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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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DOZEN AND ONE

The Brief Articles Making Up Peace Treaty.

THREE ACCEPTED BY PARTIES

Relinquishment of Cuba—Customs Made—Sad Day for Spain.

Spanish Comment.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The sixteenth, and
from the Spanish standpoint, the sad-
dest meeting of the Peace Commission-
ers was held today. The treaty, as
sketched by Secretaries Moore and
Ojeda, was under discussion. Several
clauses were read and discussed, but
the discussion was chiefly regarding
forms of expression. There were thir-
teen articles laid before the two com-
missions, covering the following points:

1.—The relinquishment of sovereignty
over and claim of title to Cuba.

2.—The cession of Porto Rico and
other Spanish possessions in the West
Indies, together with Guam, in the
Ladrone.

3.—The session of the Philippines.

4.—The terms of the evacuation of
the Philippines.

5.—The pledge of the United States
to preserve order in the Philippines
pending the ratification of the treaty.

6.—The release of military prisoners
mutually.

7.—The cession by Spain of the
island of Kuba, or Strong Island, in
the Carolines.

8.—The mutual relinquishment of in-
demnity claims.

9.—The religious freedom of the Car-
olines, assuring the rights of Ameri-
can missionaries there.

10.—Cable landing rights at points
within the Spanish jurisdiction.

11.—The release by Spain of political
prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the
Philippines.

12.—The pledge of the United States
to inaugurate in the Philippines an
"open door" policy and to guarantee
the same to Spain for at least twelve
years.

13.—A revival of the treaties broken
by the war.

The first three articles were mutu-
ally agreed upon today, as was also
the article embodying the terms of the
evacuation of the Philippines, which
will be practically the same as in the
evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The mutual release of military pris-
oners was agreed upon, Spain liberat-
ing the rebel prisoners and the United
States liberating the Manila garrison
and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released
by Spain are such as are now in exile
at Ceuta, in Morocco or at other Span-
ish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held here and
it is now believed that the work will
be possibly concluded this week, al-
though so early a termination is not
probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under
consideration does not show the pre-
cise order in which the articles were
laid before the Spanish Commissioners
today, and in fact only eight of the
thirteen articles were discussed. Four
points arose about which the Spaniards
desired to consult Madrid, and two upon
which the Americans will consult
with Washington.

After the session and the departure
of the Spanish Commissioners, the
Americans remained in the conference
chamber for an hour in executive ses-
sion.

The Spanish and American Commis-
sioners both express a desire to con-
clude the business in hand as quickly
as possible. Today's meeting lasted
three and one-half hours. It was de-
cided to meet again tomorrow, and the
envoys mutually expressed a wish to
meet every day until the work of the
commission is finished. The American
Commissioners say they will probably
sail for home on December 10th.

Senor Adarza, former Minister of
the Colonies, the most outspoken of the
Spanish Commissioners, said this evening:

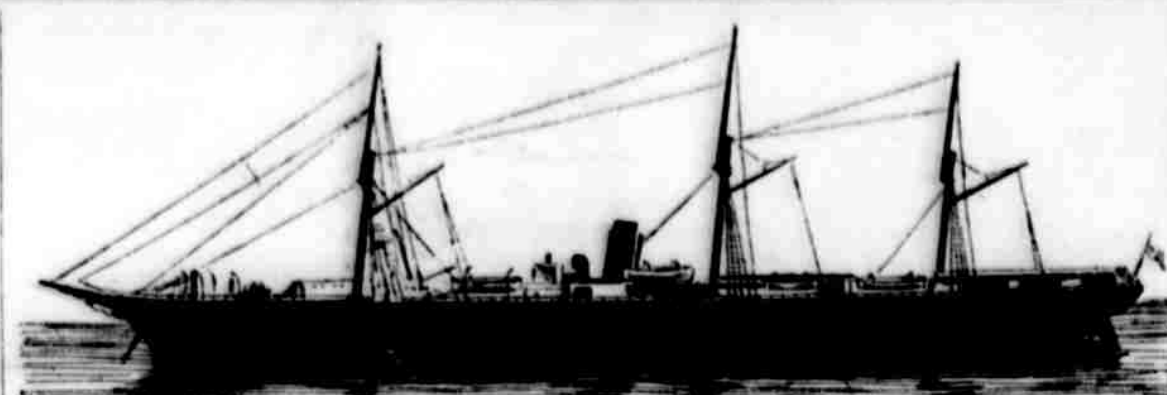
One result of the hard terms im-
posed upon us by the United States is
that we shall have to make new finan-
cial arrangements.

Our treaty has not been generous,
but we had to accept the situation.

History will condemn the action of
the United States. The Mohammedan
inhabitants and other turbulent char-
acters will show the Americans that
the Philippines are not easily gov-
erned.

You may add to the intrinsic diffi-
culties of governing the Philippines
the extrinsic question of the "open
door," which is now wide open, and
the necessity of accommodating the
American Constitution to the new
order of things.

We do not fear serious trouble from
the Carlists. They are not sufficiently
numerous and have not the where-
withal to wage war.



BRITISH-AMERICAN LINER GARONNE.
(Photograph Taken at Seattle for the Advertiser.)

FORM OF RULE

Forecast on the Enabling Act for Hawaii.

Territorial Method of Government Work of Commission at Washington.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A spe-
cial to the Sun from Washington says:
Hawaii will become a full-fledged ter-
ritory of the United States on July 4,
1899, if Congress follows the recommen-
dation of the Legislative Commission.

The Congressional members of that
body, Senators Cullom and Morgan and
Representative Hitt, with Justice Frear
of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, who,
with President Dole, represented the
islands on the Commission, have been
meeting in a semi-formal manner at
the Capitol, putting the finishing
touches upon their report. Their con-
clusions will be embodied in a bill
establishing a territorial form of gov-
ernment for the islands, with a delegate
in Congress, a local Legislature and
other features of a territorial organi-
zation such as have pertained to those
in the United States.

The laws of this country generally
will apply to the new territory, but
there may be an exception so far as
the navigation laws apply to coastwise
trade. Traffic between the islands and
the mainland may not at present be
construed to be coastwise traffic, and
be restricted to American and Hawai-
ian ships.

The suffrage franchise will not be ex-
tended to the Japanese and Chinese
contract laborers on the islands, but
Portuguese who declare their intention
of becoming citizens will be permitted,
with other citizens, to vote for mem-
bers of the Legislature.

The settlement of the date upon
which the laws should go into effect
was one of the difficult things the
Commissioners had to decide. Great
pressure was brought to bear upon the
members while in Honolulu and since
their return home, first, to make many
exceptions in applying the laws of the
United States to the islands, and later
to postpone the date, some arguing for
a year or more of inaction. But the
Commissioners believed it was neither
necessary nor expedient to delay un-
duly the date, and, acting upon the as-
sumption that their bill will become a
law before Congress adjourns in March,
they decided that there would be great
appropriateness in Hawaii celebrating
the anniversary of the establishment of
the nation by becoming a part of it.

Special Delegate Kinney.

W. A. Kinney, the well-known and
successfully attorney, is to be entrusted
with an important mission to Wash-
ington. He is soon to proceed to the
capital of the country as the special
agent of the Planters' Association. The
sugar interest of these islands believe
that it should have its own counsel at
Washington, while Congress is in ses-
sion, and under pressure Mr. Kinney
has accepted the engagement. He will
leave for the Coast at an early date.
Mr. Kinney does not go as a lobbyist or
secret service man, but as the repre-
sentative of the great industry which
is the life of the land.

Iron Works Men.

The committee of native Hawaiian
employees of the Honolulu Iron Works
has handed to Manager Hedemann a
reply to their report made to the men
after the conference of a few days ago
over the petition for the continuance
of the custom of permitting the draw-
ing of money between the fortnightly
pay days. The men most heartily thank
the management for its consideration
in postponing the enforcement of the

DEWEY SAYS O K

Vindication of Commander Whiting Approved.

News Given Out By the Navy De- partment—Was no Delay at Honolulu.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A Sun
special from Washington says: The
Navy Department has never made pub-
lic the report of the court of inquiry
which met at Manila to determine the
cause of the delay of the monitor Mo-
nadnock at Honolulu on her way from
San Francisco to join Dewey's fleet,
and Captain W. H. Whiting, the Mo-
nadnock's commander, feels aggrieved
that the findings of the court, which
exonerated him from all blame, have
been held back. It was intimated at
the time that Captain Whiting remained
longer than was necessary at Honolulu
because it was the former home of his
wife, who was Miss Etta Afong.

At the Navy Department today it was
explained that the report of the court
had been withheld because there was
nothing about it to show that it had
been approved by Admiral Dewey, who
ordered the inquiry. The department
cabled to the admiral to forward his
indorsement and a few days ago receiv-
ed a letter from him, saying that he had
sent a communication some time ago
concurring in the exoneration of Cap-
tain Whiting. This communication has
not been received at the Navy Depart-
ment, but the department has decided
to waive formality, and will give the
report to the press, so that the fact of
Captain Whiting's official acquittal
may be given as wide a circulation as
the stories that he took his time about
leaving Honolulu.

DISASTER ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Side Wheel Packet and Over 100 Lives Lost in a Storm.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A spe-
cial to the Sun from Boston says: The
Portland Steam Packet Company's
sidewheel steamship Portland, which
left Boston Saturday night for Port-
land, went down with all on board in
the storm early Sunday morning off
the extreme end of Cape Cod. She car-
ried about ninety passengers and a crew
of forty.

The schooner Maud S. Whard, which
reached Portland this morning, sighted
the Portland about 9 o'clock Saturday
night off Thatcher's end, thirty miles
from Boston. She was headed for Port-
land, and was making little progress
against the head winds. During the
night the Portland was driven out of
her course southward across Massachu-
setts bay. She went down off Truro
bar, where many a good ship has found-
ered. There eighteen vessels were
wrecked in a single night some years
ago.

Julius Hoting Dead.

