

DEFENDER IN PEKING SIEGE PRATES IN CHINA

Capt. J. T. Myers Passenger On Doric.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES

One of the First Ordered to Relief of Foreigners in the City.

When the cry for help went up from the Americans and Europeans in Peking at the outbreak of the Boxer outrages, Captain J. T. Myers of the United States Marine Corps, who passed through here from the Orient on his way to San Francisco on the Doric, yesterday, was one of the first to be ordered to the relief of the threatened people hemmed in and around about by thousands of angry fanatics in the Imperial City.

Captain Myers favored an Advertiser reporter with an interview at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday, speaking of the exciting and interesting events which transpired in the land of almond eyes and pig-tails with the enthusiasm of one who has gone through a great deal and knows whereof he talks.

"It was just after the Boxers had burned a couple of railway stations between Peking and Taku," said the captain, "and when Minister Conger was working the wires for help, help that might come too late were it long delayed, that I was ordered by Commander McCalla on the 29th of May, to take fifty marines and hasten with all possible dispatch to Peking.

"We first attempted to go by rail, but were not permitted to do so by the Chinese railway officials; they refused to sell us tickets. The only other way was by the canal, and we had to take it. Securing lighters we were towed up the canal. The traveling was necessarily very slow, but we had to put up with it. We were not the only troops which went along. There were English, German, Russian and Japanese with us and when, at last, we reached Peking, there were some 400 or 500 in the party."

"When Captain Myers reached Peking the various troops were divided among the different legations, the men being assigned to the legations of those respective countries.

"After our arrival at Peking," continued Captain Myers, "we noticed with alarm how, day by day, the demonstrations of hate against the foreigners increased. The party of the Chinese on the outside wall was out of and we were left to defend ourselves as best we could against whatever misfortune fate might decree. Baron von Ketteler was assassinated on the 20th of June, on the same night that women and children were moved into the British legation, and only just in time, for on the day following the Chinese commenced a furious attack on all the legations at once.

"The legations were all built in a line along the great wall which is forty feet in height and thirty feet in thickness. The wall in question was taken by neither side at first. Each side was anxiously watching the movements of the other. The Chinese even went so far as to send word that they would keep off this wall if we would. No sooner had we received this assurance, however, than the Chinese, treacherous in every possible way, took advantage of our belief in their word and seized an important portion of the wall. From this point of vantage they were enabled to command a view of the legations and the surrounding country.

"We saw that if the Chinese continued to hold possession of the wall that we would be at a great disadvantage and that unless something was very quickly done to change the condition of affairs that we would be forced to meet with dire calamity. Realizing all this, we got together a sufficient force, charged the Chinese on the wall and drove them from their stronghold with considerable loss to themselves and with very little harm to our men.

"That portion of the wall which we were now in possession of was about 600 yards in extent. Bastions were situated about every hundred yards, but, not considering this to be sufficient protection, we caused further fortifications to be erected on the wall. One end of the wall was protected by the Americans, while the Russians had charge of the other end, and the troops of the other nations were stationed along the wall in between.

"The great canal passed under this wall close by the legations, and this was one of the reasons why we were so anxious to fortify the position and hold it against the Boxers at any cost. You see that we were looking ahead for the time when we expected to be relieved, and we knew very well that if the relief expedition failed to make an entrance into the Imperial City through the gates, that the next best thing to be tried would be the great canal.

"Boxers," was the reply, "but when we were attacked by thousands of Imperial troops, wearing the Imperial uniform, it certainly looked as if others than the Boxers were our enemies. The white captured banners which bore the names of Imperial regiments.

"Yes, the Chinese are pretty good fighters, but then to a very large extent they were fanatic who attacked us. They had an idea, at first, that they were protected by supernatural power against the white man, when they found out that they had to pay for every inch gained, however, with the lives of many of their number, their faith in their own invulnerability was considerably affected. Good gracious, if they were anywhere near as good fighters as the white man they would have overcome us without any doubt with their vastly superior numbers."

"THE NEWS OF JAPAN."
Lunatic Throws Clogs at an Imperial Carriage.
YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.—An episode, which came like a bolt from the blue because it is what was thought to be the least likely thing to happen in Japan, and because it is not in accordance with the spirit of unsullied loyalty and deep reverence with which we all regard the Imperial family in this country, happened on Wednesday morning. According to the reports made by news agencies, the outrage appears to be as follows. At about half-past 10 o'clock the carriage conveying Her Majesty the Empress and suite was passing by the building of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yamanouchi, Kojimachi-ku, proceeding to the Hama Detached Palace, when a young man emerged from the crowd of spectators and threw one of his geta, or clogs, at the Imperial carriage just passing. The object missed the carriage and hit the third carriage in the procession, occupied by Viscount Kagawa, Chief Steward of the Empress. The crazy youth then hurled his purse after the clog but struck nothing. The offender was arrested in the act of picking up a stone to throw, and on investigation it became known that his name was Iwasaburo Kagayama, that he was 22 years old and a native of Ushikawa village, Yama district, in the province of Mikawa. He had been a guest at the Tanakaya, an inn near Shimizu station, since the night immediately preceding the incident, and there is some evidence to show that he is not sane. It is stated that he presented himself at the Sakashita Gate leading to the Imperial Palace on the 13th inst. and expressed a wish to see the Minister of the Household. The court policeman who greeted, perceiving that something was evidently wrong with the mind of the applicant, took him to the Babasaki police box. The young man then made the remarkable utterance. He was of Imperial parentage, he said, and intended to march on to the residence of the Emperor, that he might be treated as he deserved. The court policeman then saw that he had to do with a genuine lunatic, and bade him go his own way. It is also reported that he called at the Tokio Pu of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, shortly before he committed his offence, and made some representation revealing his mental derangement.

SOLICITUDE OF EMPEROR.
After the ceremony of the Ministerial installation had been performed on Friday last (the 10th of the month, Margis 27th day), Lord Keeper of the Seal, formally communicated to the Emperor the following Imperial message: His Majesty has ordered me to inform you that being subjected to no small anxiety in view of the eventual state of affairs both internal and external, he expects you to discharge your grave duties in a calm and harmonious manner, and that he trusts you will be able to do so. This was the first occasion, we are told, for such words to be conveyed to the Cabinet Ministers simultaneously with their own. It may be well conceived indeed with what grave anxiety the Emperor must have followed the course of events at home and abroad during the past month.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.
The Tokio Kogyo, the Salvatorian organ published by Col. Henry Bullard at Shibaguchi, Tokio, has been suppressed for having overstepped its legitimate sphere of discussion, in other words, for having discussed current politics, the magazine in question being a non-political journal in the eye of the law. The Shinsyo, published in Nagasaki by one Ichiji Tanihara, has also been suppressed for a similar offense.

The Formosan aborigines attacked on the 7th inst. Kuwanro, Byorutsu-Shinkasho, and killed Mr. Minosuke and another, both being officials of Tachifu, and a coolie. The police of Takko came to the rescue, but the insurgents made an obstinate resistance, and it was only after one hour of bloody fighting that they were repelled. It is said these aborigines came from Tokogashu.

It is stated that the Government has decided to remove the Japanese students now staying at Chiyotok at the Government's expense to learn the Russian language, to European Russia; that is, to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The step has been found advisable, as the moral atmosphere of Vladivostok is not considered good for the character of the students.

Preventious Father.
Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized city. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The curing of a well for the sailors' home by Mr. Anderson, has been successful. They struck a flow of clear water.

They Seize a French Launch.

GENERAL CHINESE NEWS

Lunatic Attacks an Imperial Procession in Japan--A Pest in Rice Fields.

HONGKONG, Oct. 29.—A daring case of piracy was reported to the police on Sunday morning, 10th inst., by Messrs. Scudiff and Co. of Hongkong, the owners of the Nau Chan, a steam launch flying the French flag and plying between Hongkong and Kwanchowwan.

It seems that she left Kwanchowwan at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. with the passengers (six of whom turned out to be pirates) and a cargo of cotton yarn and other commodities and fourteen boxes of specie containing \$22,000. The crew numbered eighteen men and boys.

At 12:30 a. m. on the 13th inst. when at a place called Mong Chan, which is 112.25 east and 20.49 north on the chart, two of the passengers who had come on board with a box containing four carpenter's axes, professing to be carpenters, attacked the comrade, the assistant comrade, and the cook, as they were sleeping in the cabin, inflicting serious injuries upon them with their axes.

