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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2163.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

NOVEL PLAN PROPOSED.

Y. M. C. A. May Conduct a Board-  
ing House Here.

A boarding house for members of the  
Young Men's Christian Association is  
a new possibility. It is being agitated  
by a number interested in the project,  
and a meeting may be called in a few  
days to take the initiative in erecting  
a suitable building. The current num-  
ber of the Associated Review has an  
article advocating this innovation. It  
says:

It has already come to be the con-  
viction of a great many of our leading  
association workers that one of the most  
legitimate lines of work for the asso-  
ciation is the conduct of a boarding  
house or rooms for young men. A great  
many associations conduct a restaurant  
or have one in their buildings at  
which members receive a special dis-  
count. Other associations have living  
rooms only for young men. In the  
plans for the new building for the Day-  
ton, O., association they have arranged  
for 200 living-rooms. This is one of  
the model associations in the country  
and this step may be taken as a wise  
precedent for others to follow.

Now we wish to suggest as one of the  
next forward steps for our association  
to take the building of a boarding house  
for young men. What could be more  
legitimate association work than in  
this way giving young men pleasant  
accommodations which are so hard to  
find now and in this way assuring them  
safe and helpful companionship con-  
tinually? With such a home young  
men could be met on the steamers,  
conducted to the "Association Home,"  
and at once we would be able to help  
them as we could with no other cir-  
cumstances. With the present demand for  
desirable rooms, such a building would  
make a very good endowment for some  
department of our association work.  
With a special room for recreation it  
would supplement our limited accom-  
modations for the social life of our  
members and be in every way a most  
valuable aid to the usefulness of our  
institution for young men.

Chas. Ramsay of Hart & Co. is ex-  
pected to arrive on the Gaelic.

## OUR STATUS IS SETTLED

Hawaii is to Become a  
Territory.

SO SAYS W. N. ARMSTRONG

Interesting Letter on Matters and  
Things at the National  
Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—  
The Congressional Record exhibits  
from day to day the wide research and  
study of members of Congress on the  
Constitutional question. Many of the  
speeches made in both Houses are  
done mainly for the purpose of making  
reputations among constituents. Sen-  
ator Spooner calls the Senate a "con-  
stitutional debating society." Senator  
Foraker says the question is now far  
beyond the debating stage. He insists  
that a decision by the Supreme Court,  
on the question whether or not the  
Constitution extends by its own force  
over the Territories, is now absolutely  
necessary. The decisions of that high  
court extending back for a hundred  
years are quoted on both sides. The  
speeches abound in citations from these  
decisions. But these opinions, appar-  
ently, sustain both sides in the con-  
stitutional argument. Daniel Webster's  
opinion, which was published in the  
Advertiser in 1898, was again quoted  
yesterday by Senator Teller, who de-  
clared that Mr. Webster's opinion,  
which held that Congress had arbitrary  
power over the Territories, was no  
more authoritative than the opinion of  
any living Senator.

Behind this decision is the exigency  
of the political situation. The Hawai-  
ian question is practically settled. The  
Islands were annexed under an im-  
plied, if not express, contract that the  
Constitution should be forthwith ex-  
tended over them, with every right  
which that implies. No one disputes  
this proposition. A suggestion made  
several weeks ago by the sugar beet-  
men, that a duty should be placed on  
Hawaiian sugar, met with a prompt re-  
fusal. It was said on all sides that no  
"experiments" should be tried with the  
Islands, because their relations had  
been established by agreement and not  
conquest.

Nor would the Porto Rico affair cause  
any division in the Republican ranks if  
the greater questions of the Philippines  
and Cuba were not behind it.

The President and many of his  
friends believe that the Northwest has  
lost its head in denouncing the bill  
for the government of Porto Rico passed  
by the House. Many intelligent men  
of that island cordially approve of it.  
From an economical standpoint the  
President believes that it is excellent;  
but the people, especially those of the  
Northwest, have given way to their  
sentiments of generosity towards the  
Porto Ricans and refuse to listen to  
reason. So the disposition of the Pres-  
ident's friends is to hold the bill in the  
Senate until the people cool off. In  
the meantime the appropriation of \$2,  
000,000 for the government and relief  
of that island may moderate the ex-  
cited feelings of the people. There has  
been an unusual amount of hot lan-  
guage used and some very bad words  
uttered in the corridors and commit-  
tee rooms of the Senate and House  
over the temporary split in the ranks  
of the Republicans. The Democrats  
naturally rejoice; but their weakness  
lies in their signal failure to propose  
any suitable plan of meeting the con-  
ditions created by the Spanish war,  
which the people will approve. They  
try to pull up the Republican plants  
and instead of replacing them with  
desirable Democratic plants, simply lean  
on their heels—veritable "men with the  
hoes"—and say, "What will you do  
next?" Tillman of South Carolina per-  
sistently glorifies in the Republican dif-  
ferences, but he said yesterday in the  
debate, "You (the Republican party)  
are the best organized party I ever saw,  
and no matter how you talk I've no  
doubt you'll all round up on the vote."

At the present moment the prevail-  
ing idea is to furnish the President  
with the money and let him "run" the  
government of Porto Rico until the  
next session of Congress.

As the Senate voted squarely yester-  
day on the question of extending the  
Constitution to that island, and de-  
cided that it did not, by thirty-six  
votes to seventeen, the laboring class-  
es now have this assurance that the  
millions of Philippine Orientals are  
not, and cannot be, American citizens,  
until Congress so declares.

The Hawaiian Bill now awaits action  
on the 5th of April, after a general de-  
bate on the 3rd and 4th. Considering  
the state of public business, it is for-  
tunate that a day has been agreed up-  
on for its disposition. A distinguished  
Senator said lately, that "Congress is  
in an irritable temper, and no one can  
predict what it will do. But the Hawai-  
ian Bill is now in a condition to be  
passed. There is really nothing in Hawai-  
i to excite our sympathy. The peo-

ple are prosperous and rich. We owe  
a duty to them of course, but just look  
at that million of starving people in  
Puerto Rico—starving since last August,  
and their groans reaching this city—  
and their delayed work after work,  
General Davis says they are dying of want  
and disease, and we have at last not a  
bill for their government through the  
House and are debating it in the Sen-  
ate, and eight months after the hurri-  
cane, jam through a bill giving them  
aid. Hawaii can thank God for her  
good luck so far."

Yesterday in the House, there was  
for the moment a dramatic scene.  
Justice was done at last for a brave  
act. A motion was made to appropri-  
ate \$5,000 to the widow of John Philip-  
ps? Who was he? In 1886, thirty-  
four years ago, the garrison in Fort  
Phillips, in Wyoming, was sur-  
rounded by 5,000 of Red Cloud's war-  
riors. Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman  
and seventy-eight men tried to break  
through the lines, and every man was  
killed by the Indians. John Phillips, a  
Portuguese and a ranchman offered to  
ride through the bands of Indians to  
Fort Laramie, 250 miles distant, and  
get assistance. He rode the Colonel's  
thoroughbred, started at night, with  
mercury at 20 degrees below zero,  
dodged the Indians by the fitness of  
his horse, made a long distance to a  
telegraph station with the snow two  
feet deep on the ground, and started  
the relief force, which saved the 200  
men, women and children in the gar-  
rison.

The Indians afterwards in revenge  
harassed him, stole his cattle and  
horses, and caused him damage to the  
amount of over \$6000. The Court of  
Claims, after trial, gave him judgment  
for \$2,200, but would not certify that  
it should be paid, because he was a  
Portuguese and an alien. Congress,  
four years later, refused to pay the  
judgment. Phillips died. Then his  
wife applied for payment. At last,  
thirty-four years after this heroic  
deed, Congress agrees to pay her \$5,000.  
"Overdue is a plant of slow growth."  
Yesterday one of these century plants  
bore fruits in the halls of the nation.  
The success of the bill was received  
with great applause.

Mr. Holt of the House of Represen-  
tatives is still confined to his home with  
grippe. If the House had consented to  
take up the Hawaiian bill several  
weeks ago, it is probable that the de-  
bate upon it would have been delayed  
until Mr. Holt could attend. He is the  
only member of the House who served  
on the Commission, and he has much  
influence with the members. He is  
needed in the defense of the land sys-  
tem which has been attacked.

W. N. A.

M'KINLEY AND PORTO RICO.

Speculation as to the President's  
Attitude.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A Sun spe-  
cial from Washington says: Before  
the meeting of the Senate committee  
of seven on the Porto Rican con-  
troversy today three of its members,  
Foraker, Spooner and Keam had a long  
talk with President McKinley. Not  
one of them would afterward make a  
statement as to the attitude of the  
President, but there was a belief in the  
Senate later in the day that the Pres-  
ident for an agreement on the House  
bill is good. Some of the more pro-  
nounced tariff advocates went so far as  
to say that a Republican caucus would  
be called and the House bill approved  
and passed within a week. The cause  
for this sanguine feeling on the part  
of the supporters of the House bill  
could not be definitely ascertained, and,  
indeed, it was ridiculed by free-trade  
Senators, who said that they, too, had  
received encouragement from the Pres-  
ident and that they are confident they  
can defeat the House tariff provision  
and adopt the free-trade proposition,  
either as an amendment to the Foraker  
bill or as a separate measure.

Judging from various reports of those  
who pretend to know the attitude of the  
President at this critical legislative  
juncture, it is this:  
First—He wants some action taken  
at once in order to stop the injury that  
is being done to the Republican party  
by the majority.  
Second—As a matter of party policy  
he would be content to have the action  
of the House Republicans sustained.  
Third—The circumstances having  
been altered since the passage of the  
tariff bill in the House by the passage  
of the bill appropriating the \$2,000,000  
collected from Porto Rico since the  
Spanish control was withdrawn, he  
would be quite satisfied if the Senate  
should yield to the plainly expressed  
will of the people and give Porto Rico  
absolute free trade with the United  
States.

Bishop Potter on Hawaii.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Bishop  
Henry C. Potter formally announced at  
the morning service in Grace Church  
today that the object of his recent visit  
to Honolulu and the Philippine Islands  
was to extend the influence of the Pro-  
testant Episcopal church in the new  
possessions of the United States Gov-  
ernment. He said:

"My trip to Honolulu and the Philip-  
pines had for its object the extension  
of the influence of the Protestant Epis-  
copal church in those islands. My ob-  
servations convince me that the Pro-  
testant Episcopal church should be ex-  
tended in both Hawaii and the Philip-  
pines and it is now the clear duty of  
the English-speaking people to see  
that the Christian religion is firmly es-  
tablished among the inhabitants of  
those islands."

The Foreign Office has been notified  
that Mr. Toyosaburo Fujita, Chancellor  
to the Consulate, arrived on the steam-  
er China and takes rank next to Mr.  
S. Sacko, Chancellor.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

President Wood Will  
Resign.

TO LOSE EFFICIENT MAN

Finance Committee Asked to Con-  
tinue One Month Serum  
is Very Scarce.

The Board of Health met yesterday  
afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. President  
Wood, Dr. Jay, Dr. Emerson and Mes-  
srs. Smith, Hatch and Lowrey were  
present. After the reading of the min-  
utes of the previous meeting Dr. Wood  
called for special committee reports.

Dr. Emerson, chairman of the com-  
mittee for considering plans for a pub-  
lic morgue, reported progress and ask-  
ed for more time in which to accom-  
plish the work.

The following bills were then sub-  
mitted by the President for the consid-  
eration of the Board:

March 20—John Ouderkerk, to expert  
services, surveying and appraising  
buildings condemned by the Board of  
Health. Time of service from Dec. 31,  
1899, to March 20, 1900, \$700.