A cablegram from Bremen forwarded
from San Francisco to Mr. F. A. Schae-
fer and received yesterday, contains
the sorrowing intelligence that Julius
Hoting died December 1st in Bremen.
Mr. Hoting was known here as a mem-
ber of the firm of F. A. Schaefer &
Company, and was recognized not only
as a business man of the highest integ-
rity, but as well as a man of the first
worth. His wife was Miss Mary Wick-
e of Honolulu and there were two chil-
dren. Mr. Hoting retired from busi-
ness a year ago to go to Germany to
live. His health had been failing for
some time. He was a middle-aged man.
Mr. Hoting leaves a fortune.

WEST INDIES SUGAR.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail
this morning makes the following an-
nouncement: "We are able to state
that on the invitation of the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, Hon. Joseph
Chamberlain, some English capitalists
have indicated their readiness to en-
deavor to revive the sugar industry in
the West Indies if bounties are abol-
ished. Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared
to spend 1,000,000 pounds sterling, and
it is probable that some arrangement
will be arrived at."

MANILA REBELS.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—An official dis-
patch from Gen. Rios, Governor of the
Vizcaya Islands, reports that the Span-
ish troops at Iloilo have made a suc-
cessful sortie, inflicting heavy losses
upon the insurgents.

The spreading of the insurgent
movement, the dispatch says, is not
directed against the Spaniards, but
against the Americans. Premier Sa-
gasta denies the report that Gen. Rios
is negotiating for a surrender to the
insurgents.

DREYFUS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Paris corre-
spondent of the Daily News, Mrs. Emily
Crawford, predicts that the Court of
Assassination will declare the Dreyfus
regular and Dreyfus innocent. In her
opinion, the court would not interfere
in the Picquet affair.

TOURISTS ARE IN

S. S. Garrone Brings an Excur- sion Party.

PASSENGERS ENJOY THE TRIP

Good Passage—A Visit to Hilo—To Be Here a Week—Personals on Those Aboard.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With seventy and odd tourists on
board the long-looked-for British-Amer-
ica liner Garrone docked at Pacific
Mall wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday af-
ternoon from Seattle, thirteen days,
via Hilo, twenty hours.

The Garrone arrived at Hilo last
Saturday morning and all the passen-
gers went to the volcano to stay over
Sunday. The Garrone sailed from Hilo
at 6 o'clock Monday evening and had
a pleasant trip down, though some of
the excursionists were looking askance
at the rain and mud which our weather
prophet had provided. Hacks and
wagons provided by the Hawaiian
Hotel were in waiting for the Garrone
and for the next week the passengers
will enjoy the scenes in and around
this island.

The following passengers are on
board:

Mrs. W. E. Haskett and son, Minne-
sota.

C. J. Blanchard, journalist, and wife,
Minnesota.

I. A. Nodden, wife and daughter,
Washington.

Mrs. Rose Loince, Washington.

Harry Wilkinson, Washington.

Frank Waterhouse, Washington.

A. J. Storm, civil engineer, New
York.

Chas. E. Regell, clerk, Ohio.

Thos. White, stonemason, Montana.

B. M. Chapman, farmer, Washington.

R. Haysnal, cook, Washington.

M. Foy, lineman, Washington.

Geo. Clark, farmer, Washington.

L. Stour, baker, Washington.

Chas. Schilling, merchant, Oregon.

L. F. Russell, clerk, Washington.

F. W. Bosworth, druggist, and wife,
Washington.

E. A. Kemp, banker, and wife, Min-
nesota.

Miss H. Evans, Minnesota.

Miss G. Clark, Nebraska.

John P. Amy, broker, Washington.

Elma Safe and wife, Washington.

G. H. Taylor, journalist, Wash-
ington.

P. L. Ruse, broker, Washington.

K. Bottomley, seaman, Washington.

G. Taylor, seaman, Washington.

Mrs. J. C. Hayden, Washington.

W. Black, banker, Washington.

A. O. Greenath, carpenter, Seattle.

SAYS NO COMBINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Com- pany, said today that there was no truth in the story of an at- tempt to consolidate the Ameri- can Sugar Refining Company with the Arbuckle, Doscher and other independent refineries, and the Glucose Sugar Company of Chicago, so far as his com- pany was concerned.

REGULARS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Rumors
have been in circulation for many
days that the War Department con-
templates the sending of a large force
of regulars to the Philippines. Ac-
cording to the officers at the headquar-
ters of the Department of California
the only official ground on which a
statement of such movements can be
based is a telegraphic order from
Washington, received some days ago
by Depot Quartermaster Long, direct-
ing him to provide supplies of clothing
and shelter for 5,000 troops in tropical
regions.

SAGASTA ALARMED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Biarritz cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail says:
Senor Sagasta, who has hitherto been
sceptical on the point, now admits that
Carlism is the greatest existing danger
in Spain. The authorities are serious-
ly alarmed at the indication of an im-
minent rising. The Carlism plans have
been elaborately devised, even to the
extent of appointing a Governor of
Madrid.

SPAIN WILL PAY.

LONDON, November 30.—The Mad-
rid correspondent of the Daily Mail
says: Senor Sagasta asserts that if the
United States insists upon Spain pay-
ing the Cuban and Philippine debts, she
will honor her signature to the extent
of her resources and that the Govern-
ment will not refuse to accept this
burden.

CHAS. BOSORER IS A CAPITALIST WHO HAS BEEN HERE ON A PREVIOUS TRIP FROM THE SOUND.

C. A. Harrison is port steward of the
British-America line in Seattle.

Capt. E. J. Rathbone has had charge
of the steamship department of the
Union Pacific railroad.

Thomas Gill, who is on board with
his bride on their honeymoon tour, is

A leading young architect from the States... F. N. Dixon, C. L. Stewart, T. S. Sandring, Mrs. R. S. Cough, Miss M. A. Brown, Miss E. W. Brown, Mrs. H. H. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hinchard represent the Minnesota Times.

H. M. Jackson was district judge of Alaska, formerly of Texas, and may locate here as an attorney.

J. A. Nadeau is general freight and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Frank Waterhouse, the promoter and general manager of the British-American line, is the head of a corporation bearing his name in Seattle. Upon his return to Seattle he will leave for England to purchase two sixteen-knot steamers, which, with the Garonne, will run to Australia from Pago Pago.

Sixteen came to locate. Four are missionaries.

There are six brokers, two civil engineers, 4 journalists, one midwife, two butchers, one druggist, two architects, and the rest are bankers, merchants, clerks, manufacturers, seamen, bakers, farmers and engaged in transportation.

Of the above fifty-four are tourists who will probably return on the Garonne and sixteen propose to locate in Honolulu. Pariser J. C. Hayden, of the Garonne, is accompanied by his bride, a young lady of Southern Indiana, whom that courteous gentleman met during his trip home to Massachusetts last summer.

The following are the officers of the Garonne: Captain, C. G. Conradi; first officer, C. D. Nervatos; second officer, C. Wortley; third officer, C. V. Mennen; fourth officer, H. Findley; chief engineer, Jas. Richardson; second assistant, R. Makendrick; third assistant, H. Patty; fourth assistant, W. Miller; fifth assistant, E. Schullert; surgeon, H. J. Philip; purser, J. C. Hayden; steward, G. J. Roberts; freight clerk, Ota Sprague, and a crew of ninety men.

The Garonne is 382 feet in length, 42 feet beam, 2,485 net and 3,691 gross tons burthen, 550 horsepower and has a speed of thirteen knots.

The Garonne was built by the Robert Napier shipbuilding company and was a creek liner for the Orient Navigation Company. It is reported that the steamer, up to 1887, had made the quickest trip through the Suez canal, had taken the first oranges in cold storage from Australia to England and was the first steamer to carry the mail from England to King George's Sound. It is said the ex-Empress Eugenie once selected the Garonne to take her from London to Naples. The Garonne is a fine sea boat, and at one time would accommodate 150 first class, 100 second class and 600 steerage passengers.

LI HUNG ON SALARY.

Inquires of Mr. Dole—Comment on Governorship Income.

Mr. C. J. Hutchins, the insurance man residing here, tells this account of a recent interview with Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. During the conversation, the matter of the Hawaiian Islands was discussed. The great Chinaman asked: "Who is king now?" The reply was, "There is no king. Mr. Dole is President of the Republic, but it is annexed to the United States." "Tell me about Dole," said the Chinaman. Mr. Hutchins described his physical appearance, his height, his beard. "How much salary does he get?" The amount was stated. "Will he be governor?" "No one can tell," was the reply. "It depends upon President McKinley." "How much do governors get?" asked the statesman. "In some territories they pay only \$2500 a year," was the reply. The statesman laughed. "Only \$2500 a year!" he exclaimed, "why tax a man's salary is not enough to take care of Mr. Dole's beard. Talking care of my finger nails costs more than that."

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

Lady Known Here Interested in Big Lawsuit.

AMHERST (Mass.), November 22.—Word was received here today that the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the suit brought by Miss Lavinia N. Dickinson against Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of Professor David H. Todd of Amherst College, overruling Mrs. Todd's appeal. The court orders that she reconvey to Miss Dickinson real estate which, it is held, was obtained by fraudulent means.

This is the end of a long and bitter legal fight which has long divided Amherst into two warring camps, all the parties in the case living here. Professor and Mrs. Todd's home, the deeds of which were in Mrs. Todd's name, stood next to a vacant lot which was owned by Miss Dickinson. Miss Dickinson intended to build a house on this lot, and the Todds objected so strenuously that she promised not to build. One day, Miss Dickinson says, she invited Mrs. Todd to her house to talk the matter over. Mrs. Todd gave her a paper to sign, leading her to believe that it was a promise not to build the house. Later she discovered that it was a deed transferring the lot to Mrs. Todd.

Mrs. Todd's defence was that Miss Dickinson was fully aware of the character of the paper when she signed it, and that in payment Mrs. Todd was to help Miss Dickinson in some literary work. Miss Dickinson promptly brought suit for the return of the property. Professor Todd is a well-known astronomer, and he and his wife made the noted trip to Japan on board the

yacht Corona last year to view a solar eclipse. Mrs. Todd located and wrote about the journey. Miss Dickinson's sister was Emily Dickinson, the poet.

