as in an original case. The only question that could be

raised," said the attorney, who was at one time Circuit Judge, "would be whether or not the liberty of the press had already been placed in jeopardy. This, I do not think has been done, for none of these men have been legally convicted. They were not taken before a grand jury, and the whole proceeding is null and void. Consequently, it could not be said that their rights had been jeopardized, for at no time were they rightfully imprisoned. This is the only remedy the Attorney General has, in my opinion."

The same attorney found several decisions in the United States courts to bear out his contention, and in his mind there could be no question of the legality of this method of securing the end of justice.

The only difficulty in the way of this proceeding will be the task of securing testimony, as the witnesses in many of the cases are scattered to the four corners of the earth. Sheriff Brown hopes, however, to secure sufficient evidence for conviction.

There is every indication that this plan will be followed in order to return to prison the desperate men who will be turned loose.

THE EX-QUEEN BRINGS SUIT.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has brought suit against Emma M. Nakima and Moses K. Nakima to recover the sum of \$500 for damages resulting to her for injury done by the defendants to her and alleges as follows:

That on December 14, 1887, Liliuokalani and her husband, John Owen Dominis, leased in writing to defendant all that certain piece of land called the Alupuaa of Poolele situated between Kalahele and Ponihoehoa on the island of Molokai for a term of fifteen years from January 2, 1888. That defendant agreed under seal in said lease to pay plaintiff and her husband an annual rental of \$100 for the land from January 2, 1888. The Queen alleges that since January 2, 1888, the defendants have been and are in possession of the land under the lease. That plaintiff's husband, John Owen Dominis, died on August 27, 1891, and that all his property was devised to plaintiff by will duly probated in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on September 20, 1891. That defendant has failed and refused to pay plaintiff the rent for said land for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, amounting to \$500, although the Queen alleges that demand has been made, which the plaintiff alleges was done in contravention of her rights under the laws.

J. O. Carter is attorney for the Queen.

Charles B. Wilson has served notice on the Ex-Queen, Liliuokalani Dominis, that July 26th he will present a motion in Circuit Court asking leave to file an amendment to his complaint, in the case of Wilson vs. Liliuokalani. The motion is based upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case.

The defendants have notified plaintiff that they will ask an order, based upon the same decision, and a dissolution of the injunction issued against the defendant.

REVOLVER THAT ENDED HER LIFE

With the crack of a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver went out the life of 15-year-old Effie Gertrude Givens on Saturday afternoon.

The dead girl lived with her father, J. W. Givens, on Anapuna street, at Makiki. Until quite recently Mr. Givens had resided in Hilo.

The girl was alone in the house on Saturday afternoon. About 4 p. m. a friend of hers named Miss Polker, who was at the time in a cottage at the rear of the Givens' house, was started to hear a revolver shot. Thinking that something might be wrong she went over to the house and found the deceased in one of the rooms lying on her back with a bullet hole in her right temple, apparently dead.

The police were immediately notified and in answer to a summons Dr. Burgess hastened to the scene of the tragedy. He found that life was extinct.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was quickly at the house and came to the conclusion that the fatal bullet had been sped by the girl's own hand. He then summoned a coroner's jury, which inspected the body and its surroundings.

The body was found in front of a looking-glass in the bedroom of her father. The girl's left hand was much powder burned and the supposition is that the deceased stood in front of the looking-glass, held the barrel of the revolver to her temple with her left hand and pulled the trigger with her right. The bullet entered the temple and lodged in the skull, from whence it was afterwards extracted.

The only other occupant of the house besides the girl's father is Miss Givens' stepmother.

No cause can be assigned for the rash act, but the dead girl is known to have suffered acutely of late from some head trouble.

The revolver with which the deed was committed was found by Mr. Givens at Oiaa on July 3d. He purchased a box of cartridges and left them in his residence at Makiki. Only this exploded shell was found in the chamber of the revolver.

An inquest will be held this afternoon. The jury consists of Thomas Krouse, A. B. Springour, E. Mossman, G. A. Bowers, George Andrews and I. Livingston.

The Bank of Maui.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the Bank of Maui to date: H. P. Baldwin, George Hons, L. M. Baldwin, W. A. McKay, W. T. Robinson, John Weddick, R. A. Wadsworth, L. Harehausen, Goo Lip, G. G. Seong, George H. Dunn, F. Kohler, H. H. Hering, Arthur Waul, A. J. Rodriguez, F. J. Wheeler, Leslie Scott, H. Stranbeck, Cezao Rodriguez, William A. Sparks, T. B. Lyons, John Ferreira, A. Hoss Charles Lennex, W. J. Lowry, H. H. Hayes, C. H. Jennings, G. L. Kewy, P. F. Baldwin, W. E. Beckwith, F. G. Deane, W. C. Aiken, A. Ferris, J. W. F. McCook, F. V. Harty, James Anderson, E. E. Kaimama, T. Awana, Tam Yau Company, D. H. Wilson, C. E. Hayes, E. Hocking, A. H. Molau, N. Black. About \$1,000 has been subscribed, leaving about \$1500 yet to be subscribed. There is no doubt but that this will be subscribed, as there are a number of persons who would like to subscribe, but have not been able to do so. All those desiring stock should communicate by mail with Mr. Lennex at the Maui Hotel, Wailuku, Maui News.

Missed by Mrs. Lennex of Wailuku, who was in town for business on the 26th.

INDIGNANT JAPANESE Say Okabe and His Wife Were Insulted.

(From Saturday's daily.)

As an outcome of the medical examination of the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Okabe, first-class passengers aboard the steamer America Maru, which arrived at this port on Thursday from the Orient, the Japanese Legation at Washington may be called upon to ask for an official investigation. Mr. Okabe is the new Vice Consul for Japan in the Hawaiian Islands, relieving Mr. Tanaka, who has been assigned to a similar position in New York city. The manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Okabe were subjected to an examination of their persons on account of the discovery of a suspicious case of plague aboard the America Maru has been the cause of several meetings of the influential Japanese of this city, and may lead to unpleasant results.

When the America Maru came into the harbor the yellow flag was at her masthead. Dr. Cofer, Federal quarantine officer, had discovered a Chinese on board who was a suspicious case, and the vessel was placed in quarantine pending the results of a microscopic test. While the steamship lay at anchor in the harbor the steerage passengers were examined critically and passed. The cabin passengers, among whom were a number of high-class Japanese men and women, were called to the saloon, where the names of the passengers were read aloud and checked off by the surgeons. No physical examination was made of the white passengers.