At the same time three of the other passengers rushed on to the bridge and made an onslaught upon the captain and Chinaman, the pilot, the steersman and a sailor. The sailor closed with one of the assailants, and was struck from him, and having struck him a blow, threw him overboard. The sailor was subsequently found shot dead. The captain and the others who were on the bridge were pressed forward, and the steersman was thrown into the sea. Neither he nor the pirate who had pitched into the water were seen afterwards, and in all probability both were drowned. The captain and others having been secured in the hatch forward, the pirates got possession of four loaded Winchester and a revolver and turned the attention to the engine room. The firemen, having been the scuffling, were coming on deck when they were met with a volley, one of them, named Leung Tai Yau, being shot dead. Having overpowered the engine room crew, the pirates forced the engineer to remove the connecting rod from the water out of the boiler, and to sever the steering chain. There is also a report in the connecting rod of the steering chain opposite the engine room, this having apparently been done with a view to the disabling of the steering gear. The rest of the machinery thus removed was thrown overboard, this being done with the object of preventing the crew from following the pirates on their leaving the launch.

At about this time a junk which was crossed with men came alongside, the men speaking Cantonese and the Sani dialect. Shots were fired from the junk at the two boats hanging on the davits, and being riddled with bullets the boats were rendered useless.

At 5 a. m. on the 13th inst. the pirates, having evidently gone away in a boat by then, the engine room crew came on deck. They released the man who had been secured in the hatch forward, removing some long spikes with which the hatch had been fastened down, and the engine room crew turned their attention to the engine. The latter was not disabled totally, and the launch was able to proceed slowly on her way to Hongkong.

It was found that the pirates had made a fine haul, having, among other things, all the spare arms, Winchester rifles and revolver, a cask of liquor brandy, an amulet, a binocular and clothing, jewelry, and money taken from the crew valued at \$120. The comrade was released of \$50, four watches, and some clothing, the usual crew complement, and some clothing; the pilot \$4 and clothing; and other members of the crew were also stripped of their belongings.

On the launch arriving in Hongkong the two dead bodies were removed. The wounded men declined to go to hospitals, preferring to go to the houses of their friends.

It is some time since a piracy of such a magnitude as this took place in this locality. Every precaution seems to have been taken at Kwanchowwan to prevent any such character from taking passage. The men who carried the carpenter's box on board were apparently harmless individuals, there being nothing about them to lead anyone to conclude that they were not what they represented themselves to be.

INSANITY ON THE CHINA.

The Pacific Mail liner China had an exciting episode on her last voyage. Just after leaving San Francisco one of a party of three passengers who had been engaged in that city as superintendents in a gold mine in Corea, about 100 miles north of Chemulpo, and were on their way out, showed signs of insanity and had to be placed in confinement. It first manifested itself in the form of melancholia, and a close watch was put over him. Later on he twice entered the room of a lady passenger who was ill. He was then put in confinement and under no circumstances was to be allowed to leave his quarters. In a day or two he became violent. Once he broke the door down and got out, twice he got away from his guard while taking exercise. At one time he secured one of the knives being polished for the table and on the other occasion he was seized just as he got to the rail preparatory to jumping overboard. Fortunately, he did no damage to himself or to others, although twice he managed to get on the upper deck among the passengers. The unfortunate gentleman seemed to be an attractive person and of considerable refinement.

CHINESE FOR THE CAPE.

It is reported from Captains that the plan of the prospect of the introduction of Chinese cheap labor into Cape Colony and Rhodesia, a matter which it is understood, is favored by Mr. Rhodes, is proceeding among all classes of colonists. The mercantile community have already protested in the strongest manner, and on September 13th the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Cape Colony and Rhodesia, a matter which it is understood, is favored by Mr. Rhodes, is proceeding among all classes of colonists. The mercantile community have already protested in the strongest manner, and on September 13th the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Cape Colony and Rhodesia, a matter which it is understood, is favored by Mr. Rhodes, is proceeding among all classes of colonists. 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The Gear combination is in danger of... The Republican states that Henry Waterhouse was defeated by supporters of A. V. Gear...

EN IS SCRATCHING JUSTIFIABLE.

The Republican states that Henry Waterhouse was defeated by supporters of A. V. Gear, who registered a silent protest by voting against him.

Mr. Gear is one of the strict constructionists upon the party fealty question, and it would be of interest to the new and uninitiated American citizens of Hawaii to hear from the local fountains of political wisdom what circumstances, conditions and principles warrant bolting the party ticket by scratching one of the party nominees...

If Mr. Gear is too busy to devote any time to the question, perhaps Judge Humphreys can spare enough time from the judicial duties of fining jurymen and clerks and proving in his paper that the judges of the Supreme Court ought to be sent to jail, to explain the mystery.

This community is young and unsophisticated, and needs to be educated in the fine points of American politics by those who know all about it. When a man may honorably and properly bolt his party ticket or when he may scratch it, and when he may not, are practical questions which will arise at every election, and now that there are concrete object lessons with which to illustrate the subject, is the time when wisdom will sink the deepest.

JUDGE HARTWELL'S STATEMENT.

The miserable slander that President Dole sent Judge Hartwell to Washington last winter to lobby for his appointment as governor, has been believed by no one, and the only effect of its continuous reiteration by the little clique which banked on Sewall's appointment, has been to demonstrate to the community their unfitness to control even a second rate afternoon paper, much less a government, by showing them to be narrow-minded and desperately untruthful.

If ever there was an instance in which the office sought the man, and in which the man refused to lift a finger to forward his own candidacy, that instance was the appointment of Sanford B. Dole as Governor of Hawaii. It is beyond comprehension, how men with a full knowledge of Mr. Dole's dignified, unselfish character, and of his high ideals of the duties of a public official, can find it in their hearts to malign and hound him, month in and month out.

It is well, however, for historical purposes, to have Judge Hartwell's statement, published elsewhere, on record. The absolute necessity of having some representative of Hawaii at Washington, when the fundamental act which was to fix Hawaii's status for years to come was under consideration, was so manifest that it would seem as though the plain statement of the case were a sufficient explanation of why Mr. Hartwell was sent to Washington. There will never again be a time when such momentous questions, of such vital interest to Hawaii, will be before Congress. Would it not have been supreme folly, and would not the Government have been plainly derelict in its duty, if the matter had been left to drift, without some one to inform, explain and suggest? But no—all this had to be ignored—and a miserable pretense concocted that this was a private lobbying expedition. Bah! It is humiliating to think that living, nineteenth century Americans can be so narrow-minded and warped.

And these men are the ones who are now proclaiming themselves as the would-be re-organizers and saviors of the Republican party!

Hawaii is one of a few places in the world inhabited by white people that does not know or is not able to find out the results of the Presidential election. Every part of the United States, including the West and East Indian possessions, having only Hawaii and Tutuila, have been in touch with the news for more than a week. We shall have to wait until the 15th for data about the returns of the 5th. It is of such times that Hawaii realizes, in most strenuous fashion, the need of a cable to the Coast.

"FIRING THE MISSIONARIES."

The anti-missionary program which Mr. Farrington was easily led to... The anti-missionary program which Mr. Farrington was easily led to... The anti-missionary program which Mr. Farrington was easily led to...

The reign of Kalakaua witnessed the intrigues of one great radical politician and several small ones to overthrow the influence of the conservative white party in the affairs of Hawaii... The reign of Kalakaua witnessed the intrigues of one great radical politician and several small ones to overthrow the influence of the conservative white party in the affairs of Hawaii...

Viewing the fate of the politicians and factions that have in turn butted their heads against the rock of Hawaiian conservatism can afford to smile at the threats of the little flock of job-chasers whose tale-bearer and handy chifferonier is the editor of the Bulletin. The comic aspect of the thing is increased by the fact that, but a few short weeks ago, they were all on their knees to the "missionaries" begging for the money to run a campaign and agreeing to throw a Jonah overboard if they could get it.

It will be a rare show when these peanut politicians bring their popguns and toy swords to the firing line and attempt to do what Walter Murray Gibson with his massed artillery failed to achieve. It will be a joke to see them range up to be counted, as they were once counted on an uproarious political evening in the Drill Shed. And it will be funnier yet when the non-descript collection of "fringers" hoist the white flag as usual and wig-wag this message: "If you'll let us have a campaign fund we'll knife any one on our side you don't like."

"KNIFING" THE PARTY.

The following appeared in yesterday's Republican: Knowing that the cause of the Republican defeat was mainly due to its actions and those it represents, the Advertiser now boldly lies about it by declaring, "The Republican says that the Republicans were defeated because the Gear combination bolted and refused to vote the straight ticket."