REV. DR. ABBOTT RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tendered his resignation to the congregation this morning. His action, which was unexpected, came at the end of the sermon and created a sensation. He read a statement saying that his health was failing and that he left the pastorate to take up the pen in literary work.

At a meeting of the congregation Thomas G. Shearman paid a handsome tribute to Abbott and his work in the church since he succeeded Henry Ward Beecher ten years ago. No action was taken as to a successor and it will be some time before one is chosen. Abbott, in addition to literary and editorial work will travel and lecture.

SECOND LOT GONE

Detachment of New Yorkers Depart by Alameda.

But Slight Delay in Getting Away. Plenty of Music—The O'Neil and Rankin Troupe.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Captain Berger's band played over every "farewell" piece a dozen times before the lines were finally cast off at the Oceanic dock, by the Mariposa for San Francisco, sailing at 8 o'clock last night as scheduled, but at 9 o'clock as a fact. But the hundreds of soldiers with their baggage, say twenty odd tons, and other delays made it a wonder indeed that Whardinger Fred Whitney could have accomplished what he did in getting the Colonial liner away in such good and short order.

The Alameda had been called at Sydney and was quite prepared for the 300 and odd boys who were to board her here. Steward Clark had plenty of time to prepare and the banks were already arranged to put aboard when she docked yesterday morning.

Companies C, E, F and G of the First New York Regiment and a number of others, were booked and they marched in from Waialae in the morning and the big army wagons were hauling baggage Wednesday night and all day yesterday from there. Colonel Ruhien superintended the transportation and made all arrangements nicely, he knows his business, which is more than —. But anyhow the New York boys and Nance O'Neil and the McKee Rankin troupe also were aboard and a big crowd on the dock to bid them all good-bye last night. There were convenient piles of freight with snug little corners, where the Honolulu belle could bid her sweetheart from the Hudson a quiet good-bye. It was a surprise to see how many of the citizens and their families were on close and familiar terms with these men who have been to the Islands such a short time. A number of the volunteers announced their intention of returning to the Islands when they are mustered out. No greater proof of the aloha which the people bore to private soldiers who left could there have been than an incident which occurred just as the Alameda was leaving the wharf. The gang plank was hauled up and although stowaways were expected just the kind that came down the steps were a surprise to the crowd. For a bevy of young ladies who had been on board came tearfully down and then the big liner's whistle blew for the last time, every hat come off and the stirring sound "Star Spangled Banner" came forth from the band. Cheer after cheer came from the brave lads; perched upon the rails and the ship's boats, they waved good-byes and Wela Ka Hao's to the crowd ashore. "Hot Time in the Old Town" and then "Hawaii Pono!" and by that time the Alameda was out in the stream.

Then the crowd wandered home, pulled itself together for the next farewell—and final—to the remaining Companies K, M and H of the New York Regiment, which sail by the troopship Scandia next Saturday. The Scandia will "pau" the New Yorkers. Captain Schwartz and the sick people in the hospitals will be the only ones to stay, and they will go as soon as the invalids can be moved. Then the regulars will come and have a garrison here.

But four officers accompanied the soldiers. They were Major Emmett, Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Woods and Martin.

With the troops went the remainder of the regimental headquarter records in charge of Sergeant-Major Wright.

Thirty-five convalescents left on the steamer. Several members of the departing companies were left behind on special duty at the military hospital as nurses. They will sail Sunday on the Scandia.

Mr. Kennedy, the Anaconda newspaper man and first lieutenant of a Montana company, is ill aboard the Scandia, returning to his home. Lieut. Kennedy is a prominent business man and politician of his State.

FROM THE PULPIT

Greater New York Pastors on the Live Issue.

MAJORITY ARE FOR EXPANSION

Rev. Robert S. McArthur—Rev. Lyman Abbott—Rev. Parkhurst in Opposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Imperialism and expansion were the themes in every prominent pulpit in Greater New York today. The majority were for expansion, but a few were against. Prominent among the latter was Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

At Calvary Baptist Church Rev. Robert S. McArthur said: "Expansion has been the fixed policy of the nation since its birth. The thirteen organized states were not long satisfied with their limits. They insisted on the acquisition of additional territory. First, they acquired the great Northwest Territory, consisting of the present States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The acquisition of this territory was the foundation of our present greatness. What would this country have been without it? But were they satisfied with this? Certainly not. The acquired by purchase from France in 1803 the great territory of Louisiana, and on December 20th of that year our flag was raised in New Orleans.

"Think of the heroism of that day, when the men of the nation dared to take upon themselves such responsibilities. If it had not been for that I should be speaking to you today in the French language, and that would be the language of you and your children. Wolfe's victory at Quebec and the Louisiana purchase decided that this country was to be an English-speaking republic, dominated by the Protestant instead of the Catholic religion. When I think of this I am amazed at the cowardice of some Americans who hesitate now at the acquisitions of such comparatively insignificant territories."

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Lyman Abbott said: "If the opportunity and capability of rendering a great service to the world are offered then it becomes a duty to perform that service. A great opportunity is presented this Nation at this time in the new relations it sustains to the other nations of the world, and particularly to Cuba and the Philippines. The war was fought and the results involve us in new obligations which we are bound to face. We have destroyed the government which existed in Cuba and the Philippines, and now it is our duty to see that another government is established in its place."

Dr. Abbott said a certain Congressman had declared recently that the United States should abandon the Philippines, and mind its own business. The preacher's comment on this was that it did not seem possible that there was a man who could entertain such views in this enlightened age.

Rev. Lindsay Parker, speaking at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, said: "Never in the history of the world was there a more wonderful campaign than that which places America today in the opening gates of God-designed expansion and advance. Our losses were insignificant. Our most notable and splendid victories were at most bloodless. God hath done great things for us."

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church Rev. David J. Wylie said: "As Columbus opened a new world to Europe, so Dewey has opened a new world to America and the American flag will soon be flying in the Philippines and Porto Rico, over thousands of schoolhouses in which dusky lads and lassies will receive the blessings of an advanced education and religion."

Among other things Parkhurst said: "The verdict of history (in regard to the cause of our war with Spain) will probably be: 'Passion, piety, politics.' How we should have come out if we had taken, as the boys say, one of our own size, cannot easily be asserted.

"I am not arguing that George Washington was anything other than the dearest old boy, incapacitated by limitations of experience and endowment for forecasting our national necessities in generations to come."

"Did Dewey's guns, that knocked the Spanish fleet to pieces, blow up all the Declaration of Independence?"

"Having started out a hundred years ago with the idea that we were going to discipline the world by the tuition of our intelligence and our morality, we drop from our high pedestal and enter the lists on the basis of our scientific brutality and establish a big standing army and create a navy."

"When a man takes what is not his own we ordinarily call it stealing. We wish we could have a ringing word from the President on this matter. We are some of us tired of seeing him put his ear to the ground in order to catch the reverberations that roll in from the Wild West."

"I would rather be a Malay subject to Spain than an American Indian subject to the Indian Bureau."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.

DR. BISHOP ON THE THEATER.

Theaters invariably pander to the tastes of the degraded majority of mankind, therefore fail to uplift.—Dr. Sennio Bishop in the Friend.

It is this sort of extravagant talk that causes infinite mischief to the church, and to the cause of elevating mankind. The number of illustrious and reputable clergymen who patronize the theater is increasing every year. Refined, Christian and educated people not only attend it, but encourage their children, and young people to do so. To such the comments of Dr. Bishop are a standing insult.

If the reverend doctor had glanced through a window at the audiences that lately attended Nance O'Neill's presentations at the opera house, he would have seen a large portion of the cultivated people of this place in attendance. To these, his comments are insulting, ill-bred, and foolish. He forces himself into a discussion of a question which the liberal theologians of the "orthodox" faith have placed in the sphere of private judgment. His comments are only malicious slurs upon their sense of right and wrong.

Carlyle said: "Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acting than ever on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity."

We will assume that Carlyle states the truth. Dr. Bishop, then, is conducting a private theater of his own, in which he plays his own orchestra, raises and lets fall the curtain, chooses and acts his own parts, and is, in fact, a strolling company of players, consisting of one person only, of the kind so richly described by Dickens. As he moves about this town, he pitches his tent, and does his parts, before his fellow citizens, as a heavy tragedian, denouncing the terrible villain known as the "Nude," or he seizes the damsel of Righteousness from the wicked arms of Satan, and to the shouting galleries he shows as the drama usually shows, the combats of Virtue and Vice.

The real difference between Dr. Bishop's private theater and the public theater is, that in the public theater vice is conquered, while Dr. Bishop is simply able to say, in his own private theater, to the Saloon Keeper and the treacherous Nude, "unhand me villains." This they refuse to do, and the doctor rings down his own curtain over the triumph of the wicked.

The question then arises, which panders more to the tastes of the degraded majority, the real stage with its mimic success or Dr. Bishop's stage upon which wicked men seem to be getting the best of him.

There is no reason why Dr. Bishop should enter the debatable ground in morals. There is abundance of room—vast prairies—of ground where all concede that the weeds of iniquity flourish. On these he can spend his strength in pulling up the noxious weeds, and casting them into the waste heaps. The doctor seems to have inherited a tendency to become a Moral Autocrat, and rejects the humble part of a Worm of the Dust.

GEN. WOODFORD.

The Baptist Social Union of the city of Brooklyn held its first ladies' night and dinner of the season on November 1st, at the Hotel Savoy. General Stewart L. Woodford, late minister to Spain made an address. He used these words:

"Our flag is in Manila bay. Every tradition of the American people is against an American colonial policy, against what we miscall imperialism. But at the same time, God or evolution, history or fate, has carried our flag 7000 miles across the sea, and has given to the Filipinos the dream of freedom from Spanish rule. For us to turn them back to Spanish rule would be a sin against God and a shame to the nation. How we are to solve these questions I know not. In the last of conquest we undertake the problem, we shall fail; if from greed of power, we shall fail. But if regretfully we accept the responsibility and bring our highest courage to our highest fate, the same Providence that gave victory to Dewey will give victory to our high purposes, and the result will be a blessing not only to this people, but to the civilization of the world."