Mr. Okabe, his wife, Mr. Imai, Miss Nobichi and Mr. K. Kamahara, the latter three of whom have proceeded to the Coast on the America Maru, leaving signed statements behind, have evidence which they claim is conclusive that the surgeons discriminated against the Japanese cabin passengers because of their being Asiatics.

At a meeting of prominent Japanese held Thursday evening the following story was given by the parties named above:

Four days prior to the arrival at Honolulu of the America Maru there was a suspicious case of plague discovered amongst the steerage passengers. It was a Chinese who came aboard at Hongkong, where the majority of the cabin passengers also embarked. There was a suspicious swelling of the glands, so the ship's surgeon said. The matter was reported to the Federal quarantine officer upon arrival here. Not waiting until the surgeons found out for a fact that the man really had the plague, Dr. Cofer proceeded to examine all the passengers. He first looked after the steerage passengers and was very strict. There were several European passengers in the steerage, whom the surgeon did not examine so carefully.

Then came the turn of the cabin passengers. They were called into the saloon, where one of the ship's officers read off the names. After they were all read, Dr. Cofer called the Japanese cabin passengers to one side and began an examination of them. The men had to remove their coats while the doctors looked for swollen glands. Then came the turn of the ladies. Besides Mrs. Okabe there was Miss Imai, a society young lady, a recent graduate from school in Tokio, who is on her way to Chicago to attend a university. Miss Nobichi is en route to Monterey, where her sister resides. The evidence as given before the meeting was that there was absolutely no reason for Dr. Cofer examining the ladies. They were taken to a room and he or his representative went through the inquiry just as he had done in the steerage. He is alleged to have ordered the ladies to strip. To all of this they submitted.

They first asked why he should examine them when they were cabin passengers. Dr. Cofer or his representative is said to have replied that he was very sorry to have to go to extremes just on account of one steerage passenger. They took this statement literally, thinking that all the rest of the ladies would be examined. After they were examined the ladies found that they were to be the only ones subjected to this treatment. As to the other white ladies, first-class passengers, Dr. Cofer is alleged to have passed them by.

It is on this point almost entirely that the Japanese officials here will try to make a case against the quarantine officials, and will make their report to Washington on this ground. The Japanese residents are up in arms against the one-sided treatment. They have retained counsel, and when the evidence is sifted they will decide upon what course to pursue.

Mr. Okabe is an influential Japanese at home and a prominent member of the consular corps. He has come to Hawaii not only as the Vice Consul, but also to act in a matter relative to the plantations here, and his investigations will have an important bearing upon the labor situation.

DR. COFER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Cofer, when asked regarding the statements made by Mr. Okabe and his wife said:

"It would seem that a mistake or a misunderstanding of some sort has occurred. If a mistake was made, and no doubt there was, it was undoubtedly in examining passengers who came from the Orient. We look after the steerage passengers very closely. In order to see that nothing such as plague, cholera or typhoid fever be brought to the city from that source. The steerage passengers are divided into wards or sections, and an effort is made to inspect each part. It would seem, however, that the examination of the

ladies very naturally that people in their social position are not so liable to disease of this character. On the morning the Maru arrived after one of my men had finished his round, he said to me, 'Doctor, could I examine the first-class passengers?' 'Yes,' I said, and continued with my work, for there were over four hundred people on the America Maru, waiting to be examined, and any one who has had anything to do with such labor knows very well that four hundred people are a large number to go over, and do it quickly enough to allow meals to be distributed, freight to be unloaded and the transfer of such papers as are necessary by officers on the vessel and their agents here, all on schedule time. Here, I think, was one place where the error might have been made. The ship's surgeon may have understood the cabin to be steerage passengers, and informed my subordinate to that effect. Understand, I say he may have. I do not say that he did. He is a gentleman in every respect, who has been most willing and obliging, and I do not wish to be understood as going out of my way to place the blame on him in order to clear myself. My assistant may have thought the first-class passengers in the doctor's cabin to be steerage passengers, although I do not think he did. Another way to account for the matter is that Mr. Okabe and his wife disregarded the instructions given to cabin passengers to keep away from the steerage passengers, while the latter are undergoing their examination, encroached upon the deck space reserved for the latter, and as a result were treated just as the others were. There is a decided tendency on the part of first-class passengers, and Chinese and Japanese especially, to run all over the ship while the vessel is lying to, subject to the orders of the quarantine squad. They seem to think that because they have first-class tickets they are at liberty to roam at their own sweet will all over the steamer from stem to stern. The quarantine officers have no little annoyance from people of this class, more than one would imagine an intelligent Chinese or Japanese would give. I am rather surprised that the Japanese Consul has not called upon me for an explanation, which I would willingly make, if requested to do so. I fully appreciate the position held by Mr. Okabe, and would not treat him or his wife with disrespect, intentionally.

"I knew nothing about the matter until this evening. Mr. Okabe and his wife did not make themselves known either to me or my men. Had they made any remonstrance, the matter would have been attended to at once. You must understand that there are always some who demur on being asked to undergo an examination. We listen to their reasons, and if they are worthy of consideration they are acceded to. Had Mr. Okabe informed me who he was, or what his duties here are to be, and the class of his transportation, I am sure he would have been saved all of the unpleasant experiences which he says are his."

Steamer Line to Manila.

Probably the most important recognition Manila has received up to the present time, says the Manila Times, is the establishing of a through direct line of steamers from the west coast of the United States to Manila. The new line has been inaugurated by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and will make regular direct trips from Seattle (Puget Sound) to Manila, via Japan, leaving out Honolulu, and in conjunction with the Northern Pacific Railway lines, will be prepared to contract for cargo from all points in the States for conveyance of goods to the Orient and Manila direct.

The new line will be of vast importance to Manila merchants as it will expedite wonderfully the receiving of American shipments, and avoid the tedious and expensive system of transferring cargoes at Hongkong for this port, which has caused a great loss in wear and tear and loss to the Manila merchants.

At present the new line is not expected to call at Manila on return trips, the volume of exports to the western coast of the United States not being sufficient to warrant this.

It is proposed to inaugurate a semi-monthly schedule at present, and the following steamers are already announced to leave Seattle for Japan, China and Manila, on the following dates: Kintuck, July 19th; Chingwo, July 26th; Hysor, August 19th, and Kalsow, August 24th.