Well, neighbor, let's see about this: On November 8th, the morning after election, the "Republican" editorially assigned, among other causes of the partial Republican defeat, the reason that the missionaries had dictated the nominations. "Such action could have but one result, it alienated nearly all of the best and most effective party workers. They were either coldly indifferent or openly hostile to the ticket nominated with one or two exceptions."

Now for a bit of analysis: First we are told that "all of the best and most effective party workers" were "alienated," and "coldly indifferent" or "openly hostile" to the ticket nominated, "with one or two exceptions." Who were these "alienated," "indifferent" and "openly hostile" party workers? Certainly not the "missionaries," for we are told that they had dictated the ticket. Certainly not the supporters of Waterhouse, for the indifference and other kinds of enumerated hostility were directed against him. By process of elimination, who is there left but the supporters of A. V. Gear, for we are told that he was their first and only love, and his failure to get the nomination caused "silent opposition," "resentment," "alienation," "cold indifference," "open hostility," besides other vaguely hinted at but unaccounted evidences of mental pain usually conducive to what the "regular" dived in the wool politician calls "knifing" a candidate or a party.

The plain English of both editorials is that the Gear supporters defeated Waterhouse. Moreover it is the truth, but the fat-witted Republican was so anxious to damn the "missionaries" that it did not at first perceive that it was giving Gear's treachery away. Now that it realizes its blunder it is trying to bluff out of it. It will be in order now for the Humphreys' end of the would-be machine to deny that Humphreys, the apostle of straight party voting, scratched the Republican ticket himself.

We shall also expect to hear that while the Gear end of the combination was spending money to defeat Waterhouse, it was being done solely in the interest of harmony and party success. Or perhaps there is a more charitable explanation. Doubtless when Judge Humphreys' paper published a double column article with lurid headlines, violently attacking the Republican Territorial administration, on the day before election, it was done in the belief that the paper's character for faking was so well established that no one would believe its fantastic yarn, but would, on the contrary, draw the conclusion that the administration was all right.

Again, when, after Waterhouse was nominated, Gear was hiring men to carry petitions around asking that Waterhouse be put off the ticket and Gear's name substituted therefor, he was doing so in the consciousness and belief that enthusiasm for Waterhouse would be stimulated, by such course, and to demonstrate thereby that he, Gear, was consumed by devotion to the party interests to such an extent that he was willing to pay for the privilege of sacrificing himself on the party altar.

Both of these explanations are plausible, and the Advertiser is willing to publish, free of charge, apologies from both Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Gear, to their party associates, or having "knifed" the party organization in its very first campaign.

If French Canadians can work in Hawaiian cane fields the average American farm hand can do so. We still believe that several thousand men might be had for the Hawaiian labor market from the ranks of the 35,000 young soldiers, now serving in the Philippines, whom the law requires to be disbanded next July. These stalwart youths come, as a rule, from agricultural districts, they are now working in a hotter climate than this for \$12 per month and found and most of them have probably, by this time, come under the spell of the tropics. If the United States Government, which has contracted to return them, at the expiration of their term of service, to the place of enlistment, would agree to land such of them here as might be induced to do field work, paying them in cash an amount equivalent to the cost of transporting them from here to the settlement depot, the way ought to be easy to get plenty of white labor. French Canadians, Italians, Galicians and the like may be better than no one at all, but American white labor for American communities is far and away the most advantageous.

INDEPENDENTS AND DEMOCRATS.

The proposed fusion of the Independents and Democrats is a sound move for both parties, from their own standpoint, and will in the end be to the benefit of the Territory as a whole. It is a good move for the Democrats, because up to date, their party doctrine have taken such a slight hold upon Hawaiian voters that at the late election their entire ticket was piled up in a heap outside of the walls, leaving none to tell the tale. It is all right to do the martyr act and die in the wilderness for the sake of glory, if you must, but there is much more profit and satisfaction in electing a man and capturing an office once in a while.

It is sound politics for the Independents for several reasons. In the first place there is little room in American politics for third parties. Third parties as a rule represent the fad of a few, or some principle which is being pressed to the front prematurely. The Independent party in Hawaii represents neither fad nor principle. It is a temporary aggregation, brought together by a temporary issue—that of race prejudice—based on false premises, and artificially stimulated by a "whooop-her-up" campaign. Demouncing all haoles as snakes and cockroaches, and drawing a color line against the first campaign, by a narrow majority; but such thin material as this is not enough to form a foundation for a permanent party, and it will scarcely last through to the next election. Hate and revenge are not lasting qualities among Hawaiian voters, and unless the Independents amalgamate with some other party or adopt some principles other than pawing and mumbing over the bones of dead issues, they will die of the dry rot.

The amalgamation will be of advantage to the Republican party, because it will hasten as well as exemplify the removal from local politics of the race issue, an issue which is directed more against the Republican than against the Democratic party.

It will be most advantageous to the Republican party, however, by clearing the field of rubbish and bringing directly, face to face, the principles of the two parties. If the Republican organization remains in the hands of conservative men, seeking the general good, and not trying to establish a clique to dictate to the remainder of the party, it need have little to fear in a free field and a fair contest with the doctrines of Democracy. The fortunes and interests of Hawaii are so bound up with those of the Republican party, that the party can look forward with confidence to the day when election will turn on reason and principles of government and not on prejudice and ignorance.

In the interest of Hawaii, let the fusion of the Democrats and the Independents take place.

A PROBLEM FOR ANTI-MISSIONARIES.

It may be of interest to the missionary haters to figure out how it happens that the only Republican Senator from Hawaii, John D. Paris, is a missionary's son; that the only Republican Senator from Maui, H. P. Baldwin, is of the same accused breed; that the only Republican Representative from Maui, C. H. Dickey is a missionary's son-in-law; that one of the two white Republican Senators elected on Oahu, Geo. R. Carter, is a missionary's grandson, and one of the most prominent of the anti-machine men; and that the only white man elected on Kauai, S. W. Wilcox, is the son of a missionary.

Only one man connected with a mission family, who was a candidate for election, Henry Waterhouse, was defeated.

He was a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket on Oahu, and received 1671 votes. This vote is 362 higher than the highest vote secured by the Democrats, viz: 1309 for J. O. Carter. It is 1097 votes more than were received by Liliuokalani, the tail-end of the Democratic ticket. It is only 322 less than the highest vote for the Independent ticket, 1993 for Kalauokalani, and is 124 greater than the lowest on the Independent Senatorial ticket.

It does not appear, after all, that the native Hawaiian has yet been fully educated up to his privileges; for, as native Hawaiian voters are in an overwhelming majority in every one of these districts, it is evident that the poor deluded kanakas cast a heavy vote for the blankety-blank missionaries. Their dear friends Humphreys, Gear and Company should see to this.

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

It is no pleasure to the Advertiser to go into the scandals of the late Republican campaign but in view of a very palpable attempt to turn the blame for the political defeat of Henry Waterhouse from the men who have earned it, a decent respect for the truth of local history impels us to print some inside data which reveals one at least of these vaunting party patriots in his true light.

In a signed letter A. V. Gear says he did not instigate the petition which, in the midst of the canvass, organized a bolt from Waterhouse. Eleven men have signed statements which show that Mr. Gear not only instigated this disloyal petition but paid for having it carried about. In other words Mr. Gear is flatly contradicted by nearly a dozen witnesses and the hollowness of his boasts of party fealty shown. Further evidence, were it necessary, could be had from the returns of the precincts where the Gear element is strongest and from the admissions of the machine press soon after election. There are also more paid petition-carriers to hear from.

It is easy for Mr. Farrington to deny Mr. Quinn's statement that he said the missionaries were to be "fried," but as the sentiment has run for months through the columns of the Bulletin like a stream of sewage through a mud flat, the accuracy of Mr. Quinn's report will hardly be challenged by anybody else.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Geo. S. Zaaba, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

FACTS ABOUT OLAA PLANTATION

The following is a report by W. G. Taylor on Oloo Plantation: At the request of acquaintances and friends, who desire my opinion of the present status and future prospects of the plantation of the Oloo Sugar Company, I subscribe my name to the following, an account of a careful inspection of the place.

LAND.—The company owns in fee simple 15,000 acres of first-class sugar lands, and in addition 4,000 acres equally good, under a forty-years lease; in all about 19,000 acres. In addition to this there are several thousand acres, owned by others, well adapted to the growth of cane, and tributary to the company's flumes and mill. About 1,000 acres of this land is planted and under contract to the company, will be ground at their mill.

ROADS.—There are forty miles of good roads traversing the plantation. This includes the Government road and fourteen miles of equally good roads constructed by the company, a boon alike to the sightseer and to those who carry on the outside work of the place.