There is in these words a sense of deep responsibility. They express the best American thought. Statesman as he is, ripe in the knowledge of the problems we have to deal with, he simply declares that he does not know how to solve these questions. Instead of boasting over the power of the Great Eagle to scream all creation into order and civilization, he seriously declares, like Senator Hoar, that we are in great dan-

ger from the last of conquest, and the greed of power.

One of the chief objections raised to the expansion policy is that the nation must now depart from the principle of self-rule, and attempt to govern colonies and territories from Washington. In developing this new policy, Hawaii will be one of the first to feel its effects. There will probably be no power given to the natives here, that will not be, in a large measure, given to the inhabitants of other colonies. In limiting the privilege of self-rule in the Spanish regions, there will be a strong tendency to limit it here, and keep the seat of government in Washington.

The Springfield Republican, representing the intelligence and thought of central and eastern Massachusetts, says the language of the expansionists is to the conservatives: "What is the use of talking? The majority are against you. This great and glorious republic is wild for expansion. The great bounding, expanding heart of the nation, as a Texas paper says, 'leap upward to kiss the star of destiny.'"

The Republican says that Rudyard Kipling was recently asked to explain the "public morals" of Cecil Rhodes. "What do you mean by morals?" asked the inspired author of "The Recessional" with contempt. "Rhodes is making empire." And the Republican, representing the sentiment of the Bay State replies, the practical question to answer may soon be this: "Shall we butcher the Filipinos in order to shower on them the blessings of civilization and liberty?"

Colonel Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, says that the sentiment of all the members of the club, with one exception, is against annexation of the Philippines. The membership of the club includes "a preponderance of the principal manufacturers and merchants and public men New England."

We are now giving no opinion, but simply noting current thought. On the one side are the expansionists of the West, who wish to "leap up and kiss the star of destiny." On the other side, are the men like General Woodford, who believe that we should only "regretfully" accept the task of giving order to the new acquisitions. Surely it is a noble sentiment.

PAYMENT OF \$20,000,000.

The stipulation made by the American Peace Commissioners, to pay \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines, has strictly business side to it. The extra expense of maintaining our army and navy is still nearly \$1,500,000 per day. So long as peace is not declared, this expense must continue. Business interests suffer to an extent that cannot be estimated.

Had Spain refused to comply with the American offer, and simply maintained the status of warfare, without any active operations on her part, the extra expense would soon have reached \$50,000,000 or more. As a business proposition, the Government has saved money, and much of it.

Aside from this view of the case, there is an inestimable saving in the lives of men. The most fervent patriot must be glad that our sudden war with a miserably weak nation has disclosed our own military weakness, due to want of preparation only. Had it been a war with any of the other European powers, or even with Japan, we should have paid an amount for experience that would have been appalling. As it is, our eyes are opened, and this generation will not forget the lesson.

The people, through the Government, with the usual organizing force of the Anglo-Saxons, will now thoroughly reconstruct the military establishment. In a large population of 70,000,000 it is not difficult to find one or two hundred thousand young men, who, owing to inherited traits, cannot take care of themselves, but will make admirable soldiers, under trained officers. Congress will probably consider the payment of \$20,000,000 as an uncommonly cheap investment.

WHITES IN THE TROPICS.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 1st, insists that the white man does not deteriorate in the tropics. It reviews briefly what Englishmen and other Europeans have done in tropical countries, and cites the example of Hawaii. It alludes by name to some of the older missionary families, and their descendants, and gives them a flattering amount of praise for executive ability, and success.

As prophets are without honor in their own country, the words of the Chronicle are grateful to the forlorn "missionaries," who are so dreadfully executed by the beach-combers and mosquitoes. The beach-combers, of course, will stamp the Chronicle as a "perverted" sheet that has been heavily subsidized by the missionary families to celebrate their greatness. The Chronicle has flung a fire-brand into the dry timbers of our social life.

THE "SOVEREIGN" SOLDIER.

One of the characteristic and humorous sides of volunteer army life is the intelligence and impudence of the common soldier—the enlisted man. He is, up to the moment of enlisting, a popular sovereign, priding himself on the fact that "every citizen is as good as every other citizen, and a little better." When he enlists he reduces himself to the ranks, and limits his independence, and theoretically obeys orders. But his mind is free, and he resents injustice and arbitrary authority.

The mails are now bringing to us the opinions of the enlisted men, who have written from this place to their friends at home regarding their situation and treatment here. These opinions find their way into the local press at the homes of the men. Some of the writers are fair and just to their officers, and appreciate the fact that war gives no beds of roses. Others vituperate the officers and picture a sorry situation here. There is much exaggeration in their expressions with no disposition to make allowances.

The rather humorous side of it is that at home, the men are the social equals and even superiors of their officers. In no large army of the world is this relation found, excepting in France, where necessity has compelled the selection of many officers from the ranks.

During the Civil war there was constant friction between officers and men. The men quickly understood that the articles of war forbade any private from giving an officer a piece of his mind. If he was insulted he stood it, and nursed his anger. The members of a company, however, if united in an opinion that an officer was unseemly, would in time make his position uncomfortable. Much has been said about the revenge taken by the enlisted men upon officers who had acted unjustly. "There were a great many knock-downs and personal encounters, after the men got out of service, and the enlisted men often 'got square' with an offensive officer. It is said that many officers during the confusion of battle or skirmish were shot by their own men who had nursed revenge. Any estimate of the number of officers killed in this way is only guess work. The man who killed his officer did not boast about it. Some privates were extremely sensitive in the matter of just treatment, and felt justified in killing the author of an injury, because practically there was no other remedy for unfair treatment.

Time and experience tended to bring officers and men together in harmonious relations. In the third year of the war, drum-head commissions were created by the President. These had the right to examine the qualifications of any army officer in the service. On the whole, they did admirable service in promptly getting rid of inefficient men.

It is reported here that some of the enlisted men are already in trouble by reason of their free speech in letters sent to home and friends. Before the boys started from home, it never occurred to them that one of the most disagreeable sacrifices they would be compelled to make, would be in tolerating the mean and petty despotism of some of their officers. The young men who consulted with the old veterans in good faith, and were influenced by their advice entered the regular service, with its trained officers.

THE ONLY CANDIDATE.

There is information from various sources that the campaign of the Only Candidate for the future governorship now actively carried on among the natives, and they are urged to sign a petition to President McKinley, asking him not to appoint to the office of governor any person connected with the recent revolution on the Islands.

Whether or not the name of Mr. Sewall is mentioned in the petition, we do not know. It is quite possible that it is written in invisible ink, and at the right moment will be "developed" in Washington, by the use of the usual optical chemicals. The natives are old, however, that Mr. Sewall is a candidate for governor. On the other hand, they are also told with the usual campaign regard for the truth, that the men who are identified with the present Government, and were the leaders in reconstruction, are a mean lot and no one of them fit for the position of governor. This is their literature in the English language. The prejudices of the natives are stirred up against men who were born on these Islands, and in word and deed, in season and out of season, have befriended them. The native Royalists make the inference, as they naturally should, that they are asked to support a candidate who had nothing to do with the overthrow of the Monarchy, and therefore, would not have favored it, if he had lived here at the time of the revolution. It is only fair to Mr. Sewall to say, that there is no evidence before us, that he has suggested to the natives that he would have opposed the revolution if called upon to take a stand in 1893. That his agents, however, will readily suggest it, or worse than that, knowingly permit the

inference, may be expected.

The object in sending a petition, signed by the natives, to Washington, is to deeply impress President McKinley with the fact that Mr. Sewall is the choice of the people—another Hawaiian sensation—and that he is a Castoria candidate for whom not only "the children cry," but those in middle life and the aged also shout.

The body politic here, owing to a complication of Asiatic and other kinds of disease, is not in the best of health, and no doubt needs a dose of political Castoria, in order to remove the irregularities of digestion. Mr. Sewall's position is that in himself alone can be found the true Castoria, "especially prepared for tropical use." Of course this proposition carries with it the counter-proposition that the natives and whites must understand that any other dose than the one labeled "Sewall's Castoria," will be badly adulterated stuff, and will bring on cramps and fits. President McKinley, as the eminent "Medicine Man" of the nation, is then expected to order this suffering territory to take the stuff carefully prepared in the tropics, and after due time, the territory will certify to the world in the usual language used by those who take Patent Medicines: "Until I took Sewall's Castoria, I did not have a well day, but now, thank God, I can eat three meals a day."

There is now considerable evidence to hand showing that Castoria men on the mainland, are quite well aware of our emaciated and debilitated condition, and are already busy in preparing their own preparations to the eminent Medicine Man in Washington, asking that they may be allowed to furnish their several particular brands of "makes" of political Castoria to dear little Hawaii. Some of these mainland candidates understand the art of advertising quite as well as the Special Agent does. Indeed some of them have infinitely more discretion and do not invariably provoke hostilities.

The most singular feature of the campaign is the spectacle of a body of our own reputable, intelligent, and early honest men, advocating the taking of this particular dose of medicine. The political parties on the mainland are solid on this one point, that territorial officers shall be appointed from the territorial residents. This claim is due to local pride, and a belief that every American community, however small it may be, has within it men who are abundantly able to administer the local affairs.

When a body of representative men openly declare that there is no one among themselves who is capable of wisely administering their local affairs, they are in the position of the old English landlord who jumped up during a heated discussion with a neighbor and houted: "I'll bet you a guinea that 'in the ignorant man in the county."

The Advertiser believes that the body of most respectable men who declared substantially that Hawaii was the only part of the American territory that couldn't furnish a proper governor for itself, did not comprehend the meaning of the words used. If they had, they could not have put themselves on record as persons utterly deficient in local patriotism. The majority of them were taken unawares by the sudden assault of the Only Candidate, and failed to see what an embarrassing plight it put them.

The subject abounds in strange, and indeed comical phases. As Artemus Ward said of his eoon, it is very "amusing."

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Bryn Mawr College, in Pennsylvania, has within fifteen years become one of the leading institutions for the education of women. It has exceptional advantages in this respect. That it has no narrow and conservative masculine ideas to contend with, and at once developed on broad lines. The opportunities for securing the most "liberal" education are abundant. The graduates of the college return to take special courses, and there is a class of women growing up who will take leading places as scientists and instructors.