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In addition to our Special Brands of Hose, which have given such general satisfaction, we offer 1/4 and 3/8 inch Garden Hose at Specially Low Prices.

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It is poor economy to buy a poor safe. Get a Hall and Get the Best.

Second-Hand Safes at Bargains.

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VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

Kaneohe Ranch Co., Wins Its Suit.

The defendants were given a verdict yesterday in the case of the Kapiolani Estate vs. the Kaneohe Ranch Company, Judge Gear sustaining the motion of defendant and ordering the jury to return the following verdict:

"We, the jury, in the above-entitled case, find for the defendants, Kaneohe Ranch Company and Yum Quon.

The case has been on trial in the Circuit Court for over a week, the question which the case finally resolved itself into being the title of the land which the defendants claimed through Charles Harris. Friday the evidence was all in and both plaintiffs and defendants moved for a verdict in their favor. Judge Gear stated that under a previous ruling he had made he was inclined to rule in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff's attorneys began their arguments to remove that impression.

In ordering the jury to return a verdict in favor of the Kaneohe Ranch Co. the court said: "The defendants have asked for a verdict on the ground of unseparated and adverse possession. I do not think the facts sufficient to go before the jury, and in my mind they show the defendants to have been in undisputed possession. If the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff I should be compelled to set it aside as contrary to the evidence. I feel that I have no right to submit the case to the jury, though I would gladly do it and relieve myself of the responsibility. I shall instruct the jury to return a verdict for the defendants."

The jury was then called into the court room and returned the verdict as given above, though not without reluctance on the part of some, who evidently did not understand the proceeding. The plaintiff excepted to the ruling of the court and will probably appeal.

SUIT AGAINST W. R. CASTLE. Immediately at the conclusion of the above trial the case of Mary Montano vs. W. R. Castle, for an accounting, was called.

The plaintiff claims that she owned a piece of land in Manoa valley consisting of eleven acres, which Mr. Castle sold to Wm. C. Achi for the sum of \$25,000. She further alleges that she owed to the defendant the sum of \$700, which she claims to have obtained from the land. That he sent her a statement showing a balance due her of \$6,000, which he was to invest for her for a term of three years at 7 per cent, taking a mortgage on the dairy property of Mr. Achi. She further claims that she never consented to the investment, and that she has been paid but \$700 of the amount due, and makes a claim of \$5,300, which it is alleged the defendant refuses to pay.

In reply to this statement the defendant alleges that all his actions were sanctioned by the plaintiff, whose affairs were entangled with those of her husband. He held mortgages on the land in question which were to be paid from the sum realized from the sale of this land, and was made on condition that he would relieve plaintiff of the mortgage. He settled this matter by crediting the balance to Mrs. Montano, and states that he has loaned to plaintiff various sums of money and paid \$700, so that he now alleges that they are his debtors to the amount of over \$100.

On request of defendant's attorneys and of Mr. Achi the latter was placed on the stand for the defense as the first witness. He told of the transaction, he had in the purchase of the land in question and told of several meetings he held with defendant and plaintiff and also with Mr. Montano. He said he told the latter that he had no cash and would give him a mortgage for \$15,000 on the land itself and of \$9,000 on the dairy property he owned.

The plaintiff told her story clearly and concisely and said she had refused to accept a mortgage for the sale of the property as it did not mention her name, but that of Castle as trustee, and that she wanted the cash. She said that when Mr. Weaver came to her with the deed she refused to sign it; that she wanted a receipt for the money she owed to defendant and which was to be liquidated by this sale. She denied also having had any conversation with Senator Achi regarding the land, and said that when she showed the mortgage to Mr. Weaver she told him that she was no good as not having either her name or that of her husband.

She denied also having made Mr. Castle her trustee and said that every time she had called with reference to the money still due her she had been told that Mr. Castle was not in, and she found it impossible to see him. Every time however Mr. Weaver, who is in Mr. Castle's office, told her that it was all right and that she would get her money. Finally she said she called so often that Mr. Weaver became "sore" and sent his wife to meet her. She said she had made several demands for the money, one time in writing but had never received it until now, she was told that he did not owe it to her.

Miss Mary Davison, daughter of Mr. Montano, was put on the stand and related the story of a visit she had made to the office of Mr. Castle with reference to the money. She had been told that Mr. Castle was not in, and she found it impossible to see him. Every time however Mr. Weaver, who is in Mr. Castle's office, told her that it was all right and that she would get her money. Finally she said she called so often that Mr. Weaver became "sore" and sent his wife to meet her. She said she had made several demands for the money, one time in writing but had never received it until now, she was told that he did not owe it to her.

was shown the mortgage given by Achi and refused it, saying it was no good, because it contained neither his name nor that of his wife. He told of demands he had made for the \$25,000 due his wife and of a written demand he had served on Mr. Castle. He said he had one offer of \$20,000 for the land, but when pinned down by the defendant said he could not remember the name of the man who had made the offer. Lorrin Andrews, attorney for plaintiff, also told of a demand made upon defendant for the money, when he was told that the \$25,000 had been invested and could not be paid at the time.

The evidence for plaintiff was closed last evening and the defendant will have a turn this morning. His evidence will be a general denial of the statements attributed to him by the plaintiff and an account of his transactions with her.

COURT CULLINGS

The annual accounting in the estate of James Gray, deceased, was held yesterday by Cecil Brown, trustee. The total income during the year was \$18,418.25 and the expenses were \$18,575.83.

A statement of the costs in the Nohela divorce case was filed yesterday, amounting to \$85.50.

A motion to set for hearing the case of B. F. Dillingham vs. Wahawa Sugar Company was filed yesterday.

The report of Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Cummings, has been filed showing a balance of \$5,904.68.

Mrs. Milia Kaawa has asked that she be appointed trustee for George and Robert Kaawa minors, in order that she might withdraw from deposit in the Bank of Hawaii the sum of \$300 and in the Board of Health \$47.80.

Two women are evidently fighting as to who shall administer the estate of Robert Hall, of Hala Kahu. Hanaua has petitioned the court that she be made administratrix and now the widow, Mary K. Kahalepuna, comes into court with the request that she be so appointed.

The report of F. J. Russell, master in the estate of J. C. Rierdon, deceased, has been approved by Judge Gear. The balance in the hands of the administrator is \$285.05.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, the 17-year-old Chicago school-boy, who was one of three lads sent out by W. R. Hearst, the newspaper proprietor, in an attempt to break the record for the trip around the world, arrived here at 6:55 a. m. today on time, which breaks previous records made by George Francis Train and Nellie Bly.

