Hawaiian Gazette.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WARMLY COMMENDED.

Resignation of Armstrong Smith is Formally Accepted.

Armstrong Smith's resignation as principal of the Princess Kaiulani School has been formally accepted by the Minister of Public Instruction in a letter addressed to the former, regretting the severance of his relation with the school and commending him warmly for the excellent work he has done for it. This formal acceptance means that Mr. Smith's labors in the educational field of Hawaii have entirely ceased, and that when he again resumes public work here it will be as a member of the medical profession.

The resignation is accepted as of April 17, the day on which Mr. Smith departs on the Australia for the United States. He will eventually go to London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and expects to finish his medical education in Great Britain.

Mr. Mott-Smith's letter reads:

April 12, 1900.

Armstrong Smith, Esq., Principal Kaiulani School, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your resignation, dated March 26, 1900, to take effect as soon as convenient. Your resignation is accepted as of April 17th.

The Department regrets the loss of your services, which have been very valuable in the establishment and arrangement of the Kaiulani School, one of the most important schools of the city. The school, without any doubt, will long feel the excellent work you have done for it.

The good wishes of the Department go with you in your determination to study medicine.

Very truly yours,
E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Public Instruction.

THE SPANISH WRECKS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney General Griggs has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has complete authority in the matter of the disposition of the wrecks of Spanish vessels along the shores of Cuba. The opinion of the Attorney General on the question is of more than ordinary importance, as it involves primarily the question of United States jurisdiction in the question. It is addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and relates to the wreck of the Spanish steamship Alphonso XIII, which lies near the entrance to Mariel harbor, and is sought to be bought up by private parties.

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

Plague's March in Far Australia.

ADELAIDE HAS A CASE

Sydney Declared an Infected Port. Gloomy Prophecies--The Sanitary Precautions Taken.

The Sydney Herald of March 15, the latest paper in its file received by the Miowera, "plays up" the plague news in three and one-half long columns of fine type under the caption "The Bubonic plague—Fatal Case in the City—Supposed Case at the Quarantine Station—The Infected Area Spreading." Then follows a description of the cases, news of precautions at many points in New South Wales and elsewhere and the following statements which we quote entire:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson is of opinion that now that the plague has won a foothold in this colony it will not be entirely eradicated, at any rate for many years. He speaks in the light of the proposition that the scourge is circulated through the medium of rats. He does not mean to say that the epidemic will be continually maintained at a high average of cases, but that it will have its recurring seasons. He estimates that the average duration of each visitation will be eight months, and that then after the lapse of a year there will be a recrudescence of the trouble. This estimate is based on a consideration of the habits and longevity of rats. The absolute eradication of all rats would be followed by the entire removal of the source of infection. It is not possible to rid the land of rats, and it follows that the disease must remain. Dr. Thompson thinks that as it develops here it may spread in subsequent years through other channels than that of rats.

The appointment of municipal inspectors has not yet been made, but all matters are in training for the staff to get to work without loss of time. Meanwhile the board's inspectors in the city report that good work in the way of purifying dirty places is being done by the local authorities and owners of premises.

Rats in Street Sweepings.

There was considerable excitement at Wentworthville railway station on Wednesday. It appears that a truckload of street sweepings and other garbage was received from Sydney to be used by a fruitgrower for gardening purposes. Two or three residents saw the stuff, and it was noticed that there was a number of read rats in it. Word was at once sent to Sub-inspector Latimer, of the Parramatta police, and he immediately sent word that the stuff was not to be removed till he gave orders to that effect. In the meantime the stationmaster took upon himself to collect all the dead rats in sight and burn them.

Serum Sent For.

The Department of Health has sent another urgent cable to the Pasteur Institute in France for a supply of the remedial serum. The department is planning the production of it in this colony, but the task is a highly intricate and delicate one, and it may take months to obtain first results. Even if all the experiments succeeded at first trial then it would take seven months for the production of the first instalment of the valuable antagonistic.

Fast Days Suspended.

Cardinal Moran has ordered the issue amongst the priesthood of copies of the following circular:

"St. Mary's Cathedral, March 13, 1900.—Very Rev. Dear Father in Christ,—It is pleasant to find that although the plague has been threatening this city and the surrounding districts for some weeks, it has not spread to any extent amongst us. We may trust that a merciful Providence shall listen to the prayers of the Church and avert this calamity from our Australian colonies. Entering, however, into the spirit of Holy Church, I deem it a duty, in regard to the city and suburban parochial districts, to dispense with the fast and abstinence otherwise prescribed for the Lenten season. The usual abstinence on the Fridays of the year will of course remain in full force. I would request the faithful who may avail of this indulgence in the law of the Church regarding the Lenten season, to renew their fervour of piety, and by their persevering prayer to endeavor to appease the wrath of God against the sinfulness that is so widespread throughout the world at the present day. The prayer of the humble and faithful heart for mercy shall not be made in vain, and we may trust that instead of the chastisements of Divine Justice the blessings of God's bounty and love will abound amongst us.—Your faithful servant, Patrick F. Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney."

Precautions in Queensland.

The following extracts are made from the Queenslander of March 24th:

The question was raised by Mr.

(Continued on Page 4.)

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

Seven Guns and Many Crack Troops Put Out of Action.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD RUN FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY

Futile Attempt Upon the Life of the Prince of Wales—Queen In Ireland—Hawaii In Congress.

LONDON, April 2.—The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto attended Lord Roberts' operations was broken on Saturday, when part of the British force operating east of Bloemfontein walked blindly into a Boer ambush and was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood, in command of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and mounted infantry, under Colonel Pitcher, was in garrison on Friday at Thaba N'chu, which is about halfway between the Free State capital and the border of Basutoland. The British commander was threatened by the near approach of a large Boer force, and, finding his position untenable, marched that night to the Bloemfontein waterworks, lying south of the Modder river, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the road to Bloemfontein and about fifteen miles from that town.

Early on Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear. Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent off a convoy with batteries, while the rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard.

The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which Boers had concealed themselves. The whole British detachment walked into ambush and were captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one account, the British loss was not great, as most of the convoy were in the trap before a shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue. Latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and began shelling the Boers.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office, has not been published, and no account is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable the next news will be that after a stiff fight General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Some criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Roberts' report confirms the story of disaster. The British lost 350 men and several guns.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle's Bloemfontein correspondent writes:

"Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, the correspondent witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses lay stiffened in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were ghastly human bodies, with the wrecks of wagons and forage scattered wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

"It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenious than the Boer trap, and the only wonder is that a single man escaped. On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with stony slopes facing the drift, one came upon an inclosure from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

"When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire. When the first battery appeared the Boers seemed undesirous of continuing the slaughter and called upon the British to surrender. At that moment, however, one battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining guns. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses.

"Early in the afternoon the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. Our actual casualties were less than had been expected. Despite this regrettable incident, it is impossible not to admire the gallant manner in which the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless position.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says the Duke of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe.

A dispatch dated Bushman's Kop, Sunday, April 1st, says: "The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured were commanded by Reichman, a German-American. The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well."

The Political Effect.

LONDON, April 4.—6:40 A. M.—No news has yet been received of the expected battle between General French and the Boers. There is now but a remote prospect of the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster. As the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in reoccupying Ladybrand and Thaba Nchu was bold and even brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free Staters and the advantage gained by them will have a most disturbing effect on the mind of the Free State population.

The impossibility of effecting complete protection for the moment to all farmers in the south and southeast sections of the Free State is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the ability of the British to protect them.

Boers Not Pursued.

LONDON, April 4.—(Afternoon Service).—General Colville and General French have given up the movement against the Boers east of Bloemfontein and have joined the main army. It doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best troops into the wilderness with a field transport, in the direction at a right angle with his chosen line of advance. The Boers have probably moved elsewhere, and if to the southeast General Colville could as easily strike them from Bloemfontein as by following them up across the plains. These inferences still leave the situation bewildering for the time being. The enormously superior British forces appear inactive in every part of the war field waiting yet probably for the accumulation of material for a swift advance on the Transvaal frontier.

The London military commentators and the public to some extent are irritated and confused by the situation.

Among the Missing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bluest blood of Great Britain is represented among the officers of the Household Cavalry. The Duke of Teck, eldest brother of the Duchess of York, whose mother was the granddaughter of George III, is one of the captains. (The Duke of Teck has been since accounted for.)

Among the lieutenants is the young Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Wicklow, D. C. Marjoribanks, the only son and heir of Lord Tweedmouth; Gerald Ward, son of the late Earl of Dudley, and his brother, R. Ward; A. V. Meade, son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and A. E. B. O'Neill, son and heir of Baron O'Neill.

Here are some of the officers: Major J. H. G. Bing, half brother of the Earl of Strafford, who married Mrs. Colgate; Captain E. Baring, brother of Lord Revelstoke; Captain Lord W. A. Cavendish Bentick, half brother of the Duke of Portland; Captain Lord G.

(Continued on Page 2.)

NO AID FOR HOSPITAL

Incurables to Have No Public Money.

MATTER FOR LEGISLATURE

Council of State Strikes Out Appropriation on Attorney General Cooper's Advice.

Yesterday's session of the Council of State was peaceful and marked by none of the pyrotechnics of the days when the Court of Claims bill was under consideration. The members settled down to plain, routine work, and transacted considerable unfinished business.

President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Cooper, and Councilors Isenberg, Achi, Kaulukou, Jones, Allen, Ena, Gonsalves and Kennedy were present.

Attorney General Cooper rendered a report upon the item covering the proposed appropriation of $25,000 for the incurables' hospital, as follows:

Mr. President.

In regard to line 36a, Act 4, Endowment of Hospital for Incurables, $25,000, which was referred to me by the Council of State, I have to say that I find nothing in the Constituion or laws of the Republic of Hawaii which would prevent the legislature from passing an appropriation for this purpose. I believe the item is objectionable on account of its indefiniteness. It should state more specifically what hospital is meant. I think also, in view of the fact that the Constitutional Convention inserted an article in the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public moneys for the support or benefit of any sectarian denominational or private school, that a similar restriction might well be incorporated in this appropriation.

As this appropriation has been presented to the Council of State for passage, I desire to call the attention of the Council of State to the clause authorizing appropriation of moneys by the Council, more particularly the limitation of power as to the nature of appropriations to be passed by the Council. I believe this question should be decided by the Council, as to whether or not this appropriation comes within the limitations specified by section 6 of Article 81 of the Constitution.

I desire also to call the attention of the Council of State to the wording of President McKinley's telegram dated March 6th, 1900, sent through Secretary of State Hay, which reads as follows:

"The President has not considered it wise to convene the old legislature, expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress elects (enacts?) the Hawaiian Territorial bill, he approves Act No. 1 of the Council of State."

Is this an appropriation contemplated by the authority conferred by President McKinley by this dispatch? It appears to me that it is open to serious question. I feel, however, that it is not for me to make a definite ruling on either of the last two points mentioned, merely calling the attention of the Council of State to what seems to me to be the questions in doubt respecting the passage of this appropriation by the Council of State at this time.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Sanford B. Dole, President Republic of Hawaii.

Jones made a motion that the item be stricken out on account of the uncertainty of the power of the Council to make such an appropriation. Mr. Allen stated his opinion in asking that the item be passed, which was conditioned upon the raising of $100,000 by private subscription to accompany the government fund. Achi objected to the passage of the item, believing it was a matter for the Legislature to pass upon.

Minister Young also felt that under the circumstances the item should be stricken out in view of the report made by the Attorney General. Mr. Allen, as one of the committee reporting the passage of the item, said he was very glad to know that the feeling of the Council was in favor of the appropriation, but doubtful of the expediency of the Council passing upon the item.

President Dole put the motion to strike the item out. The response in favor of the motion was almost as weak as the contrary raising of hands, but the former prevailed, and the hospital for incurables will now have to depend entirely upon outside subscriptions.

Morgue Building.

The appropriation for the new morgue and appliances was brought up as unfinished business. Isenberg asked if the amount was intended for the erection of a stone building. If a wooden building was put up it might have to be burned down again as the old one was. Minister Young replied that he did not think the specifications were for a stone building. Mr. Kennedy said he would object to the placing of the morgue in Kakaako, and the Minister said he did not approve of the proposed location, as the district would soon be built up and the morgue would be a bad feature for the place.

Councilor Allen stated that members of the Board of Health had been all over the city looking for a suitable location, but in every case where they made application for a site, they were refused. The committee had also reported against building the morgue near the present pest house.

The item was, however, finally passed as in the bill.

An item for $1,900 covering the payroll for the new Beretania street pump was inserted in Act 3 and passed. Also an appropriation of $8,100 was made to cover the expenses of running and coaling the pumping plant for the next eighteen months.

Plumbing Inspectors.

The deferred item of $6,000 for pay of a plumbing inspector and two assistants was passed yesterday.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 2 were taken up one by one and considered in connection with the committee report thereon. The sections were passed upon exactly upon the recommendations of the committee, and upon motion of Mr. Isenberg were referred with the title of Act 2 to the Finance Committee to be corrected and printed.

The title of Act 3 was read and passed. Moved that section and the entire bill be referred to the Finance Committee for correction and re-print. Passed.

Minister Cooper made a statement as to the drawing of double salaries by employes of the government. During the plague epidemic double pay was drawn, largely on the part of the military. The law on the subject reads that no person drawing as high as $1800 per annum, can receive any other salary during that time from the government. Conditions were different, said Cooper, during the epidemic just passed, in which doctors had to do much outside work, or work that was not regularly in their departments, and therefore were entitled to receive extra salaries.

The Council adjourned at 4:10 until Monday at 3 p. m.

SYDNEY'S WAYS MAKE WOOD MAD

President of Board of Health Complains of Unsatisfactory Bills From That Port.

Righteous indignation was written in every line of the countenance of President C. B. Wood of the Board of Health yesterday. He arraigned in no uncertain terms the unsatisfactory condition of the bills of health brought to this port by steamships from the south.

"It is almost impossible," said the doctor, "to learn anything aboard the steamships from Australia concerning the health conditions of the ports from which they hail. When the Moana was here on her last trip there was absolutely no statement on her bill of health that would indicate the conditions in Sydney. When the Miowera came in on Wednesday it was the same thing all over again. I boarded her with the pilot and had a most difficult time in gaining any information about the plague in Australia. Nobody seemed to know how many deaths there had been in Sydney or how far the infected district was from the waterfront. Information regarding Honolulu I furnished willingly; in fact I handed out a typewritten statement which was practically a complete story of the bubonic plague here from its beginning.

"Sydney need not fear us; it is Honolulu that has good cause to guard against that port. There's more danger from Sydney now, with its twenty-seven cases of plague already, than there ever was from Honolulu.

"Honolulu has given every single vessel that has left here a full statement of the conditions existing in this city. Sydney has never done this, and instructions have gone forward bearing on the matter most emphatically, and it is hoped that the authorities at Sydney, informed through the Consul, will hereafter provide satisfactory bills of health to all vessels leaving that port."

Quarantine is a bad thing for patience. Patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue where the yellow flag is concerned. At least this proved to be the case with Captain Watts of the bark Pactolus on Wednesday. His vessel is bound for New York with sugar—a good, long five months' voyage around Cape Horn. Captain Watts had business ashore and made up his mind that if he did put foot in Honolulu any bacilli which he might possibly pick up would be blown out of his garments and soaked out of his skin many times before he reached Sandy Hook, and that he would not be placing New York in jeopardy by transacting his business ashore here. So he came ashore.

The Planters' Association hinted at taking the captain's cargo away in consequence, but the owner of the vessel had no objections to offer to the captain's action.

FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION.

Board's Biennial Report Shows Many Interesting Figures.

During the biennial period ending with last year the Board of Immigration has issued permits to the different sugar plantations for the importation of 40,599 Japanese contract laborers. The immigration of Chinese has ceased altogether. Only 600 laborers were brought into this country from Europe. There has been expended about $13,520 for encouraging immigration exclusive of Asiatic, out of the $50,000 appropriated for that purpose. The cost of the Galicians coming was $6,110 and of the Spanish and Portuguese, per steamship Victoria, $7,410. Tables indicating the statistics of the sugar production and laborers employed by each plantation are included in the report of the Board.

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

(Continued from page 1.)

Montague-Douglas-Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Captain T. W. Brand, son and heir of Viscount Hampden; Captain J. Downey, son and heir of Viscount Downey.

Lieutenant Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart; Lieutenant D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough; Lieutenant G. B. Portman, son of Viscount Portman; Lieutenant T. Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribbersdale; Lieutenant F. W. Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby; Lieutenant W. G. S. Cadogan, son of the very wealthy Earl of Cadogan; Lieutenant H. K. Maxwell, son and heir of Lord Farnham; E. B. Meade, another son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and Lieutenant Lord Howard de Walden.

Boer Prisoners Dying.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is equally irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

Kipling on Joubert.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow:

With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife
 He had no part, whose hands were clean of gain;
But subtile, strong and stubborn, gave his life
 To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,
 Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate.
 Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—General Cronje, Colonel Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena tonight. Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Green Point tract. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Webster Davis Talks.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: After Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock sent to Webster Davis a brief note in which he said the President has asked him to announce that Mr. Davis' resignation has been accepted to take effect April 4, Mr. Davis felt at liberty then to talk freely upon the South African situation, and to a friend he related the history of his trip.