F. J. Wilhelm and C. B. Ripley, for  
similar services for same period, \$700  
each.

Robertson & Wilder, to professional  
services to date, \$500.

It was the general sense of the meet-  
ing that the above bills were in every  
way allowable; that the appraisers had  
done work for the Board of Health  
that was invaluable and which would  
in the end save a great amount of  
money. It was understood that over  
200 appraisements had been made dur-  
ing the period noted in the accounts,  
and that in many cases properties had  
been appraised for amounts remark-  
ably less than the figures placed on the  
structures by their owners. The bills  
were approved, therefore, by the Board.

Bishop Estate Asks for Fire.

Mr. Dodge, representing the Bishop  
Estate, was in attendance at yester-  
day's gathering of the Health Board.  
He asked that certain buildings in Ka-  
kaako belonging to the Estate, situat-  
ed near the lodging house from which  
a recent victim of the plague was tak-  
en, and not far from other places where  
plague had occurred, be destroyed by  
fire by order of the Board of Health.  
Dr. Wood thought that the buildings  
should be burned on suspicion, as they  
were in a very bad condition and dan-  
gerous to the public health. The offer  
of the Bishop Estate was accepted and  
the buildings ordered burned.

Tubercular Beef.

A letter from Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,  
dated March 22, was read. The com-  
munication stated that under date of  
the 16th instant George R. Ewart of  
the Klauka Plantation Co. had written  
that as follows:  
"I forgot to mention that something  
ought to be done at Hanalei about the  
cattle disease they have there. From  
accounts we hear of it, we judge it is  
pneumo-pneumonia, and if that is so,  
the authorities ought to act in the matter.  
It has been known, and the Board of  
Health has known it too, that they  
have had it at Lahue, and on the other  
side of the island. I shall do my best  
to keep our stock clear, but as you  
know it is a terrible disease, and one  
that the Government ought to take in  
hand."

After reading the foregoing Dr. Wood  
remarked that tuberculosis was prob-  
ably what was meant in reference to  
diseased cattle. The matter, together  
with the letter from Dr. Waugh of  
December 3, 1899, concerning the dis-  
eased condition of cattle on Kauai,  
was referred to the Minister of the In-  
terior.

Sanitary Officer's Report.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary offi-  
cer, reported in writing to the Board  
concerning certain lean-toes and addi-  
tions which have been erected in back  
yards of property on Nuuanu, hotel  
and Smith streets. The report went  
into details concerning numerous viola-  
tions of the sanitary regulations and  
concluded as follows:

"A number of these yards are becom-  
ing littered up with boxes and refuse,  
and are fast getting back to the way  
Chinatown looked before the fire. Some  
yards were damp and wet, partly from  
the rain of last night, but more from  
the dish and wash water thrown where-  
ver it was handiest to do so. As it  
does not seem possible to educate these  
people to put their refuse water in a  
proper place, it seems almost necessary  
to pass a regulation compelling the ce-  
menting of back yards where they are  
exposed to the weather and the throw-  
ing of dirty water and refuse by the  
tenants. A regulation like this would  
go a great way towards keeping what  
is left of Chinatown in a sanitary con-  
dition."

Prophylactic Short.

Dr. Wood reported that the plague  
prophylactic was running short and  
that a strict check would have to be  
kept on all those who took the serum.

especially the Japanese, as there was a  
strong probability of certificates of in-  
jection being exchanged or sold. There  
was a possibility of Japanese who went  
to the other islands sending back their  
certificates of injection to their friends,  
to be used over again. To guard against  
this the pursers of the steamships  
would be required to punch all certifi-  
cates.

Dr. Wood complained that the bills  
of health brought by ships from San  
Francisco, issued by the Hawaiian Con-  
sul, made no mention of plague in San  
Francisco. It was decided by the  
Board that the Minister of Foreign Af-  
fairs be requested to give emphatic in-  
structions to the Consul in San Fran-  
cisco concerning the matter and to  
draw his attention to the fact that on  
the bills of health no notice was taken  
of or comment made upon the presence  
of bubonic plague in that port.

Concerning the desire of the Finance  
Committee to resign on the 1st of next  
month, it was resolved that the com-  
mittee be asked to continue its work  
until the 30th of April.

Dr. Wood Will Resign.

Dr. Wood: "It is almost the 1st of  
April and it is important to consider  
the matter of making arrangements by  
which a medical executive officer of the  
Board of Health can be found. I can-  
not continue as executive officer much  
longer; when I accepted the position  
which I now occupy I expected it would  
probably not last over a month; little  
did I suspect that three months and  
possibly more would be consumed in  
fighting the plague; my private busi-  
ness has suffered much, and I have  
really got to attend to it pretty soon."  
The matter was referred to a special  
committee appointed by Mr. Hatch,  
consisting of Dr. Wood and Mr. Low-  
rey.

Curative Serum Low.

In view of Dr. Hoffmann's report to  
Dr. Wood that the anti-pest serum  
was almost gone, only a few bottles re-  
maining, the Board agreed to ask the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs to commu-  
nicate with the Hawaiian Consul in  
San Francisco, instructing him to tele-  
graph to Washington and find out if  
250 flasks of the fluid could be obtained  
immediately; if not, to cable to Paris  
for the necessary supply.

Interesting Figures.

The following are the statements of  
the daily running expenses of the of-  
fice of the Board of Health, the pesti-  
house and morgue, and Kalihai camp  
prepared by the heads of these depart-  
ments:

Daily Running Expenses Office Board  
of Health on Account of Plague:  
President's Office—  
1 Private secretary ..... \$ 6 67  
1 Stenographer ..... 5 00  
Regular Office—  
2 Call physicians @ \$8.33 1-3 ... 16 67  
1 Call physician ..... 1 66  
1 Clerk and typewriter ..... 4 00  
1 Messenger, fumigator, etc. .... 3 00  
1 Night clerk or watchman ..... 3 00  
1 Hack 24 hours service ..... 10 00  
\$ 38 33

Laboratory—  
1 Assistant physician ..... \$ 8 33  
1 District Sanitary Inspectors—  
Chief of paid inspectors ..... 5 00  
1 Special inspector ..... 3 50  
20 Paid inspectors @ \$3 ..... 60 00  
1 Guard, Kalihai pass ..... 3 50  
1 Guard, Kalihai pass ..... 2 50  
1 Guard, Kalihai pass ..... 2 00  
1 Horse ..... 1 50  
1 Horse ..... 66  
Total ..... \$166 99

Pesthouse and Morgue—  
Two nurses ..... \$ 10 00  
Mortician, keeper and excavator  
man ..... 6 00  
One cook ..... 1 50  
One helper ..... 1 00  
Food for seven persons ..... 6 00  
Fuel ..... 1 00  
One horse ..... 75  
Ice ..... 40  
Lights ..... 40  
Sundries ..... 1 00  
Total ..... \$ 28 15

Kalihai Camp—  
Guard's payroll per day ..... \$ 50 00  
Commissary department payroll  
per day ..... 15 00  
Medical and sanitary depart-  
ment payroll per day ..... 40 00  
Cooks, waiters, etc., payroll per  
day ..... 14 00  
Total ..... \$119 00  
All commissary supplies ..... \$175 00  
Horse-feed, six head ..... 2 00  
Total population of camp (in-  
cluding employees) 1,600.

PLAQUE INCREASING.

Scourge Doing Havoc in Calcutta—  
The Australian Cases.

CALCUTTA, March 21.—The bubonic  
plague is fast increasing. In Bengal  
4725 deaths occurred last week. These  
included 744 in Calcutta and 2044 in  
Patna.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Ked-  
leston, yesterday visited the medical col-  
lege, which is in one of the infected  
districts of Calcutta.

ASTORIA (Or.), March 20.—The City  
Council tonight passed an ordinance  
providing a bounty of 5 cents a head for  
all dead rats delivered to the Chief of  
Police. The ordinance will remain in  
force thirty days. This action is taken  
as a precautionary measure against the  
possible appearance of plague in this  
city arising from ships coming here  
from infected ports.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), March 20.—Two  
fresh cases of the bubonic plague have  
been officially reported today.

The trial of Ester for the killing of  
Toyo Jackson has been set for April  
3d.

## FREE STATE ABANDONED

Boers Leaving to Defend  
Transvaal.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE SCHEME

Activity Near Warrenton—Boers Blow-  
ing Up Bridges—Switzerland  
Would Mediate.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon  
Service).—A dispatch to the World  
from London says: It is said in Lon-  
don that the plan likely to be adopted  
for the further pacification of South  
Africa will be to disfranchise all rebels  
(colonial Dutch), Free Staters and  
Transvaal Boers found in arms, cap-  
tured or accused of rebellion, thus  
throwing the two republics and all the  
colonies into the hands of the English  
and the Rhodes syndicate.

This would break the power of the  
Afrikaner Bund in Cape Colony and  
at all other points.

When the British army evacuates  
the conquered territory, the govern-  
ing power would be with the English  
and the only military strength with the  
Rhodesian field force and the artillery  
promised by Cecil Rhodes for Kimber-  
ley and the British garrison at Cape  
Town and Durban and, perhaps, at  
Pretoria.

Railway Traffic Opened.

NEW YORK, March 21, (Afternoon  
Service).—A dispatch to the World  
from Pietermaritzburg says:

A temporary bridge across the Tu-  
gela at Colenso is now open for traffic  
and there is at least a direct railway  
service between urban and Elands  
Laagte. The new train to cross the  
bridge was the Princess Christian's  
hospital train. This magnificent train  
has been badly wasted in Natal since  
the beginning of the war. Major  
Brazier Creagha improved hospital  
train has removed about 4,000 wound-  
ed, but though every care was taken  
the narrow doors of the carriages and  
the bumping and jolting has caused  
much pain which with appliances now  
at hand, may be avoided. There are  
and over 2,000 patients in the Lady-  
smith hospital, so the train is not too  
late.

Boer Tricks Exposed.

LADYSMITH, March 21, (Afternoon  
Service).—It has been ascertained that  
the accidental removal of stones cov-  
ering some Boer graves after the fight  
at Pieters Hill, February 28, revealed  
thousands of split and soft-nosed bul-  
lets.

Princess Christian's hospital train  
arrived this morning. It was the first  
train over the new Colenso bridge. The  
railroad is now open to Elands Laagte,  
where a camp has been established.

Drakenburg and Biggarsdorp are  
closely watched by the British cavalry.

Basutoland Breathes Easier.

MAZERU, Basutoland, Wednesday,  
March 21, (Afternoon Service).—Every-  
body in Basutoland rejoices in the re-  
stitution of telegraph communication  
with Aliwal North.

The proclamation of Lord Roberts is  
apparently effective, as the Free Stat-  
ers are surrendering to the Basuto-  
land officials. The occupation of Tha-  
ba Nchu and Roxville by the British  
has produced an excellent impression,  
convincing the Basutos that the au-  
thority of the Queen is paramount.

Activity at Warrenton.

LONDON, March 21, (Afternoon Ser-  
vice).—The only news from South Af-  
rica showing activity on either side  
comes from Warrenton, north of Kim-  
berley, where desultory fighting occur-  
ed all Sunday, resulting in the retreat  
of the Boers towards Christiansburg, under  
shell fire. The progress of this col-  
umn towards Mafeking has either al-  
most ceased, or is forbidden to be men-  
tioned in despatches. Nothing new  
comes from Colonel Plumer and Mafek-  
ing apparently still awaits relief.  
The Pretoria account of the skirmish  
at Fourteen Streams March 18 says  
that a Boer command was preparing  
to destroy a railroad bridge. The en-  
gagement lasted half an hour with the  
result that one bugler was slightly  
wounded.