He was met at the Union Depot by his parents, Acting Mayor Block, Col. William Cody and numerous friends, but he carried only a moment, as a carriage was waiting to whisk him to 21-23 Madison street, the point from which he had started.

At this point it was announced that the young man had made the trip of 29,445 miles in exactly sixty days, thirteen hours, twenty-nine minutes, forty-two and four-fifths seconds, winning easily from his competitors sent out from New York and San Francisco. The time given includes delays and stops equal to about six days.

Some of the longer stages of his journey were made as follows: Chicago to New York, 900 miles, 25 hours; New York to Queenstown, 2,850 miles, five and one-third days; Moscow to Irkutsk (by rail), 3,800 miles, nine days; Irkutsk to Khabarovsk (by steamer), 1,100 miles, seven days; Vladivostok to Yokohama (by steamer), 1,650 miles, five days; Yokohama to Victoria, 1,114 miles, eleven days; Seattle to Chicago, 2,300 miles, three and a half days.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—A man from Trans-Balkia, named Akohambambo Atchwan Dorshiff, who has gained the favor of the Dalai Lama of Thibet, came to Livadia last October and was received by the Emperor. He returned to Thibet and succeeded in persuading the Dalai Lama to send a special mission to St. Petersburg to open friendly relations with this country. This mission has arrived under the guidance of Dorshiff and has been received by Count Lamsdorff. It consists of four persons, one of whom is the Dalai Lama's second secretary. It brings an autograph letter from the regent of Thibet to the Czar. The Russian newspapers attach much importance to this journey. It marks another step in the extension of Russian influence towards the Indo-Chinese possessions of France.

The Russians regard the establishment of a chain of communications across the rear of the Indian empire and the permanent isolation of India from the Yang-Tse Kiang valley as practically assured. The Novoe Vremya regards the sending of this mission as proof that the process of Russia in Manchuria has penetrated to Thibet, and there is no reason to doubt that active communications are maintained between Urga, in Mongolia, where another Dalai Lama sits as regent and Thibet. The journal thinks it only natural that Thibet should seek in Russia a protector against the "greed of England," or outlying territories of China should turn their faces towards the "White Czar." A good part of this and much more of the same sort in other papers is no doubt written for the Thibetan visitors.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The British steamer Reading, fresh from Ascension and St. Helena, is now at Jersey City. "There are just 4,700 Boer prisoners on the island," said the Reading's commander, Captain Fishley, "and of these 17 per cent are Transvaalers and Orange Free Staters. The remaining 83 per cent is made up of other nationalities in this order: Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, a few Hungarians, Irishmen and even Englishmen, a handful of Scotchmen, a few Americans, a few Greeks and scoundrels from other nationalities.

"The farmers are complaining because the Governor has impressed the surplus labor for work on the islands. A large number of the Boer prisoners are also employed on the breakwaters at New York. Some do not choose to work, and are sent out to the islands and the other prisoners while out boys which they sell.

"General Crooke is also weary of his detention, but says little. I was told that the proposition of Boer Boers was to send them to the West Indies and to the Hawaiian Islands. It is possible that that Boer Admiral Bowler had some such idea.

steps for the transportation of the Spanish dry dock in Havana harbor to Subig Bay, Island of Luzon. Had it not been for Rear Admiral Bowler's foresight the dock would within another week have been in the possession of New York capitalists who had opened negotiations for its purchase and were making final arrangements for the transfer when the Navy Department stepped in and bought it. The route and the distance the dock would be towed are thus stated by the Navy Department: Havana to Canary Islands, 3,100 miles; Canary Islands to Gibraltar, 700 miles; Gibraltar to Port Said, 1,320 miles; Port Said to Aden, 1,310 miles; Aden to Colombo, 130 miles; Colombo to Singapore, 1,270 miles; Singapore to Manila, 1,286 miles; Manila to Subig Bay, 190 miles; total distance towed, 11,916 miles.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has received the following telegram from Collector D. A. Dunn, at Nashville, Tenn.: "Deputy Collectors Bell and Stone accompanied by Deputy Marshal Price, Special Employee Floyd and two policemen, went on a raid near Monterey. They were ambushed at 4 o'clock this morning. Deputy Marshal Price killed. Policemen Corder and Mackey wounded. One moonshiner severely wounded. Body of Price was left on the ground. Poss organized to return and recover the body."

Commissioner Yerkes has telegraphed the collector directing that everything possible be done to recover the body of Marshal Price and to capture and punish the moonshiners.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Naval Board, headed by Lieutenant Commander Hunker, to take up the question of the Naval ration. It is forty years since anything was done on the ration and it was felt to be opportune now that the subject be taken up with a view to improving the system.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The only door through which enlisted men of the Navy may enter the service as commissioned officers is that by which warrant officers, passing successfully the examination, can obtain commissions as ensigns. Applications to take the examination will be received up to July 29. So far only two warrant officers have put in their applications. The hesitancy of the men is said to be due to fear of the examination.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says: Admiral Mello on Wednesday sent another memorial to the Chamber of Deputies accusing President Campos-Salles of false arrest and imprisonment. The president of the chamber returned the document and declared that the matter had been dismissed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is conferring with the United States and Peruvian Ministers regarding the Pan-American Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Mrs. Theresa Bell this afternoon began suit against R. Porter Ashe to recover \$25,000. She alleges that July 11, 1899, she gave Mr. Ashe diamonds and jewelry of the value of \$35,000; that he went East, sold the gems, and upon his return, gave her \$12,000, which sum he declared represented the proceeds of the sale. Mrs. Bell sues for the difference between the sum received and the alleged value.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department has purchased the big floating steel dry dock which lies in Havana harbor from the Government of Spain for \$185,000. The negotiations for the purchase of the docks were closed by Commander Luellen Young, captain of the port at Havana. Spain first demanded \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Contract Surgeon Robert J. McAdory relieved from Fort McDowell and proceeded to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, for duty.

NO MONEY FOR EXPOSITIONS

Some Appropriations Which Were Agreed to Fail to Appear in Bill.

Representative Emmeluth cannot understand how two items in which he was much interested are not in the appropriation bill, they having been passed in the House after some discussion. The items which cannot be found in the drafts of the measure as it went through the hands of the Acting Governor, are those which provide for the representation of Hawaii at the expositions of 1902 and 1903, the first named at Charleston, S. C., and the second at St. Louis, Mo.