PLANT CANE.—I visited the various fields which have been planted and find that the cane looks extremely well. The present crop, which will be ground as soon as the mill is completed, comprises 4,022 acres. In addition to this there are 1,000 acres of cane on outside lands, which will also be handled at the company's mill.

LAND UNDER PREPARATION.—About 4,000 acres have been fully cleared, and several hundred acres plowed, for the succeeding crop. This, added to the rotations from the first crop, and to a much larger area of plant cane on outside lands, will make a very large crop for the season following.

WATER.—An abundant supply for fluming the cane to the mill has been developed, showing a flow of 15,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours during the driest season for a period of twenty years.

FUMES.—A system of flumes will be ready by the time the mill is completed, and will comprise in all thirteen miles of water flume and thirty-six miles of plantation flumes.

SUGAR WORKS.—A large mill is now being built, with all modern appliances, and of sufficient capacity for all future needs. It is well located on the line of the railroad from Hilo, and will be completed by the time the present crop is ready to harvest.

BUILDINGS.—The houses, stables and other buildings on the plantation are improvements of the first order. A new and commodious office is under way, and will be completed in a few weeks. It is located near the mill and railroad, and supplied with a fire-proof vault, suitable rooms for the manager, engineers and bookkeepers, as well as the postoffice.

GENERAL REMARKS.—I saw cane eleven months old which stripped twelve and fourteen feet, and cane of ten months' growth, at an elevation of 1,650 feet, which stripped nine feet. The land appears to be well located for fluming the cane to the mill.

Irrigation is unnecessary here, as the rainfall is ample. The stand of cane is good, and the growth for the time planted is phenomenal.

The work generally that has been successfully completed since the inception of the plantation, during a period of fourteen or fifteen months, and during the labor troubles, must be seen to be fully appreciated, and is a marvel of well-directed energy and executive ability. Taking into consideration the large area of good cane land, and the economic features of the place, it is apparent that Oloo will be one of the largest, if not in the van, of the large plantations of the Islands, not only in output but in profitable returns.

A visit to this property will well repay those interested in this industry.

W. G. TAYLOR.

The Elgin WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch. Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, 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, Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui Bay, Kihai, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

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

S. S. LEHUA, Salls every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, 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 landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, 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 Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of: Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Twenty five cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. 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:

Table with columns for destination (Japan and China, San Francisco) and ship names (HONGKONG MARU, CHINA, DOHIC, NIPPON MARU, etc.) with departure dates.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WORK FOR HAYWOOD

Chamber of Commerce
At Washington.

HE WILL REPRESENT IT

Planters' Association Commissioner
To Assist Local Merchants
Also.

William Haywood, special representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Washington, has also been selected for similar service by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The latter organization will share the expense of retaining Mr. Haywood at Washington.

The matter was brought up by Mr. Schaefer yesterday at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, who mentioned the appointment of Mr. Haywood by the Planters' Association, suggesting it might be well for the chamber to have him look after its affairs at Washington. Upon motion of J. B. Atherton, seconded by W. M. Giffard, Mr. Haywood was unanimously appointed as the Chamber of Commerce's representative.

His work will be to watch whatever business the chamber may be interested in at Washington, or any matter in which the business community's welfare is concerned. Shipping matters will also come in for a share of his attention.

The chamber met in the forenoon to discuss several matters of importance. The meeting was called by Secretary James G. Spencer. Bad telephone service compelled the meeting to be opened almost an hour after it was scheduled to commence work.

The secretary had to abandon the use of the telephone in reminding the Chamber of Commerce members of the meeting, and went from office to office to inform them.

W. F. Allen, president, called the meeting to order. There were present F. A. Schaefer, T. Rain Walker, J. B. Atherton, R. F. Lange, H. A. Isenberg, H. E. Walby, Robert Lewers, W. M. Giffard and C. M. Cooke.

The name of D. R. Isenberg was presented for membership. Secretary Spencer then read the following acknowledgment of the gift of the Chamber of Commerce to the Galveston flood sufferers, which has already appeared in the Advertiser:

"Executive Office, State of Texas, Austin, October 13, 1900.

"Gentlemen—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, advising him of the transmission to him of three thousand three hundred dollars, being a contribution of the merchants of Honolulu for the relief of the storm sufferers on the Texas coast, and to express his sincere thanks for this generous donation, and to assure you that the beneficiaries of the same will ever gratefully remember this liberal action on their part. Yours very truly,

"N. A. CRAVENS,
Private Secretary.

"To Messrs. Jos. B. Atherton, Paul Isenberg and Robert Lewers, committee, etc."

Correspondence between High Sheriff Brown and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless was reported on the congestion of traffic on certain streets leading to the waterfront. Correspondence between the chamber and various railway systems, acknowledgments from the latter to thanks sent by the Chamber of Commerce for courtesies extended Hawaii at the Omaha Exposition were also read. A balance of \$73 left over from the subscriptions to the Omaha Exposition fund was reported and ordered turned into the general treasury fund.

WHY THE CABLE IS NOT BEGUN

Mystery Surrounding Dealings
In Connection With it
Deepens.

The mystery which is permitted to surround all the dealings in connection with the proposed Pacific Cable service seems to be deepening, notwithstanding all the attempts to unravel it. The last reports of the Board, which were to be kept a secret, has in part leaked out, says the Melbourne Age, and the most important point is the conclusion arrived at the effect that unless the "joint purse" system was adopted so as to include the Eastern Extension Company's business the cable would be a financial failure. This, taken in connection with the statement made in writing by Lord Selborne on the subject on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, in July, 1899, is of importance.

In clause 29 of the despatch referred to, indicating the intention of the British Government in connecting with the proposed Pacific cable, the following occurs: "There is no intention of working the cable on other than commercial line and at remunerative rates."

To ensure the latter, it is now known the "joint purse" is a necessity, and hence, unless the Eastern Extension Company will join, the prospects of obtaining an early completion of the Pacific cable and a consequent reduction of rates can only be regarded as remote. As a fact, it is well known that the Eastern Extension has finally decided to have nothing to do with the "joint purse" proposal, though, doubtless, private negotiations are still being attempted to bring this about.

DAY OF THE WINDJAMMER NOT SHORTENED BY STEAM

America Astonishes the World With New Fashions In The Biggest Sailing Vessels Ever Set Afloat.

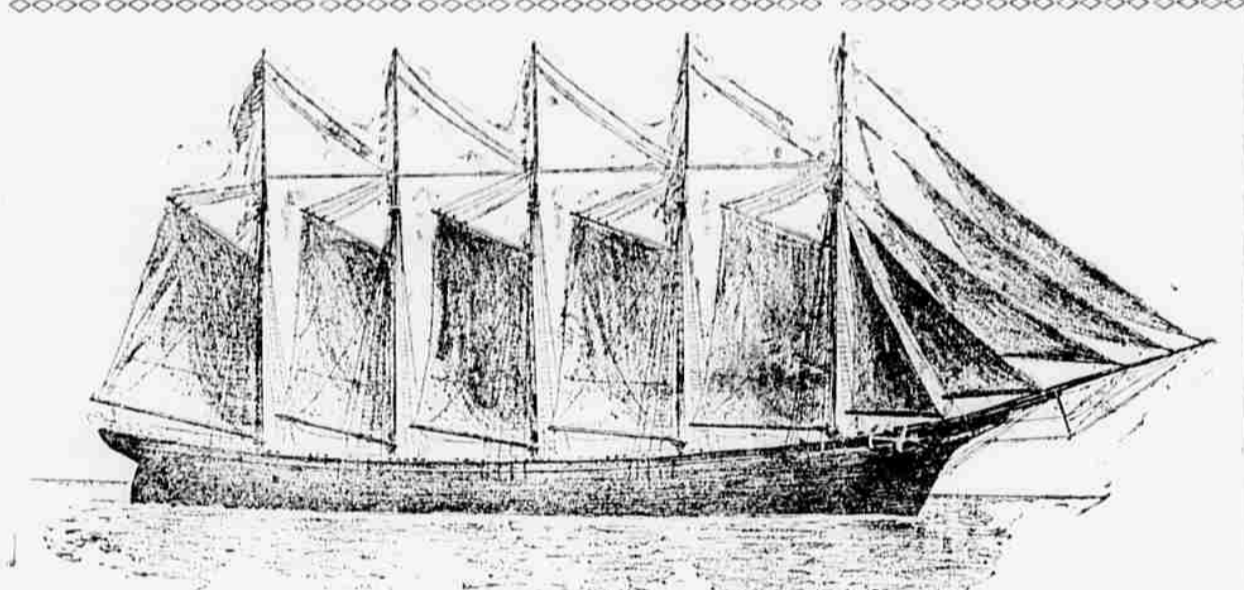
Having the conclusion on the development of the past few years there is nothing extravagant in the prediction that American sailing vessels will ere long have fully regained their supremacy among the world's wind-propelled craft, says the Scientific American. Statistics show, to be sure, that the decrease of American sail tonnage has been, during the past few years, proportionately as great as that of other maritime nations, but this is due almost solely to the passing from existence of old wooden hulks, which are now arriving at the termination of their period of usefulness in great numbers. The other side of the picture is vastly different. The problems presented by high-priced fuel and other conditions have proved that there is yet a field of work for the sailing vessel, and five- and six-masted wooden schooners and steel sailing vessels are being constructed to meet the new requirements, and doubtless to prove, in their way,