"My journey was uneventful until we crossed the Transvaal border and stopped at Koomatipoort," he said. "There the whole neighborhood turned out and welcomed me. At station after station the station-master would come to the car, touch his red cap and ask if there was anything he could do for my comfort.

"Yet the English told me with great positiveness that the savage Boers would shoot me as soon as they learned I spoke English. They tell this lie so much at Cape Town that they even got Colonel Stowe, our Consul there, to believe it. At Pretoria, I was given a cordial greeting. Marvelous to state, during all the time I was there not one man asked me whether I favored the British or the Boers.

"I viewed the defenses of Pretoria, and I consider them impregnable. I do not believe the English troops will ever pass the line of hills, surrounding the town, bristling as they are with high-power Krupp and Creusot guns.

"There seems a very general impression that the guns used by the Boers in the field were taken from the fortresses at Pretoria, but I saw every earthwork and fort surrounding the town and I could not see where any guns had been removed. They were all there and formidable they looked.

"When I describe the city as impregnable, I speak from the judgment of a man of common sense. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by rugged hills, affording most admirable opportunity for defense. While there I learned enough to know that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition.

"What impressed me most was the natural bigness of that grand old man, Krueger. I consider him as possessed of more of the elements of greatness than any man I ever met. At 75 he is as full of vigor as the average man who owns up to twenty years less. His versatility impressed me deeply.

"I have it on unimpeachable authority that the battle of Colenso, where Buller was crushed by the Boers, was planned entirely by this old man. Joubert carried out Kruger's instructions to the letter and won that signal victory by the directions of an old man away up there in Pretoria.

"I was present at the battle of Spion Kop and saw a thin line of Boers drive an army before them. After the fight I walked over the field and counted the dead bodies of 125 Englishmen in one trench, where the Boers had placed them for burial. During my stay in the neighborhood I visited every laager in the lines surrounding the city and talked with scores of officers and men.

"I visited the lines along the Tugela, where Buller and his forty thousand men were held at bay, and I speak from the most positive knowledge when I say that all of the Boer troops in that region numbered but 7,000. With this force Joubert and Botha held Buller back and kept White and his 15,000 men corralled in the town.

"When Cronje was threatened 3,000 men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about 4,000 to face the 55,000 men of the enemy.

"At the battle of the Little Tugela, when Buller was again driven back upon Chieveley, I saw General Louis Botha in action and I consider him the greatest of the Dutch commanders. When the fighting began Botha was sauntering along behind the line of trenches watching his men taking careful shots at the advance of the British force.

"For half an hour after we could first detect the movement there was not much excitement but all at once there was a rush of cavalry and artillery and the double-quick of infantry in open order. The bullets began to patter around us and two burghers were hit close beside Botha. He seemed to awake instantly and sprang down into the trench exclaiming 'Shoot, shoot' in Dutch. As the word was carried along the lines he caught up the rifle from the hands of a dead Burgher and began making quick but careful shots at the foe.

"Five minutes and it was over, as quickly as the rush had begun. From the Boer side it was like the Kipling descriptions—a fight with the Fuzzy Wuzzies in the desert.

"At Pretoria I met President Steyn. I also learned that there is no truth in the report coming from English sources concerning dissensions between the two presidents. They are in perfect accord.

"As I said before, I do not believe the British will ever enter Pretoria. Even the women of the town are supplied with rifles and are daily practicing in marksmanship. Some of them are very expert, and their average shooting is good. The strength of Kruger and his Burghers lies in the belief that God is with them."

SHOT AT THE PRINCE.

Heir of Britain's Throne Has a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern Railroad station with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, a man, presumed to be an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer, fired a revolver at the Prince of Wales but missed His Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince was in the State carriage which, with its plate glass windows, gives a fair view of the interior. Just as the train was starting, at 3:30 p. m., the would-be assassin jumped on the footboard of the car and fired through the glass. The bullet was deflected and the Prince escaped injury. There was great excitement following the arrest of the man, in the midst of which the train steamed out. The Prince and Princess of Wales are going to Copenhagen to attend the birthday anniversary of King Christian, which occurs on April 8th.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Abstracts of the War Bulletines from South Africa.

The Boers are in need of medicines.

Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener unopposed.

British cavalry are in urgent need of remounts.

The Rand mines are said to have been shut down.

Complaints are made about the quality of British army beef and boots.

President Steyn has gone to Ladibrand to stir up the Free Staters to renewed resistance.

Imperial Federation has received a tremendous impulse from the war. Even Ireland is more loyal.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000.

Mafeking was still besieged on March 20th, and there are rumors that General Buller is preparing to advance.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

There is a discredited report that Capt. Carl Reichmann, U. S. A., the American military attache with the Boers, helped to defeat Col. Broadwood's column.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley: "I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river, my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

In the House of Commons, answering a question on the subject, the Government leader, Mr. Balfour, confirmed the statement that Premier Schreiner had expressed an objection to the removal of the Boer prisoners to the Island of St. Helena. The Government, he added, had fully considered the objection, but was unable to alter its policy of sending a certain number of the prisoners to St. Helena. He explained that this policy was partially dictated by military considerations.

Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by police. The people shouted "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Her Majesty Received in Dublin by Amiable Crowds.

DUBLIN, April 4, 11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan and their staffs greeted her Majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good-natured crowds.

At the entrance to the city the Queen received an address of welcome, and handed the Lord Mayor the following reply:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who are glorifying the Irish name in South Africa."

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent, describing the decorations is the city, says:

There is a continuous line of bunting from the landing place at Kingstown to the gates of Phoenix Park. Every house on the road to Dublin makes a brave show of bunting. Stands for spectators have been erected at many points. Pembroke town hall is profusely decorated and the Clyde road and other highways are decked with red and green masts and festooned with streamers and rosettes. The scenic artist of the Gaiety Theater has improvised an Irish castle at Upper Leeson street, where the Lord Mayor will meet the Queen. It is a massive gateway, or triumphal arch, surmounted by two castellated turrets. From this entrance gate the Queen will drive to Merrion Square through continuous lines of Venetian masts and gaily decorated houses. At the southern corner of the square she will pass the house where Daniel O'Connell lived and there will be flags there as a token of welcome. Thence she will go through a series of broad avenues, where the electric railway posts are boxed in red and masts opposite in blue, and where the house lines are lighted up with a splendid blaze of color. Shabby Clare street will be transfigured into loveliness by lines of streamers, festoons of artificial flowers and crimson and gold shields.

One of the Queen's finest glimpses will be up Grattan street as she turns toward College Green, for the roadway is hung overhead with banners, and the sides are festooned with a double line of streamers and flowers. Red and green masts tipped with golden harps lead on to the impressive entrance of the college, where these words are emblazoned, "God Bless Our Queen." This is the center of Dublin, with Grattan's famous Parliament chamber blocking the way toward Sackville street, with its splendid monuments. The Queen will pass its ionic colonnades with their fine architectural lines and drive by the statue of Grattan, which stands on the site once selected for a memorial to the Prince Consort.

Dame street is a magnificent blaze of color as far as the entrance to Dublin Castle and the City Hall, whence the route of the procession leads westward across the Liffey to the north quays. The decorations are quieter during the remainder of the route along the river to the gate of Phoenix Park, but there are fine effects of color at Four Courts. The Queen will not drive through Sackville street, which is the pride of Dublin, nor will she pass either of the two Protestant cathedrals. She will not have even a distant view of Kilmainham, where Parnell once negotiated peace with the Gladstone Government, and she will be conducted to the vice regal lodge without passing the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated.

The decorations of the city are as general as they are brilliant and tasteful. Red is the dominant color rather than green, but there is no lack of genuine Irish appreciation of the Queen's character and virtues. The inscriptions on the house fronts are hearty and affectionate, and the sincerity of the welcome which the Queen will receive cannot be questioned.

HAWAII IN THE HOUSE.

Contract Labor is a Bone of Contention.

Under the special order made some time ago the House went into committee of the whole to consider the Hawaiian civil government bill. The debate is to last until Thursday, on which day at 4 o'clock the vote is to be taken. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, who is in charge of the measure, made the opening speech in support of it.

Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific in war, the key of the Pacific in peace, the paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory, by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory, it does not possess a United States government, only a skeleton of the republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to last until Congress should establish a government. There was entire absence of representation—a government entirely un-American, and in derogation of all the principles of a free government. Its only justification could be that its endurance would be brief.

"The old Legislature has expired; there has been no election of a new one. New courts of United States jurisdiction have been established. This method of governing Hawaii has proved inadequate, expensive and cumbersome. A large number of contract laborers, numbering at least 25,000, have been brought into the islands since the adoption of the resolution of annexation. It is time that this reproach upon America should cease and that its territory should be free from the influx of labor long since denied by the laws of the United States.

"The duty is immediate and plain to provide for this new territory of the United States a law framed to meet the needs of the Hawaiian people, not of another people. No question of general policy to other insular possessions should have weight. Justice to Hawaii cannot be done except when her own needs, her own capabilities and her own rights are fully regarded.

"No fear of establishing a troublesome precedent for the future should deter in the discharge of this duty now laid upon Congress. No apprehension for a future claim to statehood should have any consideration. We cannot now bind the future in this regard. No constitutional question is involved in the present consideration of a government for Hawaii. The spirit of the Declaration of Independence, as well as that of the Constitution, goes with the present measure for it is with the consent of the governed."

Knox was questioned about various sections and provisions of the bill, especially as to whether the Asiatics in Hawaii could enter the United States. He replied that the Chinese and Japanese in the islands went there for only a few years' stay. Some of them had left their native land permanently, and few of them would desire to continue their wanderings to the United States, even if they were allowed to do so.

Robinson of Indiana devoted much of his time to a denunciation of the contract labor system in the Hawaiian Islands, which he characterized as practical slavery, and which, he said, the tenth section of the pending bill continued in force. "It means," said he, "that you would crucify labor on the cross of landlordism and money in Hawaii."

He charged the American Commissioners (Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt) with having been seduced and bunkoed by President Dole and Judge Frear, the Hawaiian Commissioners. But it must remain for Congress, he said, to determine whether money was to be placed above manhood and contract slave labor above free labor. Robinson read a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration, showing that about 30,000 Japanese had arrived in Hawaii under contract since the islands were annexed.

"The Republican party," said he, "refused to pass a law in the Fifty-fifth Congress excluding contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands; refused to engraft it in their resolutions in this House, and defeated the amendment in the Senate.

"To these islands for years people have gone like 'galley slave, scourged to his dungeon,' for not obeying the terms of a civil contract into which they were induced to enter by the cupidity of navigation companies and to the gain of plantation owners."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Without preliminary business today, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government in Hawaii. Mr. McDowell, one of the original opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, inveighed against the labor conditions in the Islands and the influence of corporations there. There were no other speeches.

Wm. Booth, of Frazier & Chalmers, the Chicago pump firm, arrived in the Australia. He goes to Waialua plantation to install the new pumps. Mr. Taylor of the same firm will arrive here shortly to remain here for quite awhile.

THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.

(From his latest photograph.)

PORTO RICO BILL.

It Passes the Senate by a Majority of Nine.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This was a notable day in the Senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war Congress" two years ago. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and pending amendments, and less than an hour later the measure about which there has been so much contention in and out of Congress was passed by a majority of nine, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

HAWAII'S EXHIBIT.

It May be Frozen Out of the French Exposition.

NEW YORK, April 4.—(Afternoon Service.)—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Commissioner-General Peck has suggested to Secretary Hay the advisability of excluding the American dependencies from participation in the American exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Mr. Peck bases the exclusion upon the prospective delay in the installation of exhibits from these several islands and in the case of Hawaii and the Philippines intimates that fear of bubonic plague may cause the French Government some uneasiness. It is likely that the department will concur in Mr. Peck's suggestion.

Major Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, said last night that the above would not interfere with the commission's plans. He will go ahead with his work.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Board of Health

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARGUMENTS WAX WARM

Council of State Has Lively Session.

COURT OF CLAIMS UP

Many Orators Expounding Differing Ideas Make the Hours Interesting.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay all just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; that is, losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct order of the Board of Health, as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of fire of January 20, 1900, and losses caused by the fencing up of land on which houses have been burned. Further, that the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, at least three of whom shall be business men. April 11, 1900. Bolte's amendment to Achi's resolution.

The Court of Claims had another inning yesterday in the Council of State, and came out of it badly scarred. Achi's resolution attacking the rules of the Court had the floor and a lively debate resulted as soon as it was read by the secretary. Nearly all the members of the Council took part in the debate, and all the Ministers of the Cabinet, except Mr. Young answered for the Government. The opposition on the part of the members of the Council was particularly noticeable, and threats were made that if the Cabinet had no intention of changing the rules, the resolution would be left on the table indefinitely. Councilors Bolte, Jones, Achi, Ka-ne, Kennedy and Kaulukou kept up a running fire of questions aimed at the Cabinet Ministers, and spicy tilts occurred now and then.

The Cabinet's contention is that the Court of Claims is only appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the legal responsibility for the fire losses, and intimate that that is the only interpretation that can be given to Secretary Hay's telegram, authorizing the appointment of a "Court of Claims * * * to make awards and judgments, in conformity with the Hawaiian law." The Executive and Ministers take the meaning of this telegram to be that the Court itself is to be constituted and clothed with legal authority "in conformity with Hawaiian law."

On the other hand the majority of the councilors are of the opinion that the telegram authorizes the Court of Claims to adjudicate the losses in conformity with Hawaiian law; that the duty of the court if to see that the claims made are reasonable and just, and when found so to the satisfaction of the court, to pay them out of the funds appropriated by the Council of State or the Legislature. This majority claims the government is entirely responsible, legally and morally, for all losses incurred by the people who have suffered by the acts of the Board of Health. The fire of January 20th, although for the greater loss accidental, still was instigated by the Board of Health. The councilors claim there is no question of the legal responsibility of the local government.

The Cabinet members one by one took up the cudgel in defense of the policy of the government. Minister Damon did not hesitate to express his feelings in the matter by saying that "revolutionary methods were becoming more and more apparent in the developments attending the suppression of bubonic plague," and intimated that the sooner calmer business methods were employed in disbursing the government funds, the better.

"We are suffering today," said he, "from revolution. The whole trouble in this community is revolution against the ordinary correct processes of law. We have gone beyond that correct process, when we asked the President of the United States for authority to hear these claims. He has granted that. Acting on that authority the commissions of the members of the Court have been signed, rules have been promulgated, and advice has been sought by the Executive of the best legal talent in the community; from some who were positively against the establishment of this Court of Claims. The rules have been made public; the men have received their commissions, and while originally, it was my thought that there should be two laymen in this court, the more I have heard the matter discussed, the more I am convinced that there should be no laymen whatever in the court."

Minister Damon's policy so freely uttered, and which was to all intents and purposes, the policy of the Executive Council, was directly opposed to that of the Council of State.

When the Council was called to order, Councilors Bolte, Allen, Isenberg, Achi, Kaulukou, Ena, Jones, Kennedy, Ka-ne were at their desks, while a full attendance of the Cabinet, including the President was on hand.

Want a New Morgue.

Minister Young asked that the Council consider the request of the Board of Health, calling for an appropriation of $10,000 for a new morgue (building) and appliances for the same, which is to be erected near the present "pest-house." The petition was referred to the Interior Department.

The report of the committee to which was referred the item for plumbing inspectors at $5,000 for eighteen months was read by Mr. Allen, who favored such appointments. The report was unsigned at the time and was not handed in. Councilor Robinson read the report of the Committee on Public Instruction on the new Royal School appropriation of $75,000, which upon motion of Mr. Kaulukou was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. The report is published elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Wood came in at this juncture, armed with books and statistics on filtration, but asked the Council to proceed until he could arrange his notes.

Achi's Resolution Again.

Mr. Kaulukou made a motion that Achi's resolution be taken up from the table and passed. Bolte, however, arose to discuss the resolution before a motion could be put, and said he would not support the resolution in its present form. He thought it was better to talk over the situation a little more. The Council, he thought, had not attacked the Court of Claims on account of its personnel or because it was composed of legal lights entirely. Then addressing President Dole directly the councilor proceeded to discuss the Court of Claims and the rules governing it, step by step. "The President had said on January 22d that all of the members of the court to be appointed would be business men. The government was certainly responsible for all losses caused by the fires in the suppression of plague. He believed Secretary Hay's telegram conveyed this meaning. The losses should be looked after immediately. President McKinley knew of this and his telegram was intended to mean 'pay the losses.' The word adjudicate, was not to adjudicate as to whether the government is liable, but too adjudicate the amounts and see whether the claims are right as to totals." He thought it quite possible that many claims would be for a larger sum than was proper, and that was what the Court of Claims was for—to look out for such matters.

Business Man's Court.

The speaker was of the opinion that business men should adjudicate these losses and he felt they would get along very much faster with the work than a court of lawyers could. "Lawyers always take a long time to adjudicate matters," said Bolte emphatically. Attorney General Cooper smiled blandly at this suggestion.