The item of appropriation for the Charleston fair, which will be known as the Insular and West Indian Exposition, contemplated only the sending of the educational exhibit, which is now at Buffalo to South Carolina. For this purpose the sum of \$1,000 was provided, although the agent of the exposition worked hard to secure a larger amount. For the Trans-Mississippi or Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which will be held in St. Louis, the demand was greater and Emmeluth managed to get through the House a provision which gave \$5,000 for the purpose of preparing and maintaining an exhibit there. This fair will be one of the greatest in the country, the outlook being that it will surpass that of Buffalo. The United States has given liberality to it, and the people of the entire West are determined to make it a remarkable success.

The amendments cannot be located according to Emmeluth, and why they were dropped is a question. His charges are not valid until the bill is printed, as there was no such bill when he last compared the bills with the bill amendments offered through the House committee after the Committee's report was made. He says, however, that the bill amendments were not in the bill when he compared the bills with the bill amendments offered through the House committee after the Committee's report was made. He says, however, that the bill amendments were not in the bill when he compared the bills with the bill amendments offered through the House committee after the Committee's report was made.

SESSION IS NOW OVER

(Continued from Page 1.)

the company would have to write it off the books, and kiss it and say good-bye. He contended that it was a mere job claim than the \$11,000 which was put in for the purpose of paying some matters which had not even been sent to the Departments.

Senator Baldwin said there was no reason why the company could not again come to the Legislature with the claim and again and again for the purpose of securing recognition. There could be no objection to this course, and he said that he would favor the motion of Senator Brown, as he thought the Legislature was ready to adjourn and with a quorum should do so.

When the roll was called there was not even the vote of Carter against it, but Achi and Crabbe were undecided and it took some explanations to get their votes around so that the bill was put through.

All the property of the Senate was put into the custody of the clerk to hold for the next session and then a recess was had until the afternoon at 2:20 o'clock.

In the House there had been nothing done while the action of the Senate was under consideration. When the business session was taken up Prendergast tried to get a resolution to have the adjournment at 12 o'clock noon today, but he could not get a hearing. Then a committee of three was provided to call on the Governor and notify him that the Legislature had completed its work. In the meantime there was developed a slight squabble over some clauses which were left out of the appropriation bills, in the copying. One of these was a pet bill of Beckley, which provides a subsidy for a ship line, and the words "to and return" had been put in at his suggestion. But in the bill as signed there were no such words. Other minor words were out and the clerk was directed to notify the Governor what was desired in the matter, so that the heads of the executive departments could have this done. After this agreement there was a recess until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Senate did not tarry long after they had received the report that the Governor had nothing for the Legislature to consider. There were no speeches of congratulation, even the President of the body being allowed to leave the chair without a word of thanks or appreciation. Final adjournment was had before 3 o'clock.

In the House the first thing was the reading of the brief message from Mr. Cooper, saying the bill had been signed and that he had no further communications to make. Beckley moved to adjourn at once but there was a counter-move from those who thought that the proprietor was the man to pay this kind of thing. They wanted to stay until today, but there was no consideration of the resolution. Then there was a slow count and the result of the hands was seen to be seven to two. At the afternoon session there was a crowd. The most of them were in the back of the hall, so that there was a bare quorum. There was some badinage but there was no business, the final adjournment being had at 3:15 o'clock.

As the day was closing Emmeluth introduced a resolution that there be arranged a ball game between the Senate and House; Speaker Akina saw Col. Norrie talking to Emmeluth and called the sergeant-at-arms to put him out as the talking of Col. Mazuma with a member on the floor was a breach of the dignity of the House. There were other jokes in plenty, but there was nothing to do but go home, and this was done finally.

RAPID TRANSIT TO PUNAHOU

From the power house on Alapai street to Punahou street the first car of the Rapid Transit Company made its way twice yesterday. The trips were for the purpose of carrying over this part of the line the principal officials of the road. For some days the company has had out men leveling the roadway so that there would be no trouble when it came time to run the cars. All was in readiness yesterday, so the experimental journey was made.

As in the previous short-trip the car acted perfectly, the control being all that could be wished and the power being up to all the work demanded. The runs were made at good speed, and the solidity of the roadbed was shown by the smoothness of the travelling. The curves and switches, though they were used for the first time, were found to be in perfect shape, and altogether the men who were shown the line were well pleased with their experiences.

The new cars will be worked a little until they have become smooth in action. The motors are in good shape and there is nothing left to be done to insure perfect action, but to connect the divisions.

Lieut. W. E. McCoure, of the revenue cutter, who distinguished himself at Manila, and his comrade Col. Shumaker from drowning at New York, barely saving himself after his heroic performance.

The Commissioner of Navigation has granted permission to Spruce & Co. to change the name of the bark *Pepper* to the *Compass*.

P. D. Cunningham, engineer of the Portland Water Board, has been appointed to the position of chief engineer of the Portland Water Board, by the board of directors.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 29, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Yr., Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, BUNAN, BANKS, BONDS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

*Hilo and Puna Div. SALES. Afternoon session—Three hundred Olan, assessable, \$3; 10 Olan, paid up, \$13.30. Between boards—Eighty-five Ewa \$25.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: DAY, TIME, SUN, MOON, etc. Lists tide and moon data for various days.

TOO MUCH SUGAR.

The Greener, which is doubtless authoritative in matters appertaining to its line, estimates the beet-sugar crop of the State at 100,000 tons. This would nearly or quite supply the demand for the section of the Coast controlled by the Western Sugar Refining Company. But the Western Refining Company is also exposed to the competition from the Hawaiian Islands, from which point an amount about equal to the beet-sugar product is expected. There is apparently a considerable surplus of sugar which might be shipped east of the Utah dividing line, but for the fact that the freight rates would be somewhat more than consume the profits of production. The two refineries which are supposed to control the American market have sugar enough of their own, and, consequently, leave the independent refiners to find a market for their product. The Greener said some days before the recent slump in sugar was recorded "The outside factories will have one of two alternatives, that of seeking new outlets in a wider field or of disposing of sugar in the raw state to the two refineries."

These new outlets lie east of the Utah line and west of the Missouri river. In that field and further east the Pacific Coast independent refiners would have to contend against the American Sugar Refining Company and the product of local factories in the same territory. Possibly the independent factories on the Coast would find open condition on the western part of the coast more promising of satisfactory results than competition in the Eastern market, with a freight rate of 10 per cent to be added to the ordinary cost of production.