The same dispatch announces the ar-  
rival at the Transvaal capital of Gen-  
eral Schalkberger from Natal.

The second edition of the Times to-  
day publishes a despatch from Bloem-  
fontein dated Monday, March 19, which  
says:

"The blowing up of bridges by the  
Boers is an evident sign that the  
Transvaalers intend to abandon the de-  
fense of the Free State."

All is quiet in the south and west.  
A corps of young Boers from the farms  
surrounding Bloemfontein under an  
imperial officer has been detailed for  
police work to prevent the further loot-

(Continued on Page 2.)











## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1900.

## THE PROPOSED CUBAN RAILWAY.

Recent news from Washington includes an account of an ambitious and elaborate project for opening up and exploiting the island of Cuba by means of an all-embracing railway system. Almost ever since the surrender of the Spanish forces there have been rumors about an inter-provincial railway, which was to run through the middle of the six provinces of Cuba, connecting the cities of Pinar del Rio, Colon, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, Holguin and Santiago, with branches here and there through fertile but uncultivated regions to harbors along the northern or the southern coast. The project has always been attractive to persons well informed about Cuba and interested in its development; for it is obvious that it would accomplish wonders under an intelligent system of management, including equitable freight rates. It appears now that the scheme has taken definite form.

Sir William Van Horne, recently president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, proposes to build this road, and has gone to Washington to lay the plan before the President and the Secretary of War. He has \$25,000,000 in capital at his disposal for the work. The money was subscribed by himself and Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, John Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, Flagler, John W. Mackay, Granville M. Dodge, Samuel Thomas and a few others, to whom he unfolded his plans. These gentlemen propose first to buy and consolidate all the existing railways. These have a total length of about 1,200 miles, and are confined chiefly to the western end, which is also the narrowest and the most open part of Cuba—the section where most of the people live and the only portion at present under any degree of cultivation worth mentioning. This region includes the little provinces of Matanzas and Havana and the western half of Santa Clara, in which sections the Spanish soldiers were sufficiently active to prevent the insurgents from laying waste the whole country, and confined them to depredations which did not altogether prevent agriculture on a large scale, and saved the sugar mills from destruction. There is also a line running from Havana to Pinar del Rio, the chief city of the westernmost province, which does something towards affording the products of the finest tobacco country in the world a chance to get to market.

But the whole of the rest of the island, including considerable portions of these provinces, the great cattle plains of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, and nearly all the sugar and tobacco plantations and the enormous forests of Puerto Principe and Santiago (the largest and wildest province of all) are at present absolutely uncultivated and unproductive. Probably a computation of all the land in Santiago which is in any sort of use, including the cities and villages, would show that 98 or 99 per cent of the province is land with which nothing is being done. It is as idle as if it were dense forest, as indeed, much of it is. Only about one-fourth of the island is ever has been productive. Taking account of the cattle ranches on which there are no cattle, of the sugar plantations that are abandoned because the mills have been burned and there are no oxen to haul cane, even if the mills were usable, and of overgrown and ruined coffee plantations and farms, it would be quite within bounds to say that nine-tenths of Cuba is unproductive of anything save mosquitoes, malaria, and land-crabs.

Spanish misrule and incompetence were the reasons why this vast region was not cultivated in former times. Then the insurrection made development still more impracticable. Since the war, uncertainty as to the permanence of American control has discouraged every one of the hundreds of Americans who have gone to Cuba with the idea of taking up land and developing it, and they have done nothing. The almost total absence of highways or roads of any sort except bridle paths renders it impossible to get products to market, so far as most of the island is concerned. There is practically no communication between different parts of the island away from Havana, Matanzas and Cienfuegos, except by sea. Two things, then, are absolutely requisite before the island can be developed; assurance of American control in future, without which, as has been clearly shown, capital will not enter it, and transportation facilities. If the present scheme is put into effect, it may be taken to mean that the promoters have been told that Cuba will not be turned over to its inhabitants to run on the lines of a South American republic; and also that the transportation question is going to be solved forthwith. For, having bought up the little railways there now, Sir William Van Horne and his associates propose to extend this nucleus until every province is well tapped. They will first build a central, or vertebral, line from Cape Antonio, the extreme west-

ern tip of this long, narrow island, to Cape Maitel, at the eastern end—about 700 miles—running as near the center of the island as economical engineering will permit. Then they will construct branches north and south to the best harbors, which abound on the Cuban coast; and these ribs, in conjunction with the backbone, will afford an outlet for the products of nearly the whole country.

Men well informed on this subject have held the Cuban railroad system would never be built in this way. It would be impossible to make a central railroad pay, they think, because freights would seek the seaboard in order to get sailing vessel rates to New York and other cities, and no appreciable amount of freight would go any further overland than necessary. A central railroad might eventually come, but it would be by the gradual construction of connecting links between a lot of little branch lines. The latter would come first, and only after the island was well opened up would it become possible to travel from end to end of it by rail. If, however, this broad and daring plan should be carried out, the result will be that the branch lines will pay their way in freights from lumber and tobacco at first, and from all sorts of products later, and that the production of sugar, fruits, coffee, cattle, and all sorts of vegetables will develop enormously within a few years. Sugar will not be the chief of the products to feel the effects of the boom, because the planters there are hard put to it to obtain enough laborers now. This labor problem will stand in the way of the division of Cuba among a few large property owners. There are few places in the world where so much of value can be produced with so little labor. With a railway system, wisely and fairly managed, a great many small farmers and men of moderate capital would be tempted to seek homes in Cuba, despite the fact that it is connected with New York by one of the worst steamship lines in the world.

The Porto Rico tariff bill has not yet passed the Senate but the latest reports, those given in the Advertiser's special Associated Press service for the afternoon of March 21st, show that the friends of that remarkable measure feel confident that it will receive a majority of votes.

If the California health authorities detain the Australia in quarantine at San Francisco for fifteen days, passengers on that vessel will, presumably, have to pay their board at hotel rates while the detention lasts. This is a point which should not be lost on intending passengers with light purses.

An increase in Customs duties of over \$872,000 in January, 1900, as compared with the showing of January, 1899, proves that Honolulu is moving ahead commercially at a most encouraging pace. There promises, when we get rid of the plague and acquire a permanent form of Government, to be a further remarkable gain of import accompanied by all other signs of life and prosperity.

Let us not forget the hospital for incurables. Hon. Alexander Young has not done so and in another column he amplifies his proposals for an endowment. The lists are still open for philanthropic millionaires to match his figures and make it possible for a case among us, hardly less unfortunate than the lepers, to secure shelter, food and nursing while they await their summons to the grave.

The late Ghazi Osman Pasha divided with Count Von Moltke the honors of generalship in Europe during the decade beginning with 1870. His defence of Plevna and his defeat of the Czar's best armies in three pitched battles, won the admiration of the world and gained for him the title of Ghazi, or Conqueror. His picture, which we print in this issue, is from a photograph taken several years ago before his hair and beard became snow white. Osman Pasha did not do active service in the war with Greece, the Sultan desiring to have him as a personal companion and military adviser. His successor as the favorite soldier of the Ottoman Empire is Edhem Pasha, who conducted the military promenade in Thessaly.

Nature intended the late Volney Ashford for a man of mark and he was one in the sphere of agitation and adventure. A nimble lawyer, a soldier, a politician of address and resource, a spirited and not over-scrupulous leader, a man of goodly presence, he combined the qualities of a revolutionist with a fine physical dignity. If he had "got off right" he might have reached the sphere of usefulness and distinction in these islands. His ambition was boundless, even aiming at the throne. But his erratic political courses and the suspicion that he meant to do public harm drew upon him an antagonism which he could not master. In the last political analysis he became an Ishmaelite with his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. Finally stricken by an incurable disease he passed away. Let us hope that after life's fitful fever he may sleep in peace.

## TRUCKY BOW WONGS.

It looks as if the cunning Calculators of the Bow Wong Association had succeeded in fooling their own attorneys. Mr. Henshall and Mr. Castle both say that the rules of the Bow Wong Association quoted in this paper are not those of the local but; but it appears that this same local had them printed as a prospectus in one of Honolulu's Chinese newspapers. If the Bow Wongs gave another prospectus to their attorneys and the Government that is merely a characteristic Chinese dodge. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar.

The Advertiser is glad to hear that its general view of this matter is acceptable to the Government, and it trusts that there will be no compromise out of which the Bow Wongs or any other secret Chinese pact can derive the slightest advantage. We have had trouble enough with the secret gangs of Japanese who blackmail merchants, run brothels and commit crimes of violence, without encouraging idle and dissolute Chinese to follow suit. Just now, when thousands of Chinese are hard put for a living, hindering seems very attractive to some of them. They would like nothing better than to make their well-to-do countrymen support them. But that is an enterprise which the Government can hardly afford to assist, to say nothing of the other and revolutionary object which the Bow Wongs freely avow.

Of course we acquit Messrs. Henshall and Castle in advance of any desire to inflict a highbinder society on the town, and make bold to presume that, when they get at the secrets of the order, which they can easily do with the aid of the Chinese Consul, they will advise their clients to quit.

Some gentle eleemosynary soul in the Bow Wongs has threatened to kill the Chinese Consul if he continues to resist their application for a charter. Really, this thing is getting interesting, even though it has not quite resulted in high crime. We await with some trepidation the further outgivings of this cheerful society.

## HACK STANDS PAU.

Order of Minister Young Abolishes Them on September 30.  
(From Thursday's Daily).

Minister Alexander Young has given notice to the hack-drivers and the stables controlling the hackstands that the latter will be abolished on September 30th, 1900, and that thereafter no stands for hacks will be allowed upon any of the streets of the city.

This is in keeping with the order which the Minister served upon the Hotel stables hackstand some time ago, in order that the congestion of the narrowest portion of Hotel street could be relieved, and yesterday's order is intended to remove all obstructions from the streets according to the police regulation now being enforced against vehicles. The hackstand situated just Ewa of the Hotel stables thereupon secured the right to use the front yard of the Lucas property facing the Hawaiian Hotel. The fence was removed, and the hacks were brought within the sidewalk line, thereby complying with the Department's order.

The condemnation of the Pantheon stable by the Board of Health was followed by a condemnation of the hackstand maintained alongside the Pantheon saloon. The stand proper, however, was inside the sidewalk line on private property. The Board got around this difficulty by condemning the site of the stand as a nuisance and a menace to public health, and the hacks were forced to seek new quarters.

Since the destruction of the Hotel stables by fire upon the order of the Health Board, their hackstand has taken up quarters on the Gedge corner, occupying the empty lot, and are therefore within the sidewalk line, and are not affected by the proposed regulation of the Interior Department.

The hackstands affected by the order will be the one stationed on Union street, off Hotel street, the "230" stand on King street, and the stand opposite the Judd building on Merchant street. Others affected are the I X L corner stand, Bethel street, and Japanese stand, on Beretania and Nuuanu, and a Chinese stand near Maunakea on Pine street.



BOER AUXILIARY TROOPER.

A great element of strength to the Boer army is its mobile character. The ease with which a large force moves quickly from one point to another has caused the British considerable trouble. The illustration shows a Boer trooper, with his full equipment. He is ready for battle, in the saddle or out of it, at the word to fire.

