



# THE Knickerbocker Shirt Waists 1904 Styles

New York favorites—favorites in Honolulu. The 1904 styles, just received, are handsomer than ever.

Correct in style, perfect fit, well made. The leading fine materials used in making in pure white, dainty colors and black and whites. A full line of sizes from 32 to 44.

- Prices very reasonable.
- AT \$1.25 fine percale waist in black and white. Small neat figures.
- Another lot in fancy stripes, in red, pink and blue.
- AT \$1.50 fine white lawn with fancy plaited front.
- AT \$1.75 fine lawn with all-over embroidered front.
- AT \$2.00 fine lawn, handsomely trimmed with embroidery in plaits.
- AT \$2.25 Made of fine broadened mercerized material.
- AT \$3.00 A swell waist made of pure white linen of fine quality, plaited front and trimmed with pearl buttons.

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Telephone Main 492. P. O. Box 664.

## DETAILS OF THE CHEMULPO FIGHT

(Continued from page one.)

by the Japanese commander calling on the Russians to surrender or leave the harbor by noon. The last alternative meant that they would have to come out to be attacked by the blockading fleet. The officers of the other foreign vessels had received word of the situation and the approaching fight was eagerly awaited.

"At 11 o'clock the three Russian vessels formed and started out of the harbor. The Variag went first, under her flag to be protected came the Korietz and then the mail steamer. The Japanese were drawn up at the entrance of the harbor. There were three or four larger vessels in addition to the ones that had been seen the first day, one of the heavy boats being a battleship. There is a dispute as to which vessel discharged the first shot. It is hard to determine. Some claim that the Korietz did while others assert that the Japanese did. In any event, one of the first shots discharged by the Japanese fleet was a 12-inch shell and it was fired at the Variag. The shell struck the officer who was on the bridge. The man was shattered into atoms and the shell splashed the bridge.

"The Japanese had the range for they were just outside of the mouth of the harbor and their marksmanship was excellent. Within a short time several shots struck the Variag about the water line and also struck at different places about her. She was soon in a bad way. She began to list to one side and was evidently filling with water. It soon became apparent that there was no possibility of the vessels escaping. There was every prospect that the Variag would sink, so her commander then made a circle trying to inflict as much damage on the attacking vessels as possible, as he made his way back into the harbor. Both

the Korietz and the Sungaria returned to the harbor. The firing lasted about 50 minutes and during that time 109 men on the Variag were killed and wounded. The wounded were badly injured and the majority of them died, or will probably die of their injuries.

"After the Russian boats returned to the harbor a demand for them to surrender by 4 p. m. came from the Japanese fleet. The Variag was evidently sinking so her commander ran her aground. All of the wounded and the crew and some of the dead were gotten off her, but about 30 to 40 dead were left aboard the Variag. She was then blown up and sank. It was decided to destroy the Korietz so her crew was taken off and the vessel was blown up. The mail steamer burnt and sank.

"The foreign men-of-war sent their boats out for the purpose of rescuing the Russian sailors from the various ships. The boats from the Vicksburg were sent out but they did not pick up any of the men. The Russian sailors and officers were distributed about on the other warships that were in port. This action on the part of the foreign commanders later caused considerable of a mix-up, for, after the Russian vessels were destroyed, the commander of the Japanese navy sent in a demand that the men be surrendered as prisoners of war to him. This demand was refused by the foreign vessels. Captain Marshall the commander of the American vessel had foreseen that some complication might ensue as the result of the rescue of the men and the attempt to hold them, so he had not been a party to the decision by the other commanders to refuse to surrender the prisoners. The matter was undetermined for some days until the commanders could be advised by their governments.

"It was claimed that the Japanese did wrong in attacking the Russians in a neutral port. The Japanese had probably drawn up their vessels outside of the harbor line of Chemulpo but they did not let the Russians get out and the Russian vessels were practically inside the harbor of Chemulpo when the fight occurred. It was subsequently decided by the various governments that they would hold the rescued Russians until the end of the war. Those taken by the Talbot will be sent to the British settlement at Hong Kong, the French to Saigon and the Germans to Kiaochow. The German vessel did not arrive however until a day or so after the fight.

"The Japanese are pouring troops into Korea. On the night of February 8, 2,500 were landed at Chemulpo and were taken at once to Seoul. Up to the time that I left February 13, 5,000 Japanese soldiers had reached Seoul from Chemulpo and transports were hurrying forces to that place as rapidly as possible. An army corps of about 24,000 men was being sent to Chemulpo. Ten transports had deposited part of this corps between February 8 and February 13, and on the day that I left Chemulpo ten more Japanese transports loaded with troops, arrived at Chemulpo. Ten more vessels were coming. The Japanese moved rapidly. They took immediate

charge of affairs at Seoul. There was when their advance guard arrived a legion guard of 36 Russians in addition to the Russian representative and those attached to the consulate. On February 12 all of these Russians were permitted to depart, the Japanese giving them a guard of honor as they left.