"I don't see how the liability of the Government can be questioned at all," continued Councilor Bolte. "If I have a fire in my yard and my neighbor's house burns down on account of it, I presume I would be held liable for it, would I not?" A general nodding of heads affirmed his statement.

The councilor reminded the Executive Council that when a building on South street was condemned as plague-smitten, the people were brought into the streets under guard prior to being sent into a detention camp. They had their little hand bags and valises but they were not allowed to carry them, and they lost their all. The government he contended was liable for such losses. It was not a question in which lawyers should attempt to ascertain the government's liability. They were entitled to full payment for what they lost.

Referring to the action of the Board of Health in ordering certain places destroyed by fire, he thought the Board acted clearly in the line of duty. Plague would break out in one house and all the houses surrounding were condemned with it. Since the cholera epidemic inspectors had been going the round of these houses and if they were insanitary, then they became so under the supervision of the Board of Health. Large sums of money had already been voted for all sorts of expenses, and the burning of houses belongs to the same category—the suppression of plague. Bolte questioned a statement of the Attorney General's, in which the latter had used the term "erroneous" as applied to a popular conception of the Court of Claims' personnel and rules. Mr. Bolte believed that the government was morally responsible.

"President Dole said on January 22nd that the Court should be composed of business men," said Bolte, "and I think he should appoint another Court of Claims with business men in it."

Councilor Ka-ne took the floor after the conclusion of Bolte's discussion. He said the resolution of Councilor Achi asked principally to have the Executive's rules changed, and on that account he thought a committee should be appointed from the Council to draft recommendations for whatever changes the Councilors thought were necessary.

Jones Warms Up.

Councilor Jones looked as if he wanted to say something, and when he had the opportunity, he said enough to evoke the first applause which has disturbed the dignity of the Council proceedings in the present session. He denounced those who during the happenings of January, 1893, failed to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who helped to establish the Provisional Government, and reminded them of their attitude then. This caused a ripple of applause to come from the Council members. Again, when allusion was made to certain ones who, during the Spanish-American war, protested against violating the laws of neutrality, and rushed into print with columns of newspaper articles on treaties, the Councilors broke out into prolonged hand-clapping. Councilor Jones made many forceful remarks against the present attitude of the Cabinet in the Court of Claims appointments and rules, and called forth a sharp retort from Attorney General Cooper.

Mr. Jones thought Mr. Achi's resolution was a little too abrupt, and that it should be toned down somewhat. He agreed with Councilor Bolte that the Court should be composed of business men, and he expressed himself as certain that the whole community believed the legal question was not pertinent to the settlement of claims. He felt also that the community at large was of one mind—that the Government was morally and legally liable for all losses sustained by the sufferers. "When the Board was about to burn a large amount of property in Chinatown, they asked the Executive Council for $250,000, with which to pay for that much merchandise which they considered was a menace to the public health. There of us who have no legal minds believe that the moral responsibility of the Government is far ahead of the legal obligation, said he warming up. "I remember when the revolution of '93 was going on, a gentleman came to my house and gave his opinion as a military man that it was impossible to overthrow the monarchy from a purely military point of view. That same man used legal arguments that the steps we were taking then were illegal. He tried to prevent it.

"The same gentleman, when the Spanish-American war broke out, filled columns of the newspapers with articles on treaties and our duty as a neutral Government, etc., to show that we had no right to enter into the affairs of the United States. I thank you gentlemen who had the nerve to stand by the Government." (Applause.)

"Now we come to this matter of claims appointments. There is no question about our moral responsibility. I say, meet it like men, and put in that Court of Claims men who have some idea of values. I have no personal feeling against any man in the present Court, but when it is asserted here that they stand only for the legal responsibility of the Government, it is time to make a change in them. If that is to be the policy of the Government, then I will never give my vote to take that bill off the table."

As Jones sat down and wiped his face, another storm of applause greeted his words, and the Councilor looked volumes of thanks. "When the Executive Council is ready to look at the moral liability as well as the legal obligation of the Government," he said from his seat, "I am sure you will find the Councilors to a man ready to take that bill from the table."

President Dole at this stage of the proceedings interposed in favor of Dr. Wood, who signified his willingness to address the Council on the subject of filtered water and the alarming prevalence of typhoid fever in Honolulu, caused by bad water. His address appears elsewhere.

Loss of Rents.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Wood's talk, Councilor Jones again took the floor, and stated his disapproval of the clause in the rules, which says no loss of rents will be considered by the Court of Claims. He contended that this would be a hardship on those who yet have to pay rents on their leaseholds in order to retain them, despite the fact that the Board of Health has fenced in all the property. This he felt was unfair and unjust.

Minister Cooper next took up the debate. He said that the remarks of Mr. Jones were rather pointed. There was still a misunderstanding as to the power of the Executive. The Cabinet had no power to change the laws or general principles of law. He thought the criticism of the Executive's rules and appointments came from the idea that the Government had the power to change them at will. He was sure that the Executive was as certain of the position the Executive Council had taken as the Council of State felt it was entirely wrong. The establishment of the Claims Court was to provide a Court by special act to have jurisdiction over claims of tort. The general principles of law, he asserted, would govern in the adjudication of the claims.

The Court of Claims, in his opinion and that of the Executive Council, was for the purpose of ascertaining the legal liability of the Government. This was his first and last contention.

"Don't accuse us of doing anything wrong. We have done what we consider is right. We have as warm hearts in our bodies as you have," he said. "We have gone to the extreme limit of our authority, and we have done all that we thought could be done under the circumstances."

Questions came from various members, but the Attorney General warded them off by saying he was not prepared to pass his opinion off-handed on points of law.

Mott-Smith Takes a Hand.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs desired to state his position clearly with relation to the government's responsibility. Examples had been cited as to what was done in the cholera epidemic but the question under consideration at the present time was an entirely different matter. The local government was now responsible for its acts to President McKinley and consideration should be had for him. McKinley had given the order which called into existence the Council of State. The President had approved of the appointment of five persons for the Court of Claims, and to make rules "in conformity with the Hawaiian law." He placed the same construction on the telegram as the others of the cabinet, and he did not think there was anything in the executive order of President Dole that was intended to deprive claimants of their right to apply to the legislature if they so desired.

Achi tried to pin the Minister down to the statement that the government was certain it was not legally responsible for the losses, but the latter said he would pass no opinion as to the liability of the government. Words were bandied between the two gentlemen in which Mr. Ka-ne joined, and matters began to get tangled when President Dole interposed with the remark that the executive order was his, and he was more familiar with its reading. He said any man could go before the legislature and that body would then be the sole judge of the merits of his claim.

Achi thought the reading of the President's telegram was clear; that the work of the Court of Claims was to make awards and judgments for which the government was morally and legally responsible. Mr. Achi said he believed he was right in asking the Council to pass his resolution. It was fair to the people that the rules be changed and he would not vote for the appropriation bill if they were not changed.

Mr. Bolte proposed an amendment to the resolution, as above. Achi accepted the amendment.

Mr. Damon then stated his opinion as to the reason for the Cabinet's adhesion to its position. "If a man feels he cannot trust this tribunal," said he, "such a claimant has an undoubted right to go before the legislature and present his claim, and that body will have the right to decide what he shall receive.

"The people are responsible and to blame for the burning of Chinatown!" continued the Minister raising his voice. "They would not rest until the whole of the district was burned down. You cannot say the Board did it, nor that the Executive Council did it. The people did it! Things were done illegally! The people cheered when the buildings were burning. Money was taken from the public treasury through expenses illegally incurred! We submitted to it, and it will be a long time before we can get through with this matter. I feel that our only safe course is to try to get back to legal methods."

Councilor Jones somewhat snarily asked of the Minister of Finance whether the Council of State was responsible for the spending of this "illegal money you speak of?"

The Minister calmly replied that Councilor Jones had used much stronger language in the Council than he thought was necessary. Before the Minister could finish his reply the councilor said, "Because it was recommended by the Executive Council of this country. That is the reason, sir!"

Ka-ne moved that the resolution together with Bolte's amendment be deferred until today, when both will be made the special order of the day.

ORIENTALS UNITE

The Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union Organized.

The Japanese and Chinese merchants of Honolulu are to become united; this is one outcome of the big mass meeting of Orientals last Saturday night.

At a meeting at the rooms of the United Chinese Society the benefits and general results of the organization were the subjects of earnest discussion. It was the sense of the meeting that Japanese and Chinese merchants have many common interests, they handle goods affected by the same conditions and that the organization would further their mutual interests in every way.

It has been decided to organize under the title of the Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union. The complete formation of the union will not be completed until further meetings have been held. The Japanese and the Chinese are to be equally represented in the affair and the business of the association will be similar to that of other mercantile organizations, while its office will be also to handle matters peculiar to their own special lines of commerce as well as those things affecting the interests of both nationalities.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. —The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Major Geo. C. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Philippines, has been dismissed the service for having insulted Archbishop Chapelle while drunk.

Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and bitters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WEAVER COME TO GRIEF.

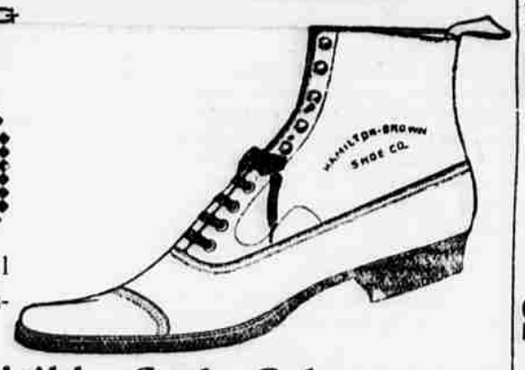
Yacht Norna in Pawn and Commodore in Trouble.

"Commodore" Weaver's jolly ocean jaunt is pau. The Call says the Norna has been seized for debt at Auckland. For three years Weaver has been cruising about the world in the yacht Norna, formerly of New York. At Auckland Weaver was received with distinguished consideration and became the honored guest of a local yacht club. The Norna was made the flagship of the squadron. Weaver was lavishly entertained, and in return gave a splendid entertainment on credit aboard the Norna. He borrowed money in sums of $1000 or less. Finally, his creditors becoming suspicious, the Norna was seized for debt.

The "commodore" left Auckland by the mail steamer for Sydney, where he said remittances from New York were due him. But according to last accounts these had not arrived, and the Norna was still in pawn at Auckland. Weaver will be arrested by the police should he return to New York. "Prince" Peterson, now in Honolulu, sailed from here with Weaver but learned his wiles in time to return home before the schemer had fleeced him.

One of the reasons why Governor Leary was removed from Guam is his order forbidding the celebration of Saint's days. Leary issued fourteen surprising proclamations.

A CORKING



Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.
Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

BedroomSets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just to hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revolution to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived
FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsawns.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company
.....LIMITED.....

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

COUNCIL AND COURT.

The Executive Council and the Council of State are still divided as to the meaning of Secretary Hay's telegram authorizing the Court of Claims to do business. To the average lay mind there is nothing obscure in the message, which reads as follows:

The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law.

There seems to be nothing cryptogramic about this. It plainly instructs such Court of Claims as may be appointed, to find out what people lost by the burning of Chinatown and to make settlements accordingly. The losses are to be paid in money appropriated by the Council of State. We cannot see a suggestion in the message that the business of the Court is to merely determine Government liability for fire losses. If the plea is good that this is all that can be done in conformity with Hawaiian law, it ought to be easy to cite the statutes and stop the row, leaving Washington to amend its instructions at the request of this Government.

How would it do for the Council of State, after finishing other urgent business, to adjourn until the Executive can get new rulings on the points at issue from Washington?

LIQUOR AND GERMS.

The Star wonders why so much liquor of fancy brands and cost was needed by the plague-fighters. The innocence of the Star surprises us. Does it not know that it was necessary to locate the foods and drinks most favorable to the nourishing and propagation of bubonic germs and list them as a warning to the public? Having heard that Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky contained snakes what was more natural and becoming in the detention camp bacteriologists than to expert them for plague microbes? Was it wrong to do the thing thoroughly? We should say not! With a really noble industry and zeal these al fresco scientists tackled the job and followed it up so long as a suspected drop was left in the barrel or the demijohn. To make assurance doubly sure, the Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky were tested in abstruse combinations. For example, a culture was made of Green River whisky with just a dash of Angostura, a soupcon of Vermouth, a large tablespoonful of pulverized sugar and a few drops of lime juice. This was tested scientifically both with ice and without; and though various vertebratal and quadrumanous things were found no plague germs were discovered. Experiments were also made with A. B. C. beer, Palm Tree gin and Zinfandel. Each was administered in alternate doses night and day without the aid of the hypodermic needle, and although a patient's temperature occasionally rose to 160, while his eyes were glassy and cerebral buboes rapidly developed, the ultimate diagnosis—though sometimes confused by persistent signs of headache and nausea—was "no plague." We submit to the Star that the scientific knowledge thus gained was worth the paltry thousands that it cost.

Would President Dewey turn the Government over to his Democratic wife as Admiral Dewey did his gift house?

The fact that a good many Boer prisoners are dying does not necessarily reflect upon the humanity of the British. The latter are probably doing their best to make the Boers comfortable, but many of the men are old, all are homesick, while anxiety for families left in the swirl of the war, the lack of customary exercise and maladies brought on by hard service, sufficiently account for growing Boer mortality. As a rule imprisonment of soldiers kills more of them than battles do.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to an Eastern journal, speaks of the habit which some observers fall into here, of classing the Portuguese among the dark races. He suggests, by inference, that the mistake would not be made if writers did not jump at "immediate" conclusions. It is perhaps well to say for the benefit of those who take snapshot racial views that a man to be white does not necessarily have red cheeks and flaxen hair. If he did, some millions of Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians and Spaniards would have to yield precedence to the Scandinavian races. The Portuguese, though of the decided brunette type of the Italians and Southern French, are none the less white for that, and justly resent the contrary imputation.

ISLAND REPUBLICANISM.

The lately organized Republican club may be "packed" at its next meeting and the name changed to "the Republican party." A conspiracy of that kind is afoot. Evidently some one is anxious to get the right to use a name that might be made a lever at Washington in the matter of Territorial appointments. We can imagine no other cause for the scheming that would now form a Republican party here with a haste which practically excludes from the work of organization Republicans from the other Islands of the group and from beyond the quarantine lines of this Island. Such a "party" would be incomplete, unrepresentative, unauthorized and impertinent. As well organize a few village pawnbrokers and call them the National Bankers' Association or an Ancient Order of Hibernians and call it an Irish Republic, as to pack a minor political club in Honolulu with waterfront worthies and what a correspondent of the Advertiser calls "job-chasers," and name it "the Republican Party of Hawaii." The whole scheme, as we have pointed out before is preposterous.

There will be a Republican party formed in the regular way soon after Hawaii obtains, through the passage of the Territorial bill, a right to call itself American; a party acting in accord with the organizing methods of the Republican National Committee; formed by men who pledge themselves to Republican doctrines; a result of invitation and opportunity given to the Republicans of each and every Hawaiian Island; a party withal, in which the majority will rule. This is the only kind of a Republican party that can live in Hawaii, and it will be one, we are sure, to enlist the zealous aid of the best friends of good government.

In the meantime if the machine tricksters manage to vest a ward club with the dignified appellation of "the Republican party," they will merely succeed in imitating the three tailors of Tooley street who thought they were the people of England. Republicans, when the proper time comes, will act as if they had never heard of them.

The popularity of the Prince of Wales has made it easy for him in the past to travel about without danger from the assassin. But at Brussels he temptod an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer and narrowly escaped death. As a possible result of this experience his continental visits may become fewer and his projected visit to the Paris fair be given up.

The Republican gains in Kansas are among the signs of the times which will give no comfort to Bryan. They prove that gratitude for McKinley prosperity is still ready and eager to express itself at the polls. With Kansas gone Republican, what hope can Bryan have in the pivotal States of the East, where the cause of prosperity not only enlists the farmers but the great aggregations of capital?

The attacks on the Hawaiian contract labor system in the House have brought all the demagogues to the front with twaddle about "slavery." Contract labor will of course have to go—we expect that—but it is a pity so many Congressmen who know nothing about it and lack the capacity to learn should feel it a duty to delay public business while they show their ignorance.

Mr. Kipling sounds a key note of conciliation in his poem on Joubert which is also voiced in the stirring prose of Winston Churchill. The idea of these writers is that the future British policy in South Africa should be to conciliate the Boers and gradually amalgamate the English and Dutch races, creating in the end a powerful native cross. Undoubtedly a people mixed in this way would be prime-movers in the work of civilization. One may know that from what has come of the union of English and Dutch in New York. There are no better Americans or better State-builders than the Roosevelts, Schuylers, Van Hornes and the like, who hark back to the burghers of Manhattan and Schenectady and their English conquerors.

Admiral Dewey's idea that the Presidency is an easy task shows how unfit he is to aspire to it. "Executing the laws of Congress" may seem to be no more difficult than "obeying the orders of a superior officer," but no man ever found it so. The President of the United States should be a public administrator, a diplomat, an organizer of business, a thinker fit to advise Congress as to its policies and to decide upon the merits of legislation that comes from or before the law-making body, and, withal, a keen judge of human nature. In brief, the President should be a trained statesman of the highest type. The most successful ones were of that character, while the least successful were the martial heroes who thought that all they had to do was to "execute the laws of Congress." As for Dewey, a sailor and a fighter—nothing else—his presence in the White House at a time when great civil policies are the order of the day would be a painful anachronism.