## JAP A SUICIDE

Found Hanging in an Empty House.

First Thought to be a Case of Plague—  
Dr. Hoffmann Proves  
Otherwise.

Rumor had it that another plague case had cropped up in Honolulu yesterday. The story current on the streets was that a Japanese, realizing that he had the plague, had become desperate and anticipated the work of the disease by taking his own life.

Along in the afternoon a man rushed into the Board of Health office and said that the swollen and blackened body of a Japanese man had been discovered in an empty house away out on Beretania street near the Kamohilili Church, and that the case showed signs of the plague.

Not long afterwards the matter was reported by one of the corps of paid inspectors. In going his round about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inspector had occasion to examine an empty house in his district, towards the Walkiki end of Beretania street, not far from the Kamohilili Church. On entering one of the abandoned apartments of the building the inspector came suddenly upon the dangling, lifeless body of the Japanese, suspended by the neck from a rafter by means of a long sash. The man had apparently been dead for several hours; the limbs were rigid and swollen and the face was black. Lying on the floor in a corner of the room was a good-sized valise, bearing the following inscription: "Mishimura, A. 39."

Dr. Emerson was called to view the body. He examined it very closely, and with a great deal of suspicion. Large swellings were discovered in the groin and in the femoral glands, and the doctor decided that the case was suspicious enough to demand a thorough investigation.

The body of the suicide was removed with all haste to the morgue and there awaited the post mortem examination. While the undertaker was transferring the body from Beretania street to the post house, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth inquired at the Board of Health concerning the whereabouts of the morgue. He was informed as to the location of that establishment and went away after asking a few questions about the suicide.

The Health authorities acted with promptness in the handling of this matter; the case was apparently one of suspicion and called for immediate action and careful management.

It was reported that the suicide had come from a Japanese lodging house in Iwilei, on the slaughter house road, one of the buildings recently burned by order of the Board of Health, from which a victim of the plague had been taken.

This report has not yet been confirmed. Acting on its recent resolution that all unattended deaths should be posted before the coroner was notified, the post-mortem examination was held at the morgue late last night. Dr. Hoffmann performed the autopsy and discovered that the suicide had been suffering for some time with an acute form of a scrofulous disease. Dr. Hoffmann signed a death certificate, giving strangulation as the cause of death.

The name of the self-slain Japanese was entered on the morgue books as Mishimura, age about 26 or 27, height 5 feet 2 inches, body well nourished.

Mishimura is supposed to have hung himself early yesterday morning, the probabilities are that he had become disconsolate through suffering with the disease that had excited suspicion on the first examination of the body.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The proposed new political party, of which Captain Murray is sponsor, will meet next Tuesday evening at Murray Hall.

## The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past.

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 43 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
New Cures Appointed

Hood's Pills cure constipation, the purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE CABINET

Zerbe's Claims Argued and Referred.

Statement of Minister Damon About a Forfeited Bond—Letter from Secretary Hay.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The Cabinet met yesterday at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper.

President Dole read petitions referred by the Council of State to the Executive Council (1) from Mr. Henry Zerbe for \$726.25, wages claimed by him for services in the Appraiser's office from the 5th of August, 1896, to the 29th of October, 1897, and (2) from Mr. John Prendergast, asking that an item of \$295.75 be inserted under Roads and Bridges, Oahu, in the Appropriation Bill now before the Council of State to cover wages of employees for work done on the Koolau Road during 1891 and 1892. In regard to the former, Mr. George A. Davis, attorney for Mr. Zerbe, was called in and made an argument and the matter was taken under advisement. The latter was referred to the Minister of the Interior for investigation and report.

Minister Damon stated that a Japanese came here on the Rio de Janeiro but was refused landing by Mr. J. K. Brown, on account of physical disability. It was agreed on his depositing a bond of \$100 that he should be allowed to land and when the Rio returned he should go back. Now the Rio did not come back on account of quarantine, and he claims as the Rio did not come back to take him to China that he is not compelled to go in any other way. Mr. Stackable and myself agree that he has forfeited his bond and the \$100 should go into Government realizations. The matter was referred to the Attorney General.

Letters from Mr. Hartwell dated March 10th, 15th, 16th and 17th were read.

Mr. Sewall was introduced and left with the Executive a letter from John Hay, Secretary of State, dated March 16th, referring to necessary appropriations for the postoffice and custom house, in which the Government at Washington had expressed its approval of action being taken by the local Government, if it was deemed necessary, in different appropriations for these two bureaus made by the Council of State, without waiting for the approval of the President.

## THE SUGAR MARKET.

Latest Quotations from the United States by Steamer Mariposa.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., the latest quotations of the sugar market received by the Mariposa are published, as follows:

Sugar—The local market has again been advanced, as per list of the Western Sugar Refining Co., namely: Cane (A) crushed and fine crushed, 5.60; powdered, 5.60; candy granulated, 5.20; dry granulated fine, 5.10; dry granulated coarse, 5.10; confectioners' A, 5.10; Magnolia, 4.70; extra C, 4.60; golden C, 4.50. Quotation for dry granulated for export to Honolulu has also been advanced—now quoted at 3.35c.

Basis—15th, no sales; 16th, cost and freight sale 650 tons, 4.39; 17th, no sales; 18th, cost and freight sale 2,500 tons, 4.45; to arrive sale 850 tons, 4.7-16; since which no sales reported, making net basis for island sugars in this market 4.06c.

London Beets—15th, 16th, 17th, 9s 11 1-4d; 19th, 10s 3-4d; 20th, 10s 1 1-2d; 21st, 10s 3d.

Dry Granulated—New York price advanced 18th, to 8c, making net price there 4.95, since which no change. Eastern and Foreign Markets—Under date of 18th inst., reported tone of the market firm; sellers asking higher prices. European market quotations for beet from London have shown a firm and advancing market.

Statistical Position—U. S. four ports March 14th, 149,950 tons, against 167,216 tons same date last year. Cuba six principal ports 99,500 tons, against 63,000 tons same date last year.

Clarence W. Ashford, brother of the late V. V. Ashford, is expected by the friends to arrive in Honolulu by the next Australia from San Francisco. Whether Mr. Ashford will make his home here has not been stated. He may remain to organize the Democratic party.

## THE TEACHERS

Report of Committee On Salaries.

Over Half a Million Dollars Required For the Ensuing Biennial Period.

The Committee on Teachers, composed of Prof. Alexander, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jordan, Inspector General Townsend and Normal Instructor Gibson, have submitted the following report to the president of the Board of Education, upon the subject of salaries for the ensuing biennial period:

Honolulu, March 8th, 1900.

To E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Esquire, Minister of Public Instruction.  
Sir:—The Committee on Teachers, having been directed to furnish estimates of the amount that will be required for the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of this Territory for the biennial period beginning January 1st, 1900, beg to report as follows:

The pay rolls of the public schools at the present time has risen to \$19,500.00 per month, while the average amount per month appropriated by the Legislature is only \$18,750.00.

At the same time it is the general opinion of the public, with which your Committee concurs, that the average salaries of the assistant teachers in the lower grades of the schools are too low.

It must be admitted that some of them are grossly incompetent. The Inspector General reports about 50 teachers who have no certificates, of whom 25 in his opinion ought to be replaced by more competent teachers.

Furthermore, the fact is being generally admitted that the primary grades call for the highest order of teaching ability, which should be rewarded accordingly. A large number of positions in these grades in our schools are now filled by \$25.00 teachers, which ought to be filled by \$50.00 teachers.

1. An increase of \$700.00 a month for these 28 places would raise the total monthly pay roll to \$20,200.00.

2. Again, the regular increase of salaries during the coming biennial period, due to length of service, increased proficiency as shown by certificates, and other considerations recognized in our schedule if we judge by the experience of the last biennial period, may be expected to reach the figure of \$1,500.00.

3. If all the new school buildings called for by the report of the Committee on lands and buildings shall be erected, about 65 new teachers will have to be added to our force, the majority of whom will necessarily be drawn from the mainland. The average salaries to be paid them, should be not less than \$65.00 a month, which will require an increase in the pay roll of \$4,225.00 per month by the end of the biennial period.

4. The report of the Inspector General plainly shows the necessity that exists for the more frequent and thorough inspection of schools than is practicable under the present system. Otherwise it will be impossible to judge correctly of the quality of the services rendered by teachers, or to promote them for merit without making serious mistakes.

A report recently presented before the U. S. National Educational Association by a special committee composed of eminent educators, on the subject of rural schools, declares that monthly or at least bi-monthly inspections should be made of all country schools. Of course, advice and practical instruction should be combined with such inspection.

In order to carry out this recommendation in these islands, it is the opinion of your committee that five sub-inspectors would be required, allowing two for the island of Hawaii. In that case it would seem that the office of Traveling Normal Instructor would become unnecessary.

With such a force of inspectors the efficiency of the public schools would be greatly increased, and it would be possible for this Department to promote its teachers for merit, with some degree of confidence that justice is being done. For the salaries of these sub-inspectors an additional \$1,000.00 a month would be required.

We therefore submit the following estimate of the amount which the monthly pay roll will reach by the close of this biennial period.

Present monthly pay roll... \$19,500.00  
Increase in the pay of primary teachers... 700.00  
Increase of salaries for various causes (schedule)... 1,500.00  
Salaries of additional teachers... 4,225.00  
Salaries of sub-inspectors... 1,000.00

Total monthly pay roll at the end of the period... \$26,925.00  
which multiplied by 24 will give a grand total of \$646,200.00.

## SHOT AT A JUDGE.

Attempted Murder in a French Court of Justice.

PARIS, March 21, (Afternoon Service).—In the Palace of Justice today an attempt was made to murder the presiding judge of the Fifth Court by a druggist named Bardin who had just lost a suit. The judge had just taken their seats and counsel in another case had begun his speech when Bardin aimed a revolver and fired three shots at the judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell, while the judge, with perfect coolness, said to counsel: "You can continue, Maître, it is nothing."



## SMITH AFIELD

## News of Captain Paul In Luzon.

Letter Tells of the Gallantry and Achievements of a Former Honolulu.

Captain Paul Smith, well known to Honoluluans, has already achieved fame by gallantry on the field of battle in the Philippines. Smith resigned as captain of Company A, Hawaiian National Guard, and from the superintendency of the Government dredging work, to become an officer in the United States Army. News of his bravery and incidents of his career in Luzon come in a letter from Captain Thomas Millar, of the Fortieth United States Infantry, to Andrew Brown, superintendent of



CAPTAIN PAUL SMITH.

the water works here. The letter is lengthy. In part it is as follows: "Captain Paul Smith sits at the head of this table in a spacious room of the hotel, waiting for the letter to his wife. Our voice to Manila was delightful and Captain Smith proved an inspiring agent to our social life. On reaching Manila we were sent to the water works, and Smith being stationed in camp and I in another we did not see each other quite so often."

After describing a charming valley in a letter proceeds: "Across that valley and the hills a company went once six days on reconnaissance duty, to the foothills being about ten miles. There, Captain Smith distinguished himself. It was reported at the insurgents held Antipolo some the foothills twelve to fourteen miles away. The doughty Smith captured a native and made him lead the way across the hills, and surprised the inhabitants of that town by marching there with the company. Smith was retained by the priest or 'padre' and turned with valuable information, returning a hard trip and a good time, was afterward stationed at Tay Tay, with a ruined church and an innumerable alipa huts on Laguna de Bay. On February 4 we embarked on the uncles Reyes bound for Legaspi, a town on the southeastern coast of Luzon. We had been camped on Luneta Manila since January 27 awaiting orders to proceed to the island of Mindanao, and our friend Smith had been retained by a host of officers who met him in Honolulu, when news came that a battalion of the 47th Infantry was in trouble down here and a battalion was dispatched to Legaspi post haste."