At a recent meeting of the Graduate Club, the favorite subject of study was the English language and literature. The women seem to have discovered in advance of even "educated" men that if they become proficient in their own language and literature, they have secured the most substantial results in return for the time and money spent in getting an education. One of the most interesting statements made regarding the physical training of the young women is, that their average physical health is better than the average physical health of the same number of women who are not graduates. If this statement is true, it will remove one of the objections urged by many against the college education of women.

If Captain King gets that Riverside park into working order without delay, children and many others will rise up and call him blessed.

NEUTRALITY.

The Bulletin has for some time possessed the Advertiser with requests for its opening of the neutrality question. But, we assume, it does as the organ of the new frantic Special Agent, who, as been, and now is, so far as we can see, the only candidate for a governorship that does not exist.

Since the hour when the Special Agent rovingly destroyed the solemnity of the annexation proceedings by uttering money and ill-advised stump speeches—not like that of marrying a pretty andrope by spreading an advertisement of "Rising Sun Stove Polish" in front of it—the Advertiser has studiously avoided any allusion to the pitiful incident. But as a cordial challenge seems to be extended by the S. A. to revive this subject and others connected with it, the Advertiser will generously cast away its reserve and from time to time, inform its readers about the movements of this central figure in the political farce now on the boards, titled the "Idiot of the Pacific, or No Man Fit to Govern."

The question of neutrality has now no practical value, but will remain one of historical importance for many years, as an incident in the close of our national life. Only as such is it alluded to. Our treaty with Spain provided by Article 24 that:

"If from a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, differences between the contracting parties should cause an interruption of the relation of friendship between them and after having exhausted the means of an amicable and conciliatory discussion, the object of their mutual desire should not have been completely attained, the arbitration of a third power, equally the friend of both, shall by a common accord be appealed to, in order to avoid by this means a definite rupture."

The "interruption of the relation of friendship between the parties," was caused by no "differences" whatever. There were none. Our Government, after due deliberation, abandoned its neutrality in the Spanish war, without any provocation from Spain, not even a complaint on either side. It simply broke its contract with Spain. Its defense is that it did only that which Great Britain has done repeatedly, and that it closely followed the United States in its practice of breaking treaties with the Indians. While Hawaii was under moral obligations to the United States to abandon neutrality, she was under moral obligations to observe her treaty with Spain. She chose, naturally enough, to follow her interests, and abandoned neutrality. It was the wisdom of the hour to do so. But wisdom and justice are not always partners.

The Special Agent, now the only candidate, took occasion on Annexation day in his stump speech to call the men "selfish and timid," who had hesitated to break the treaty with Spain, because the moral responsibility was upon them.

The Special Agent and his organ continue to take "pride" in this act of repudiating treaty obligations.

The incident calls up one of Lincoln's stories:

A preacher who loved sport saw two little birds alight on the decayed carcass of a dead dog in a field. After eating a meal from it, they flew away to a fence rail, and began to sweetly warble their thankful notes. The preacher brought them both down with one shot. As he picked them up he remarked to himself: "The moral is just this, don't eat dead dog and then fly off and sing about it."

The less singing that is done over the broken clause of that treaty, the less danger we are in from the double-barreled guns of the political moralists.

THE PASSING HOUR.

In some directions Naval Hero Hobson sees straight. He has refused an offer of \$50,000 for a lecture tour.

It will make the excursionists by the Garonne feel right at home to tell them that "really, this weather is exceptional at this season."

As L. M. Johnson, whose pilikia is mentioned in the news from Manila, is not an American citizen, it is more than "kely" that he will be let off with a reprimand.

The New York boys will soon be where they can amuse themselves with snowballs and forget their attempt at a season with the Honolulu baseball players.

It is pretty safe to predict that an amicable settlement will be reached in the matter of the various disputes over the issuance of stock in the Wai'alea Agricultural Company.

Nearly every paper received from the States asserts that prize fighting has at last been killed and that it committed suicide by being given license. This seems almost too good to be true.

A powerful lobby against the Nicaragua canal has opened offices at Washington and will try to push the Panama enterprise. The lobby can scarcely suc-

ceed, but in any event a canal will be either authorized and Hawaii will be immediately inundated.

Manager Pain, of the Hawaiian railway Company, professes to be in utter ignorance of the plan of his concern to institute a trial trolley run, when he will be electrified in due time.

Here's luck to the new steamer line, a goes at business like a business concern. And no mistake was made in placing the Honolulu agency of the rank Waterhouse Company, Limited.

They threaten to bar from Congress a member-elect from Utah who is alleged to have four wives. This incident is a characteristic contribution to the freak questions that face the law givers at Washington.

Agustino cannot, apparently subdue his bandit nature. He wants ransom for priests he holds as prisoners. Really, Dewey should be given carte blanche in the matter of treating with thisumptious individual.

Congressman Newlands, father of the Hawaiian Annexation Resolution, is a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the United States. His conduct in the past warrants the recommendation that e would fit a toga nicely.

San Francisco, with the characteristic generosity and appreciation of the sea-bested men of the boundless West, is to give due recognition to the gallant firemen who risked their lives so readily and willingly in the Baldwin hotel fire.

It is believed that Jamie Judd was one of two Island boys in the service of the United States on the Atlantic side of the continent during the war with Spain. At any rate young Mr. Judd gave a good account of himself in every way.

A section of the treaty of peace before the Commission at Paris provides that missionaries of every denomination may occupy the field of the Caroline Islands. The showing on which this stipulation was based was sent from Honolulu to the American Commissioners.

Senator Perkins of California says that personally he does not favor re-entention of the Philippines, but intimates that he might possibly yield to the pressure of the expansion creed, which has one of its most demonstrative fountain heads on the Pacific coast.

Honolulu has every reason to be proud of her young men in Manila. Every recruit from this port has proven to be true blue. Most of them had a lot of trouble getting into the American army, which fact perhaps contributed an impelling them to do their very best all the time.

The projectors of the new First National bank are positive in the statement that the institution is not set up or the purpose of attempting to drive other people in the same line out of business. At the same time it is blind that there is to be a marked shrinkage in exchange rates.

There is something queer in the San Francisco Call coming out so strong against the prize ring and against winner horse racing. The owner of the hall has been a public patron and a heavy backer of these sports for several years. He has either become converted or opposition papers have better prize fight reports and other people rival race tracks.

It is a rather good thing that the Chinese immigration case was put off or a few days. This will give the attorneys time to prepare proper Supreme Court arguments. The scope and power of the Newland's resolution is to be thoroughly discussed. One claim will be that in the clause touching the habeas corpus case the resolution tries for ex post facto effect.

Every year, with unvarying regularity, the storms of November and December, or of March, strew the New England coast with the bodies of seamen and travelers and the bones of vessels. One would think instinct would establish caution or that the people would emigrate to California, get a sample of a fairly good climate, and then come to the Paradise of the Pacific for the genuine weather to live in all the year round.

Persons and papers here should really use better judgment than is evidenced in declarations that Manila is unhealthy, is a disease-breeding place, etc. The fact is that Manila is not an unhealthy place at all, though the sanitation is by no means modern. There has been no illness in Dewey's fleet and plenty of shore liberty has been given. The Spanish soldiers found within the walls were fat and in good condition in every way. Sickness does run riot in the camps of the American soldiers there and obviously from the same causes that have been so deplorably apparent here.

RULE OF HAWAII

Purpose of Congress to Give Good Government.

THE CONSTITUTION IS SILENT

Will There Be a Special Session of Congress?—Precedents—Supreme Court Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The question as to whether or not there will be a special session of Congress called immediately after the regular session, which expires on March 4th, is already being very seriously discussed and is considered with greater interest than almost any other question arising out of the very important new conditions which now confront the country.

Men who usually know what they are talking about say that there will be a special session, while other men equally well informed state very positively that there will not. The annexation of Hawaii has brought about a condition of affairs that is anomalous in the history of the United States. It is even more so than it would be at the annexation of the Philippines. The United States has heretofore had experience in a district form of government over uncivilized tribes at a distance from the main continent, but it has never yet attempted to govern a progressive people separated by a long stretch of water from the other States and Territories. The Hawaiian Islands have been well governed during the last four years and their people have shown themselves to be progressive. They desired annexation to the United States in order to be better governed than they were already. If the United States should fail to give them at least as good a government as they already had it would create a general discontent. It is realized, therefore, by all of the leading statesmen that the happy-go-lucky, haphazard way the United States has governed the district of Alaska must not be repeated in Hawaii. Unfortunately the Constitution is virtually silent upon the subject, the only clause which directly relates to it having been entirely ignored at the district of Alaska and the district of Columbia, which is the clause guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government. The United States Supreme Court has distinctly held that in this sense the word State includes the Territories. It is admitted on all hands that Alaska has not and never has had a republican form of government and the United States has signally failed to carry out the constitutional guarantee. Any attempt to place the same kind of government in Hawaii would meet with determined opposition in the islands and at home. Such an attempt will not be made.

At the time the slavery question was at its height and the matter of the extension of slavery into the territory came before the United States Supreme Court that tribunal held that the United States could not govern colonies as such and the citizens of territories were entitled to exactly the same protection as the citizens of States. This clause of the Constitution has not been passed upon since that time. It has a very important bearing upon the kind of government which under the Constitution the United States can give to its newly acquired possessions.

The leading statesmen are, therefore, somewhat at sea as to just what to do and how to do it. As the United States has entered upon a new policy of territorial expansion beyond the limits of the continent a great many men advocate an amendment to the United States Constitution which will set at rest all questions concerning the government of the new possessions. If, however, such an amendment was proposed and failed of ratification it would muddle things very much worse than they are now.

There will be a determined effort to admit as States the three territories now within the borders of the United States in order that the whole territorial question shall relate to outside territories. This plan now looks feasible owing to the large majority in the Senate the gold standard will have during the next few years at least. All that has prevented the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona has been the fact that they would increase the silver majority in the Senate by six. This may still prevent their admission, but as these six votes would not be sufficient to control the Senate for free silver there is a strong movement to admit all of these territories as States in order that the territorial act when passed can be framed expressly for the benefit of outlying provinces. If this plan is carried out there will be a colonial office established and the territories of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be governed, so far as they are governed at all by the general government, through a special department, acting upon them similarly to the manner in which the Interior Department acts on our present territories. In this way local self government can be preserved in all of the new territories. It is thought, without in any way weakening the general control of the Federal government.

Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines all seem to present very different problems so far as the details of government are concerned and there is a growing sentiment that the seeds of all of these new possessions should be very carefully considered and a complete peace with Spain perfected before any attempt is made to formulate the plan of government. The leading citizens of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines will probably be invited to appear before congressional committees and set forth their needs, together with recommendations of the

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REMARKABLE SECRET WORK

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HAWAII IN MANILA

Manila Freedom, Oct. 29.

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During the early part of this war, when expeditions were hurrying to the relief of Dewey many of Honolulu's young men, full of love for the Stars and Stripes, sought enlistment in the service. Some succeeded in the usual way, while others were refused on account of the various organizations being filled. A few of this latter class, not to be turned down by small obstacles, secreted themselves aboard transports, and left their sun-kissed homes as stow-aways.

They later succeeded in getting their names enrolled as volunteers on freedom's book of honor, so that today there are about forty of them in various regiments of the Army in Manila. They are a brave lot. Their commanders speak well of them, and Freedom takes pleasure in referring to them at this time. They joined the army before Hawaii was annexed.

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FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

December 5, 1898.

Bradley & Hubbard Lamps

(B & H)

While our Mr. Vetelson was in the East he made it a point to go to the head office of the Bradley & Hubbard people and place himself in touch with the 1898-99 designs in the famous make of lamps. As a result, we are now unpacking what we consider is the finest display of these lamps that will be shown in the city this season. One feature of these new lamps is the

NEW RADIANT BURNER

attachment, which does not increase the price of the lamps, but at the same time enhances the value three fold.

With this new burner a perfectly steady brilliant light equally that of electricity is obtained and no more oil is consumed than in the older styles.

For some time we have been scouring the Eastern markets for a lanai or verandah lamp that performs the work required in a satisfactory manner.

We feel gratified to say that at last this has been found in what is known as the

BLACK WROUGHT IRON HANGING LAMP.

We guarantee that when this lamp is once lighted no wind, no matter how vigorous, can blow it out.

We also have this make of lamps in the **Plano and Study Lamp**, in many designs and new colorings.

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When you want the Best Hay, Food or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IS A NEW THREAT

Danger of Anthrax Being Brought From Coast.

WILL BE A QUARANTINE

Advises From California—Correspondence With Dr. Shaw—Minister of Interior.

The subject correspondence will prove of interest to stockmen, to citizens generally and to medical men. Captain J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, said in relation to the letters that he believed it would be wise to stop at once the importation of live stock from California. It is likely that a governmental decision on the matter will be reached today.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 11th, 1898.

Dr. J. Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Doctor:—Yours of November 22nd just received, and we hasten to answer; anthrax and Texas fever have been very prevalent in some of the northern and most of the southern counties of this State during the summer months, but have of course with the approach of winter subsided; whether the seeds are sown for a return of the maladies next year is yet to be determined.

The matter is of such grave importance that the Federal Government has quarantined the entire State against exportation to other States from February to November of each year; and our State Board of Health has employed Dr. R. A. Archibald, of 1729 Webster street, Oakland, to gather data, and they will probably offer for the consideration of the incoming legislative bills making it mandatory for each county to provide a proper officer whose duty it shall be to assist in the eradication of these and pernicious contagious diseases of live stock; some of the different counties, like our own, undertook this, but the enormity of the matter proved too great for their courage, and "their feet getting cold," they stopped.

If I occupied the position of inspector at your port I should surely quarantine all live stock imported for a period of at least two weeks after landing from this coast, and in addition to that I believe I should confine one or more native Hawaiian cattle with them. You will do well to confer with Dr. Archibald. The pictures and history of cases enclosed in your letter are unmistakably those of Purpura, and not anthrax, we very frequently have such cases not attended with any sloughing, in fact the latter condition seldom exists where there has been no surgical interference.

(Sig.) H. A. & H. F. SPENCER.

Office of R. A. Archibald, V. S. 1724 Webster St. Oakland, Cal., November 14th, 1898.

Dr. J. Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Dear Doctor:—I have just received a communication from Dr. Spencer requesting me to write to you and enclosing a letter from you to him, in which you state that you desire some information regarding the prevalence of Anthrax in this State.

Now, Doctor, I am sorry to say we have considerable anthrax in this State, in fact nearly all our low lying and overflow lands along our rivers are pretty well infested with the bacillus anthracis.

I do not imagine, however, that you will experience any difficulty from our cattle this year, as the entire state is quarantined by the Federal authorities, to prevent the spread of Texas fever. Next spring, however, we expect to release the northern part of the State from the quarantine established by the Federal authorities, then of course, there would be danger to you, as we have no laws with regard to the importation or exportation of diseased live stock. Yet it seems to me the remedy is in your own hands, as you can insist on importers of stock into the islands from our ports, furnishing you with a certificate of health from my office, and if you did not deem said certificate sufficient guarantee you could hold the stock for a specified time at your port of entry.

I do not know how long my office will be in existence, as it all depends upon whether our Legislature will provide the necessary funds with which to carry it on.

I have no reports, etc., to send you, as I have not been in office long enough to compile much in that line, however, I will be pleased to give you all the information on this subject matter at my command, at any time you may wish it.

With best regards, I have the honor to be, yours most sincerely,
(Sig.) R. A. ARCHIBALD,
State Veterinarian.

ANTHRAX.

Anthrax is a severe and usually fatal contagious disease, characterized by chills, great depression and stupor of the animal, and a profound alteration of the blood, due to destruction of the red blood corpuscles. It is caused by the admission into the animal body of bacteria, or low order of living organisms, or their spores, known as the "bacillus of Davaine," or "bacillus anthracis."

It affects all animals exposed to its contagion. The herbivora are especially susceptible in the following order: the sheep, the ox, and the horse. The Guinea pig, the hob, the rabbit, mice, and other animals die quickly from its effects. Man, the dog and other omnivora and carnivora may be attacked by it in a constitutional form as fatal as in the herbivora, but fortunately, in some cases, develop from it only local trouble, followed by recovery. Fowls may be inoculated and develop the disease if they are partially immersed in cold water, to reduce their natural body temperature from 104 degrees to about 100 degrees. Frogs may be in-

REPORT IS MADE

Gen. Merriam Has His Official Fling at Hawaii.

Sickness Among Soldiers Here, Gives Inference That Honolulu Is an Unhealthy Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—

Major General Merriam yesterday completed his report of the administration of the department of Hawaii. This he will forward to the adjutant general at Washington this week. The report contains some very interesting statistics as well as some pertinent suggestions made by General Merriam.

The latest report from Honolulu to this department shows that there are 212 patients in the general hospital at that place, and of this number there are 131 cases of malignant typhoid fever. The report is from General King, he sailed for Manila on the 10th of this month, leaving at Honolulu of his command of expeditionary forces 160 in the general hospital. This number is of course included in the entire number now in the hospital.

General Merriam in his report gives it as his opinion that the city of Honolulu is thoroughly infected with typhoid fever. He thinks that in a measure this is possibly due to the men that were sent from here with the disease, who were taken off the transports at Honolulu and put in hospitals there. While he does not so state, General Merriam gives the inference that in his opinion Honolulu is a thoroughly unhealthy place and not fit for the encampment of troops.

General King's departure abandons Camp Oia, and General Merriam says it will not be again occupied by troops. Camp McKinley has also been moved to new ground and every possible sanitary precaution taken to insure the good health of the men.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Resolutions That Caused Land Selection.

This is the text of the resolution offered at the Board of Agriculture meeting for the purpose of establishing the experiment station that will soon become a reality:

Whereas, It would seem that the time has arrived for specially directed work in establishing an experimental station on the islands, and whereas, the past session of the Legislature made an appropriation of \$12,000 over \$11,000 of which is still available for forests, nurseries, general, and

Whereas, We should be able to commence the work, which is of more importance to the islands than any other, and by making a commencement on five or ten acres of land, we would be able to carry on a line of cultural experiments that are very much needed by our people, which would not only be a valuable guide to the small farmer, but the work could be carried on at the cost of one series of experiments, which such individual would have to do for himself; that which would cost the community an amount as many times greater as there were individuals engaged in the different experiments; to say nothing of having it performed by one who has had previous knowledge of how to do the work, and more likely to void expensive mistakes; and

We have the land and the money, and the secretary is willing to take up the work if we will authorize it and provide for carrying out the work. The greatest expense to be incurred will be in putting water on the land, fencing and providing implements and buildings. The entire work of propagating could be carried on at the station under the direct supervision of the secretary, and to much better advantage than is now done, as there would be better facilities for all details, to say nothing of better soil and local conditions, and

Whereas, There is plenty of good and on the Waikiki side of Punchbowl, just the place for the station;

Resolved, that the work be carried out as expeditiously as possible, as the time is now favorable to planting, and that the Executive be requested to render all assistance to the board to make the appropriation available.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The case involving title to the Queen's Hospital premises will go at once to the Supreme Court. The writ of error was filed yesterday.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Do not wash the hands as though you were washing dirt. Instead, use the soft white hands soap. It is the only soap that will give you soft white hands in a single night.



For Soft, Smooth, and Discolored Hands, Try: Fissured, Itching, Feverish, Pains, and Shapeless Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: J. W. GOSWELL & CO., Ltd., London. Patent 2,100,000. Made in U.S.A. Price 1/6 per box. Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 507 1/2 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

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

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

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

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

[BOTH ENDS MEET AT]

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you wish to know what 1899 Columbias and Ramlers are to be sold for here.

Columbia Bevel Gear Chainless, Models 50 and 51, latest improved . . . \$85
Columbia Chain Wheels, Models 67 and 68—New 1899 . . . 60
Columbia Chain Wheels, Models 69-102 with 1909 improvements . . . 85
Columbia Tandems, Models 47 and 48, Diamond and Combination Frame . . . 50
Rambler Chain Wheels, all Models with 28 in. wheels . . . 50
Rambler Tandems . . . 75

Do not think that you have to wait for 1899 to come to get these prices; they go into effect right now so there is no need for you to purchase poorly made Bicycles when COLUMBIAN and RAMBLER are offered at such low prices. Watch the other dealers who have set higher prices come down to our figures. We lead, others follow. This is the cool season and the time to ride. BUY NOW!