If the Powers conclude to send a punitive expedition to China, as they ought, the political reform of the old Mongol Empire will need no help from the Bow Wong Association.

Hilo reports an increase of imports between January and February, 1899, and the same period this year of $72,291.13, or nearly 100 per cent. This is largely owing to the direct communication with the Coast brought about by the plague. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Mr. Cleveland says that he detests the flamboyant methods of the war party of any nation but he has "as great a disgust for the namby-pamby dwarfs who are afraid to face the lion of war when that war is just." Mr. Cleveland is a changed man. Between 1861 and 1865 his opinion of the "dwarfs" was much better than it was of the war party.

Nothing can stop the commercial growth of Honolulu. During the two most serious plague months, January and February, the total imports were greater by $1,274,611.05 than they were in the corresponding months of 1899. With the cessation of the plague, and the upward movement in business and population which ought to follow the enactment of a stable Government here, there is no telling to what hights the totals of Hawaiian sea-trade may mount.

The Boston Herald finds another bugbear in the Cullom bill. It is that our Chinese and Japanese are to be made citizens of the United States. How that can be when both nationalities are excluded from the Hawaiian polls by the terms of the Cullom bill and when neither is doing any voting to speak of in the United States, is a more than Chinese puzzle. Perhaps the nervous old grandam of the Herald can clear up the mystery by looking at the grounds in a teacup.

Mr. Bryan must yearn for a calamity that will set the farmers at odds with the times. Wherever he goes he finds the people contented to let well enough alone. Appeals for the restoration of silver meet no response, and arguments against the political and geographical growth of the country awake but fictitious enthusiasm. The great need of a Democratic issue is shown by the fanfare over the Porto Rico tariff—a very small matter indeed to influence national politics, and one that may be settled without politics by a Supreme Court decision. But given a calamity like a drouth, a panic or an industrial smash and the prospects of the Bryan Democracy would improve like the undertaking trade in war.

Admiral Dewey has been badly advised in the matter of running for the Presidency. He will now find, as he did when he transferred his gift house to his bride, that public regard for him is not so deep as to grant him exemption in criticism or even in assault. From a national hero he may become the derided leader of a political third party, for it is not likely that the Republicans will desert McKinley for him nor the Democrats Bryan. In the meantime the merits of the Manila fight and the value of Admiral Dewey's personal participation in it are sure to come in for scathing analysis. Glimpses of what the accusations will be may be had in Joseph Stickney's statement that the Admiral was seasick during the battle and that he withdrew his fleet from in front of the Spaniards not for breakfast—which would have been an absurd interruption of a battle—but because he thought he was getting the worst of it from a much inferior foe. Mr. Stickney, who vouches for this story, was on the bridge with Dewey as the Admiral's own earlier dispatches prove. The best friends of Dewey will regret more than they can say that he did not stick to his first decision and keep out of politics. He will simply cheapen his fame by going into it, invite powerful enmities and in the end gain nothing.

DOES NOT DENY PLAGUE.

Representative of San Francisco Health Board Talks.

Dr. Katsuki, when questioned yesterday by an Advertiser representative concerning the report that he was of the opinion that there was no bubonic plague in Honolulu, said:

"I have never expressed any such idea as that with which I seem to be credited in regard to the plague. I hold an honorary relationship with the Board of Health of San Francisco and keep that body posted all the time concerning the sanitary conditions as well as the plague conditions of these Islands. Those cases of plague which have occurred since my arrival here, I have reported to the San Francisco Board, having satisfied myself that in each case plague existed. I have never denied the existence of plague in this city; I know that the plague is here. I cannot imagine how it was said that I had expressed any such absurd idea. Whether all those who were supposed to be plague victims since the beginning of the epidemic in December were really afflicted with the disease, I cannot say, for I was not here. I am satisfied that they must have been, since the Honolulu Board of Health so decided. I am not going to criticise the doctors here."

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

(Continued from page 1.)

Theo. Unmack at the meeting of the Central Board of Health on Wednesday, whether under No. 5 of the Plague Regulations, medical men coming in contact with sufferers from bubonic plague would be liable to be quarantined.

Dr. Hardie said it was a well-known fact that medical men did not carry infectious diseases from family to family, and a proof of that was furnished by the epidemic of scarlet fever, in which, so far as he was aware, there was only one medical man's family that contracted the disease, and there was no reason to suppose in that case that it was not caught in the ordinary way. Of course, if the regulations meant necessarily that a medical man would have to go into quarantine, something ought to be done to get over the difficulty.

Dr. Connolly pointed out that in London medical men who attended smallpox cases— which were more infectious than plague—were not quarantined, but were allowed to go abroad whenever they liked. Of course, very stringent precautions were taken not to convey the disease to the public. He thought the public might feel quite easy with regard to the doctors not conveying the plague from place to place. In Sydney the health authorities had not decided to quarantine medical men.

Dr. Thompson was afraid that the regulations, as they stood, applied as much to medical men as they did to other people.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Crown Law Office for opinion as to whether any alteration of the regulations was necessary to exempt medical men.

The Plague in Sydney.

SYDNEY, March 21.—Sydney C. Pepper, who was taken from Paddington last night, died at the station this morning at 11 o'clock. A couple of hours afterwards Vincent Heaton succumbed.

William Flemming was removed from Jane street, Balmain, this afternoon, together with eight other persons who lived in the same house. Flemming was employed at a store in York street, near the infected area.

About 1,000 persons were inoculated with prophylactic today. An additional supply of preventive serum, sufficient for 6,000 or 7,000 persons, has come to hand.

SYDNEY, March 22.—Owing to the great mortality amongst fish, the Fisheries Commissioners, at a meeting today decided to close the whole of the waters of Port Jackson against fishing.

With regard to Bateson lane, off Sussex street, Dr. Thompson had some very strong observations to make. "I say deliberately that I know of no place worse than this," said the doctor; "no—not even in the London slums, of which I have had large experience. It may not look as bad as a London slum, perhaps; but this is merely because of our more liberal sunlight and clearer atmosphere. This collection of filthy brick huts—I cannot call them houses—and all other such places as are discovered, will be presented by the medical officer of health for the metropolitan district to the local authority as places unfit for human habitation. They are simply ghastly."

SYDNEY, March 22.—William Grimson, aged 22, residing at boarding-house in Sussex street, was declared tonight to be suffering from plague. A number of persons in the house were removed to the quarantine station with the patient, but several left hurriedly on the nature of the disease being made known. Efforts are to be made to discover their whereabouts without delay.

Speaking generally, the condition of the patients at the quarantine station today is slightly better than yesterday, except Mr. Dovey, who is in a lower condition than yesterday.

Twelve hundred persons were inoculated with preventive serum today.

The Board of Health have decided to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection of all the premises in the infected area. If any case of bad sanitation is noticed the owner or occupier will be called upon to at once do what is necessary. Then, if the work is still further neglected, the dirty premises will be declared in quarantine, and this will effectually prevent them being used.

Declared Infected Ports.

MELBOURNE, March 22.—Although the Board of Health have declared Sydney and Adelaide infected ports, the quarantine regulations will not be enforced in their entirety. Boats will not be detained for the usual incubation period of twelve days, and there is no intention of unduly interfering with inter-colonial shipping.

Adelaide Has a Case.

ADELAIDE, March 19.—A man named Joseph Grubb died in the Adelaide Hospital on Friday, and the post-mortem examination is said to reveal the fact that his death was caused by bubonic plague. The body was buried in the quarantine grounds yesterday. He came from Tasmania for the benefit of his health, and had a certificate from a Tasmanian doctor that his illness was suspected to be typhoid fever.

Disinfection and Disinfectants.

The following regulations as to the best kinds of disinfectants and the best methods of disinfection have been drawn up by Dr. Love, secretary to the Central Board of Health, at their request, and will be found extremely useful to householders:

Heat (fire), sunlight, and fresh air are the most powerful disinfectants known, and are superior to all chemical disinfectants.

Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods. With articles of small value the safest plan is of course to burn them, but when this radical remedy is inapplicable, true disinfection may usually be effected by exposure to moist heat (steam) or dry heat (hot air).

Disinfection by chemical means is much less satisactory, but is occasionally necessary. To be at all efficient the chemical must come into close contact with the substance to be disinfected, and must remain in contact or some time. Hence, attempting to disinfect a heap of refuse by sprinkling or pouring disinfectants over the surface is almost useless; the mass must be removed and preferably destroyed by fire and the place where it has been disinfected by some chemical disinfectant.

Drains.—See that the drain is not blocked and flush freely with water—hot soap-suds and soda from the washtub or boiler act well. If the drain still remains foul, pour down it a solution of bleaching powder (chloride of lime) —lb. to the bucketful of boiling water—or strong carbolic acid—half-a-pint to the bucketful of hot water.

Rooms may be disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic soap; this may be applied with a broom or mop to floor and walls alike, paying particular attention to crevices, corners, and wainscots. Before the room is dry stop up all the orifices (keyholes, window-sashes, cracks of doors, etc.) and burn sulphur in the closed room for twelve hours 1lb. of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of space). The sulphur may be bought in the form of sulphur candles, or may be roll sulphur moistened with methylated spirits (not kerosene). Formalin is even more efficient than sulphur, and may be vaporized in special lamps (alformant lamps). Of course these processes can only be adopted in rooms which are uninhabited. After the room has been thus fumigated the doors and windows should be left open for another twelve hours before it is again tenanted. The common practice of leaving saucers of Condy's fluid about in the room, or merely sprinkling carbolic powder about, is absolutely useless.

Linen and cotton articles may be boiled Tweeds, blankets, and woollen articles are best moistened and hung up in the room during fumigation. Sulphur is apt to spoil colored fabrics, and for these formalin may be used. A most reliable disinfectant for discharges from the sick or for swabbing furniture and floors is the solution of corrosive sublimate recommended by the local government board, London: Dissolve ½oz. of corrosive sublimate, 1oz. of hydrochloric acid (spirits of salts) in a bucketful (three gallons) of hot water. An old kerosene tin, or, preferably, wooden buckets or earthenware pans, should be used for the solution, and articles which have been soaked in it should be steeped in water for some hours before they go to the wash. Care must be taken, as this is very poisonous; some coloring matter, such as aniline blue, is usually added to prevent mistakes. A less reliable though convenient disinfection solution for the same purpose is prepared by mixing half pint of carbolic acid in three gallons of water. For the disinfection of privies, ashpits, manure heaps, or cesspools, chloride of lime should be used in sufficient quantities to destroy all offensive odors.

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result.

Dyspepsia, weakness, and other miseries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—*"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bennum, Coolspring, Del.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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

FAST HORSES COME.

Colonel Sam Parker Has a Small String Now.

The Australia brought four fine horses, three stallions and a mare, for Colonel Sam Parker. Their records and pedigrees are said to be things to make the other horses around here take off their hats and go down on their front knees; and the genial Colonel proposes to race them for business. With them came a professional trainer, who must be pretty good since his charges were fit when they came off the boat, and also two jockeys, who will take their pets out on the track tomorrow. The 11th of June should be liveller than usual this year, if the horses are what their trainer claims for them. With Colonel Parker, who never goes into sport of any kind by halves, developed into an enthusiastic horseman, and with some more of the promised surprises turned into realities, race day should prove an eye opener to the Mainland people who still regard Honolulu as a plague-stricken town in which nothing happens.

Experts by the Moana.

The experts who are to install the new Inter-Island telegraph are expected on the Moana. While putting in the local station they will be inoculated, if necessary; and later they will go to the other islands to put in the other stations. The company is going to auction off the privilege of sending the first message, which will be limited to 100 words, but unlimited as to destination. The proceeds are to be devoted to some charity.

People who are hard up, and some who are not, have a way of losing, mislaying, or not receiving, bills and other gentle reminders. Perhaps the post office arrangements are a little uncertain just now. At any rate, certain local business houses have found it an exceedingly difficult matter to make sure of the transfer of their statements of account to customers; so they have fallen back on the old dodge, which seems to be new to Honolulu, of sending their bills by registered mail. The debtors have to sign the receipt, and none has been found yet to go back on his signature.

IS HOME AGAIN

Chief Justice A. F. Judd Returns.

Comes on the Australia Accompanied By His Wife, Daughter And One Son.

Hon. A. F. Judd, with wife, daughter and one son arrived on the Australia yesterday. The party left New York two weeks ago today stopping in San Francisco one day before taking ship. Mr. Judd, whose health was poor, left here about seven months ago for a visit to the East. As time went on there was not the improvement anticipated and he seemed to grow worse. Since February 1, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd have been at Lakewood, New Jersey, until they went to New York to start for home. The fatigue of the long journey across the continent and the rather rough trip from San Francisco here has compelled Mr. Judd to deny himself to friends for several days.

The returning family was met at the wharf by the two sons of Mr. Judd resident here. It is expected that Mr. Judd will go to his place on the other side of the island as soon as he is strong enough.

The question of a successor to Chief Justice Judd on the Supreme bench which has been the subject of much discussion for several months is made more pointed by his return to Honolulu. It is understood that he himself says that as far as he is concerned the matter is in exactly the same position as when he tendered his resignation to President Dole before he left for the Coast.

He is willing to step out whenever his successor is appointed but holds that he is still the Chief Justice until then. This is the contention of President Dole, also. A fortnight ago the Supreme Court refused to declare Mr. Judd's seat vacant or otherwise, and cases are now being tried before Associate Justices Frear and Whiting with Circuit Judge Perry sitting in Mr. Judd's stead. Many members of the bar do not believe this a constitutional court and are unwilling to try their clients' cases before it.

President Dole said yesterday that nothing relative to the appointment of a successor to the incumbent had been learned from Washington. The matter has been in the hands of the authorities there for a long time.

GOOD CUSTOMS SHOWING.

Imports for February Compared With Last Year.

The increase in Honolulu's trade is vividly shown in the Customs' reports. The Bureau has given out a statement of the imports for the month of February, as compared with those of that month in 1899. It is seen that in 1900 for the two months, January and February, the total imports were $3,738,719.90 and for the corresponding months in 1899, $2,464,108.85. This is an increase of $1,274,611.05 for this year. The statement in detail is as follows:

Dutiable from United States in 1899, $70,661.79; dutiable from all other countries, 1899, $295,219.14; dutiable from the United States, 1900, $90,031.24; dutiable, 1900, all others, $171,356.88. Bonded from United States, 1899, $4,177.98; bonded from all other countries, 1899, $5,931.14; bonded from United States, 1900, $9,648; bonded from all other countries, $11,237.61. Free by treaty United States, 1899, $561,276.99; free by treaty United States, 1900, $928,964.68. Free by Civil Code, 1899, U. S., $196,667.45; by Civil Code from all other countries 1899, $35,296.58; free by Civil Code U. S. 1900, $253,976.91; free by Civil Code from all other countries 1900, $100,680.71. Port of Hilo, 1899 U. S., $74,629.42; 1900, $146,910.55. Port of Kahului, 1899, U. S., $17,863.97; 1900, $18,553.83. Port of Waimea 1900, U. S., $2,702.41. Port of Kailua, 1900, U. S., $14,099.47. Port of Palaau, 1900, U. S., $3,066.46.

The total imports for February, 1900, are as follows: Dutiable, $261,388.12; bonded, $20,885.61; free by treaty, $928,964.68; free by Civil Code, $354,657.62. Total for Honolulu, $1,565,986.03; Hilo, $146,910.55; Mahukona, $18,553.32; Waimea, $2,702.41; Palaau, $3,066.46; Kailua, $14,099.47; total for Hawaiian Islands, $1,751,228.24. Total for two months 1900, $3,738,719.90; total for two months 1899, $2,464,108.85. This leaves an increase for 1900 to date of $1,274,611.05.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Will Send No Reply to President in Court of Claims Matter.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the letter of President Dole in reply to the letter of the Chamber was read. Mr. Bolte proposed a resolution in answer to the letter read, but upon a general discussion it was finally decided that the letter needed no answer and the motion was tabled. Mr. J. B. Atherton stated that as the Chamber had already expressed its opinion and the Executive had replied expressing his opinion, he did not think the Chamber should go further in the matter. This was the general opinion expressed by the members speaking. Those present were: T. R. Walker, Jas. G. Spencer, A. J. Campbell, W. W. Hall, C. Bolte, H. A. Parmalee, M. Phillips, F. A. Schaefer, W. Lange, F. M. Swanzy, C. M. Cooke, E. C. Macfarlane, T. J. King, F. J. Lowrey, F. B. Auerbach, J. B. Atherton, J. M. Dowsett.

Chinese Exclusion Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Chairman Knox has agreed with the California delegation to favor an amendment to the Hawaiian bill by which the Chinese exclusion act shall be extended to the islands so that it shall apply to any Chinese person who may desire to enter any state, territory or district of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

SMITH SOUTH

Georgia and Florida Greet Him.

Hawaii's Special Agent Made Much Of in Dixie Land—Interview And Speech.