We reached Legaspi in a torrent of rain and Captain Smith went ashore very rough sea, and brought back news that the 47th were holding aspi, Albany and Daraga; had considerable fighting, two officers killed and morning, some men killed and fifteen wounded."

Next Captain Smith went out on a scouting party with his company and led up such a lively fight that Major Craighill had to hurry out with companies to his rescue. The captain went over into the hills chased them two miles, he and his party behaving in a very courageous manner, capturing a small cannon some prisoners. Since that time Captain Smith's bold lieutenant Cartwell, popularly known as 'Old Cart', has been in the hills with small parties making outpost duty very unbecome for the enemy."

he 47th returned to Legaspi and Smith and Lieutenants Cartwell, Mitchell and Paterson with self of H. Mitchell and Adjutant E. H. are holding the fort here. Our ch makes the finest of quarters we are very comfortable."

The following item from the Brooklyn Life will be of interest to the many friends of young Montague Cooke in this city: "Of general interest is the engagement, just announced, of Miss Lila Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lefferts, of 563 Flatbush avenue, and Mr. Charles Montague Cooke, Jr., of Honolulu. Unheralded by rumors, the news of the betrothal came as a distinct surprise. Miss Lefferts, it will be remembered, made her debut early in the winter at a reception given for her by her mother, and has since taken an active part in society, being especially prominent at the various affairs given in Flatbush. Her fiancé, although born in the Hawaiian Islands, comes of an American family, his grandfather having been a New Englander. At present Mr. Cooke is studying at Yale College, but after his marriage expects to return to his home in New York—a piece of news which Miss Lefferts' friends are receiving with sincere regret."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Mary H. Kront was surprised to get a notice from the Marshall's office that she must pay a fee of \$5 for giving her lectures. She says that she has made her talks in London, Shanghai and the United States and this is the first time they have ever been interrupted by a demand for coin from the authorities, least of all from the bureau of police.

pt. Smith was very much disappointed at being on guard at the night, but I had to do the same thing as his fight. When the advance ended the men in the open pub-

of about. Those going into the hills were told that Smith had gone on to the hills and was waiting for the letter to his wife. Our voice to Manila was delightful and Captain Smith proved an inspiring agent to our social life. On reaching Manila we were sent to the water works, and Smith being stationed in camp and I in another we did not see each other quite so often."

After describing a charming valley in a letter proceeds: "Across that valley and the hills a company went once six days on reconnaissance duty, to the foothills being about ten miles. There, Captain Smith distinguished himself. It was reported at the insurgents held Antipolo some the foothills twelve to fourteen miles away. The doughty Smith captured a native and made him lead the way across the hills, and surprised the inhabitants of that town by marching there with the company. Smith was retained by the priest or 'padre' and turned with valuable information, returning a hard trip and a good time, was afterward stationed at Tay Tay, with a ruined church and an innumerable alipa huts on Laguna de Bay. On February 4 we embarked on the uncles Reyes bound for Legaspi, a town on the southeastern coast of Luzon. We had been camped on Luneta Manila since January 27 awaiting orders to proceed to the island of Mindanao, and our friend Smith had been retained by a host of officers who met him in Honolulu, when news came that a battalion of the 47th Infantry was in trouble down here and a battalion was dispatched to Legaspi post haste."

We reached Legaspi in a torrent of rain and Captain Smith went ashore very rough sea, and brought back news that the 47th were holding aspi, Albany and Daraga; had considerable fighting, two officers killed and morning, some men killed and fifteen wounded."

Next Captain Smith went out on a scouting party with his company and led up such a lively fight that Major Craighill had to hurry out with companies to his rescue. The captain went over into the hills chased them two miles, he and his party behaving in a very courageous manner, capturing a small cannon some prisoners. Since that time Captain Smith's bold lieutenant Cartwell, popularly known as 'Old Cart', has been in the hills with small parties making outpost duty very unbecome for the enemy."

he 47th returned to Legaspi and Smith and Lieutenants Cartwell, Mitchell and Paterson with self of H. Mitchell and Adjutant E. H. are holding the fort here. Our ch makes the finest of quarters we are very comfortable."

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

A Preacher Thinks it Makes McKinley's Election Sure.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the Christian Socialist lecturer, spoke last night before the Social Reform Club on "The Social Reform Movement in the West," and predicted the re-election of President McKinley, in consequence of an immense vote that the Social Democracy will, he feels sure, poll in the middle Western States.

The people in the far Western States, continued Mr. Bliss, are growing tired of new parties, and many are thoroughly disgusted with the Populist party, whose machine is becoming corrupt. Although Debs spoke to warmly greeted, the feeling against new parties was predominant, and there was a great inclination toward Bryan. Bryan, the lecturer believed, would get a tremendous majority in the far Western States, but Debs would get an overwhelming vote in the Middle Western States and the East, with the result that McKinley would be elected.

## INDIAN STATISTICS.

Number of Red Men Is 297,905—Only 42,597 Can Read.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The annual reports of Indian affairs which have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the commissioner. They show that the entire Indian population is 297,905, of which number 95,679 were citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,597, and 55,214 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,236 dwelling houses built for Indians, 1,153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4,237 and the deaths 5,253. Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1,469. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church buildings up on the various reservations. The amount of money contributed during the last year by religious and other societies was, for education, \$261,515; for general church work, \$119,407, and \$18,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that State.

## Engagement Announced.

The following item from the Brooklyn Life will be of interest to the many friends of young Montague Cooke in this city:

"Of general interest is the engagement, just announced, of Miss Lila Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lefferts, of 563 Flatbush avenue, and Mr. Charles Montague Cooke, Jr., of Honolulu. Unheralded by rumors, the news of the betrothal came as a distinct surprise. Miss Lefferts, it will be remembered, made her debut early in the winter at a reception given for her by her mother, and has since taken an active part in society, being especially prominent at the various affairs given in Flatbush. Her fiancé, although born in the Hawaiian Islands, comes of an American family, his grandfather having been a New Englander. At present Mr. Cooke is studying at Yale College, but after his marriage expects to return to his home in New York—a piece of news which Miss Lefferts' friends are receiving with sincere regret."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Mary H. Kront was surprised to get a notice from the Marshall's office that she must pay a fee of \$5 for giving her lectures. She says that she has made her talks in London, Shanghai and the United States and this is the first time they have ever been interrupted by a demand for coin from the authorities, least of all from the bureau of police.

## NINTH REPORT

## The Oahu Railway and Land Co.

A Prosperous Year—Improvements Made—Increase in Business. Passengers and Freight.

The ninth report of the O. R. & L. Co. was submitted to the shareholders last night before yesterday by George P. Denison, acting general manager. It is for the year ending December 31, 1899. The net earnings for the year were \$212,238.80, being a net gain of 11 per cent on the stock outstanding. Out of the earnings a dividend of 5 per cent, or \$96,380, was paid September 1, 1899. The net balance of earnings at present for 1898 and 1899 is \$381,220.09. The increase in the freight carrying was very great, being over 55 per cent greater than 1898. The passenger traffic in 1899 was much greater than the previous year, 236,482 people being carried during 1899. The average earning per mile of road operated was \$5,458.72 as against \$4,828 for 1898.

The affairs of the ranch department still have the benefit of the guidance of Mr. H. M. Von Holt, whose ability has been so amply demonstrated in the past management of the ranches. The net receipts of ranch department were \$27,982.20 and the rents collected from and were \$4,224.19, making a total gain from land used for ranch purposes and sugar cultivation of \$70,206.69, which is an increase over similar earnings for the preceding year of \$4,598.78. The prospective increase in business all along the line is predicted on the probable increase in the output of sugar along the route and other known conditions.

New engines have been received and erected, new machinery added to the shop equipment, and the electric light plant formerly at Remond Grove is now installed at the machine shop. In addition to keeping all the rolling stock in repair the following new work has been turned out by the car shops: five second-class coaches, 39 30-ton box cars, 29 30-ton gondola flat cars, 20 10-ton flat cars, 2 boarding house cars (for work train), 1 pile driver car, 4 section push cars. All the lumber is framed ready to erect twenty 30-ton box and twenty 30-ton gondola flat cars. Five first-class coaches are ready for painting. This lot of forty-five cars would have been finished by December 31st if the iron work which was ordered last May had arrived when it should.

The dredging now being done in the harbor near the railroad wharf it is expected will be finished in about five months. Since the contract was let for the dredging, which included an area about 400 feet square adjoining the harbor line and the mud bank between the harbor line and deep water, an agreement between the Hawaiian Government and the company has been reached and sent to the United States Government at Washington for approval, by which it is proposed to dredge out an area about 700x1200 feet of this to be built and owned by the company, the balance to be built and owned by the Hawaiian Government. By this agreement your company will receive in exchange for a portion of its harbor, Kawa Pond, which has been filled, and a good portion of Kuwili Pond adjoining the present freight yard.

There has been expended during the past year for new equipment in rolling stock, as hereinafter described, \$107,294.31. This comprises the building of 120 cars for passengers and freight, all of which are nearly completed, and which it is thought will be sufficient to handle the traffic for some time to come. The capital expenditure for 1900 will be comparatively light, save in the matter of much needed wharf improvements now in progress.

The reserve fund of the company had a balance Dec. 31, 1898, of \$446,989 00 increased during 1899 as follows:—

25 Shares Hawaiian Fruit & Plant Co. stock ... \$ 2,500 00  
339 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (80 per cent) ... 27,120 00  
339 Shares Oahu Assessable stock (75 per cent) 3d issue ... 25,425 00  
339 Shares Oahu Paid Up Stock ... 33,900 00  
\$535,925 00

Decreased during 1899, as follows:—

Sale of bonds ... \$ 29,400 00  
Sale of railway stock 1758 shares @ \$100 ... 175,800 00  
Balance as per ledger ... \$215,200 00  
Or a market value of, say, \$450,000.

## MRS. DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Anxious to Become a Candidate for "First Lady."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mrs. Dewey has confided to a few intimate friends that while she and the Admiral are traveling this spring, they will ascertain the feeling of the public to elect Admiral Dewey and the presidency, and decide whether he will be a candidate. Mrs. Dewey does not deny her ambition to be the "first lady in the land," and says that while Admiral Dewey was averse to running for office before his marriage, he is such a devoted husband that he will gratify her by accepting the presidency, if the country desires to bestow it upon him. When one of the women to whom this remark was made asked Mrs. Dewey on what ticket the Admiral would be a candidate, she replied, naively: "I don't see that it will make any difference, because he will be supported by all the people. He is a Republican and I am a Democrat, so that will be a standoff."

## Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. When it is pure and rich, the system is healthy, the face is bright, and the body is strong. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., send us their photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it, and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

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

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## TAUGHT A TAR

## Seaman Gets a Lesson In Tactics.

Consul Haywood Lays Out a Jolly Mariner Who Tries To Board Him.

For some time tars ashore have been in the habit of anchoring in and about the United States consulate on Merchant street. Several scores of the land-cruising sea dogs gather during the morning and afternoon watches in the passageways of the building and spin yarns of the heartlessness of Uncle Sam's representatives. Some who have just come from the clutches of the sharks and have not got their land legs yet, squat on the stairs or lie in the lee-scuppers of the halls.