on this side of the Atlantic. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1899, Bath built more merchant tonnage than any other customs district in the United States, and moreover she built more tonnage of this character than was turned out in any entire State of the Union, save Maine. Only three districts in the United States turned out more than 20,000 tons. The showing is as follows: Bath, 43 vessels, aggregating 46,623 tons; Philadelphia, 37 vessels, aggregating 37,625 tons; Cuyahoga (Cleveland, O.), 13 vessels, aggregating 34,497 tons. Bath is also, in proportion to population, the leading ship-owning city of America, there being 12 tons of shipping per person owned in that city.

ARTHUR SEWALL AND COMPANY.
The steel sailing ships have all been built by the firm of Arthur Sewall & Company, of Bath. The Sewall yard was first established in the first quar-

ter of the century, and since the launching of the brig "Diana" in 1823 more than a hundred vessels have been turned out. About six years ago the Sewall yard was transformed to a plant for building steel ships, and the "Dirigo," the first vessel of this class which they completed, bore the distinction of being the first steel sailing vessel ever built in America. The steel for this initial vessel was imported from Glasgow, but the material for the later vessels has been secured in America. The "Dirigo" has already made some remarkably speedy voyages.

The steel sailing ships "Erskine M. Phelps," "Arthur Sewall," and "Edward Sewall," which followed the "Dirigo" from the yard of Sewall & Company are each upward of 3,000 net tons burden. In general design all three are practical duplicates. The "Arthur Sewall" may be taken as a fair example. She is 354 feet in length over all, 45 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. When loaded she draws about 22½ feet of water. The whole construction of the vessel is strong and rigid, and she will fully meet the requirements of any of the classification societies. She is a two-decked vessel, and both the lower and main decks are continuous, extending throughout the entire length of the vessel. The main deck is plated throughout, and the lower deck for about 200 feet amidships.



FIVE-MASTED SCHOONER HELEN MARTIN. LENGTH, 351 FEET 6 INCHES; BEAM 44 FEET 8 INCHES; DEPTH, 29 FEET 9 INCHES; TONNAGE, 2,295.

quite as successful and profitable as their predecessors.

These new vessels are considerably larger than the clipper ships with which American shipbuilders started the shipping world about the middle of the century. In fact, most of the steel sailing vessels now being turned out at Bath, Me.—long famous as the home of the clipper ship—are in excess of 350 feet in length, whereas the "Great Republic," the largest of the old clipper ships, was but 325 feet long and carried but 4,000 tons as against 5,000 tons, which is the average capacity of the new vessels. The sailing vessels of recent construction, both wood and steel, have made some wonderful speed records and have easily discounted the performance of that one-time pride of the shipbuilders, the "Red Jacket," which sailed from New York to Melbourne, 12,720 miles, in 69½ days, or the "Sovereign of the Seas," which covered 5,331 miles in 22 days.

FIRST AMERICAN IRON SHIP.

It must not be supposed that the sailing vessel of steel construction, or rather metal construction, is an absolute innovation. Early in 1852 there was launched at the shipyard of John Roach, at Chester, Pa., the "Tillie E. Starbuck," a full rigged iron ship, the first metal sailing ship built in the United States and one of the first turned out anywhere in the world. The "Starbuck" was also the first sailing vessel in the world to carry metal masts. She was 273 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet of hold. She was of somewhat over 2,000 tons burden and cost \$150,000. The seaworthiness of the iron sailing ship was early proved by the behavior of the "Starbuck" in a terrific gale around the Falkland Islands, when her iron masts neither broke nor stranded, and the general efficiency of this class of craft is attested by the fact that the vessel in question is to-day trading around the world.

As to whether the lately renewed activity in the construction of sailing vessels is to be permanent or temporary there is a wide divergence of opinion, even among men in the shipping world, and consequently it is equally uncertain whether the steady decrease in the sail tonnage owned in the United States can be stemmed.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.

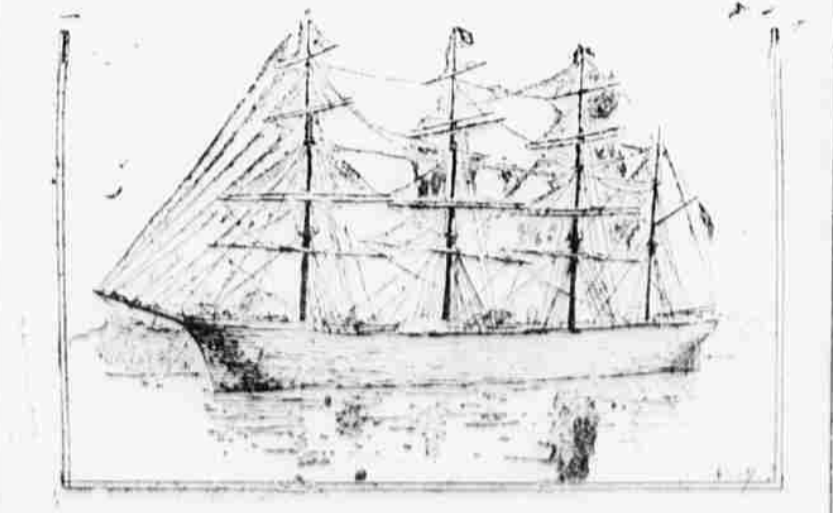
The full meaning of the discovery of new usefulness for sailing vessels is in no wise better attested than by a glance at the condition of the shipbuilding industry on the coast of Maine—long the center of this branch of the industry. Shipyards which had been closed for years have been re-opened during the past twenty-four months and other plants have been improved in equipment and materially enlarged. In 1899 there were completed in Maine vessels aggregating almost 75,000 tons burden, but the industry gradually declined until in 1901 the total output was but 5,000 tons. In 1902, however, the revival set in and the year closed with a showing of almost 30,000 tons. The total passed the 50,000 ton mark for the calendar year 1900, and during that year the port of Bath alone turned out almost 40,000 tons.

Indeed, the port of Bath has since the renewal of activity, regained the first rank among the shipbuilding cen-

ter of this century, and since the launching of the brig "Diana" in 1823 more than a hundred vessels have been turned out. About six years ago the Sewall yard was transformed to a plant for building steel ships, and the "Dirigo," the first vessel of this class which they completed, bore the distinction of being the first steel sailing vessel ever built in America. The steel for this initial vessel was imported from Glasgow, but the material for the later vessels has been secured in America. The "Dirigo" has already made some remarkably speedy voyages.

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Two commodious steel deck houses are provided. One is 46 feet in length



EDWARD SEWALL—LARGEST STEEL SAILING SHIP BUILT IN AMERICA.

and the other 26 feet, whereas each has a width of 18 feet. In the former which is located forward, are the crew's quarters consisting of twenty berths, the galley, engine and boiler room, located amidships, contains six rooms for the petty officers and a carpenter's shop. In the poop, aft, is a large, handsomely furnished cabin for the captain. Here also is the dining room and adjoining it the main saloon. Opening off the main saloon are the officers' staterooms and lavatories and bathroom. In the poop deck above is still another house, with accommodations for several passengers. The Arthur Sewall will carry 1,000 tons dead weight on the draught above

FIVE-MASTED SCHOONERS.

The wooden sailing craft have in their recent increases in size kept pace with the development which has characterized their steel prototypes. When it was proposed to build a five-masted schooner as a successor to the three- and four-masted craft which had been in service for many years previous to 1898, the suggestion was laughed at in many quarters. Nevertheless five-masted vessels were constructed and proved a success. The same prophecies of failure greeted the plan, later, to construct a six-masted schooner, but the fall of 1899 will see the entrance into commission of the first latter class of carrier.