Newspapers of Georgia and Florida, received by yesterday's mail, tell of W. O. Smith's campaign for Hawaii in the United States. At the great Dewey banquet in Savannah Mr. Smith made a speech on Hawaii which was warmly received. At Tampa he was interviewed at length, and his mission commented on. The Tampa Tribune says:

William Owen Smith, late Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands for six years, and a prominent figure in the present political cosmos of that portion of the globe, is a guest at the Tampa Bay.

In his consideration of the affairs of that insular group, he betrayed a breadth of view and expansive knowledge that could only be the result of practical observation and careful, comprehensive study.

Under his short, pithy sentences, the history of the islands for the past fifty years was succinctly outlined—a history of immense natural resources and surprising advances in the status of civilization.

"For more than fifty years," declared Mr. Smith, "the islands have had a regular government, largely under the influence of the American commonwealth."

He extensively dilated upon the Commission consisting of Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Representative Hitt from the House, who, in company with President Dole of the late Hawaiian Republic and Judge Frear of the Supreme Court of the Islands, were appointed by President McKinley for the organization of the new government. As the result of their labors, they prepared a bill for the territory, which bill was pending at the last session of Congress, and is now awaiting action from that body.

Judge Hartwell, on behalf of the Hawaiian government, is in Washington now, as representative of the Islands, to aid and advise on various regulations concerning the future government.

Mr. Smith is in the national capital as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce of the Islands. In his own words:

"I represent that body on account of the pending legislation recognizing the Territory of Hawaii and creating and organizing an act for its government."

In person, Mr. Smith is tall and finely formed. He dresses very quietly and unostentatiously, but would be a marked individual in any crowd by reason of his fine bearing and military carriage. His hair, of raven-black touched with gray, is combed back from a broad, high forehead. His chin, though small, is broad and massive.

He is a pleasant gentleman, refined, courteous and invariably pleasant to all who address him.

Speech in Savannah.

The Savannah News says: Ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith of Hawaii, in responding to the toast, "Our New Possessions," confined himself wholly to the Hawaiian Islands.

"It affords me great pleasure, and I appreciate the honor," he said, "of responding to the toast of "Our New Possessions." The hour is late, and I am reminded of the story of the small boy who, when asked what elocution meant, replied that it was the method they had in some States of executing their criminals.

"The new possessions," said Mr. Smith, "consist of the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa and Porto Rico. From personal knowledge I can speak more fully in regard to Hawaii than of the others, having been born and spent my life there. Twice have I been in Samoa, but never in the Philippines or Porto Rico. You may be interested in seeing the national flags of these several countries. National life is in many respects like individual life, and in the matter of acquisitions or new possessions their value depends largely on the use which is made of them. The manner of their acquisition is also of importance. Uncle Sam wedded Hawaii after many years of courtship, and promised to love, honor and cherish her till death should them part. As to his exact relations to the others, Congress appears to be somewhat in doubt. The issues involved affect the possessors and the possessed. In the case of the Philippines they seem to be acting like 'all possessed.'

"Hawaii has become a part of the United States by mutual agreement and treaty. It was not the acquisition of foreign territory, for it was already American in its institutions and system of government. And the future will show that no community in this great Republic is more loyal and truly American than that sturdy, intelligent and faithful little Anglo-Saxon community at the cross-roads of the Pacific. With each of these new acquisitions come new and great responsibilities, but so far as Hawaii is concerned, she will not be a burden or source of weakness, but will give support and add strength in the working out of the grave problems with which this country will be confronted in the near future.

"So far as its local affairs are concerned, it will be self-supporting and self-governing. The standard of public spirit in that little community is of high order. With the trials and perils which have beset them, that comparatively small body of Anglo-Saxons have worked out results of which the other country may be well proud. And nowhere do the fires of patriotism burn more brightly, than in that little paradise of the Pacific. With the trials and suffering which have been met in Hawaii, there has been much to make one happy and beautiful. The sunshine, flowers and music which we have enjoyed here today remind me of those lovely coral islands.

"Mr. Mayor, I wish to refer to a difficulty which I encountered in deciding upon the proper manner to address you. When in Wellington, New Zealand, a few years ago, I received a letter of introduction to the Mayor of the city of Christchurch. It was addressed to 'His Worship, the Mayor of Christchurch,' but I had heard no one address a man in that manner. If I have been remiss, I offer the most humble apologies.

"'Your Worship!' I have been reminded of a story told of the city of St. Paul, Minn. The hospitalities of the city had been tendered to a number of distinguished visitors; each member of the Reception Committee and each of the visitors wore an appropriate badge. Late in the evening of the second day one of the Reception Committee found one of the visitors leaning against a lamp-post and unable to proceed further. Recognizing the badge, the committeeman helped the visitor to his room and removed his coat and boots, placed him upon the bed, bade him good-night and began to take his departure. As he reached the door, the man upon the bed called out and said in maudlin tones, 'I say, old man, to whom am I indebted for all this kindness?' He replied, 'Oh, that is all right; never mind.' 'No, but that won't do,' said the visitor; 'I want to know who it is.' The committeeman replied, 'Well, if you must know, it is Saint Paul,' and again bidding him good-night, was about passing out of the door, when the visitor spoke again, and said: 'I say, Saint Paul, hold on a minute. I want to ask you a question.' 'Well, what is it?' 'Did you ever get an answer to that last letter to the Ephesians that you wrote?'"

HARBOR NEEDS

Work of United States Commission.

Report on Honolulu's Necessities for Additional Wharfage is Now In Washington.

For a month past a United States harbor commission has been sitting here. It was instituted to furnish the Government in Washington certain information about the harbor, to make a report and recommendations. So quietly has it worked that little of its doings has transpired. Its report is now in Washington and soon Honolulu should hear welcome news.

The officials composing the board are Major William Ennis, Captain A. Slaker and Second Lieutenant G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth Artillery. Two main propositions have engaged the board. One contemplated an exchange of land between the Hawaiian Government and the railroad company.

The local government some time ago sent to Washington a suggestion to the effect that an exchange could be made of two small pieces of land owned by the government here, together with another piece in dispute between the government and the railway company, for a strip owned by the latter along the waterfront, which would admit of largely increasing the wharfage facilities; the two governments to develop the waterfront together. The authorities at Washington did not take action on the matter immediately, possibly because they felt that the information at their disposal was not sufficient to warrant them in doing so. They forwarded to the officials above mentioned, who considered the matter in all its bearings and investigated it from all points of view.

What the government at Washington sought in this matter was information; and the board sent thither all that could be obtained. They secured the opinions of all the business people of prominence in Honolulu, including the chief merchants, the heads of the banking houses and all persons interested in shipping and in the extension of the waterfront. All approved of the proposed barter, as well as most of the members of the government; and the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions favoring the proposed method of extending the harbor lines. The results of this investigation were forwarded to Washington, together with the commission's report, on March 31, and the documents should arrive today. The matter may be heard from in two weeks' time if the authorities there act promptly, which they probably won't.

There were no engineering problems connected with this affair, nor was it in any respect a military proposition looking to the defence of the harbor in time of war. It was purely a commercial matter, intended to determine whether or no the plan involved a fair business exchange and promised to result in a substantial increase in the dock room. The exact recommendations made by the board could not of course be learned, but it found that the plan offered the quickest and most feasible way of enlarging the harbor facilities. If carried out, it will nearly double the dock space without encroaching upon the harbor proper.

This transfer will enable a number of docks near the outflow of Nuuanu stream to be extended out a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet into the harbor, so that large vessels can discharge on them from both hatches at once, or two small vessels can unload at the same time. Besides this the transfer makes available for new docks a strip of land not at present equipped with wharfage facilities. The commission, it may be mentioned, caused the attention of the Washington authorities to the large number of vessels which are compelled to be out in the harbor for ten days or more while awaiting a chance to unload, and showed the urgent need of an increase in the dock room.

The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight April 3 by the intimation that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but not a burgher appeared.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned owing to strained relations with Secretary Hitchcock and Pension Commissioner Evans. He will begin a pro-Boer propaganda.

HE WAS ASLEEP

J. L. Horner Mistaken For Burglar.

Young Hawaiian Somnambulist Enters Another's Room and is Cut by the Occupant.

J. Louis Horner, grandson of John M. Horner, the manager of Kukaiau plantation on Hawaii, is lying at the home of his cousin, M. S. Hamilton, in Oakland, California, painfully wounded. While in a somnambulistic trance in a San Francisco boarding house on the night of April 1, he crawled through another lodger's window and was stabbed several times before he awoke and disclosed his identity. The Call of April 2 gives the details of the unfortunate affair as follows:

J. Louis Horner, clerk in the office of Attorneys Foote & Lerman, is a somnambulist on a small scale, and it led him into a serious scrape early yesterday morning. Horner resides at 810 Bush street, and William E. Toliver, a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey office, occupies the adjoining room. The two men were strangers to each other.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Toliver was awakened from a sound sleep by the efforts of some one trying to force open the window of his room. He was considerably startled, as his room is on the second story, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that a burglar was at work. He groped for something with which to defend himself and picked up his pocketknife, which was on a table near the bed. He opened the large blade and jumped out of bed. The intruder had by this time forced the window open and was crawling through. Toliver rushed upon him and made a slash at him with the knife, cutting him on the left temple. The man threw his left arm up to protect his face and Toliver slashed the arm and the blade swept down and cut the man's lip. The man then yelled out: "For God's sake, don't cut me again; I'm the fellow that lives in the next room."

The intruder was Horner attired in his underclothes, and Toliver dragged him inside. Not a word was said. Toliver supported Horner to his room, but found the door locked, the key being on the inside. Just then Horner fainted and Toliver dressed himself hurriedly and ran out of the house in search of a physician. As he was dashing down to Sutter street he was accosted by Policeman Mulcahey, who asked him where he was going.

"I am running for a doctor, as I have cut a man in my room," replied Toliver.

Mulcahey returned with him to the house, and after seeing Horner rang in for the ambulance. Horner was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Cherry stitched and dressed his wounds. None is dangerous, but the one on the left arm is about six inches long.

Mulcahey took Toliver to the City Prison, but no charge was booked against him, and he was allowed to sit on the bench in front of the desk sergeant. Captain Seymour detailed Detective Cody on the case and he reported the facts as related. The extraordinary feature of the affair was how Horner managed to crawl from his window to Toliver's without falling to the street. In front of both windows is a ledge about two feet broad and between the two windows, a distance of four or five feet, is a small ledge about six inches broad, which Horner had to pass over before reaching Toliver's window. Horner in speaking of the affair said:

"I went home between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning and went immediately to bed. I always sleep in my underclothes. I remembered nothing till I got cut on my left arm and yelled out that I lived in the next room. I suppose I must have got up in my sleep. I have done it previously, but never got outside my room. I don't blame the man who cut me, as I would have done the same thing under the same circumstances."

Toliver said he could think of nothing else except that the man was a burglar and he had to defend himself.

"I was so excited," he said, "that it was lucky for Horner he cried out when I cut him the second time, as I would have continued to cut him and might have murdered him. I am sorry for it, but I am not to blame."

Captain Seymour reported the facts to Chief Sullivan and the Chief instructed him to take Toliver before Judge Conlan, who was holding court for the disposal of the "drunks." Toliver related his story to the Judge, who decided that no charge could be placed against him under the circumstances, and allowed him to go after exacting a promise that he would be in court at noon today, for fear Horner's wounds might take a serious turn.

In the afternoon Toliver called at the Receiving Hospital to see Horner. It was the first time they had met and they looked at each other curiously for a moment, then Horner held out his hand, which was instantly grasped by Toliver. Horner relieved Toliver's mind by saying he did not blame him, and they chatted together for some time. In the afternoon Horner was taken from the hospital by M. S. Hamilton, his cousin, to his home in Oakland. Horner was to have appeared before the Civil Service Commissioners today for examination.

Young Horner is a graduate of Oahu College and has a wide circle of acquaintances here. He was a brilliant student and his teachers predicted for him a bright future.

A new $20,000,000 trunk line between Chicago, New York and Boston, with an annual earning capacity of nearly $1,000,000 has been completed by the transfer of stock of the Bennington and Rutland Railway to P. W. Clement, president of the Rutland railroad. It is a harmonious arrangement with the Vanderbilts.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yuille St., Buninyong, Victoria, send us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

You cannot get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla if your bowels are constipated. Take just enough of Ayer's Pills each night to cause one good free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Admiral Confesses to Presidential Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"Admiral, in view of the many conflicting reports relative to your attitude toward a nomination for the Presidency, will you make a statement to 'The World?'

"Yes; I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation; what citizen would refuse it? Since studying the subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors.

"Is there any political significance in your trips West?"

"No; I am simply filling the engagements made months ago—long before I ever thought seriously of the Presidency."

"On what platform will you stand?"

"I think I have said enough at this time, and, possibly, too much."

Admiral George Dewey is willing to be a candidate for President. He authorizes the announcement to the American people that, after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not under any circumstances to run for the Presidency is reconsidered.

A correspondent saw the Admiral at his home at 1747 Rhode Island avenue at 6 o'clock this evening. Admiral Dewey dictated the answers to the above questions and signed the notes. Admiral Dewey has been overwhelmed with invitations from all sections of the country, but has refrained from making any new engagements. There might be a misconstruction placed upon his purpose. Months ago he promised to visit the cities which are now preparing receptions for him. But few men have had greater opportunities to add to their personal prestige than the Admiral, but he had made no bid for the honors. No political motives can be ascribed to the Admiral in making his visits to the Western cities, for so far as he is concerned his trips are entirely of a social character.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Associated Press has confirmed the World's statement that Dewey is a candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is not known what ticket Dewey wants to run on. He is a nominal Republican and his wife is an active Democrat, as becomes the sister of John R. McLean, of Ohio. She is ambitious to rule the White House, and probably imagines the Admiral as a candidate of patriotic Americans without respect of party.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander in chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

Over a hundred steerage passengers are booked for the Australia.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The patients at Leahaha have been 1,422 during from April 1st to date.

Mrs. A. M. Brown has gone to Maui to visit her husband, A. L. C. Atkinson, who is ill.

Mrs. Axtell, sister of Mrs. Harold Dillingham, sailed on the Nippon Maru for her home in San Francisco.

A commission for Wm. H. Rice, Jr., as deputy sheriff of Kauai, has been forwarded by Marshal Brown.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend, payable at the office of the corporation.

A. B. Reynolds, Board of Health agent, will leave shortly for a two weeks' inspection of the leper settlement.

Mrs. Levy, wife of Rabbi Levy, and mother of H. M. Levy, who is now in the plague hospital, arrived by the Australia.

Sheriff Baldwin reports from Maui to Marshal Brown that all is quiet although the strike of the Japanese is still on.

Edgar Halstead and one of the McInerny boys were about to start on a trip to Europe when the Australia left San Francisco.

The roadway of King street in the business section is being greatly improved by the addition of a liberal layer of broken stone.

A. Seale and W. A. Bryan, who are connected with the Bishop museum, as ornithologists, left for Kauai yesterday afternoon. They are to collect island birds.

The China from San Francisco should arrive this afternoon or evening. If the rule of saving coal is still in vogue however she may not arrive till tomorrow.

The Board of Health has recommended the building of a filter plant. Do not wait until it is finished, but procure one of those germ-proof filters at Dimond's.

The Hollister Drug Co. have a complete stock of elastic trusses, electric belts and all kinds of supporters and bandages in stock. They guarantee a fit, if in need of any of these appliances.

J. J. Williams and daughter leave by the Australia. Mr. Williams expects to be gone about six weeks, investigating some new photographic apparatus and hopes to bring back a new wrinkle or two.

Lieut. Lucien Young, who has been stationed at Havana since the Spanish evacuation, is scheduled to remain there as Captain of the Port of Havana, in recognition of the splendid executive ability displayed thus far.

The sewerage system flush tanks' contract has not yet been let. The bids, which were opened on Monday, were in a shape necessitating much time for handling. Rowell and Edwards are hard at work on the matter, however.

Major Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, will ship the Government's exhibit on the Australia next Tuesday. He has received word from Commissioner Irwin at Philadelphia relative to the method of making the shipment.

Meida, the Japanese who is now in jail here for murder at Kahuku, will be tried tomorrow. The police are still looking for another Asiatic who is supposed to know more than he should about the same affair. If he is found in time the matter will be disposed of in one trial.

While in the East, on his recent trip for the Hawaiian government, Professor Koebele met Dr. Friedlander, whom kamaainas will remember. He was the first man who visited the Mokuaweoweo eruption of four years ago. The doctor had recently lost his brother by dysentery, in India. Since leaving Honolulu Dr. Friedlander had made large additions to his scientific collection.

PURE - BRED POULTRY! Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

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

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

Cased in .....

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

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

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

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

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Manlaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

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

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

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

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

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

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

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

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

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	APRIL 14	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 10
DORIC	APRIL 24	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 17
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	COPTIC	APRIL 27
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 8
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	PEKING	MAY 13
PEKING	JUNE 5	GAELIC	MAY 23
GAELIC	JUNE 13	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	CHINA	JUNE 8
CHINA	JUNE 29	DORIC	JUNE 13
DORIC	JULY 7	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	COPTIC	JULY 16
COPTIC	AUG. 2	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

COUNCIL WINS OUT

Bolte's Resolution is Adopted.