Consul General Haywood and Vice Consul General Boyd have a liking for Jack but are not immune to the strong breezes of brine, grog and profanity that season the air when the jolly crews cast their mudhooks in the consulate doorways. Also the consuls fuss over the decorations the able seamen make with tobacco juice on the decks of Uncle Sam's office here.

Yesterday morning about five bell's Consul Boyd under orders from his superior officer put out two sailors who had boarded the waiting room and were singing "chanteries" about Sally Brown. They mutinied and only went forward when toward bodily in that direction. Along toward six bells Consul Haywood started from his cabin aft to go out for refreshment. The tars blocked the companion-way leading to the main deck and Haywood capsize the pair down the stairs.

They reached the bottom before he did and one drew his sheath knife with evident intentions of making sen- it of the consul. The latter fell back toward the mainmast and beat a tattoo on the able seaman's head with his walking stick, until he said him hors de combat. Then the consul went about his business.

Some people say that the consul uncovered a one-inch rapid-fire gun and trained it on the fellow with the cutlass but the consul doesn't mention this at all. When he came back some friends warned him that the pirates were cruising about the gangway looking for his scalp, so he summoned the police. A few of the merry mariners were hauled to the prison and put in irons. Consul General Haywood says he will not press any charge against them but that they must keep away from his quarters.

## A Republican Party.

There was a public gathering of citizens at Murray Hall on King street last night for the purpose of organizing the first Republican party of Honolulu.

After due deliberation it was unanimously decided that the new organization will be known as the "Republican Party of Honolulu" and the usual committees were duly appointed by the chair to perfect permanent organization. These will report on next Tuesday evening, when the general committee and the public will meet together at 7:30 p. m.

## AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluente, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

George W. Astley of Bishop's band was at Honolulu all the several days and was reported last night as being "home" again.

Angus Henderson will resign the superintendency of Oahu's plantation. It is said he has not yet been determined upon.

Mr. Neumann, Jr., who has been studying medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa.

The Doric will take no passengers. It is not probable that neither the Moana nor Nippon Maru will take anything except mail for the coast.

A thief who has a specialty for bicycling locks, has made his appearance on K Street. His identity is said to be known to the police.

It is reported from the Coast or excellent authority that San Francisco had several cases of plague a year ago last November and concealed them.

Mr. John Sesser, who came down from Oahu plantation last Sunday, is lying sick at the home of A. A. Thurston with an attack of Hawaiian malarial fever.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body of Manuel Silva Pavaum at the morgue yesterday. The Portuguese died in Kakaako under suspicious circumstances. Pneumonia was the cause certified.

E. C. Macfarlane returned yesterday in the Mariposa much improved in health. He says there is a good demand for Hawaiian securities in the markets of the Coast and in Eastern States.

Senator and Mrs. Waterhouse will sail by the Australia on her next voyage to San Francisco. Their son, Albert Waterhouse, will return to college by the same ship. Mrs. Grace Waterhouse will accompany them.

The Humane Educator, Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft's new monthly magazine, is an interesting and useful work, presented in a handsome, typographical setting. It is unusual to find the first number of a new periodical so well edited. The magazine comes from the presses of the Gazette Company.

Private Secretary E. R. Hendry was yesterday presented by President Wood of the Board of Health with a handsome circle-shaped silver badge bearing the red cross in enamel, as a token of appreciation of the valuable and efficient services of his trusty aide. The badge bears the inscription, "Private Secretary, Board of Health."

St. Louis College has appointed a committee to wait upon Minister Young with a petition that Beretania street be opened through the old Chinatown district. This will necessitate the building of new fences along both sides of the street in case the Minister grants the petition.

The Board of Health wants a rat-catcher and wants him badly. Last night an advertisement for one was inserted in the Advertiser. He may have money and assistants aplenty but he must catch rats. The Board wants applicants for the position to come to its office at once.

The game between the Stars and the Hogonites for the benefit of Toyo Jackson's widow takes place this afternoon at the old baseball grounds. Special cars will run and Berger's band will be in attendance. The game starts promptly at 3 o'clock and a close contest and a good attendance is looked for.

The Waterhouse Investment Co., Limited, have the following communication filed in the Board of Health office: "To claim for burning of house belonging to Waterhouse Investment Co., Ltd., situate on Nuuanu street, formerly occupied as a residence by Mr. James Weir Robertson, \$2,500. This building was destroyed by order of the Board on the 5th of February."

## Owns Many Ships.

W. E. Mighell, the owner of five ships lying in the harbor, namely the St. Francis, Henry B. Hyde, S. B. Carleton, Pactolus and R. D. Rice, is in Honolulu mainly to look after the interests of the Henry B. Hyde which arrived here damaged by fire. Mr. Mighell is accredited with being the largest shipowner in the United States, owning twenty-eight ships. He is one of the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, president of the California Shipping Company, vice-president of the Ship-Owners' and Merchants' Tug Company, president of the San Francisco Committee of Commerce and vice-president of the Ship Owners Association.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental &amp; 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:		
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31		
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 10		
CHINA	APRIL 14	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 17		
CORIC	APRIL 21	COPTIC	APRIL 27		
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 5		
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 13		
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	GALIC	MAY 28		
PEKING	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29		
GALIC	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 6		
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 13		
CHINA	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23		
DORIC	JULY 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30		
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	COPTIC	JULY 10		
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17		
COPTIC	AUG. 2				

For general information apply to H. HOOKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

## 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, Maalaea Bay, Kihohi, Makana, 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, Niihau, 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, Maunaloa, Kapaunapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

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

Consignees must be at the Landing 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 Purser.

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 &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

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

April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.



## FAVORS CABLE

### Report of the Senate Committee.

Features of the Measure -- Government to Construct and Operate the Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The construction of a Pacific cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu is to be recommended by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which today agreed to report the bill which Senator Hale was authorized to draft at the last session of the committee, and the report was later presented to the Senate. The bill provides for a present cable only to Honolulu, but declares a purpose to extend it in the future, the first section reading as follows:

That to the end of establishing hereafter telegraph communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands and Japan under the waters of the Pacific Ocean there shall be constructed under the provision of the Secretary of the Navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables and connecting land lines from the city of San Francisco, California, to the city of Honolulu, over such route as may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable.

Three million dollars is appropriated for the work and further surveys are authorized to determine the most practicable route. The Secretary is empowered to cause plans to be prepared immediately upon the passage of the Act and to employ naval vessels if necessary in the construction. The control of the cable, when completed, is to be transferred to the Postmaster-General.

A new provision in the bill requires that "the cables, wires and other instruments, materials and appurtenances necessary in the work of laying the cable shall be of American manufacture, provided that it can be procured at a cost not exceeding twelve per cent above what it could be procured for in foreign markets."

Senator Hale presented a written report to accompany the bill, in which he said:

The increasing business of the United States upon the Pacific sea has for years drawn men's attention to the advisability of an ocean cable between our Western coast and some point on the Asiatic shores. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has added to this feeling, and the committee has felt itself justified in reporting a bill which provides for a cable which it will be the beginning of a trans-Pacific submarine cable. It is believed by the committee that the provisions are ample to insure the work by private enterprise, while leaving the general charge with the Government and the ownership there when completed. At any rate, the experiment will be tried in the building of the short end of the line from San Francisco to Honolulu and our future course can be governed by the experience gained in this work. It is believed that the cost of the line between the two places named will not be far from \$3,000,000, and should the bill become a law at the present session of Congress it is hoped that the work may be under way within a year.

#### MENACE OF MENELEK.

May Begin War Against Italy and Involve England.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Sun cable from London says: Captain Harrington, British Minister to Abyssinia, has just reported upon political, military and economical conditions in that restless country and the facts disclosed warrant anxiety in regard to King Menelik's intentions. There is no longer a doubt that Menelik claims ownership of the arid district in Italian Erythraea. His ambition can be gratified only at the expense of a successful war with Italy, into which England might be drawn. Menelik has been importing guns, rifles and ammunition with the benevolent or paid complicity of the French customs authorities at Djibouti. It is even stated, but this requires confirmation, that Italy has addressed friendly representations on the latter subject to the French Government without tangible result.

In the meantime the famous Italian explorer of Abyssinia, De Amicis, announces that he has received letters from that country and from Erythraea confirming news that Ras Makonnen, Menelik's Viceroy in the Tibre country, is preparing for an invasion of Italian territory. So menacing have these preparations become that it has been necessary to send strong reinforcements of Italian troops to the Tigre frontier.

#### CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

A Mountain Partly Shaken Down With the Shocks.

SAN JACINTO, March 19.—Tremendous excitement prevails in San Jacinto, it having been discovered that part of San Jacinto mountain has slipped into a subterranean cavern. A territory covering 600 acres, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, was dislodged by the Christmas earthquake, and slipped 150 feet lower than it had previously stood for many centuries. The face of this new valley is thickly traversed by fissures and cracks varying in width from an inch to six feet across, and it is not possible to see the bottom nor to sound the depths by throwing stones into them. Yesterday a young man was lowered forty feet into one crevasse and the bottom could not be seen by the venturesome youth.

Yesterday being Sunday, every procurable vehicle was driven eleven miles to the southeastern foot of this great spur of the San Jacinto peak. Here ladies rode horseback to the 4,000-foot elevation over a trail just wide enough to pass around the precipices, and men footed it in the dust for two miles to the top. Over a hundred visitors kept the trail warm yesterday and picked

in the canyon below, as the trip consumes the entire day. Once at the broken rim of this mountain range the eye roves over a scene of terrific devastation shaken loose from the country-side mountains by the Christmas temblor. This great mass of rock and earth is torn by gravitation as move into a great internal space.

Christmas day Forest Supervisor Grant A. Taggart, formerly clerk of the Supreme Court of California, and Forest Ranger House visited this particular spot of this mountain. It was visibly trembling, but not being alarmed, the officers established a trail across the 600 acres. Nearly three months later Forest Ranger House tried to go over the trail, but the trail was obliterated by tons of earth and masses of uprooted trees. High places were now low, and the former low places were high with debris.

The great earthquake of December 25th has been succeeded by dozens of light tremors, and although the shocks are getting farther apart, the nerves of this community are far from steady. After the visitors had returned from the fallen mountain last night a severe shock was felt here.

## WATER IS SALT

### The American Sugar Co.'s Hard Luck.

New Wells Useless Because of Salt-line Properties--A Committee Will Investigate.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the American Sugar Co. held yesterday at the rooms of C. Brewer & Co., it was decided to send a committee over to Molokai to investigate the situation as it is at present. The committee will leave for Kaunakakai at the earliest possible date. It is composed as follows: A. S. and G. N. Wilcox, A. F. Judd, Jr., representing foreign stockholders, F. M. Wakefield, and George Robertson, representing C. Brewer & Co.

When seen regarding the action of the stockholders, Mr. Geo. R. Carter stated that the water at the plantation had proved a disappointment. The wells at Kaunakakai, when the flow was first struck, showed about eighteen grains of salt to the gallon. This amount of salt was raised to about thirty grains when a big pump was put to work and later the water at Kaunakakai analyses 100 grains to the gallon.

It was seen that the wells at Kaunakakai would be unfit for use and so the dependency of the plantation was put on the Kawela water about eight miles from Kaunakakai. The water from this place, to be used, would have to be pumped to Kaunakakai and then pumped again from there to the plantation. Almost the same experience as at Kaunakakai was held at Kawela. As soon as the big pump was put to work the salt increased to such an extent that the water could not be used.