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FIRE, LIFE AND LIFE. ESTABLISHED 1835.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. \$3,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL. \$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELMIA OF MATIGBERG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-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. SCHAEFFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAEFFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

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. SCHAEFFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance . . . 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies . . . 101,600,000

Total reinsurance . . . 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance . . . 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies . . . 35,000,000

Total reinsurance . . . 43,800,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897. \$13,558,000.

1- Authorized Capital—\$3,000,000 & \$ 4

Subscribed . . . 2,750,000

Paid up Capital . . . 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Fund . . . 2,545,519 7 9

3- Life and Annuity Funds . . . 16,127,070 1 0

410,000,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch . . . 1,501,277 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches . . . 1,376,611 1 9

2,877,888 4 9

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

OSCAR J. OLSON

Honolulu Boy Writes of Life in Manila

is With the North Dakota Volunteers - Tells of Their Quarters - Some Individual Mentions.

Oscar J. Olson of the North Dakota Volunteers, one of the Honolulu boys in Manila, writes an interesting letter to the Advertiser. In speaking of the men who went to the war from these islands, he states that he has visited most of them and that they are very popular with their commanders and are doing well.

W. E. Dempsey, formerly a member of Company B, N. G. H., is at present in the Division Hospital, sick with the fever, but is convalescing and soon will be ready for duty. Smith, the man now in Honolulu made life pleasant for the men from Hawaii, by bringing them together as often as possible for a social time. "Ginger" Mayne has been pitching for the Thirteenth Minnesota baseball team. The native Hawaiian who went along with the Colorado soldiers, is orderly for the colonel of that regiment.

Olson had an interesting experience at Cavite. Half a dozen of the boys from Company I, N. D. V., were walking about the fort when one of the party found a small bag of powder and a fuse. Immediately they went to work to load one of the many small cannon in the fort. They went at it as though they were "old hands" at that kind of work, using rags for wadding. When it was all ready one of the boys "touched her off." They stepped away to a safe distance and waited for the result. The cannon was not fastened so that when the explosion came, in the language of Olson, the gun turned some pretty high flip-flops. A few natives who were standing nearby, had not observed what was going on, and when they heard the cannon's roar, the speed which they showed was surprising.

The North Dakota Volunteers are very comfortably quartered in long, palm leaf covered huts or sheds. The walls on the outside are of palm leaves and on the inside the leaves are woven, forming a mat work. The walls are white-washed.

"AN ARCH ENEMY"

NEW YORK, November 28. - A cable to the Times from London says: The Contemporary Review issued tonight contains a sensational anonymous article, entitled "The Arch Enemy of England." This is the German Emperor. The writer alleges that the Kaiser seized Kiaochow by an agreement with Russia to prevent England from getting it, and the Czar holds his personal promise to vacate it when called upon, Russia providing Germany with coaling stations elsewhere.

The writer declares that the Kaiser had drawn up a plan arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world, leaving Germany the chief commercial colonial power. All these plans have suddenly been thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war and America and England drawing together.

The article, which is sure to attract attention for its extraordinary attack on the Queen's grandson, continues: "The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility, and are in no mood to put up with browbeating from any one. Considering that the Americans took no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the Far East; but now that the impulse has been supplied and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made, there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing matters to a conclusion."

The St. James is the name of the hotel that Jas. Campbell has purchased at San Jose. It is a well located, first class house, doing a good business.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Tuesday, December 2. Steamer Waiwalele, Mowee, 14 hrs. from Honolulu. Steamer Waiwalele, Mowee, 14 hrs. from Honolulu. Steamer Waiwalele, Mowee, 14 hrs. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, December 7

Am. steamer Alameda, Von Oterendorp, 15 days from Sydney, via Auckland, 9 days, and Apia, 5 days; pass, and misc. to W. G. Irwin & Co. Steamer Waiwalele, Nelson, 26 hrs. from Honolulu.

Thursday, December 8

Br. steamer Moana, Carey, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; pass, and misc. to W. G. Irwin & Co. Steamer James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.

Friday, December 9

Schr. Lina, Kaina, 30 hrs. from Laupahoehoe. Schr. Moa Wahine, Sam, 18 hrs. from Kohala. Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

SAILING FROM HONOLULU

Tuesday, December 6. Steamer Kihun, Clarke, Hilo. Steamer Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports. Steamer Coptic, Sealy, Yokohama.

Wednesday, December 7

Steamer Alameda, Von Oterendorp, San Francisco. Hr. bk. Aigburth, Jones, Tahiti, Chile, in ballast. Steamer Waiwalele, Gregory, Kona.

Thursday, December 8

Steamer Hawaii, Macdonald, Hakalau. Hr. steamer Moana, Carey, Sydney, via Apia and Auckland. Steamer James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Friday, December 9

Steamer Alameda, Von Oterendorp, San Francisco. Hr. bk. Aigburth, Jones, Tahiti, Chile, in ballast. Steamer Waiwalele, Gregory, Kona.

FOREIGN PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO - Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Martha Davis, 19 days from Honolulu; bkta. W. H. Dimond, 19 days from Honolulu; bktn. Irigard, 16 days from Honolulu. Sailed, Nov. 29, bk. Alden, for Honolulu; Nov. 30, bk. Mahikan, for Honolulu.

PORT ANGELES - Passed, Nov. 29

Haw. ship Willsett, from Nanaimo for Honolulu. PORT TOWNSEND - Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Ceylon, from Honolulu. GRAY'S HARBOR - Arrived, Nov. 29, schr. Repeat and bktn. Omega, from Honolulu.

ASTORIA - Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Bateshire, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY - Arrived, Nov. 29, schr. Mariposa, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA - Sailed, Nov. 29, schr. Gaelic, for Honolulu.

MANILA - Arrived, Nov. 28, U. S. T. S. Zealandia, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

Demarest, Am. bktn. 614 tons - Pass and misc. to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co. Martha Davis, Am. bk. 779 tons - Pass and misc. to Honolulu, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn. 376 tons - Pass and misc. to Honolulu, in Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Defender, Am. schr. 282 tons - Lumber from Tacoma to Hawaiian Islands, chartered prior to arrival by Charles Nelson.

PASSENGERS

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Alameda, Dec. 7. - L. D. Benjamin, Thos. Burrows and Dr. Henry Joy. From San Francisco, per schr. Moana, Dec. 8. - W. J. Shotwell, W. J. White and wife, Jas. Campbell, Cecil Brown and wife, J. F. Clay, J. Moore, H. Holmes, A. Koehle, Alex. Young and wife, F. J. Calef, E. C. Evans, Ed. L. Howe, Bruce Cartwright, Jacob Lando, wife and family, Miss C. Hanskins, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Mott-Smith, child and nurse, T. L. Bell, R. C. Scott, Miss Call, Miss Martin, Miss Bosshard, M. B. Mhiran, Mrs. F. A. Jacobs and daughter, E. S. Valenzuela, W. A. Albrecht, Mrs. A. L. Scott, two children and nurse, G. E. Thrant, Paul R. Canney, C. H. Clapp, Miss McInerney, Mrs. C. M. Cooke and child, B. R. Hanning, Maj. M. Wood, Miss E. J. Von Schmidt, W. W. Jones, H. Nishwitz, Mrs. J. B. Stocklin, Mrs. S. C. V. Turner, Mrs. P. M. Greene, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Mrs. Geo. Brand and son, Miss Al Agnew, Jas. Quinlan, J. R. Bergstrom, Mrs. K. Chalmers, J. Rosenberg, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mrs. E. C. Larkin, Mrs. H. Rosenberg and two children, J. Marks, Miss M. Vallett, Chas. Coster, T. R. Kemble and two children, Mrs. S. J. Haddock, Geo. Wilson, D. A. Hane, Joe White, Mrs. W. T. Henkelis and child, D. E. Whitman, N. P. Plunkett, E. E. Lyman, W. Madela, Mrs. J. Bergin, Miss Wyser, A. Smith, W. Kemble, L. Cohen, A. M. Pepper, J. W. Cavanaugh, H. L. Oswald, R. R. Clendenen, J. Behm and wife, E. Bouquet and wife, E. Lepeltre and wife, J. O'Reilly, Jno. Brown, W. Jarrett, Miss Kornbaum, A. D. Courtney, wife and child, L. G. Parker and wife, F. W. Oberachmidt, T. Patterson, Miss B. Wilton, F. E. Hare, R. Helen, C. Cutting, Mrs. L. Frazer and daughter, G. W. Slack, J. McAuliffe, F. Rasmussen, L. Davis, B. P. Bateman.

Departed

For Lahaia and Hilo, per schr. Kihau, Dec. 6. - Lahaia: Laura Pali, J. G. M. Sheldon, R. D. Mead, J. A. Thompson and wife, Charles Craig.

BORN

SEABURY - In this city, December 7, 1898, to the wife of J. D. Seabury, a daughter.

RAISING PACKETS

Three Steamer Launches in a Line - Arrived. Three steamer launches passed through the Golden Gate in the morning of December 28, and all of them had made heavy quick passages from San Francisco. The launches were the Diamond, the Emerald and the Goldfish.

The Diamond sailed from Honolulu at 5:30 p. m. on November 10th and arrived in San Francisco at 2 p. m. on November 28th, while the Emerald sailed at an hour earlier and arrived half an hour later. Both launches sailed in and came to an anchor within a few hundred yards of each other. From the time they parted company off Diamond Head until they met again off the Golden Gate neither vessel was sighted from the other, and each captain thought the other was in port. The launch Emerald, however, beat both the Diamond and the Goldfish. She left San Francisco several days after them and sailed from Honolulu three days after them and will make port the first of the year.