The pioneer five-masted schooner was the Nathaniel T. Palmer. She is 283 feet in length, 44 feet beam and 22 feet deep, and spreads 10,000 yards of canvas. A vessel which, when she went into commission early in 1899, was the largest fore and aft schooner ever constructed for ocean service, was the five-masted craft constructed by H. M. Bean, of Camden, Me., for Capt. J. G. Crowley, of Taunton, Mass. A number of capitalists are interested with Captain Crowley in this large vessel, which cost \$90,000, and the vessel men who have been talking of the speedy decline, if not the total disappearance of wooden sailing vessels have had some difficulty in reconciling with their theories the fact that such men as Henry W. Crampton, of the large Philadelphia shipbuilding firm, are among those who have put money in this and similar ventures.

The five-masted schooner construct-

The five-masted schooner had recently been completed and Captain Crowley opened negotiations with Mr. Bean for the construction of a six-masted schooner, and work on this monster craft was commenced in the autumn of 1899. The vessel, which will cost when completed \$100,000 and will have a capacity for carrying 2,000 tons of cargo, will be ready to enter service late in the summer of 1900. The huge schooner is 330 feet in length, 45 feet beam, 25 feet depth of hold, and will draw 22 feet of water when loaded. Her lower masts of Oregon pine are each 114 feet long, and her topmasts are each 25 feet in length. Wire rigging will be used exclusively, and four commodious houses are provided on deck. The pumps of the vessel are capable of discharging 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and the chains and anchors are exactly the same size as those placed on the new battleship Kearsarge.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

Perhaps the subject of the new era dawning for American sailing craft should not be dismissed without a word regarding the increased attention which the Navy Department is devoting to training ships. The remodeling of the Hartford has lately attracted considerable attention, but of far greater moment is the new training ship Chesapeake, lately completed at the yard of the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Me. The Chesapeake is the first steel sailing vessel built in this country, and the only sailing vessel which has been built for the United States Navy since the sixties. The ship, which is full-rigged, is 225 feet in length, 37 feet beam, has three decks and 16½ feet draught, and 1,200 tons displacement. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas.

FIXING PUNCHBOWL.

Streets on the Slopes Being Repaired By Territory.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless states that the Street Department is repairing the streets along the Punchbowl slopes in a systematic manner and that the streets which have been complained of the most—Kinua, Punchbowl and Miller—will receive attention.

The men are now working up School street and will come into Kinua street shortly, thence down Miller street, and make them passable for stormy days.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,
HONOLULU.

Only the highest grade of ALCOHOL 100% is used in the manufacture of the HAWAIIAN GUARANTEED CO.

Down Again

In price 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 prices. 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 Feed of Grain, at the Highest Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

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Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
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Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

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White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

FOR SAMPLES OF

NEW DRESS

GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

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SATIN PERBIENNE 35c yd.
ORGANDIES 35c yd.
ORGANDIES 20c yd.
ZEPHERS 15c yd.
GINGHAMS 10c yd.
GINGHAM PRINTS 8-14c yd.

Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds ft. 20 yds ft.

MAIL ADDRESS:

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100, HONOLULU

HAWAII AS IT IS NOW

What Philadelphian Says About Islands.

PRaises our Institutions

Climate Described as Delightful and the Push of the People Noted.

The following is from the Philadelphia Record and is written by the paper's special correspondent who was here until recently:

HONOLULU, Oct. 11.—"There is no municipal government in Honolulu and never has been," said Governor Sanford B. Dole, "but in all probability municipal corporations will be granted in the near future by the Territorial Legislature. The citizens of Honolulu are already considering this matter, and studying the question—discussing it publicly, and seeking to form public opinion in the direction of this possible municipal system. This system will be so framed that it will provide for not only the cities, but the towns and villages as well.

UP-TO-DATE IN MANY THINGS.

"While we have not the municipal form of government we have the conditions and many of the modern equipments—indeed, in many things we are right up to date. During the last two years we have expended about \$20,000 on public grounds, most of which has been within the capital city; over \$25,000 for a well-equipped fire department; \$51,000 for maintaining water works systems in Honolulu, Wailuku, Kahului, Hilo, Laupahoehoe, and Koloa; more than \$611,000 for roads, bridges and public works in general; and about \$20,000 for maintaining two electric light plants.

"Our public health department is one of the best equipped and administered in the world. This, as you probably are aware, is due to the large number of lepers which we have to care for. Just for one item of segregation, support and treatment of lepers there was appropriated \$180,000 for the last two years, while, for the maintenance of the balance of the department, more than \$300,000 more was provided.

EDUCATION'S GREAT WORK.

"One of the prides of our island home is our public school system. The sum of \$620,000 was appropriated for the department of public instruction for the past two years. Education has wrought a great work among these simple island people. One of the early missionaries was instrumental in starting a public school which was the beginning of our present perfected system.

"When the Sandwich Islands Mission commenced its operation in 1820, nothing like education was known in the islands. The vernacular tongue had not even been reduced to a written language. At the present time it is rare to find a native Hawaiian who cannot read and write his native language. And there is a rapid change going on, but without retrogression. It consists of a rapid advance towards an equally universal command of English by the native people.

"Fully 20,000 pupils were enrolled in the public schools of the islands for the last fiscal or school year, of which about 7000 were native Hawaiians, 4000 Portuguese, 2000 part-Hawaiians and the balance was made up of Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Germans, British, Scandinavian, and a few other foreigners. The average annual salaries of men are \$745.50; of women, \$451.80; of all teachers, \$631.80.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"Education is compulsory as to schools in general, and, with one or two exceptions, is free as to public schools. The law requires that every child from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school taught in English. Special police, called 'truancy officers,' are appointed in every district, to enforce the compulsory attendance clause. When schools were first started as State institutions, they were taught in the Hawaiian language. English was introduced as the foreign population increased. When, in the course of time, the better classes of Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction, English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of the residents. Aid from the public treasury to sectarian schools is prohibited. Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are permitted in the State system, and, as a matter of fact, exist in a group centering in the Honolulu High School.

HONOLULU A JOY OF THE EARTH.

"Honolulu is not only the capital, but the commercial metropolis of Hawaii. It is 'beautiful for situation,' and, ever since overtaken by civilization has been steadily advancing toward being 'the joy of the whole earth.' A large portion of the area within the city limits is on rather low land, and includes the business quarter and a considerable portion of the residential district.

"There are one hundred and fifty-nine miles of street within the city limits, which are under the supervision of a competent road supervisor. The streets are of an average width of fifty feet, and for the most part, made of macadam or telford. It is enough to say, with regard to the character of the streets, that they are few stretches of them whereupon bicycles riding is not agreeable.

THE TROLLEY IS COMING.

Through street construction has been kept pace with rapid expansion of the built-up bounds of the city for the past ten or twelve years. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow, and in places crooked, but in the newer parts they are laid off mostly at right angles, exceptions being in hilly sections. We have had horse cars for over ten years, which have just been superseded by the electric trolley.

"There are several public squares, the principal ones being Thomas square, named after Admiral Thomas of the British navy, who received the Hawaiian flag at that spot in 1820, and the square after the late Queen Kapiolani, Makiki reservation ground, which is a reservation for field sports and a few other squares, which are merely bare spots. Concerts are given regularly in the public squares.

IMPETUS TO HOME BUILDING.

"Within the short range of memory, the residence quarters of Honolulu were confined almost exclusively to the lower portions of the city. Lately the white families and the better class of the Hawaiians have been pushing their way back to the slopes of Punchbowl. Eight or ten years ago two things occurred to give an impetus to home building by landlords. One was the laying out of building lots on the former lands, and the other was sealing them by public auction. The other thing was the starting of a building and loan association by a number of enterprising young men, most of them living upon moderate salaries and weekly or even daily wages.

"These two factors have completely revolutionized the aspect of Honolulu as viewed from both mountain and sea. They have also upset the proportion between landlords and tenants. It might be safe to say that there are a hundred and fifty independent home owners in Honolulu today where there were not more than ten a dozen years ago.

GREAT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The public buildings are as numerous as will be found in any city of its size in the States, the most imposing of which is the Executive building, completed in 1883 at an expense of \$240,000. We have hospitals, public libraries, churches, an opera house, Masonic temple, besides the other public buildings so common to the modern city.

"Next in importance to the capital is the town of Hilo, commonly called 'the ambitious city.' It has elements that assure its increasing greatness in the future. It has a population of about 12,000. Its streets are lighted by electricity. It has a library and reading room, a volunteer fire department, paid police force, and efficient water works system, newspapers, fraternal societies, improvements associations and a telephone exchange, having connection with all parts of the island.

REVOLUTIONARY ROAD BUILDING.