The menace to our local sugar growers arises from the free admission of Hawaiian sugar, which is the product of cheap labor. The same menace hangs over the sugar-beet growers of the East. Cheap sugar can be produced in suitable quantities more cheaply than beet sugar under suitable conditions. Cheap sugar is the product of cheap labor, while beet sugar, the product of temperate zones, where the white standard of wages is maintained, is cultivated in a way which can only be afforded by Government aid.

Castle & Cook's advertisement for blood mixture, mentioning various ailments and the benefits of their product.

Advertisement for J. Hopp & Co. featuring 'The Only One in Stock' and 'Mahogany Cabinets'. Includes text about ladies' dressing mirrors, reclining chairs, and furniture coverings.

Advertisement for Clarke's Blood Mixture, describing its benefits for various blood-related conditions.

Advertisement for Castle & Cook's Blood Mixture, highlighting its effectiveness and availability.

2 SPECIALS

FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY

Ending August 31.

IN THE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

Tin-covered Jelly Glasses, at
30c Per Dozen

IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Best quality of floor mops with handles complete, at
25 Cents Each.

See the display of both articles in our front windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

—Dealers in—
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED JEWEL STOVES and REFRIGERATORS. GURNEY

LAST DAY OF SOLONS

Legislature is In Final Stage of Labors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The First Legislature of Hawaii will close today unless by some incomprehensible turn the unpaid bills are straggled. The measure of the day will be out of the way before noon, according to the outlook, and soon thereafter adjournment sine die will be taken.

There were so many changes in the Brown bill, which provides for the payment of unpaid claims in the various departments, when the House committee had finished its work upon the measure yesterday that it was necessary to draw a new bill, practically changes there were which may bring the two Houses into conflict and delay adjournment, and there were differences which do no more than make for the safety of the House rather than for sober thought, as becomes the consideration of the spending of the public's money.

The principal point in the report of the committee lies in its knocking out of the item introduced into the bill by Senator Carter, to provide for the refunding of the license collected from the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, in amount \$1,928.38. This item was put in to the bill without objection in the Senate after a statement of the meaning and cause. The House recommends that the item be knocked out, as during the regular session there was a consistent refusal to consider claims of this character. To pay all such it has been estimated that \$100,000 would be required.

The expense bill was increased by \$56. This was done on the discovery that the House needed \$166 more and the officers of the Senate had decided that they should have \$500 to meet bills that were incurred after the session's close. The only new items were those which appropriate \$107 to pay for oil which was used at the Loper Settlement. A perusal of the report will show the changes are very small, sometimes only two cents, but the careful members of the House committee would not let a guilty penny escape. They hunted up every bill and accompanying voucher, and fixed the figures where they belonged. But they were impartial, and the result of their labor was not to materially decrease the amount of the appropriation.

It was sheer ennui which produced such a harmonious ending of the controversy over the bill. When the report had been read, with its twenty-five paragraphs, Beckley wanted it considered with the bill, as he was an avowed foe of the ominous paragraph of \$10,000 not yet in the hands of the department heads. When his motion went through there was a scuffle, but the bill had to be so considered. The droning of the clerk, the call for show of hands, joined with the heat and closeness of the chamber, combined to make the lawmakers weary of their bargain. There was a pause after twenty-two items had been considered and then Representative Giffillan moved the report be accepted as a whole and the bill passed second reading. The call from the third house was too strong to be resisted and all disagreements were forgotten and the bill rushed along.

The report could not well be written without a fling at some official, but in this case it took what was meant to be a humorous turn. The committee relaxed after its hard work in looking for two and three-cent changes, not having any confidence perhaps in the Auditor's Department, and dictated to the clerk a few sentences in which changes are rung upon the items of the bills for incidents from the police end.

The opening of the session was delayed, as the clerk did not have the report in shape until 2:30 o'clock. As soon as the opening preliminaries were over the report was called for and read, as follows:

Honorable J. A. Aikini, Speaker, House of Representatives, Legislature, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the unpaid bills appropriation, respectfully submits the following as their report. For convenience your Committee has numbered the items as in the appropriations, and will refer to them numerically, as follows:

Item No. 1, 1887, R. Ryeroft, \$300.

The Committee finds that the amount stated is intended as a consideration for a road about 3 miles in length, with a width of 30 feet passing through the lands of Mr. Ryeroft and which said road was originally built by him at a much larger cost than the amount asked for.

We further find that in the year 1887 the then Minister of the Interior, Capt. J. A. King, and Mr. Cooper, together with the then Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Howell, viewed and accepted this road on behalf of the Government. For some cause the Minister of the Interior failed to make application for the amount in the appropriations for 1888. Your Committee recommends the payment of the amount of \$300, upon Mr. Ryeroft's demand, as a consideration for the road as above stated.

Item No. 2, Dec. 30, 1899, Hawaiian Telephone Company.

Your Committee recommends that item be read \$250 instead of \$25.

Item No. 3, July 25, 1898, Volcano Telephone Company.

Your Committee recommends that the item be read \$100 instead of \$10.

Item No. 4, Jan. 1, 1901, Walter Noodle.

Your Committee recommends that the total should read \$200.

Item No. 5, Feb. 28, 1891, Walter Noodle.

Your Committee finds that the total should read \$100.

Item No. 6, April 10, 1891, Hawaiian Plantation Company.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$25 instead of \$250.

Item No. 7, May 20, 1901, Hawaiian Plantation Company \$50 and Item No. 8, May 21, 1901, Walter Noodle \$75.

Your Committee finds that the above items appear in the summary but were not placed in the Appropriation Bill, the recommendation that they be now inserted.

Item No. 9, December 31, 1896, A. J. Williamson \$250.

Your Committee finds that this amount has been later paid by the Hawaiian Road Board, Hawaii, and they recommend that the said amount be stricken out.

Item No. 10, June 12, 1899, Michigan Pipe Works Company.

Your Committee finds that the total should read \$405.50 instead of \$405.00.

Item No. 11, September 20, 1890, Honolulu Iron Works, \$151.03.

Your Committee recommends that this item be stricken out on account of its being included in the sum of preceding items.

Item No. 12, October 15, 1899, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee recommends that the item be made to read \$73.50 instead of \$73.54.

Item No. 13, November 30, 1899, Pacific Mill Company. This item should read "Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd."

Item No. 14, November 30, 1899, Hueston & Company.