For Maui, per schr. Claudine, Dec. 6. - Mrs. Lowrie, Miss Lowrie, Mrs. Perry, W. J. Lowrie, Jr., F. T. Smith and wife, Capt. Hastings, G. P. Wilder, A. A. Wilder, F. A. Richards and wife, Mr. Shaw, F. C. Allen, S. Pukohi, L. A. Dickey, E. J. Allen, mother and sisters and 27 deck.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Dec. 7. - The McKee, Ranshin Company, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schuster, Clara McCarthy, George Alexander, W. T. Bell, Misses A. M. and E. G. Donnell, H. C. Wright, G. M. Leavitt, Maj. H. T. Emmett, Capt. Murphy, N. T. Messer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Brockley, and fourteen officers and ten invalid soldiers (cabin) and 315 privates of the New York regiment in the steerage.

For Kaunakakai and Hawaii, per schr. Hawaii, Dec. 8. - L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, Mr. McClanahan, Mr. Kay.

WHARF AND WAVE

Forty-four sailing vessels are chartered or on the way to Honolulu with coal. The United States gunboat Bennington sailed for Hilo at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The two barkos of Diamond Head yesterday are supposed to be the American bark Wilms, coal laden, 29 days from Nanaimo, and the German bark J. C. Pfleger, 169 days from Bremen, with general merchandise.

The Moana docked at Oahu wharf at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco and sailed for the Colonies at 5 o'clock last evening, after discharging a small amount of freight. The Moana brought fifty-two cabin and sixty-nine steerage passengers to Honolulu. There were eight stowaways aboard.

The United States transport Standa is at Irigard wharf, coaling and repairing preparatory to a continuation of her trip from Manila to San Francisco. She arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and will sail for San Francisco about Sunday next. The Standa has 199 passengers on board, mostly invalided soldiers and a few officers on furlough.

The following soldiers have left Newcastle for Honolulu, by advice per Alameda, Oct. 22, Fort George, 2780 tons; Oct. 24, Hawaiian Isles, 3232 tons; Oct. 25, Hesper, 1129 tons; Oct. 26, Snow & Burgess, 2250 tons; Oct. 29, Republic, 1582 tons; Nov. 2, Dominion, 1969 tons; Nov. 3, Oregon, 1962 tons; Nov. 18, Hercules, 1820 tons. A total of 16,725 tons have been sent to Honolulu during the past month. Twenty shillings is reported as offering with but little inquiry for tonnage.

The steamer Alameda, which arrived from the Colonies yesterday morning, brought a lot of freight from the German steamer Kaiser Frederick der Grosse, which discharged at Sydney from Bremen. After unloading 250 tons of freight and taking on 160 tons of coal the Alameda sailed for San Francisco at 9 o'clock last night with a part of the New York Regiment and twenty tons of baggage belonging to them.

The first American steel tramp steamer ever built in the United States for United States owners, the Winfield, has been launched. She is a comely-looking, straight-stemmed craft of the following dimensions: Length over all, 320 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth, 25 feet. She is of 1750 tons net and 2600 tons gross register, and is expected to steam ten knots per hour in ordinary weather. Her engines are of the triple-expansion, surface-condensing type, with cylinders 22 in. 24 in., and 55 in., by 26 in. stroke, and her boilers work to a steam pressure of 165 pounds per square inch. She is fitted with every device for handling cargo and for safety of ship and crew. She was built at the Bath Iron Works, New England, for Messrs. Miller, Bull & Knowton, New York.

Transit and Cargo

The schooner Transit is out about fifteen days from San Francisco with an assorted merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments are the following: 600 bbls. flour, 3825 lbs. meal, 250 cs. gin, 200 bbls. 64 cs. wheat, 416 cs. canned fruits, 98 cts. wheat, 242 lbs. peas, 998 gals. 93 cs. wine, 25 cs. 98 bbls. 10 half bbls. salmon, 500 cs. coal oil, 37,500 lbs. salt, 25 cs. saddlery, 847 cs. canned goods, 3200 lbs. strach, 9800 lbs. lard, 51 gals. 2 cs. brandy, 12,051 lbs. soda, 20 bales brooms, 4 bales dry goods, 225 cs. middlings, 1051 bbls. shingles, 25,427 lbs. bread, 5 tons coke, 5 tons pig iron, 287 cts. corn, 3 cs. drugs, 17,737 lbs. beans, 500 lbs. cheese, 505 cs. soap, 7751 lbs. rolled barley, 14 pks. machinery, 1022 cts. barley, 43 sks. bran, 322 hogs, 82 bales hay, 150 pks. paints and oils, 10 kegs pork, 500 lbs. hops, 228 cs. hardware, 250 bxs. raisins, 1367 lbs. nuts, 16 pks. agricultural implements, 10 coils wire, 854 pks. glassware.

BORN

SEABURY - In this city, December 7, 1898, to the wife of J. D. Seabury, a daughter.

BY AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1898. Notice is hereby given that Nathan C. Wilford has been appointed as Tax Assessor and Collector for the Third Division, Island of Hawaii.

Christmas Day, (December 25, 1898), and New Year Day, (January 1, 1899), falling on Sunday, Monday, December 20, 1898, and Monday, January 2, 1899, will be observed as National Holidays and all Government offices throughout the Islands will be closed on those days.

Walter V. Rodenhurst, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Board for the Taxation District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice George F. Benton.

The building of two new steamers for the Pacific Mail Company will, as stated, soon be commenced at C. F. Huntington's yard at Newport News, Va. Prior to leaving San Francisco he and other officials here had long been at work on plans for two fine auxiliary steamers to be added to the China and Japan trade. There is good reason for believing that Mr. Scherwin took those plans with him, and that work will begin at once.

Public accountants are requested to make prompt returns to the Treasury of all collections on Government account to December 31, 1898, and to send in their sworn statements thereof to the Auditor General's Department without delay.

Honolulu accountants not later than January 5, 1899, and those residing on the other Islands not later than January 10, 1899. When the last remittance is made on accounts of 1898 receipts, advise the Treasury Department to that effect.

It is believed that Great Britain will give China as compensation and both England and America are suspected of having some of the greatest surprise in store.

CHICAGO, November 28. - J. H. Barrons of this city has been elected president of Owen College. A dispatch from Owen says that the unanimous recommendation of the committee on presidency and the unanimous vote of the trustees present. Several absent members of the board of trustees sent letters of approval. When the announcement was made to the students assembled at the college chapel this afternoon, the news was received with great applause. The college has been without an executive for two years.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29. - Jas. Stillman, of New York, has given \$50,000 to Harvard College to cover the cost of land and buildings for a projected Harvard infirmary, which will bear the name of the donor. In addition, Mr. Stillman will contribute \$2,500 annually for four years.

A new scholarship has just been conferred upon the scientific school of Harvard University by a gift of \$10,000 from J. R. Jenkins, a graduate of the class of '77 and a mining engineer in the gold district of South Africa. The interest of this sum is to be given to a student of engineering.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26. - The Merritt Company's representatives here say that the contract has been entered into with the Government to raise the Reina Mercedes, sunk in the mouth of Santiago harbor, and bring her to Norfolk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS - IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Jared K. Smith, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors:

It is ordered that Friday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS - IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hooper, late of Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

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

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Nov. 29th, 1898. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS - IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of Simson Magnin, deceased.

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

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Honolulu, Nov. 29th, 1898. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

BY AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1898. Notice is hereby given that Nathan C. Wilford has been appointed as Tax Assessor and Collector for the Third Division, Island of Hawaii.

Christmas Day, (December 25, 1898), and New Year Day, (January 1, 1899), falling on Sunday, Monday, December 20, 1898, and Monday, January 2, 1899, will be observed as National Holidays and all Government offices throughout the Islands will be closed on those days.

Walter V. Rodenhurst, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the Board for the Taxation District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice George F. Benton.

The building of two new steamers for the Pacific Mail Company will, as stated, soon be commenced at C. F. Huntington's yard at Newport News, Va. Prior to leaving San Francisco he and other officials here had long been at work on plans for two fine auxiliary steamers to be added to the China and Japan trade. There is good reason for believing that Mr. Scherwin took those plans with him, and that work will begin at once.

Public accountants are requested to make prompt returns to the Treasury of all collections on Government account to December 31, 1898, and to send in their sworn statements thereof to the Auditor General's Department without delay.

Honolulu accountants not later than January 5, 1899, and those residing on the other Islands not later than January 10, 1899. When the last remittance is made on accounts of 1898 receipts, advise the Treasury Department to that effect.

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Honolulu, Nov. 29th, 1898. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Notice of Intention to Foreclose, and of Sale of Mortgage. In accordance with, and in virtue of the power in and under terms and conditions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated August 1st, A. D. 1896, from JESSE CARR of Kapaa, Kauai, to the Honorable Board, by George H. Fairbank of Hawaii, Kauai, Town, the Makee Sugar Company, a corporation incorporated and doing business under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in Book 185, page 330 to 337, both inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the mortgagee, under said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage, for conditions broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

NOTICE is also hereby given that all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments and property in said mortgage contained and described and hereunder set forth, will be sold at public auction at the Court House at Kapaa, Kauai, on Saturday, Dec. 17th, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said date.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, attorneys of the undersigned. Dated Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 16th, 1898.

THE KEALIA STORE, By George H. Fairbank, of Kealia, Kauai, The Makee Sugar Company.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. All that land at Kapaa, Kauai, under lease on the first day of August, A. D. 1895 to Tuck Chew Company from the Makee Sugar Company, with the rice mill, and all the machinery and implements appertaining to said rice mill, and all the tenements and out-houses upon said land leased as aforesaid from the Makee Sugar Company, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining. The land leased as aforesaid by the Makee Sugar Company, being all of the premises covered by a lease dated the first day of July, A. D. 1894, by and between the Makee Sugar Company, Kealia, Kauai, by its manager, William Blaisdell, and Tuck Chew Company of Kealia, Kauai, by its Manager, Tuck Chew, the premises being described in said lease as follows:

That certain tract of land situate at Kapaa, Kauai, containing about SIXTY-TWO (62) acres, more or less, and known as the Kapaa Swamp; 28 acres of said lease-hold premises being known as Section 1, and 34 acres thereof being known as Section 2.

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