SEVERAL BREEZY DEBATES

Jones Wants "Hic Jacet Revolutionist" On His Tombstone for Aiding Fire Sufferers.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Honolulu, April 11th, 1900.

Whereas, the message of Secretary Hay to President Dole reads as follows:

"The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law;" and,

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Council of State that above words mean that President McKinley approves of the appointment of a Court of Claims; that the Court of Claims is to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses; that the Council of State is to appropriate money, in conformity with Hawaiian laws, for the purpose of paying awards and judgments made by the Court of Claims; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague;

Further, That the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, a majority of whom shall consist of impartial men acquainted with the values of property and merchandise.

Bolte's substitute resolution adopted by the Council of State yesterday.

The Council of State gained its point against the Executive Council yesterday when it adopted the resolution of Councilor Bolte. His resolution calls for a complete revision of the rules of the Court of Claims and the appointment of "impartial men" to serve thereon. The Council waded through a two hours' debate upon Councilor Achi's resolution and several amendments, and finally concluded that Bolte's substitute met its requirements. The only defense made of the position taken by the Executive Council was by Councilor Robertson, who used almost the same arguments as Attorney General Cooper. The former arraigned those of his brother councilors who asserted the moral responsibility of the Government for the losses occurring during the plague, and said he did not believe that the public in general had any desire to pay the claimants for losses arising from the accidental fire of January 20.

Councilor Jones was aggressive in his defense of the stand of a majority of the Councilors, and proposed to remain by his guns until the matter was settled. The Councilor looked placid through the lengthy speech of Robertson, but when the latter stated he had heard Mr. Jones say in private or on the floor of the Council some time ago that he (Mr. Jones) did not think the Government was justified in paying for any loss occasioned by the accidental conflagration of the 20th of January, Councilor Jones arose to his feet and said it was untrue. Robertson retorted that he had certainly heard or understood Jones to make such a remark, which the Councilor repudiated with an indignation that caused him to take a hand in the debate. This in a large measure had the effect of bringing about a vote on the Bolte substitute resolution in short order.

Robertson Takes Issue.

Robertson's argument conveyed the impression that he was neutral in his opinion of the ideas expressed by the Executive Council on the one side and the Council of State on the other. He said there were two ways in which the claims could be handled; either to pay only such claims as the Government was legally liable for, or to pay all the claims irrespective of any legal liability. The Government had taken the former view and advocated the policy. The Chamber of Commerce had urged that all claims should be paid whether the Government was liable for them or not. When he first heard the Executive was considering the question of appointing a Court of Claims upon the lines originally planned, he had taken the liberty to giving his views to the Executive, and opposing the appointment of a Court. He based his opinion as to legal liability upon the common law of England and of the United States.

"The Board of Health, as the guardian of the public health, undoubtedly had the right, under the Hawaiian statutes," said he, "to summarily abate a nuisance. That power gave the Board the right to destroy and remove any filth or cause of sickness. That included the right to destroy any source of infection in a time of epidemic. Knowing that a large part of Honolulu was infected with bubonic plague the Board had the right to stamp it out, using the most radical measures to remove the source. The Board having clearly the right to take the extreme measures it did, there could be no legal responsibility on the part of the Government. The usual conditions prevailed when outside claims were assumed by the order of the Government. The House created no complications for the Government.

"The whole idea of claims are to come from the Legislature, unknown," continued Mr. Robertson. "He did not think there could be any doubt as to the legal phase of that part of the situation. All persons have a right to burn a tree for any lawful purpose," said he. "If through an accident the fire spreads there is no liability on the part of the person who started the fire for the burning of surrounding property. The buildings originally set on fire on January 20 by order of the Board of Health, were lawfully burned. They took precautions to prevent the fire from spreading. Unfortunately the fire ignited the steeple of Kaumakapili and sparks were carried below and beyond. There was no legal liability on the part of the government for that damage, was one reason why I could not see any use of a Court of Claims to adjudicate the legal liability of the government."

Must Go Carefully.

Fumigated goods that were destroyed or made useless by the fault of the fumigators, he thought was cause for a good claim. He thought the government should pay in such cases. All claims he thought could be more economically settled by the Legislature than by going through the form of submitting them to a court to adjudicate upon legal principles. The government could not afford to indulge in indiscriminate payment of all claims. He did not want to establish a precedent for consequential damages. Isenberg asked why the government paid for damages during the cholera epidemic—for buildings destroyed. Robertson replied that he knew payment had been made only for taro patches which were destroyed on account of bad water. He spoke in ardent words of the birth of the new territory, and how it should come into the union; not with a stone tied around its neck such as the payment of the claims would create, but with a good sized treasury surplus to show the United States what a promising Territory Hawaii was.

No substitute for the rules had been presented. In that he considered the opposition to the Executive weak. Rules were absolutely necessary. If the opposition to the Executive wished to put their objections in a tangible form, they should prepare and lay down the principles of law and rules that would be necessary to govern the investigation of the claims, even if the matter of legal liability should be discarded.

Interested Persons Active.

"P. C. Jones has demanded that early payment of these claims should be made," said the young attorney. "He says the public demands it. I am not quite sure about that. There has been no general expression as far as I have heard or ascertained. The request has come from interested parties. It is those who can afford to stand the loss, who are making the greatest fuss. The way to get an expression of public opinion, is to wait until the legislature convenes. It will certainly reflect the opinion of the country.

"I have no personal objection to all these claims being paid if the Legislature feels that the country is able to afford it. The money is not in the treasury at the present time. It will be for the treasury to say how the money shall be raised.

"It seems to me the proper course now to pursue is to relegate the whole question to the next Legislature, and if it wants to pay the claims it can devise ways and means to do it. Councilor Achi has changed his opinion; he told at first that to pay all the claims would put the country into bankruptcy, but now he is perfectly willing to pay all—he is out for the whole goose. And now, P. C. Jones wants to modify his views. I have heard him state privately or publicly some time ago that he did not see why the government should pay the losses incurred by the accidental fire on January 20, when ——"

Jones Fires Up.

The flow of oratory from Robertson's lips was suddenly interrupted by a gesture by Mr. Jones who strongly objected to such a statement. He remained standing, and Robertson took the cue and sat down to give the surprised councilor a chance to talk.

Jones agreed with Robertson in some things, but a great many of his ideas were at variance with his views. He thought also it would be a good plan to leave the entire matter to the Legislature to fight out. He felt that when Hawaii was a territory the Governor should call the Legislature together at once, and the matter of whether or not the claims are to be paid, be gone over carefully. He had not found a citizen who believed that payment should not be made for losses. How much was to be paid was another question entirely.

Defines His Position.

"I wish to place myself squarely on this statement," said he, "that I don't believe, nor have I ever advocated any consequential damages. I believe there is a certain class of damages which should be 'considered.' I don't claim they should be paid, but they should be considered. I think so now. I think the matter should be gone into by the court if appointed.

"The people say we refused to appropriate funds for the expenses of the Claims' Court, or endorse the Executive's action. The Minister of Finance yesterday said that we had been going along on revolutionary lines long enough, and that we ought now to get down to legal bases.

"If calling for justice for our fellowman is revolutionary, then I want to be written down on the pages of history as a revolutionist. It is not because we cannot afford it, but I believe it is a duty resting on us to pay these claims if they be honest.

"If that is revolutionary, I want it to be written on my tombstone, 'Hic Jacet Revolutionist!'" A roar of laughter followed this sally, and the speaker seemed relieved. He did not believe any man in the community believed it good logic to say that the claims should not be paid because there was no money available. It was absurd. He then read the article of W. R. Castle, which appeared in the Advertiser lately in regard to the payment of claims. He had been accused of using harsh language. If he did he was willing to make a public apology. He had used earnest speech, and if he did not agree with the Executive, he thought he had a right to speak earnestly.

I would like to draw a contrast to one of Mr. Robertson's conclusions, he said. "Take Kaumakapili Church, for instance. I don't care two cents of the legal responsibility of the business, but I do for the moral. The church took fire and was burned down. It will be conceded that the Board's action was perfectly legal. People round about there were beside themselves and thousands of them were moved down to Kawaiahao Church, where they were fed and housed, and where they seized the premises. The church was cleaned up and the Board considered the Government was liable for the damage done the edifice, and $1,800 was paid for the cleaning up. Now why should poor old Kaumakapili Church, because it has been burned out completely, have to suffer and not be paid? But those who harp on legal responsibility say, 'No; a thousand times, no!' I am going to stand on the ground I have stood on all through."

Bolte's Resolution Passed

President Dole said there were two resolutions and several amendments to be put before the House. Kaulululi arose and stated he was standing on parliamentary ground. He said that in order to second Bolte's resolution the President ruled him out of order. The original resolution of Councilor Achi was read, together with the amendments, and Mr. Bolte's last.

Mr. Kennedy presented a substitute resolution as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Executive Council reconsider the appointment of the Court of Claims, and the rules regulating the same."

The resolution was put to a vote and was lost.

Bolte's resolution was then voted upon and passed almost unanimously.

EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be made up in that idea.

Youth is the sowing time of life and naturally the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good—again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body throbs with life as at no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what sisters healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of *now*—NOW. She is greedy to make you a *man*, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that, in no end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is *consumption*. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion; and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick.

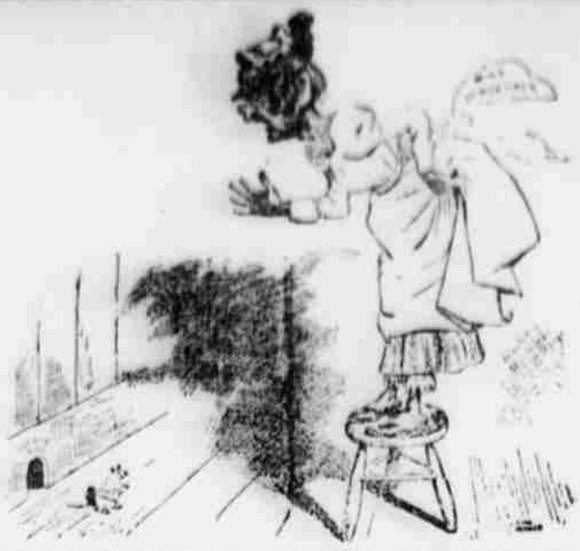
"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for me, and you can publish this statement as you wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Douglas, Main street, Portarlington, Queen's Co., Ireland, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant prostation of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it. Consumption arises from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come oftener from the stomach than anywhere else, in the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes it.

But dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance) rheumatism, bronchitis, gout, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins *in the stomach*. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Seigel's Syrup. That will do for now.

The Dady $12,000,000 contract for sewering and paving Havana, which was obtained of the Spanish city government, has been annulled by Governor General Wood.

A. D. Buchanan has been arrested at Chicago for having dies and plates of foreign counterfeit stamps in his possession. This will be a test case. Counterfeit stamps, some of the originals of which are valued at $75 were destroyed.



TARIFF—LARGE OR SMALL—THROWS DEMOCRACY INTO A STATE OF TERROR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

The Australian wheat outlook is good.

Socialist disturbances are increasing in Italy.

Destructive floods have occurred in Uruguay.

The revolt in the German Cameroons is serious.

A Democratic mayor was elected in Milwaukee.

California salmon are being destroyed by sea lions.

Puget Sound packers have formed a cannery combine.

Quo Vadis is being produced in American theaters.

An anthracite and bituminous coal trust is impending.

Illinois township elections show Republican majorities.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will play Zaza in London next season.

Joseph Francois Bertrand, French academician, is dead.

The slayers of Missionary Brooks in China will be executed.

Russia has adopted a Russian model for her quick-firing guns.

Dr. B. F. Shaw, a Kansas City doctor, was killed by a lunatic.

The Tacoma Republicans elected their mayor by 200 majority.

Two thousand American Catholics will make a pilgrimage to Rome.

The permanent bridge over the Modler river station has been finished.

Count Cassini denies that trouble is brewing between Russia and Japan.

A prize of 100,000 francs is offered in France for a device to steer balloons.

Assistant Paymaster Clarke of H. M. S. Leander deserted his ship at Esquimalt.

H. S. Utley, the inventor of many improvements in artificial marble, is dead.

A French torpedo boat exploded at Cherbourg. Five of the crew were burned.

Lord Roberts did not meet his wife at Cape Town. She will go to Bloemfontein.

The steamer Newfoundland has arrived at St. Johns with a great catch of seals.

Queen Victoria arrived at Dublin prematurely and spoiled some of the arrangements.

Charles H. Pepper has refused the position of secretary of the Philippine Commission.

There were eleven fresh cases of plague at Sydney on April 1 and two additional deaths.

Dewey's swords, cups and other trophies will be exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution.

The steamer Henry M. Stanley was sunk in collision near Rising Sun, Ind. No lives lost.

A storm resembling a typhoon swept through Sutter and Yuba counties (Cal.) on April 2nd.

A new trans-isthmian canal company has been formed in New Jersey with a capital of $100,000,000.

General Otis reports that over 1400 Filipinos have been killed in battle during the present year.

Premier Delcasse says the French policy is peaceful and committed to the development of colonies.

Mark Twain has appeared before a House of Commons Committee to argue for an American copyright.

The municipal elections of Kansas generally went against the Democrats—in favor of the Republicans.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c; refined, irregular.

American naval commanders report that there is now no prospect of war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

M. d'Avrill des Essarts, a prominent lawyer of Paris, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling 1,800,000 francs.

Paul Edward, the American "mental healer," who has been driven out of Belgium, will appeal to Secretary Hay.

Congressman Hay of Virginia is preparing a bill for a reserve of volunteers to do away with a large standing army.

The Reading and Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads in New York have passed under the control of J. P. Morgan.

The United States transport Sherman has sailed from Manila with 175 military prisoners and twenty-five insane.

Mrs. Catharine Jordan, daughter of the well-known Col. Andrews of San Francisco, was asphyxiated in New York.

European powers may have to send punitive expeditions to China to help put down rebellions and piracy in the provinces.

General Vasquez, formerly President of Honduras, says there will not be peace in Central America until the United States takes charge of it.

Commissioner Peck is trying to secure the removal of a Turkish tower at the French Exposition which will obstruct the view from the American buildings.

The great Kansas City Auditorium, in which the Democratic convention was to have been held July 4, has been burned. It will be rebuilt in time for the convention.

One hundred and fifty masked men near Logansport, Ind., have burned bridges and toll-houses on the Logansport and Burlington pike as a protest against high tolls.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING BILL APPROVED.

Chairman Grosvenor Presents the Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today approved the report on the shipping bill prepared by Chairman Grosvenor, who later presented it to the House. It was decided, however, not to make it public until Monday, when a synopsis will be given out. The report itself is very voluminous, making about 150 pages, and covers the whole subject of merchant shipping here and abroad. All of the Republican members of the committee concurred in the report.

The Democratic members announced their purpose to make a minority report, and were given until April to present it. It will be a general dissent from the bill and will not be accompanied by any substitute.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

—THE—

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital	Fs 10,000,000.00
Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums	23,923,134.16
	Fs 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON HAMM YOUNG CO.,

—LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ...ISLANDS...

Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

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

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

TRUSSES!

We carry the largest and most complete stock of these appliances in the city. Fit guaranteed.

Also a varied assortment of

Electric Belts

The value of which has been proven in a large number of cases.

Belts Bandages AND Supporters

Of every description.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S VERGER writes:—"Was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and did find very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. THOMAS HOOPER, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

IDEAL SCHOOL

What is Proposed For The "Royal."

Industrial Department to be One of The Features--Earthquake Proof Building.

The committee on Public Instruction of the Council of State, to which was referred the appropriation of $75,000 for the purpose of building a new "Royal School," presented the following report to the Council yesterday. If the plans of the Minister of Foreign Affairs are carried out as fully as the committee has dilated upon, the new school will be the finest educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands. The report reads:

Honolulu, H. I., April 10, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Council of State.

Your committee on Public Instruction beg leave to make the following report on the item in Bill No. 4 for the Royal School.

This building has been pronounced in the opinion of two experts in an extremely dangerous condition, and the time has come when without question this time-honored institution should be reconstructed on more modern plans to meet the requirements and needs of our present as well as our future conditions of school education. The present structure has faithfully served its day and generation.

The associations of the past are such that this school should always be "Royal," and it is entitled to a well equipped and handsome building. Occupying as it does a place so central, in a populous district, the site upon which to build a handsome school building is unusually fine, the grounds are large and the whole place can be made one of the attractive spots of the city.

Your committee was in consultation with Minister Mott-Smith and Inspector-General of Schools, Mr. Townsend, and the outline of the future plans of introducing into this school the combination of an industrial and high school department was discussed. It was proposed as an ideal to be kept in view in the development of the high school department of the Royal School, something which may be called a polytechnic high school. It should be prepared to teach such trades as joinery and pattern making as thoroughly as in the nature of the case it is profitable for a boy to pursue them in school. It should offer such instruction in drafting as will enable the graduate to earn his living by this occupation from the first. It should give more than the ordinary college course of bookkeeping and business and such matters as will make its graduates valuable in the offices of the country. When the boy has fitted himself in the common school department, he will then be given the benefit and opportunity of the high school department and industrial department, so as to fit him better to earn his own living and paddle his own canoe.