Your Committee recommends that the figures be placed at \$35.50 instead of \$35.00.

Item No. 15, January 31, 1901, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$239.00 instead of \$239.00.

Item No. 16, October 13, 1890, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$4,153.83 instead of \$4,154.18.

Item No. 17, March 31, 1899, Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$99.73 instead of \$99.75.

Item No. 18, April 20, 1899, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$2,892.56 instead of \$2,893.82.

Item No. 19, October 10, 1899, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$52.85 instead of \$52.82.

Item No. 20, 127 (inserted by Senate). This item relates to the refunding to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd., the sum of \$1,928.38 for a merchandise license and \$8. for stamps, a total of \$1,936.38.

Your Committee recommends that this item be struck out as this House has previously refused to consider claims of this character during the progress of the regular session.

Your Committee begs leave to state that they have had submitted to them direct, for consideration, two bills approved and presented by the Board of Health. The bills are annexed hereto and are for pot purchased from cultivation of taro in Waikoloa Valley, Molokai, viz: C. Kopua \$7.17 and R. Heli \$9.99. Your Committee recommends the insertion of the amounts in the Bill.

Item Unpaid Bills incurred on or before June 30th, 1901, all Departments \$10,000.

This item was inserted by the Senate and your Committee on investigation and inquiry, finds this amount will be fully needed to meet unpaid bills of the various Departments and which have not otherwise been provided for. Your committee recommends that the item be retained in the bill.

Your Committee respectfully reports that they have been informed that the sum required to meet the expenses of the House will exceed the amount submitted by Representative Kekaula by \$106.00. Information had also been supplied by the Clerk of the Senate that the sum of \$500 additional will be required to meet the obligations of that body. Your Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the sum of \$2,000 be inserted under the Treasury Department and as "Expenses of Legislature Session 1901."

Your Committee has also had under consideration and carefully examined the vouchers signed by the High Sheriff and approved by the Attorney General and relating to expenditures made under "Incidental, Civil and Criminal Expenses." These bills totalize \$132.25. From the nature of the items making up this amount your Committee is led to believe that the Attorney General's Department is at present well trusted but it is the anatomy of your Committee to note the amount of "Condition powders" and oil required to keep the Department running smoothly. Your Committee considering that it is well to look for peace at any price recommends the amount of the above items be inserted in the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN EMMELT, JR.,
A. G. GIFFILLAN,
WILLIAM MOSSMAN, JR.,
J. K. KEKAULA,
JOHN K. PRINDLERGAST.

Two motions followed in rapid succession, Beckley wanting the report to be received and considered. With the bill and reading the report accepted. Beckley wanted to know why there were no details of any vouchers in connection with the appropriation of \$10,000, and asking an explanation. Emmelt said that the Superintendent of Public Works would not approve any bills that were not correct. He favored the continuance of the committee to draw a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

There was a close vote, 5 to 7, in favor of receiving and considering the report with the bill, but the committee did not vote, as a rule, so the Speaker made mention of this fact, which drew from Prindlergast the explanation that he knew the bills were correct and thought they should be paid at once. But he did not want to force the House to accept his own report. The Beckley motion thus prevailed, the bill was taken up and considered in fragments for ten minutes, then as a whole, but through second reading, and the House adjourned this morning at 9 o'clock, when the bill will be passed finally.

The Senate failed to get a quorum at the hour set for its meeting, 1 to 10, or within an hour thereafter. The House will members were there, so after their wait they adjourned until this morning.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Governor at once, as the Senate will vote to concur in the House amendments, as that adjournment will come today, probably by noon.

Dates and hours are fixed by Chamberlain's Fair Plan in about a third of the time and other treatment would require because of its adaptable qualities which cause the parts to heat without rusting. For sale by all grocers and druggists. London, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE last two or three steamers arriving from San Francisco have brought letters of sugar agents and brokers here inquiring into the condition of various sugar estates, on behalf of investors there who are keeping a close watch on the local stock situation. This information desired by them included inquiries about the crops that are expected to be harvested this season, prospect of dividends, and in every case a request was made for a true report of the labor situation. The answers that have gone back in reply are conservative and in every case, as far as it is known, a truthful report of the situation is given. An Advertiser representative was shown a sample of these letters yesterday, and the San Francisco investor was informed that the plantation in which he had considerable money invested expected to yield a full crop this year, or that the crop would come up to the manager's estimate. The dry weather that has prevailed in some localities has had no effect on this year's crop except to ripen it. The harm, if any has been done, would be to next year's crop. This letter also gave a resume of the labor situation and summed it up by saying that in some localities the plantations were short of laborers, in other localities there was labor to be had but at higher prices than obtained two years ago, and a few favored estates had an abundance of laborers at reasonable wages.

The Porto Ricans that have already arrived are distributed throughout the Islands on various plantations and in most instances are doing good work. The immigration of Porto Ricans has stopped for the summer but will be resumed again this fall, as there are several thousand more to come here. A small number of free Japanese laborers arrived on the America Maru from Japan, and more are to come on every passenger steamer in the next two or three months. The labor situation in the Islands is slowly solving itself by the means adopted by the Planters' Association.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

The amount of business done on the Stock Exchange this week was insignificant. There have been many sellers but few buyers. Several hundred shares of Ewa stock were transferred at 25 1-8, closing yesterday at 25. Oahu Sugar sold at 132 1-2; Waialua closed with sales at 86. The stock is weak at this figure. There was very little dealing in Ookala, the closing quotation 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. Hawaiian Sugar is 29 bid; Honoumua was offered at 150, a drop of 15 points over last week. A bid for Honokaa dropped to 18 in sympathy with the San Francisco stock market. Hawaiian Agricultural was offered at 275; Haku 225 and Waiuku 370, asked 377 1-2. Pepeekeo offered at 175; Pioneer 161 asked; Pala 275 asked; there were bids of 140 for Waimanalo.

Among the assessables McElyde weakened to sales at 8; paid up shares sold at 10 1-2; Kihel sold at 10 1-2; Olaa assessable offered at 3, with \$9 paid in. The closing quotation on paid up was 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. The mercantile, bank and miscellaneous stocks remained practically the same as last week. There were a few bond sales, the only advance being in Oahu Railway, which were 105 bid.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES NEARING AN END.