Although the conditions existing at the present time are very unfavorable to the successful operation of the large plantation as the American Sugar Company is intended to be, the majority of the stockholders are sanguine of the ultimate success of the deep wells now being sunk on the property. A minority of the stockholders were in favor of closing the business up and liquidating, but it was decided at the meeting as which over two-thirds of the stock was represented to await developments and the reports of the committee after it has been over the ground.

There is a lot of valuable machinery already in hand and the mill is now on the way on the steamer Horda and due to arrive at any time at Kaunakakai. What disposition will be made of this machinery is not yet determined, but it will in all probability be stored until some definite plan of action is agreed upon.

#### CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

Japan Preparing for War and China for Revolution.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), March 17.—China papers received to-day by the Japanese liner Idzumi Maru contain the sensational declaration that the Japanese preparations for a naval review off the Korean coast in reality conceal a plan to strike a sudden blow at Russia, and thus inaugurate a war that has been approaching for six months past the consequence of the Russian policy in Korea. Shanghai advices contain the information that the plan is to seize at least four important points in Korea while the parading fleet is off that coast, and that, in view of this intention, neither foreign nor Japanese press reporters are to be permitted to accompany the parading fleet.

Naturally the Japanese officials disclaim knowledge of any probability of immediate war, but the nation is none the less a hotbed of excitement and military and naval preparation, the war spirit being in no way cooled by the knowledge that Russia, too, is rapidly strengthening her sea forces at Masampo and at Vladivostok, while hurriedly perfecting the strong fortifications at Port Arthur.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), March 17.—Shanghai and Hongkong advices by the Idzumi Maru agree that every day brings further evidence that China is on the eve of disastrous civil strife, the leaders of the reform party being in close communication with Kang Yu Wei, still at Singapore, and having assurance from him that outside aid, both in men and money, is available as soon as the time is ripe for striking the first blow for the restoration of the Emperor to full power and the relegation to obscurity of the Empress Dowager and her pro-Russian policy.

W. R. Castle and family will visit the other islands in May. They will make an extended trip.



HOME OF REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

#### THE TOPEKA CAPITAL.

Editor Sheldon Goes Out and Trouble Comes In.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 17.—"Sheldon week" came to an end today and a hot fight has been between the stockholders of the Topeka Daily Capital. In this fight Mr. Sheldon, who concluded his labors today, sinks out of sight.

The trouble began last night with the announcement by F. O. Popenoe, the principal stockholder, that the paper would continue to be printed along the lines laid down by Mr. Sheldon, with some modifications. When J. K. Hudson, the veteran editor known here as "Fighting Joe" Hudson, heard of the scheme he uttered a loud protest.

"Under no circumstances," he said, "will I edit anything else than a secular Republican newspaper. The proposition to transform the Capital into a religious daily is more than absurd; it is suicidal. Although Mr. Popenoe is the majority stockholder in the paper, he is exercising an authority far beyond that with which he is vested. It is astonishing to me that Mr. Popenoe should decide to take such a radical step without even consulting me, the editor or Dell Keizer, the president and business manager. We are both opposed to the religious daily and will have nothing to do with one."

Hudson says his contract gives him the right to dictate the policy of the paper. Keizer is also greatly incensed over what he terms the high-handed proceeding of Popenoe, and this morning said he would carry the matter in

to the courts if necessary. Popenoe takes the fight coolly, resting secure in his possession of 51 of the 100 shares of stock. He says the differences of the stockholders are only temporary.

There is just a suspicion that the fight is also for advertising purposes, and if the idea of converting the paper into a permanent religious daily had been decided on in advance the whole scheme could not have been more elaborately planned or carried out.

In place of the Sunday edition of the Capital Mr. Sheldon got out an eight-page paper at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This ended Mr. Sheldon's experiment. He declined to make a statement regarding the probable result, except to say:

"I will let it go to the world to do what it will, without any words from me." He stated, however, that in his lectures this summer in England and the United States he would give his experiences in getting out the edition.

The Saturday evening Capital is entirely on the subject "The Bible, the Basis of Our Christian Civilization." Every article, except a brief editorial, is about the Bible. It simply is a story of the Bible, every line of which was prepared by Mr. Sheldon. Bible references are classified under the following heads: "Usury," "The Sabbath," "Money and Riches," "Marriage," "Wealth," "Evil of Drink," "War," and "The Future."

In addition there is a story of the Bible's history from the earliest manuscripts to the latest revision, prepared by M. C. Hazard. The sermon on the Mount is the first-page leader.

#### CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Increase of Imports for January 1900, Over January 1899.

The Collector General has furnished the Minister of Finance with the following comparative statement of imports for the month of January, for the years 1899 and 1900, showing an increase for the month of January, 1900, over the same month the year previous of \$872,437.82. The report in detail shows the imports at the different ports of entry in the islands:

	1899.	1900.
United States, All Other.		
Dutiable .....	\$ 92,543 51	\$206,448 65
Bonded .....	4,835 84	7,355 26
Free by treaty .....	334,722 28	
Free by C.C. .....	254,924 43	74,131 83
Port of Hilo .....	81,019 77	
Port of Kahului .....	59,021 36	
Honolulu, Jan. 1900.	\$27,088 19	\$287,965 64

	1899.	1900.
United States, All Other.		
Dutiable .....	\$ 88,356 25	\$308,550 93
Bonded .....	21,080 70	17,640 95
Free by treaty .....	809,846 90	
Free by C.C. .....	252,318 03	182,498 06
Port of Hilo .....	175,829 01	
Port of Kahului .....	96,353 33	
Port of Mahukona .....	27,524 65	
Port of Lualaba .....	4,562 84	
Port of Palau .....	2,879 00	
Total .....	\$1,478,801 72	\$508,639 94

Dutiable .....	\$ 396,907 19
Bonded .....	38,721 65
Free by treaty .....	809,846 90
Free by C.C. .....	434,876 09
Honolulu .....	1,680,351 83
Hilo .....	175,829 01
Kahului .....	96,353 33
Mahukona .....	27,524 65
Palau .....	4,562 84
Total .....	\$1,987,491 65

One month, 1900 .....	\$1,987,491 65
One month, 1899 .....	1,115,053 83
Increase 1900 .....	\$ 872,437 82

Respectfully submitted,  
E. R. STACKABLE,  
Collector General of Customs.

#### WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

### Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century. Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists, etc., and from SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

from the body through the bladder, &c. They are a vital part of the drainage system I spoke of. In Mr. Cadden's case, as in so many others, they partially failed, and the retained poisons produced his suffering.

Still (and please get a good hold of this point), kidney complaint is only one of a series of organic disorders, all of which arise from chronic dyspepsia. It was so in this instance. The digestive trouble having been set right by Mother Selgel's Syrup, the kidneys soon became healthy. One—and only one—of the peculiar virtues of this famed preparation is its power to maintain in good working order the delicate and very important excretory, or drainage, system of the body.

#### REFORMER WILL LEAVE.

Leung Chi-to to Depart for San Francisco.

Honolulu is to lose Leung Chi-to, or Leong Ki Chew as he is variously styled in English. The reformer with a price of \$5,000 on his head, will go to San Francisco shortly. The Chinese there are stirred up over his coming. The following from the Call tells of his intended visit:

A circular distributed throughout Chinatown two nights ago announced that Leong Ki Chew, one of the famous Chinese reformers, now at Honolulu, will be in this city next month. The document was written by Chew and issued at the instigation of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, whose headquarters are on Washington street.

In substance the handbill declares that if the dethroned Emperor is not reinstated the powers of Europe will soon invade China and eventually control it. Chew implores the Chinese of America to use their efforts and money in behalf of the young Emperor.

The reformer also states that while he is cognizant of the fact that the Chinese Government has placed a large price on his head he is willing to brave all danger and come to stir up an agitation in America. He says that he has but one life to live and is ready to sacrifice it in the cause of his Emperor. Should Chew come to San Francisco he may experience some difficulty in landing, as the Custom house officials have received positive instruction to refuse him the privilege of setting foot on American soil. Chinese Consul General Ho Yow, in discussing the circular, said it was a bold piece of work and believes that the reformer is brazen in publicly announcing his intention of visiting this coast.

#### Will Live in Honolulu.

Herbert P. Williams, literary editor of the Boston Herald, who has been here several weeks writing letters about Hawaii to his paper, has become enamored of tropical life and will stay. He sent by the last steamer for his family and furniture. Mrs. Williams, who will soon join him, has filled his responsible post on the Herald in his absence and will be a decided acquisition to the circles of cultivated women in Honolulu. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Harvard and was a working companion of Mr. Whitmarsh, at present The Outlook's Philippine correspondent, during the Cuban war.

## Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

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—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 .....

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,  
—LIMITED—  
AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS...

## Down Again

In prices is 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.

## DISINFECTANT

IS THE BEST AND SAFEST

## Disinfectant

It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE than any other preparation. Sprinkled about cesspools, stables and outhouses it will thoroughly disinfect.

It does not lose its strength by coming in contact with the soil, but

## It Kills Germs!

Put up in all sizes. Pint bottles, which will make a pall of the germ-destroyer.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

FORT STREET.

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# COUNCIL OF STATE

Devotes the Session to Steady Work.

## PETITION FROM JAPANESE

Paris Exhibit Arouses Discussion, Hawaii's Seamen Provided for Use of Prisoners.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

The Council of State was called to order yesterday by President Dole at 3 p. m., the following Councilors responding to the roll call: Ena, Allen, Isonberg, Nott, Kennedy, Gear, Robinson, Jones, Adair, Gonzales, Kaulikou and Ka-ne.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved after a slight correction.

Minister Mott-Smith read a petition sent to him personally by the Japanese Consul for presentation to the Council of State. The correspondence and petition read as follows:

Honolulu, H. I. March 27, 1900.  
HON. H. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—I herewith have the honor to acknowledge to you and through you to the President and to the Council of State, a petition from various residents and taxpayers of Honolulu, praying for the remission of taxes for the present year, as they are left financially destitute, in consequence of recent sanitary fires, more particularly that of the great fire of January 20th, 1900. The petitioners set forth their own statement of the case in the accompanying petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
MIKI SAITO.

H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul.  
PETITION.

To the President of the Republic of Hawaii and the members of the Council of State.

Greeting:—Your petitioners, residents and taxpayers of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we are left destitute on account of the sanitary fires, and more particularly referring to the big fire of the 20th of January, 1900, which destroyed nearly everything we possessed.

Prior and up to the time of the burning of "Chinatown," we were all earning a living and were in a comparatively independent circumstance. We are now left without any means of earning our livelihood and are unable to secure work or engage in business. We, therefore, petition you to exempt us from taxation for the year 1900.

Honolulu, H. I., March 26th, 1900.  
There were 875 signatures attached to the petition in Japanese, with the English translation thereof set opposite.

Jones moved that the petition be referred to the Executive. Achi moved that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary as the petition raised points of law. Mr. Robertson objected to a reference of the document to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as legislative action was involved.

Upon motion the petition was referred to the Executive.

Gear on behalf of the Committee on the Interior Department reported additional progress on the report of the committee, and asked further time. Mr. Robertson wanted to know when the Committee would be ready, his argument being that the Council was waiting valuable time in meeting every day and having no report from the committee. "If we cannot pass these bills before the 5th of April, the whole proceeding will be futile," said Mr. Robertson.

Gear replied that he could not state when the report would be ready. The items named in the bill were often-times subdivided into six subheads, and sometimes as high as twenty or thirty. The Committee desired to make an intelligent report to the Council and would therefore need three or four days to finish the investigations.