The plans of the proposed new Royal School on which the basis of estimate was made and asked for by Minister Mott-Smith is a three-story concrete steel framed building with a basement. By an extension of the basement on the lower end, (the front of the building facing Emma street) the industrial department or shop will be located. This portion will be on the lower side of the sloping ground; so it can hardly be considered a part of the basement of the main building. But it will be nigh above ground, well lighted all around and a convenient place for shops. A suggestion is also made in that plan as to a possible extension in the future for an increase in the industrial department.

The third story is to be the high school department. It provides a general assembly room, commercial department, drafting room, library and reading room, two laboratories and three class rooms. It is quite probable that these arrangements will be changed somewhat as these plans have been hastily drawn, but in general the present arrangement is adapted to the proposed school.

The first and second floors provide twelve class rooms besides the large assembly rooms, and will accommodate 540 scholars. The third floor or high school will accommodate another 200 or more scholars.

Architect Dickey of the firm of Ripley & Dickey, who got up the plans and estimates, said that with steel rods twisted together cold and placed diagonally as well as vertically in the walls, as planned to be used, and bedded in with the concrete, steel framed, etc., this building will be practically earthquake proof as well as fire proof.

The present Royal School has now in its care some 500 scholars, and is uncomfortably full, in fact full to overflowing. The new building will accommodate fifty per cent more without crowding, with far better facilities for educating them. Your committee fully believe there is nothing like education to make good and useful citizens, and are in favor of the high school department, and the better and more scientific education and training the pupils will receive. The Hawaiian is as a rule a very apt scholar, and takes impressions very quickly when his interest is pleasantly aroused, and therefore your committee think the scientific studies which the high school would give them will be of great benefit. For instance among the scientific branches in which the pupil would be trained, one would be the physical and chemical departments, and if made interesting by some of our physicians of Honolulu giving occasionally a lecture from a practical standpoint, they having already received the theoretical side, say once a month, those lectures would be looked forward to with interest and make lasting impressions on the scholars' mind. Who knows but that out of this rising generation many will make their mark as professional men and become real liberators for their race to dispel the old and superstitious ideas still lying dormant in the older generation. This is an idea and suggestion that the Board of Education might consider and encourage.

It is estimated this building will cost in the neighborhood of $70,000.00, and $5,000.00 more should be added for the outhouses and grounds, making the amount $75,000.00 necessary to complete it.

The committee would recommend the passage of this item.

M. P. ROBINSON,
J. ENA,
W. C. ACHI.

Firm Dissolved.

The business of the Le Munyon Photo-Supply Co. has been taken over by F. J. Church, who with C. E. Le Munyon, has made many friends and built up a fine business. Mr. Church succeeds to the sole ownership of the business, which hereafter will be known as the Honolulu Photo-Supply Co. Mr. Le Munyon has been forced by ill-health to give up his residence in the Islands and he and his wife will soon leave for the States.

ON NEW PLANS

The Hawaiian Electric Stock Increase.

Manager Gartley Goes East to Purchase New Machinery--Assessment Levied.

Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company left in the Nippon Maru yesterday for the East where he goes in the interests of the local corporation. Ever since the present board went in the directors have had under consideration plans for the betterment of the electrical service in Honolulu. After going over the needs of the plant and making a careful study of the best means of supplying the many deficiencies it was decided at the last meeting of stockholders to call in the final assessment of 10 per cent on the capital stock and increase the capital stock by $100,000. The increase and assessment will make the total capitalization $350,000. The present stock paid up is $225,000. With the $125,000 to be realized from the assessment and increase the improvements decided upon by the directors will be carried to completion. In an interview yesterday Mr. George R. Carter, the treasurer of the company, said:

"The plant is to be entirely rearranged. The way the machinery is now placed it gives one the impression of a Chinese puzzle. The plant is not a duplicate one in any respect so that if any of the machines become disabled that part of the works must stop until repairs are made. Under the new project we propose to have a duplicate system so that unnecessary delay will not be occasioned in case of a break down. The company at present manufactures more kinds of electricity with a smaller plant than any other company in the world. The great increase in business has caused the plant to get in its present condition. Manager Gartley has carefully considered the situation and evolved a plan for the betterment of the service and for placing it when the improvements are made in a condition where it may be added to conveniently when the time arrives and the needs of the public demand. Under the present plan however the electric company when the improvements are made will be in a position to supply any demand for electric service that the future development of the city may in reason call for in the next three or four years.

"With the new system installed there will be a 6000-horsepower plant in operation in the present building and the voltage will be increased from 1000 to 2000 volts. The storeroom and offices now in the companies building will be moved to an uptown location where a display of our electric goods may be had. The new directors figure that a good system will be appreciated by the public of Honolulu who are generous in their response to endeavors to aid in their comfort. We found during March that the electricity we were manufacturing brought us but one-third the income it should. For current that we sold at 25 cents per 1000 watts we were getting but 8 1-3 cents per 1000 watts. This meant a loss of about 66 2-3 per cent of what we should have been earning. The system of lines and poles will be entirely remodeled and we hope that when this is done the great apparent leakage will be stopped. The improvements about to be made are very general. The light and power plant and ice manufactory will be more than doubled. New machinery for the lighting plant includes one 300 K. W. alternating generator and an engine for same; a new switchboard of latest pattern with improvements up to date. The power plant will have added one 100 K. W. 500 volt generator transformer and some additional motors, a direct connected engine and switchboard and one 150 K. W. 500 volt generator. The ice plant will be enlarged by the addition of a seventy-five ton refrigerating machine and a ten-ton ice tank; besides a thirty-ton boiling plant with a 200-horsepower condenser together with ammonia condensers and coils. At the station a 300-horsepower boiler and 500 horsepower condensers will be added and a new deep well dug and the piping system entirely rearranged.

"The new stock will be apportioned to the stockholders pro rata at par valuation and the improvements will be begun as soon as the machinery can be delivered here. Mr. Gartley has full power to rush things to an early completion of the plans."

Soil in Burnt District.

Dr. Hoffmann reports that bacteria were found in the soil of the burnt district, but none of bubonic plague. The doctor also finds that foodstuffs preserved in acidulated liquids are entirely free of bacilli. Their life is retained in dry articles, though experiments in this line are not conclusively advanced.

COINAGE BILL

Part of the Territorial Act.

News of Favorable Action by House Committee--Means a Million Dollars to Hawaii.

The Hawaiian coinage bill has been made a part of the territorial bill. It provides for the minting of Hawaiian currency into United States coins and the redemption of silver certificates. It means a saving to this Government of about $1,000,000. News of its incorporation into the territorial bill came to President Dole yesterday.

The coinage bill has been for the House Territorial Committee for some time and now, according to advices from Special Agent Hartwell, is pending before the House itself. The information is especially relished by the officials here. It had been feared that a provision for the acceptance of Hawaiian currency at its face value might not be inserted in the bill. In that case the coins would have been worth no more than bullion value or about half their face. Only last week a telegram was dispatched to Mr. Hartwell, urging close attention to the matter. The bill in detail is as follows:

56th Congress, 1st Session.—H. R. 7091.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 23, 1900.

Mr. Knox introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A Bill Relating to Hawaiian Silver Coinage and Silver Certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be recoined in the mints as United States coins.

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government in sums not less than five hundred dollars, they shall be deposited as bullion in the mint at San Francisco, California, and shall be recoined in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. And the superintendent of the said mint shall pay for such coins, at their face value, to the proper officer or agent of the Government depositing the same, the sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States. The expenses of transmitting said coins to and from the Hawaiian Islands shall be borne equally by the United States and the Government of Hawaii.

Sec. 3. That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the Government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the Government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States as shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu or at any Government depository for the purpose of making such exchange under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4. That any silver coins struck by the Government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for recoinage at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 5. That silver coins heretofore struck by the Government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, 1903, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6. That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the Government of Hawaii at any mint of the United States, under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial Government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, 1904, and after said date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this Act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the Government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this Act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves. For sore hands, itching palms, and shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP. Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. "How to Cure Every Rash," free.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co.,

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Commission Merchants

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

DON'T WAIT

You don't have to wait for any steamer to come to get a 1900 bicycle as we have a good stock of

Columbia and Rambler

chain wheels and can fix you up for a ride on one in a few minutes.

1900 COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS at $60.00.
1900 RAMBLERS at $45.00.

1900 SOLAR GAS LAMPS $3.50

are the best bargains ever offered in the bicycle line in this market. If you want to ride your own wheel today and not wait till "the next steamer comes," call on

E. O. HALL & SON., LTD.

King Street, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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

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

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

Reduction of Rates.
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AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

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

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

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

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.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 10.

T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, from the Orient.

Stmr. Waialeale, Thompson, from Kauai: 3,020 sacks sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Mokolii, Napela, from Molokai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 11.

O. S. S. Co.'s Australia, Lawless, 6 days, 21 hours from San Francisco. Passengers and 1,800 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Compeer, Larsen, 33 days from Port Townsend, with 400,535 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles, to Wilder & Co.

Schr. Surprise, Wharton, from Hawaii.

R. M. S. Miowera, Henming, 14 days from Sydney, with 120 tons general merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Heaningsen, 16 days from San Francisco with 500 tons general merchandise to McChesney & Sons.

Thursday, April 12.

Bktn. Newsboy, 27 days from Tacoma with lumber for Allen & Robinson.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 10.

Stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kauai.

Schr. Concord, ——, for Hawaii.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 11.

U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, for Manila.

Stmr. Helene, Bennett, for Hawaii.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kauai.

Thursday, April 12.

Stmr. Mokolii, Napala, for Molokai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From China and Japan, per T. K. K. Nippon Maru, April 10.—Prof. Koebele and Tanaka, Heroyama.

From Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, April 10.—Iseri and Heronoka.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Miowera, April 11.—J. H. Tuge and 35 through.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 11.—C. E. Haynes and wife, Mrs. Miller.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, April 11.—Mrs. Judd, Miss A. E. Judd, J. R. Judd, Mrs. M. S. Levy and child, W. Lindgren and wife, L. A. McCreanor, Wm. Morris and wife, Mrs. T. A. Pettus, Mrs. S. N. Sexton, E. J. Ward and wife, Wm. Booth, Miss M. Grau, Miss C. Howland, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, C. W. Marsh, Miss A. Rollins, J. E. Norstrom, N. P. Nelson, J. Tegan, D. W. Ross, J. W. Rowell, R. E. Cooper, J. D. Miller, O. Jacobs, H. P. Abbott, Miss M. Ticer, F. A. Kingstrom, A. W. Clark, N. Wollstadt, E. Kresendahl, M. Early, C. Richardson, Harry Fears, D. McKenzie, J. F. Brophy, John Roomanies, J. Cardelli, H. Higgins.

Departed.

For Kauai, per stmr. Nihau, April 11.—J. M. Coulson, F. Brophy, T. M. Byrne, A. Seale.

For Vancouver, per R. M. S. Miowera, April 11.—Jas. Brown, F. S. Harrison, Miss Lota Wilder, Mrs. E. C. Judd, Miss C. J. Adams, A. V. Peters, Dr. J. T. Wayson, wife and child, Lucy Kekoa, B. R. Sutherland, wife and two children, Nelson Smith and wife, H. Campbell.

No Longer in Harness.

In his official capacity the waterfront will know Officer Harry Evans no more. Yesterday he tendered his resignation to Marshal Brown and it was accepted. Harry Evans has been identified with shipping ever since he came here in 1887. He started in to work for the Inter-Island Steamship Company and remained with them till 1893 when he was taken on the police force. His sphere of usefulness has been the waterfront where he and Jim Kuphea, his assistant, have done excellent work. Being himself a sailor Evans was specially capable of handling the sailormen needing attention. Evans and Kuphea were always the persons hunted up by shipmasters in pilikia with their crews and the pair have been a terror to refractory sailors. Evans gives up his police duties to devote his entire time to the stevedore business in which he has lately engaged. No successor has as yet been named for the position made vacant by Harry Evans' resignation, but Kuphea is looked upon as the most likely man to fill the position as his long and efficient service under Evans has specially fitted him for the position.

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.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-THOMPSON — In Eleele, Kauai, April 8th, 1900, by Rev. W. M. Massie, Mrs. Alice Thompson of Honolulu to Albert T. Mitchell of New York city.

Several persons narrowly escaped being injured by pieces of coral, which were thrown into the air by a blast touched off at the corner of King and Fort streets yesterday morning.

SUGAR FIRM

A Short Crop in Cuba Causes Advance.

Trust Has Declined to Meet Cut of Arbuckle Company--Coffee Unchanged.

SUGAR.—Both refineries have made two changes since March 6, the last March 19, as per list following:

Cubes (A) crushed and fine crushed, 5.60c; Powdered, 5.60c; Candy Granulated, 5.20c; Dry Granulated, fine, 5.10c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.10c; Confectioners' A., 5.10c; Magnolia, A, 4.70c; Extra C, 4.60c; Golden C, 4.50c.

Dry Granulated for export has also been advanced, now quoted since March 19th at 3.35c.

BASIS.—March 6th, spot sale 400 tons, 4 5-16; 8th to arrive sale 750 tons, 4 5-16; cost and freight sale 2900 tons, 4.32; 9th, 10th, no sales; 12th, 2700 tons 4⅝; 13th 450 tons, 4⅝; 14th C. & F. sale 400 tons, 4.39; 16th C. & F. sale 650 tons at 4.39; 19th C. & F. sale 2300 tons, 4.45; to arrive sale 850 tons 4 7-16. No changes until 23d, C. & F. sale 2100 tons at 4.45; 900 tons 4 7-16; 24th C. & F. sale 250 tons, 4.435; 26th 4800 tons, 4.45; 27th C. & F. sale 3000 tons, 4.48; C. & F. sale 650 tons, 4.45; spot sale 700 tons, 4.4375; 28th 450 tons, 4.48. Market unchanged until April 2d, spot sale 360 tons at 4 13-32, making net basis in New York April 2d, 4.406, San Francisco 4.031.

New York Refined reduced March 5th to 4.95. Advanced March 19th to 5c, since which no change reported in prices of American Sugar Rfg. Co., making net price for Granulated 4.95c. Arbuckle Bros. reduced their price last week to 5c below these quotations.

STOCK.—According to Willett & Gray March 22d, total stock U. S. four ports March 21st, 145,682 tons against 190,812 last year; Cuba six principal ports same date 113,000 tons against 56,500 tons last year. Total Stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates by cable, March 22d, 2,373,682 tons against 2,338,067 last year; excess over last year 35,615 tons. Grand total sugar crops of the world, estimated cane and beet, 8,447,444 tons against 7,973,122 last year; estimated increase in the world's production 474,322 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The market was strong and advancing during March, with heavy transactions the latter part of the month, attributed to various causes, among others the disappointment in not receiving larger supplies from Cuba, also the advance and steady price of beets on the Continent, and we see no reason for the decline of yesterday unless the Trust has entirely withdrawn from the market as buyers, as we understand they have declined to meet the cut made by Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. in refined. Recent European advices indicate that the syndicate of German refiners has become an accomplished fact, although its operations are not to begin until September 30. It is also reported that sales of the coming crop made by Java planters are estimated at 400,000 tons, although the quantity purchased by United States buyers is small compared with those made up to the same time last year. On the other hand new crop Javas have been purchased by China and Japan in much larger quantities than those of last year, all of which should contribute to the scarcity of cane sugars in the New York market this summer, unless refiners protect themselves by further purchases.

COFFEE—Stock of Hawaiians in warehouse today is 1,565 bags. We quote nominally the same prices as in our last circular, viz.: For fancy, 16c to 17 1-2c; prime, 14c to 15 1-2c; good, 12 1-2c, and fair, 10c to 11c. There have been but very few sales during the past month but all within the above figures. Market is weak, with no buyers.

No change in lumber freights, and the market continues firm.

EXCHANGE—London, 60 days sight, $4.83 1-2; demand, $4.87 1-2; New York regular, 15c; telegraphic, 20c.