That the troubles over the shortage of labor seem to be nearing an end appears from the conversation of every man in the street. There will be more difficulties surely, but the feeling is decidedly better all along the line and this will have its effect upon the market when the period of enforced realization is passed. This must be soon, and then the market will feel the influence of the great belief in the value of the securities and place them where they should be. In the meantime there is nothing doing on the Exchange which would form a basis for an estimate of the meaning of the low prices of the dealers' stock. Insistence as the visit of the brokers to McElyde was not followed by any upward movement in that stock there is no contention on the part of the greatest boomers that the market lacks knowledge of conditions. There is simply a sitting down to wait on the part of most of the brokers, their faith is fixed and they are taking the best time they may out of the transition period.

LATEST SUGAR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Wholesale and retail dealers in sugar are wondering whether the recent sensational drop of half a cent a pound is to be followed by another tumble. Most of the dealers think sugar will go still lower, and are buying, as one jobber expressed it, "from hand to mouth." Others, apparently equally well informed, do not believe the price will go lower, and think that the sugar trust, which made the cut, is satisfied with the trouble it will create among the beet sugar refiners.

The agitation in the sugar market is confined to this Coast. The price of sugar east of Utah, the boundary of the respective territories of the Havemeyer and Spreckels interests, has not changed, except for a little drop of 10 points made by Arbuckle. Nor is the price likely to drop in the East on account of the reduction on this Coast. The reason for this was expressed yesterday by a prominent dealer in this fashion:

"The total production of sugar in this country this year will be about 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount about 250,000 tons is produced on this Coast. This Coast's production about 100,000 tons will be beet sugar, according to the best information we have. Now the Spreckels, or trust, interests have 30,000 tons of this beet sugar crop. The total output of beet sugar refiners outside of the trust is therefore not over 70,000 tons. Bearing in mind the enormous consumption of sugar in the country at large, what figure does the anti-trust production cut? None at all."

"Suppose we grant that the object in making the cut is to discourage the competitive beet sugar refiners and cause them to quit business. It cannot be done, unless the Havemeyer interests, controlling the United States east of Utah, makes a corresponding cut, for the reason that the beet sugar men would simply go outside of the Coast States and find a market. Now it is absurd to say that the sugar trust will cut the product half a cent or more to squeeze out a tonnage of 70,000 tons. It would be like a whale fighting a minnow."

"Another thing: The beet sugar men have the best of this fight, even though the anti-trust sugar trust should make a reduction. Beet sugar can be refined and sold for 3 1-4 cents with a profit. The price of raw cane sugar is not less than 4 cents, and this price cannot be reduced by the trust, as it is fixed in the world's open market. The cost of refining cane sugar is three-eighths of a cent, so that the refiners cannot sell sugar for less than 4 1-8 cents a pound without losing money, even if they sell sugar at cost; therefore, they cannot beat the beet sugar refiners."

The refiners' trust knows this as well as we do. When the question naturally arises, why is the cut made at all? The answer is this, I believe, is that those controlling the sugar situation on this Coast are simply desperate and wish to permit their competitors to make as much money. To prevent them they are willing to lose some money themselves."

It is thought by some jobbers that the object of the cut was to head off the importations of China sugar. But the importations of China sugar, which were made for this season, did not start until after the cut had been made. It is thought that the cut was intended to head off the importations of China sugar.

INSURANCE

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

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

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

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,900,000
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

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

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

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

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

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE ORBORN,
Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

SCLEAN

And
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, July 26. Am. sp. Charming, Slater, twenty-five days from Tacoma, with coal. Str. Hanalei, Pedersen, from Hawaii.

DEPARTED.

Friday, July 26. Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona. Ota, schr. Kelpie, Townsend, for Kona.

ANNEXATION NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY AT CAPITAL.

DELEGATE ROBERT W. WILCOX, accompanied by his wife and family, returned from Washington in the Zeppelin and after passing up their residence at their home at the head of Hickfield street.

There was little talk of possible annexation of these islands to California in Washington, or even in California. When the subject first came up there was some little discussion, but no one seemed to take the matter seriously.

There is a strong feeling in the War Office about the way the transport Kilpatrick was treated here. That and the reports of plague were responsible for the passing by of the Hancock bill.

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THREATENED LIBEL.

There is going to be a first-class case of criminal libel instituted pretty soon, if certain people who are indiscreetly disseminating malicious lies about myself and my company don't stop.

HAWAIIAN CENSUS FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Census Office today issued a statement giving the statistics of the school, militia and voting people of the States of Idaho, Illinois and Hawaii.

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CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery.

MAUI'S PROUD FIEGH.

Maui is to be congratulated on being reasonably exempt from any stress of financial stringency, such as afflicts Honolulu and Hilo.

LANTANA DYING OFF

A Pest Destroys it In Parts of Maui.

MAUI, July 27.—Lantana, which is and has been a great detriment to the prosperity of the agriculturist and cattle-raiser of Hawaii, has at last been attacked by a mortal foe which within a decade or more, so it is prophesied, will completely exterminate it.

GENERAL NOTES.

Everything is looking fine and green at Nahiku, but the outlook is very discouraging to the small cane planter. They are uncertain whether to continue planting or to cease doing so.

The Makawao Book Club has recently sent on to the Coast for twenty-eight new books to be circulated among and to be read by the twenty-eight subscribers to the club.

Miss A. C. Lovelock's scheme to incorporate a bank for Maui under Territorial laws, with a capital of \$200,000, one-half to be paid up, seems to be a good one and most of the reputable men of the districts of Lahaina, Wailuku and Makawao are becoming subscribers for stock in the new enterprise.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A special to the Tribune from Milwaukee says: Roswell Miller, chairman of the executive board of the Milwaukee road, passed through here on his way to Alaska.

WARNING TO HOME RULERS.

While it is not at all probable that the President of the United States will care to interfere in the local quarrels in Hawaii, yet these quarrels will bear fruit in the form of legislation during the next term of Congress.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. HONOLULU, H. I.

NOTICE OF SALE. Oloo Assessments.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 31, 1898, made by George McDougall, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7716, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1885, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papaa-koko, Honokahau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 345, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1882.

3. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahuolu, described in L. C. A. 842, R. P. 651, dated the 31st of March, 1882, of record in said registry in liber 134, on pages 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres, \$900 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahau, dated January 8, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1927.

5. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawealanui to George McDougall and Sons, of Honolulu, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in liber 161, on pages 288-289, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less — per annum to March 1, 1911.

6. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawealanui to George McDougall and Sons, of Honolulu, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in liber 161, on pages 288-289, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less — per annum to March 1, 1911.