Cooper wished to know whether the committee intended to report on all three Acts or upon each separately.

Gear stated that the items in an Act were often referred to items in another Act. This would necessitate an exhaustive investigation, and would take considerable time to formulate a complete report thereon.

Cooper then called up the unfinished business relating to the Department of the Attorney-General, in Act 3, line 92, respecting the Pay of Jailors, Guards and Lunas of prisoners, for which \$10,000 had been recommended by the Attorney-General.

Cooper: "The increase asked for is based largely upon a letter from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii. The usual practice has been to send the long term prisoners from Hawaii to Honolulu; but there is now a demand for more work on our roads there and the desire seems to be to keep the prisoners on Hawaii, divided into small camps. In conversation with the Marshal I am convinced that if we are allowed \$5,000 instead of \$10,000, we can get along for the period all right."

Kennedy: "In dividing up the prisoners into small gangs with guards over them, has it ever been figured up what this labor is going to cost the country? Will it cost more than ordinary labor?"

Cooper: "Instead of sending the prisoners down here they want to keep them on Hawaii to work on the roads."

There will necessitate more camps than there are now. The funds are paid by the Interior Department while they are on the road with the prisoners. We have to pay the taxes of the camps where the prisoners stay every night."

Pres. Dole: "How many prisoners are kept in one camp?"

Cooper: "I cannot speak off hand, but I think from a dozen to four or five."

Robinson: "The committee's report upon asking for the fund was done because of information from the Marshal. My understanding was that the practice of keeping prisoners on the other islands has been in vogue for some time past, and we had not thought there was any necessity for any new preparation now. My understanding is that Hawaii prisoners are kept on Hawaii, and Maui prisoners on Maui, except life sentence prisoners. If I am wrong I stand corrected."

Pres. Dole: "In 1895, I think a large number of prisoners were sent over to Maui and Hawaii—that is, police prisoners."

Moved by Cooper to amend the item to read \$5,000 instead of \$10,000. Carried.

Robinson moved to take up the Department of Foreign Affairs items in Act 2, and also Department of Public Instruction. Carried.

Kaulikou asked that the rules be suspended in order that he have an opportunity to propound a question to the Executive. Allowed.

Kaulikou: "Has the Executive Council dealt with the petition and claim of Henry Zerbe, which the Supreme Court recommended the payment of?"

The Executive replied in the negative, stating the matter would probably come up at the next Cabinet meeting.

### Foreign Affairs Department.

The Council then proceeded to the passage of items in the Foreign Affairs Department.

Line 12, band (unpaid claim of 1891-2), \$180.56. Passed.

Line 13, expenses Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco (unpaid bills), \$126. Passed.

Lines 14 and 15, expenses connected with diplomatic and consular service (unpaid bills, 1899), \$24.80. Passed.

Line 16, relief of Hawaiian seamen (unpaid bills, 1899), \$378.50. Passed.

Kaulikou had no objection to the passage of the item, but asked for information as to the details of the claim.

Mott-Smith explained that the bill was incurred in San Francisco by the Hawaiian Consul for Hawaiian seamen in hospitals. The amount of the former appropriation, \$1,000, was insufficient and was exceeded to the amount of \$678.50.

Isonberg asked further information in regard to these cases.

Mott-Smith explained that about \$330 was paid for the retention of an incurable in a hospital, and \$16 for a seaman named Peterson, discharged in San Francisco from the Ke Au Hou; the latter applied at the Consulate sixty days after he was discharged, which is the custom by law. In both cases the men were Hawaiian seamen, shipped under the Hawaiian laws and Hawaiian flag.

Jones asked if this money was to be paid to Mr. Wilder or if it was a debt due the hospital.

Mott-Smith: "No, it is due to the Government. It was paid out of the Consular receipts."

The item, \$678.50, was passed as recommended in the act.

Line 17, support of military (unpaid bills, 1899), \$20. Passed.

Line 18, incidentals, Foreign Office (unpaid bills, 1899), \$2.50. Passed.

Line 19, relief of Hawaiian seamen, \$1,000.

Jones: "I would like to know if there will be any Hawaiian seamen. I think in ninety days these Hawaiian vessels will be flying the American flag."

Cooper: "It is for the same reason that we are making appropriations for the Custom house and the postoffice. This appropriation is for Hawaiian seamen the world over, wherever they may be found."

Robinson moved the passage of the item as recommended in the act. Carried.

Line 20, expenses funeral Princess Kaiulani, \$2,500.

The committee's report upon this item amended the amount to read \$2,864.06, the increase being caused by bills which came in too late to be included in the original recommendation.

President Dole explained that the bills were incurred and checked with a good deal of care, and stated further that no special promises had been made that the Government would pay the bills, the statement being made at the time of the funeral that a recommendation would be sent to the Legislature asking that the amount of the expenses be appropriated.

The amended bill, amounting in all to \$2,864.06, was passed.

Line 21, expenses Hawaiian exhibit at Paris 1900, \$12,000.

Kennedy: "Is there any way of knowing how this money is going to be spent?"

Mott-Smith: "A sum amounting to \$900 has already been spent. The Planters' Association and Chamber of Commerce agreed to stand good for the \$12,000 if no legislative appropriations were made. We have confined the expenses at present to a little more than \$900 for collecting materials. The expense of installing the exhibit will be considerable. The matter is one in which the United States Administration is taking a great deal of interest. It was impressed upon us by the French Consul and finally received its encouragement through Senator Culom."

"The whole condition now is that we have lost the opportunity of sending an exhibit through Baltimore, on account of the plague. This, however, has been overcome to a certain extent by W. G. Irwin. A much larger space has been assigned to us than we had reason to expect."

Kennedy: "The last exhibit to Paris was put in a very neglected spot."

President Dole: "No, I don't think so. One of the South American republics, in a revolution, had a house there and could not use it, and the Hawaiian Government bought it and made a good exhibit. The Hawaiian representative there, however, neglected the exhibit."

President Dole further stated that Dr. Carmichael, the United States Marine Hospital representative, was favorable to the forwarding of the exhibit to Paris. The advantage to Hawaii he felt would, in a measure, be a sentimental one. The Washington Administration was greatly interested in showing its appreciation of the Hawaiian people, which special reference to this country. Educational matters were particularly sought after for the exhibit.

The motion to pass the item, \$12,000, was carried.

Gear: "I would like to know if the Executive has received any further word from Washington which would throw any light on the power of the Council of State."

Pres. Dole: "I received a letter from Hawaii confirming the telegram. I added nothing to what we already knew. He simply placed a copy of the telegram in the letter. I give some language as referring to the Hawaiian laws, which might express a slight attitude than we have adopted here. If the Council would like to hear this letter I will bring it in at the next meeting."

Kennedy: "Does Secretary Hay endorse Mr. Harwell's telegram?"

Pres. Dole: "Yes; he also endorses the other telegram stating that there is no legislation in these islands."

Ka-ne: "Does he say any word about the franchise for Hawaiians?"

Pres. Dole: "No; the Congressional reports deal with the question of the franchise very fully and the disposition in Congress seems to be in favor of having no property qualification."

Gear: "Does the letter from Hay respect the Council of State more than the Council has already interpreted its powers?"

Pres. Dole: "I did not say so. I did say a more 'strict view.'"

### Public Instruction Department.

Line 38, industrial and reform school (unpaid bills), \$43.37. Passed.

Lines 39 and 40, expense, industrial and manual training, (unpaid bills, 1899), 25 cents. Passed.

Line 41, book fund, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$98.40. Passed.

Line 42, stationery and incidentals, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$971.35. Passed.

Line 43, repairing school houses, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$5.75; amended to read \$25.75. Passed.

Line 44, furniture and fixtures, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$32.75; amended to read \$47.80. Passed.

Line 45, new school houses and teachers' cottages:

Line 46, Oahu, (contract, 1899), \$7,974.00.

Line 47, Oahu, (architect's bill, 1899), \$899.95; total \$8,873.95. Passed.

Line 48, Maui, (contract, 1899), \$2,800. Passed.

Line 49, Hawaii, (contract, 1899), \$1,500.

Line 50, Hawaii, (Sundry bills, 1899), \$136.14; total \$1,636.14. Passed.

Line 51, expenses, industrial and manual training, \$4,000. Passed.

Line 52, book fund, \$4,000.

Mott-Smith: "The old system allowed only thirty-six cents per pupil in the matter of school books, and this was really a hindrance to the department. Having these books brings them at cost price to the pupils. It creates a uniformity in school books in the islands. For the last biennial period the statistics show that the number of children in schools exceeds the last biennial period by 800. We have not taken in all the children on account of the lack of facilities."

Moved that the committee's report recommending \$8,000 be passed. Carried.

Line 53, stationery and incidentals, \$4,000. Passed.

Line 54, repairing school houses, \$5,000; amended to read \$10,000 according to the committee's report, and further to read, "Repairs and additions to schoolhouses."

Line 55, furniture and fixtures \$2,000; amended to read \$4,000 as recommended by the committee. Passed.

Line 55A was inserted upon recommendation of Minister Mott-Smith, presented by Counselor Robinson, for the sum of \$3,500, reading "Outhouses and grounds for Beretania Street school." Passed.

Cooper recommended that an item be inserted, as line 183A in Act 2, for \$126.50, "Support of prisoners for September, October and December, (unpaid bill). Passed.

Act 3—Public Instruction.

Line 64, traveling expenses, Inspector-General, \$400.

Isonberg moved that the item be stricken out.

Young hoped the item would pass. He had travelled all over the islands and knew what an expense it was.

Gear favored increasing the traveling expenses of the Normal Instructor rather than the Inspector-General.

Motion to strike out the item was lost.

Motion to pass item at \$400, passed.

Line 65, traveling expenses, Normal Instructor, Passed.

Line 66, support of public school, payroll, \$150,000.

Mott-Smith: "The old appropriation was \$450,000, or a pro rata of about \$18,000 a month. By close economy however, the monthly expense was about \$20,000. There are to be fifty new teachers all over the islands. The increase asked for has been through the new teachers that have been taken on since last March. Moreover, the teachers are entitled to a raise in salaries, but we have agreed not to use any of the money asked for, for that purpose. I ask that the amount be passed."

Robertson: "I have understood that if the Hawaiian bill passed Congress on April 5th the Council of State's authority would cease. If we cannot pass all these bills before April 5th, the time that we put in between now and then, will be time thrown away."

President Dole: "The bill will not take effect until approved. I think it will be thirty or sixty days after its passage."

Gear: "Our action upon these bills, as a Council of State, will have no more effect than any body called together, but as the recommendation to President McKinley, and he will act accordingly. I believe the appropriations advised by the Council of State will be the appropriations made by President McKinley."

President Dole: "The Council of State certainly exists as a body until the Hawaiian bill goes into effect. The powers of the Council of State do not cease until that bill actually goes into effect, or as soon as the territorial law takes the place of the Hawaiian Constitution."

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One Night Treatment. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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Bathe the affected parts with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, or thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMES.  
This simple treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies, and even the best physicians fail.

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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.  
Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.  
Correspondence solicited.

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—ALSO THE—  
**SOLAR SURREY LAMPS**  
And plenty of CARBIDE, so no one need ride in the dark.

Our last shipment of  
**Rambler Bicycles**

is nearly half sold, and it is only four days since they were landed. The 1900 Rambler is a beauty. Have you seen it? If not, call on

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
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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.

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OF HAMBURG.

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

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

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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