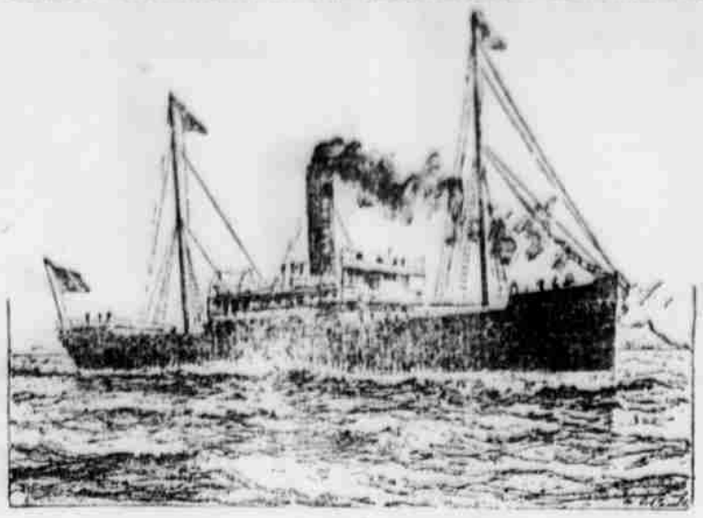
ARRIVALS—March 7. J. M. Coleman, Hilo; March 9, Mariposa, Sydney and Honolulu; March 13, Gaelic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Chas. Nelson, Makawell; Centennial, Kahului; March 19, H. F. Glade, Honolulu; C. D. Bryant, Lahaina; Mary Dodge Honolulu; R. P. Rithet, Honolulu; Andrew Welch, Hilo; March 23, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; March 25, Lucile, Honolulu; Emma Claudina, Mahukona; March 26, Ottilie Fjord, Mahukona; March 27, Australia, Honolulu; March 28, Ceylon, Honolulu; March 31, China, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; April 1, Harriet G., Mahukona; April 2, Planter, Lahaina; Santiago, Honolulu; April 3, Mauna Ala, Honolulu; Aloha, Honolulu; A. M. Baxter, Hilo.

DEPARTURES—March 7—America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Australia, Honolulu; Diamond Head, Honolulu; March 9, Amy Turner, Hilo; Alice Cooke, Honolulu; March 13, Mohican, Honolulu; John G. North, Honoipu; March 14, Metha Nelson, Kihei; March 15, Lurline, Kahului; City of Peking, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; March 18, Allen Besse, Honolulu; Irmgard, Hilo; March 21, Roderick Dhu, Hilo; Mariposa, Honolulu and Sydney; March 22, Robert Lewers, Honolulu; Consuelo, Mahukona; March 23, Gaelic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; March 24, W. H. Dimond, Honolulu; Eclipse, Honolulu; March 26, Fort George, Honolulu; March 27, Czarina, Honolulu; March 26, A. G. Ropes, Honolulu; March 28, Centennial, Kahului; March 29, Chas. Nelson, Lihue; March 31, Hongkong Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING—For Honolulu—Bark C. D. Bryant, bark Andrew Welch, schooner Mary E. Foster, bark R. P. Rithet.

Our latest telegram from New York, received this afternoon (April 3d), quotes spot sale April 2d, 850 tons at 4 3-8; spot sale today, 300 tons at 4 3-8c; cost and freight sale today 1,400 tons equal to 4.358c. Beets and granulated unchanged.

STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIAN OF THE NEW AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE.



The first of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new steamers will be in commission about July next. They are the largest freight carriers of their class ever built in the United States and are to run between San Francisco, Honolulu and New York. There will be four steamers in the line besides a number of sailing vessels, all of which will be handled in New York by Flint, Dearborn & Co. and in San Francisco by Williams, Dimond & Company.

The four new steamers are to be named American, Hawaiian, Californian and Oregonian. They will be 8,500 tons burden, 430 feet long, 51 feet beam and 36 feet 6 inches deep. The horsepower is to be 3,000 indicated, and the vessels will have a speed of about ten knots, with a carrying capacity of 15,000 tons. The Californian is now nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, while the others are well under way in the East. They are all intended for the sugar trade. From New York they will take general merchandise to San Francisco. From there they will come to Honolulu and load sugar for the East, and so on all the year around. It is probable that Hilo will be made a port of call.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

April 5. No. 234—Ha Fon and wife to W. F. Allen; deed of April 2, 1900; liber 208, folio 8; lots 1 and 2 and piece of land, block 15, and lots 1 and 2, block 17, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration $6,600.

April 6. No. 235—S. Pahikaua and wife to S. Napohaku; deed of Jan. 19, 1900; liber 201, folio 486; kul. 6694, Peekauai, Waimea, Kauai. Consideration $100.

No. 236—Kelikokanakaole to M. K. Kapule; deed of March 13, 1900; liber 201, folio 486; R. P. 6218, kul. 2409, Panui, Wailuku, Maui, R. P. 6418, kul. 11217, Halemano, Wailuku, Maui; R. P. 4234, kul. 3380, Paunui, Wailuku, Maui; R. P. 7852, kul. 7321, Hanapepe, Kauai; R. P. 7853, kul. 10595, Hanapepe, Kauai. Consideration $1.

No. 237—S. N. Kaaihue to Elsey and Malia Crowell; deed of June 27, 1899; liber 208, folio 10, kul. 3890, Lanalii, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration $10.

No. 238—D. Kahunalau to Mrs. Liloa Crowell; deed of March 20, 1900; liber 208, folio 11, R. P. 5083, kul. 3379, Kiha, Waiehu, Maui. Consideration $65.

No. 239—P. Muhlendorf, tr., et al. to C. L. Beal; deed of March 31, 1900; liber 208, folio 12; lots 19 an 20, block B of grant 3400, Kulaokahua, Honolulu. Consideration $2,500.

No. 240—Victoria S. Ellis to Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd.; deed of April 5, 1900; liber 201, folio 489; two-thirds interest in R. P. 6808, kul. 561, Hotel street, Honolulu. Consideration $9,400.

No. 241—D. Makainai to J. Makainai; deed of March 30, 1900; liber 208, folio 14; interest in R. P. 3888, kul. 5781; Keauhou, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration $200.

April 6. No. 242—Gear, Lansing & Co. to E. V. Harrison; deed of April 3, 1900; liber 208, folio 15; lots 9 and 16, block 46; lots 9 and 16, block 47; lots 1 and 16, block 53; lots 1 and 15, block 54; lots 1 and 11, block 55; lots 1 and 3, block 55a; lots 1 and 5, block 59; lots 1 and 2, block 59a; lots 1 and 16, block 6; lots 1 and 16, block 19; lots 18 and 19, block 34; Kaimuki tract, Honolulu. Consideration $8,250.

No. 243—F. L. Dortch to W. Norton; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 491; lots 21, 23, 25 and 27, block 1, Kapiolani Park addition, Honolulu. Consideration $1,000.

No. 244—A. Fernandez and wife to K. J. Iwakami; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 492; lots 37 and 38, Kalihi, Honolulu. Consideration $600.

No. 245—F. J. Hills, tr., to Alfred Hills, tr.; deed of Feb. 6, 1900; liber 208, folio 16; piece of land on Emma street, Honolulu. Consideration $1.

No. 246—Alfred Hills, tr., to Arei Nuu Hills; deed of Feb. 6, 1900; liber 208, folio 17; piece of land on Emma street, Honolulu. Consideration $1.

April 7. No. 247—Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., to W. Walters; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 493; lots 5 and 6, Kikihale block, Honolulu. Consideration $12,500.

April 9. No. 248—P. Muhlendorf, tr., A. V. Gear and wife to W. Winton; deed of March 31, 1900; liber 201, folio 494; lots 9, 10 and 30, block A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu. Consideration $3,750.

April 9. No. 249.—Lin Shen Chow to Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.; deed of March 22, 1900; liber 201; folio 496; portion of kul. 7041, Kauluwela, Honolulu. Consideration $100.

No. 250—S. C. Dwight and wife to J. H. Nui and wife; deed of April 9, 1900; liber 201; folio 497; lot 2, Mokauea, Waikoae Tract, Kalihi, Honolulu. Consideration $350.

No. 251.—K. Namaile to Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.; deed of March 29, 1900; liber 201; folio 498; one-half of R. P. 2546, Puehuehunui, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration $50.

No. 252.—S. Kaawa to Kapiolani Estate Ltd.; deed of Jan. 10, 1900; liber 20 ; folio 499; interest in R. P. 1911, kul. 38 F. L., R. Ps. 2255 and 2686, kul. 90 F. L., Kalokohonu, Honolulu. Consideration $400.

No. 253.—M. Haluapo to Mrs. Kamalu; deed of April 4, 1900; liber 201; folio 499; R. P. 3097, Kamoiliili, Honolulu. Consideration $100.

No. 254—L. N. W. Smithies and husband to F. J. Wilhelm; deed of April 7, 1900; liber 208; folio 17; portion of R. P. 3, King street, portion grant 3334 and grants 3333 and 3339, Young street, Honolulu, and R. P. 7763, kul. 11,220, Nania, Molokai. Consideration $1.

NOTICE.

AFTER DATE I WILL NOT BE RESponsible for any debts contracted by my wife or any one without my written order. C. MEINECKE.

Waiohinu, Hawaii. 2164-1m

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, April 12, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val	Bid.	Asked
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	...
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	20	50
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25	2
Hamakua	175,000	100	.....	...
Haw. Ag. Co.	500,000	100	.....	82
Haw'n Com'l & Sug. Co	2,312,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	215	222½
Honomu	300,000	100	.....	
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	31½	32½
Hutchinson	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kahuku	500,000	100	145	...
Kamalo Sug. Co. ld. as		20	.....	
" " " pd. up	250,000	20	...	15
Kihei Plan. Co. ld. ass		50	13	15
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	50	....	35
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	110
Koloa	300,000	100	.....	185
Kona Sugar Co. Ass		100	.....	
" " " Pd. up	180,000	100	.....	.....
Mannalei Sug. Co. ass.	900,000	100	.....	.....
" " " " Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. co. ld. as		20	2	4
" " " pd. up	1,650,000	20	....	18½
Nahiku Sugar Co. As.	.....	20	1½	2
" " " pd up	.....	20	15	
Oahu, paid up	2,400,000	100	174	177½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	
Ookala	500,000	20	16	20
Olaa Sug. Co. Ld. as.		20	¾	....
" " " pd. up	150,000	20	12½	13¼
Olowalu		100	.....	.....
Pauahau Sug. Plan. Co	500,000	100	....	270
Pacific	750,000	100	.....	275
Paia	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	2,000,000	100	190	200
Pioneer		100	70½	71
Waialua Agr. Co. ass.	1,500,000	100	109½	111
" " " pd. up	255,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	700,000	100		.....
Wailuku	252,000	100	140	170
Waimanalo	125,000	100	110	120
Waimea				
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	160
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100	.....	160
Hon. Rpd Tran. & L Co	20,000	100	.....	...
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	75	100
Kona-Kau Ter & Telegr'h Co ltd	15,000	25	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	129,000	10	15	...
Makaha Cof. Co. L. ass.		100	.....	.....
" " Paid up	31,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	....	177½
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct	.....	.....	...	92½
Ewa Plantation 6 per ct	.....	.....	101½	102½
Kahuku Plantation 6 per ct	.....	.....	.....	
O. R. & L. Co	.....	.....	.....	105

Session Sales—Morning Session—Forty Ewa, $25; 40 Oahu, $175.

Between Boards—Two hundred and twenty-five Ookala, $16; 58 Oahu, $175; 20 Oahu, $177.50.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, made April 18th, 1898, by Isaiah K. Pahee and Hattie Puhi (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, to Fred. Waldvogel, of Honolulu, Oahu, and recorded in the Registrar's Office, Honolulu, in liber 179, pp. 274-275, said mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate at Kainapuaa, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, being a portion of R. P. No. 401, issued to P. Kanoa, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the south corner of this lot and the west corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kaiena and Kaui, dated August 12, 1891, and running about

N. 51° 30' E. 110 feet along said lot to road; thence
N. 42° 30' W. 45 feet along said road; thence
Southwesterly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the point of beginning; thence to point of beginning;

And being also the same premises conveyed to the said D. K. Puhi and Hattie Puhi by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in liber 165, folios 198-9, the said D. K. Puhi's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isaiah K. Pahee by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms, cash; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For particulars apply to H. Holmes, Honolulu, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, March 21st, 1900.

2161-6t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manoel de Silva Pavao, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

Petition having been filed by Maria de Silva Pavao, widow of said deceased, and praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that Sunday, the 7th day of May, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 5th, A. D. 1900.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

2165-4tf—March 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. H. Wilcox, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of G. N. Wilcox, Administrator of said estate, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that Thursday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the courtroom of the 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.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 26th day of March, 1900.

By the Court:

H. D. WISHARD,
2165 3tF-6, 13-20. Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOtice that they are the duly appointed and qualified executors of the last will and testament of Mary Kaumana Widemann, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane.

H. R. MACFARLANE,
F. W. MACFARLANE,
J. M. DOWSETT,
Executors of the Will of Mary Kaumana Widemann. 2163

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Morgan, late of Honolulu, deceased, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Executor of the Will of Catharine Morgan, Deceased.

Honolulu, April 3d, 1900.

2165—10t-6, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 27, 1, 4, 8.

CREDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. K. Kahookano, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said J. K. Kahookano to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

HAWAIIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
J. R. GALT, Secy.,
Administrator of the Estate of J. K. Kahookano, Deceased.

April 4th, 1900.

2165—4tF, 6-13-20-27.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by C. Y. Tan Chen to Chang Kim, trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated November 10th, 1898 recorded liber 204, pages 210 and 212 notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction room of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of Achi & Johnson, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, March 29, 1900.

CHANG KIM,
Trustee of Property.

All the right, title and interest of, in and to that certain indenture of lease, dated July 1st, 1898, and recorded in liber 185, pages 55 and 56, and also all building or buildings, fixtures, furniture, all stock in trade in the said building or buildings, as described in said mortgage. 2165-4tF

Auction Sale
—OF—
Delinquent Stock
—IN THE—
KIHEI PLANTATION CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., unless the FIFTH assessment, delinquent FEB. 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale:

No. Certif.		No. Shares
11	Jesse Makainai	100
29	H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
31	H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
32	H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
85	F. B. Angus	10
127	W. H. Neiman	20
159	W. E. Bellina	10
169	G. J. Boisse	10
201	Henry Hapai	10
228	Chas. Lucas	200
229	P. M. Lydig	200
237	E. Monsarrat	20
315	Bow Hoy	10
316	Dao Wai	5
369	W. H. Goetz	20
383	Ching Lum	25
435	J. E. Kahoe	5
444	Wm. Thompson	10
450	W. C. Achi	100
494	W. C. Achi	100
522	J. F. Steetz	20
530	L. Ah Long	10
537	W. C. Achi	100
563	Geo. Desha and C. J. Holt	25
602	J. F. Soper	25
631	H. B. Schrotke	50
658	T. Ah Tong	17
665	C. H. Laage	10
679	C. H. Laage	20
680	C. H. Laage	20
771	W. L. Fletcher	33
816	J. E. Taylor	10
937	Lee Chu	45
938	Yee Chin	20
939	Yee Chin	25
940	C. Din Sing	20
953	J. E. Bush, trustee	20
1016	N. E. Gedge	15
1029	Chas. Phillips	10
1033	E. R. Biven	5
1036	S. E. Bishop	5
1074	Yee Ching	10
1085	J. S. Martin	70
1091	C. H. Laage	10
1132	T. A. Bonnaghin	30
1133	T. A. Bonnaghin	10
1139	G. Martin	15
1145	L. H. Pimentel	10
1159	M. A. Gonsalves	50
1181	A. Harrison	50
1193	W. C. Achi	100
1210	Chas. A. Bon	25
1212	Wm. F. Jocher	35
1284	Martin Bowers	10
1296	D. C. Robertson	25
1320	Chas. Phillips	10
1358	Jno. Hind	100
1389	Geo. Manson	10
1392	Geo. Manson	50
1394	Geo. Manson	20
1395	Geo. Manson	20
1396	Geo. Manson	20
1400	Look Ching	10
1403	J. H. Schnack	10
1455	H. P. Roth	100
1501	C. J. Falk	1
1509	Jas. S. Tewsley	10
1541	T. F. Sedgwick	8
1550	C. J. Falk	25
1551	C. J. Falk	25
1589	S. R. Jordan	13
	T. H. Petrie	1

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
Honolulu, April 5, 1900.
5511—2165-2tF-6-13

Auction Sale
—OF—
Delinquent Stock
—IN THE—
OLAA SUGAR CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., unless the FIFTH assessment DUE JANUARY 1st, delinquent FEBRUARY 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale.

No. Certif.		No. Shares
128	J. F. Holloway	15
207	W. L. Wilcox	50
285	B. F. Beardmore	33
303	J. C. Penny	17
343	L. Apoy	13
344	L. Wing Kim	3
364	Herm Hilmer	3
402	H. A. Bunsen	3
422	Wm. H. McGregor	33
440	Mrs. W. A. Eames	17
441	Chas. J. Fishel	83
442	Mrs. H. Fishel	50
455	W. J. White	40
463	C. Daijan	7
550	T. Richard Robinson	83
553	E. G. J. Bryant	17
579	L. Fox Chu	3
597	T. Richard Robinson	83
612	E. O. White	200
620	L. B. Nutting	67
634	J. Paakaula	33
671	C. A. Erickson	33
840	C. L. Garvin	50
938	Geo. Green	50
939	J. H. Morague	100
954	Leon Maltera	40
1116	H. W. Fincke	50
1152	E. E. Olney	100
1153	E. E. Olney	100
1154	E. E. Olney	100
1155	E. E. Olney	100
1156	E. E. Olney	100
1166	J. E. Ray	40
1167	J. E. Ray	100
1171	J. E. Ray	17
1367	Sayung Chung	33
1402	C. L. Garvin	10
1441	Geo. Watt	60
1443	W. A. Rowell	100
1475	W. C. Crook, Jr.	17

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
Honolulu, April 5, 1900. 551c