"Road extension on the Islands, within a few years past, has wrought revolutionary changes in methods of communication and transportation. Mark Twain's lugubrious tales of spiced wool about his hiring of horses, when he was here in the sixties, would, if written today, be fiction unadorned with truth. For, although the saddle is the only recourse for a limited range of adventures, exploration there is available at every starting point, a revised edition of animal from the 'Sooner' class that was Hobson's choice for the reformed pilot of the Mississippi. Then, while making the journey from one island to another, he occupied, when trying to sleep, a ride bunk in a little steamer. Now, however, he would find a comfortable stateroom in a modern steamer. So would he be able now, for the principal routes island, to ride in a four-wheeled conveyance or in a horse carriage, with fire and in a rickshaw, instead of having to haul with an uncomprehensible freshener for a four-pillared bundle of bones to rack him from place to place.

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff simply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1888," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police.

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me.

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good, that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

"Some time in 1899 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup of Mr. Seigel, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

"I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

"What I think of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, at 1000 Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 20th, 1900.

STOCKS ARE GOING UP

Reactionary Market After the Election.

ALL BROKERS ARE BUSY

Anticipation of a McKinley Victory Also Helps the Upward Tendency.

The stock market is booming. Since the election stocks are climbing upward and the brokers have their hands full.

The cause for this strong tone may be considered merely a reaction from a dead market prior to the election and the fear that an irresponsible legislature would be elected, which would create laws inimical to the financial interests of the Islands.

The Independent compose the majority of the Legislature, but it is generally conceded they are in the main good men who can be relied upon to do nothing rash. The election of seven Republican senators from the entire Island group will sustain the Governor's veto to any undesirable legislation that might creep in. This reasoning has been general in financial circles.

Everybody believes the election of McKinley is a foregone conclusion and are buying up stocks on that assurance instead of waiting until after the steamer arrives next Saturday with the news of the results of the Presidential election. It is stated positively that after the news is received stocks will go up with a jump.

The brokers have big orders for stocks. The only stock that has not had any remarkable jump is Ookala which is still strong at 15 bid.

Among the stocks to take the rise in the market are Ewa from 27 to sales at 27 1/2, and now held at 28 1/2; Oahu from 147 1/2 to sales at 157 1/2, the stock now being held at 160; Waialua from 112 1/2 to a bid of 116 for 100 shares on yesterday's exchange.

Prosper is firm at 150 bid, not being offered at less than 155. Kahuku is 23 bid and 23 1/2 asked; Kihel is selling at 13 1/2, fifty shares going at that figure yesterday. This is a rise of six points in the last week.

Oahu, assessable since B. P. Dillingham's return with orders from the Coast, has jumped from 2 to 5. McBryde has also advanced 2. The other stocks are practically not affected yet, although they are firm at present quotations.

There is a demand for Oahu Railway stock, it having advanced from 160 to 165 during the past two or three days. The proposed payment of 1 per cent a month on the stock has run the quotation upward.

Those who have followed the daily trend of stocks for the past month or two, know that orders are greatly pressed. Now the figures have gone up in the face of the fact that the banks are not loaning any money, and will probably not do so until after the taxes are all paid in to the Government. These are delinquent after tomorrow. Brokers believe the banks will commence to loosen up somewhat.

Labor prospects have a brighter aspect and the hope for new labor, and white labor at that, will have a good effect on the market.

BRING MARKS OF BOXER'S HATRED

Quong Tsin Lands From China With an Ugly Scar on His Face.

A Chinese, who some time ago left Honolulu for the Celestial Empire, the land of his birth, returned to Honolulu yesterday on the Doric, bearing on his countenance marks of his recent experiences with the Boxers in his own country.

Quong Tsin was educated as a Christian in the Hawaiian Islands and, when he went back to his own country, tried his Christianity on his Chinese friends. The experiment didn't work, however, for the unfortunate Tsin returns to Hawaii with the scar of an ugly sword-cut that extends from the roots of his hair to the dimple in the middle of his chin.

Tsin is at present on Quarantine Island with a number of other Orientals who arrived on the Doric. He explained that while visiting relatives near Peking he was engaged in a fight with the Boxers and that he received the sword-cut while helping to defend his Christian friends.

THE JUDGE WOULD HAVE STAYED.

Before a Salt Lake Justice of the peace a young man was tried on a charge of gambling. The evidence was conclusive and a fine was imposed and paid. The court then adjourned, but the defendant stopped behind. He said to the judge: "I want to tell you how this happened. The cop told us if we didn't stop playing he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a jack pot. I had an ace, three queens and a king before the draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen. There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out, and I stayed with them. Now, what I want to know is what you would have done in a case like that?"

"Stayed with them if the gallows had been in sight," cried the excited judge. "Why, in the name of common sense, was not that evidence brought out at the trial?"—San Francisco West.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phillips, of Potosi, Ark. "I cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it. This remedy always wins the good opinion of the friends of those who use it. The quick relief which it affords even to the most violent cases of cholera, and the good results it affords in all cases of cholera and dysentery. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by J. C. Lewis, Agents, N. Y."

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and near baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LESSON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

- Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
- Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
- Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
- Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
- All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
- All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Our Leaders!

COLUMBIAS, CLEVELANDS, RAMBLERS,

ALSO OTHER WHEELS \$25 AND \$35.

Oil Lamps, Gas Lamps, Bicycle Sundries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, BISHOP, BULFORD OF AMMONIA NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED to every requirement. For further particulars apply to

H. W. AYERMAN, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

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

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826. Accumulated Funds: £3,575,000.

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

Reduction of Rates, Immediate Payment of Claims.

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

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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

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

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

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

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,800,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen, and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON,

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

ALL WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE AND NON-DRUG. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Ache, Indigestion, and all the ailments arising from a disordered system. They are the only pills that can be taken with perfect safety, and are the only pills that will cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation. They are sold by all druggists and grocers. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by J. C. Lewis, Agents, N. Y.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, November 14.
Ship, Maria Lee, from San Francisco, Hawaii and Maui ports. 2,000 bags coffee, 100 boxes bananas, 100 boxes sugar, 2 boxes tin cans, 1 box fruit, 1 box medicine, 1 box soap, 1 box matches, 1 box packages sundries.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Tuesday, November 14.
Ship, Kahu, for Hilo and way ports.
Ship, Helene, Christianson, for San Francisco with sugar.

ARRIVED.
From Kaula, per ship, Ke Au Hou, Nov. 14.
From Kaula, per ship, Ke Au Hou, Nov. 14.

DEPARTED.
For Maui, per ship, Maui, Nov. 14.
For Maui, per ship, Maui, Nov. 14.

DEFORSTING IS NOW PREVENTED.
Kohala Planters Step in to Stop the Vandals of a Company.
A threatened deforesting of the mountains in North Kohala has been warded off by a determined movement on the part of the planters of that district.

CONSULAR OFFICER RECOGNIZED.
The President has recognized the following named consular officers:
C. Boyesen, vice consul of Belgium at Ponce, P. R.

DEATH LURED IN THE BOTTLE

Three Men Drank Poison For Wine.

ALL WENT BLIND AND PASSED AWAY

Punchbowl Portuguese Colony Stricken in Curious Manner.

August Medeiros, Joaquin Silva and Joe Cabral, the Victims of a Fatal Indulgence.

Death came to three men in the past thirty-six hours in mysterious guise, attacking them in the very presence of the corpse of a friend they mourned and striking them down almost before they realized they were the objects of the fiend's hatred.

While sorrowing for the death of their old friend, Joseph Silva, August Medeiros, Joaquin Silva and Joseph Cabral partook of a deadly poison which they mistook for wine of home manufacture. They were warned not to drink the liquor but despite these injunctions, copious draughts of it were swallowed.

August Medeiros died at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after a short illness which was at first attributed to heart failure.
Joaquin Silva, well-known in Honolulu as "Hotel Joe," passed away at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Joe Cabral, foreman for H. H. Williams, the undertaker, died an hour later.
Four others were reported to the Board of Health as being ill from the effects of the same liquor and one lay in a precarious condition yesterday.

Two of them were men, one a woman and the fourth was a fourteen-year-old son of August Medeiros. Dr. Camp, is attending the patients and states that none of them is in danger.
A fourth victim of the tragedy may be added to the list. J. J. Silva, of Kaula, was one of the mourners. He was drunk when he went to the deceased Silva's house and drank more of the liquor than the others. He left for Kaula on one of the steamers Tuesday afternoon and the next steamer from the Garden Isle is expected to bring news of his sudden death.

A curious chapter of incidents is woven around the story of the tragedy which opened on Monday forenoon in the house of old man Silva on Punchbowl street nearly opposite the Mormon church. He and some friends were in the house and to them he offered wine of his own making. "Silva's wine" is well-known to the denizens of the slopes of Punchbowl.

The grapes of his own vineyard are pressed to bring out the juice which is made into wine. It is sourish but is palatable to the Portuguese who were wont to drop in on the old man often.

One of these was a Russian Finn named Wilhelm. He drank several tasters with Silva on Monday. Silva took much of it also.
"I drank his wine," said Wilhelm yesterday as he watched the coffin of Medeiros borne to the hearse, "but it hasn't harmed me. It could not have been his wine which caused these men to die. Silva I know made a cordial of his wine and used methylated spirits for that purpose. He made a large quantity of wine and to this he would add a small amount of the methylated liquor to make it a cordial.

The old man also made a mixture for killing insects on the flowers and vines. It was not poison, I think. Probably these dead men got hold of a bottle of that poison and drank it. If they did it would surely cause their death.

"This old man was a florist and it was natural for him to concoct mixtures to kill the insect pests which would destroy his flowers and plants. He had some powder and with wood alcohol mixed it to make an ant poison. This he kept in these square face bottles which formerly held gin. The contents were red in color, something like whiskey, only a little lighter. It was a medicine for the flowers.

Well when his friends began to gather to mourn at his bier the men went about the house and helped themselves to whatever liquor they could find. They got hold of this poison instead of his wine.

Yesterday afternoon, that Wednesday, when I came home from work I heard that Medeiros was dead. When I heard that I felt rather queer. The sudden death of Silva and then of Medeiros startled me for they were both my friends. I went to the house and true I found him stretched out cold in death. They told me that the doctor had said he had been drinking something with poison in it.

"That evening Joaquin Silva came in. He is a giant at the Russian Asylum and had been sent home by Dr. Herbert because he appeared to be ill. He stayed there at Medeiros' house a short time and finally said he was sick and would go home. He said, 'Tell me where Medeiros' body lies I want to see him.' We took him to the side of Medeiros and told him he was in front of him.

THE LAW FREES DOWNING FROM A MURDER CHARGE

Acquittal of Man Who Killed Poai.

JURY WAS OUT BUT THIRTY MINUTES

Deed Committed Eight Months Ago and Evidence was Weak.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

AFTER eight months behind prison bars Charles Downing walks the streets a free man. Hardly thirty minutes was taken by the jury which has been hearing evidence in the murder trial in which he was defendant, in arriving at a verdict of not guilty after it had been entrapped to their charge.

Two charges of assault with a deadly weapon are still pending against Downing, but as they involve the same facts, and are out of the same circumstances as the murder case, it is probable they will be dismissed.
Immediately after the verdict had been rendered Downing was released on his own recognizance at the request of his attorney, L. M. Strauss, with the consent of Mr. Cathcart for the defense.

The verdict in the case was scarcely a surprise to those who have followed it during the past week. In May last Downing was tried on the same charge and the jury was unable to come to a verdict. The recent trial has lasted for well nigh a week and the evidence adduced has been much in favor of the defendant.

To Downing's attorney much credit is due for his excellent handling of the case. Mr. Strauss is one of the youngest members of the Honolulu bar, but he conducted the case as well as an old practitioner might. His address to the jury was a masterly effort, and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart took occasion, in his own argument, to say that he had rarely if ever heard of a more able presentation of any case to a jury.

A good share of the morning was occupied in the cross-examination of Downing. Despite the searching questions of Mr. Cathcart, Downing stuck to his original story, and the prosecution could not weaken him or shake him in the slightest.

Henry C. Meyer of the auditor's department was called to the stand, and he stated that Downing had been paid \$15 a few days before the murder occurred. Frank Haskell, Downing's companion on the evening of the murder, told of all that he saw in connection with it. He said that neither he nor Downing had drunk heavily at the Pahu house, and that they had no trouble with the natives prior to Shorey. "In that case it would be highly poisonous, and was probably the liquid they drank. As old man Silva made wine it is quite probable that he made a cordial of it by adding a small amount of the wood alcohol mixture to a large quantity of the wine. His friends having drunk with him often they probably thought that the liquor was contained in bottles in his house was ready to be imbibed and they did so.

"A portion of this liquid which you see boiling shows a thickening quality, and is becoming like syrup, showing that burnt sugar or honey was added to the wood alcohol."

The liquid had the odor of fusil oil, which in quantities is very poisonous.
Police Officer Silva was one of the wise men of the party which went to old man Silva's place. He partook sparingly of the queer looking liquor, and the results were not fatal in his case. He was dizzy Wednesday, and had an unquenchable thirst, which copious draughts of water did not seem to allay.

"The man Medeiros," he said, "invited us all to drink out of the bottle which he found, and told me to take a drink. It was an odd-tasting stuff, and I didn't like it. When I went home I began to drink lots of water. I think that that fact that I took but one glass of the stuff and poured in plenty of water on top of it saved me the death. It was a doctor for medicine when I heard that Medeiros had succumbed."

A man named Pimental who drank out of the bottle had had no ill effects as yet. He is able to attend his work as night watchman at the depot. The woman in the case is now in doubtless over her life to the fact that when she drank the liquid her stomach rejected it. One of the sick men hails from Pauoa Valley, and he drank freely of the liquor. He is very ill, but no serious results are anticipated.

One of the pathetic features of the tragedy is that all the parties were married and have large families who were entirely dependent upon them for support.
Medeiros leaves a wife and eight children. A widow and nine children mourn the loss of Joaquin Silva, while Cabral leaves two children.
The scene at Medeiros' cottage yesterday afternoon prior to the funeral was one which brought tears to the eyes of the bystanders. The heart-broken children, clinging to the father and refusing to be comforted by the willing ones surrounding them. They cried hysterically, and as the coffin was being placed in the hearse two small children attempted to hold it back.

The old man's full name is Jose Antonio de Silva, a native of Madeira, and sixty-two years of age. He was a man well liked, but his reputation of being a manufacturer of illicit liquors, although supposed to have come to an end, only fifteen cents to money could be found by Consul Canavaro.
Yesterday afternoon a postman brought the following letter asking that J. M. Straus be notified of the death of the man who had been in the hospital for some time. The letter was from the family of the man who had been in the hospital for some time. The letter was from the family of the man who had been in the hospital for some time.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Bertha St. Clair vs. John St. Clair, Plaintiff vs. Defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the County of Oahu, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii.

You are commanded to summon John St. Clair, defendant in case he shall be found, to appear in court on the 19th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Bertha St. Clair, plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the terms of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of September, 1900.

(Signed): P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed): P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 16, 1900. 2229-61P—Nov. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Catherine Pehikuanui Auld, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by James Auld, husband of said Intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to George R. Carter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 23, 1900. By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 2223—OCT. 26; NOV. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahi (K.), of Waikuku, Maui, to William Dean, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated March 1, 1886, recorded Liber 100, pages 68 and 69, assigned to Ching Ahung, trustee, December 31, 1898, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1900, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver. Dated Honolulu, November 2, 1900. CHING AHUNG, Trustee. Mortgagee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased, by order of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge Circuit Court, First Circuit; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same (with proper vouchers, if any exist), duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of C. F. Peterson, Kanuhonu street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned. SUSAN K. KAMAKA, Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of S. L. Kamaka, deceased. Dated Honolulu, November 7, 1900. 2228—Nov. 9, 16, 23, 30.

NOTICE.

IF ALBERT ELSEY CARVER, who was residing in and near Vancouver, British Columbia, during the years 1891 to 1895, and afterwards in California, and was last heard of in Sonora, California county, in California, about June, 1896, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear something to his advantage. WELLS & HIND, Solicitors. 2227 Nottingham, England.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Dark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 10, 1900. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, OR C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu. Book and Job work to the highest art, executed at short notice, at the 2227th office. Only the highest grade of HED HUBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Notice to Shipmasters.

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

BORN.

FINLEY—In this city, November 14, 1900, to the wife of Bert C. Finley, a son.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, Defendant. The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the County of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant in case he shall be found, to appear in court on the 19th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to plaintiff pursuant to the terms of its annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22d day of September, 1900. (Signed): DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 2218—Jan. 8.

Hawaiian Postage Stamps ARE WANTED.

WE PAY PER 100 FOR 10 green or yellow (recent issue), 5c. 10 blue or brown (recent issue), 4c. 10 blue or red (recent issue), 4c. 10 green, 5c. 10 blue, 10c. Others and old issues in proportion. Reference by postcard to W. M. Gilford, Esq., Honolulu, P. O. Box 124, Country Branch, Hawaii.