"It is practically impossible to ascertain the number of men that Japan has in Korea. From statements by the Koreans, Japan began landing troops in Korea as early as February 2 or 3. The Koreans brought in the news that the Japanese troops were being landed in the southern part of the country. A fact that is significant in this connection is that about this time the telegraphic communications with that section of Korea was interrupted. The Japanese military are believed to have taken control of the telegraph system so as to prevent any information of their movements in that vicinity being known. They had not when I left Seoul advanced to the capital from that direction although it is evident that there must have been some extensive operations in the country near Seoul or else a guard of only 2,500 men would hardly have been rushed to Korea on February 8.

"There are plenty of roads from the southern part of Korea to Seoul and the distance is about 220 miles. The coast is such that landings could easily be effected by the Japanese. So far as the movements of troops is concerned the only difficulty would be from heavy snows. There are some high passes but some so steep that artillery could not be taken over them. The Japanese will have no serious difficulty I believe in advancing from the southern part of Korea.

"In the northern part toward the Yalu river there are plenty of roads but the heavy snows will interfere with the rapid progress of the troops. There are no bridges and in the spring time when the freshets occur transportation will be difficult but at the present time all of the streams can be crossed on the ice. Heavy snow storms had been prevailing before I left Korea. Landings from the sea could also be accomplished along the two northern coasts of Korea, but those landings are not so numerous. Protection would of course have to be given landing parties provided the Russians were resisting the landing of forces.

"So far as I could learn there are no Russians in Korea now. All of them have withdrawn it is understood, across the Yalu river. There are however probably numbers of scouting parties sent across the Yalu into Korea for the purpose of getting in touch with the movement of the Japanese troops. It is not thought that the Japanese will be apt to stop when they reach the Yalu river. They will probably keep right on and invade Manchuria and try to take Port Arthur. I believe that it is safe to say that the Japanese have close onto 100,000 troops in Korea and possibly many more.

"Korea is perfectly safe for foreigners. The Japanese military authorities have taken charge of affairs, such as the telegraph and they do not permit much news or any information about the movements of their troops to be sent out. I have since understood that considerable damage was inflicted on the Japanese vessels attacking Port Arthur. Some of the ships were under the guns of the fortifications and some damage was done them. So far as the behavior of the soldiers is concerned you would hardly think that there was any war in progress. The soldiers of the Japanese are very orderly. The coolie carries that accompanied the army are well behaved. It was feared that they might be otherwise, but they appear to be under excellent control and discipline."

## MEN WHO ARE AT THE FRONT

There are now only four war correspondents in the theater of war in Korea. News of the number of press representatives near the front was brought this morning by W. F. Sands, the chief advisor to the Korean Emperor. Mr. Sands is going to the United States on business. In talking with a representative of The Star he told of the newspaper men who had been able to reach Korea. The men who got into Korea are Jack London for the Hearst papers, McKenzle for the London Express, Lewis for the London Telegraph and Dunn for Collier's Weekly. London was the last man to reach Korea and he did so only after the most arduous labor.

"McKenzle, Dunn and Lewis were among the first to reach Korea," said Mr. Sands. "They were early on the scene and were able to witness the naval battle at Chemulpo on February 9 when the Russian cruiser Variag, gunboat Korietz and mail steamer were destroyed. London did not witness that engagement, however, as he did not get into Seoul until February 17. Dunn was able to secure some splendid pictures of the combat. Bennett Burleigh of the London Telegraph was to have gotten into Korea, but for some reason the Japanese held him up at Nagasaki. Lewis succeeded in getting through. He is doing splendid work. He is sending his stuff to Burleigh who attends to getting it published.

"London's experience was very unusual. He landed at Fusan in the early part of February from Japan. The vessel he was on was recalled to Japan to act as a transport, so London was at the southern end of Korea without prospect of getting up to Seoul. He hired Korean and Japanese boatmen to row him along the coast to Chemulpo. He was two weeks making the trip and got into Seoul the night of February 17. I saw him at the hotel, McKenzle and I used to dine together at the hotel.

"There are various ways of getting the news out of Korea. The Japanese of course control the telegraph lines. They will not permit any dispatches containing references to the movements of troops or vessels to be sent out and dispatches are frequently mutilated. But there are regular German mail

steamers running to Shanghai and other ports are leaving Chemulpo, so the correspondents succeed in getting their stuff taken out by them to correspondents in other places outside of Japan where the news can be cabled."

**LEFT BY THE SIBERIA.**  
Herman Heuser, typewriter at H. Hackfeld & Company has disappeared and it is believed he sailed by the Siberia on Saturday. An entanglement of debts, is supposed to have been his motive for leaving unannounced.

## RAWLINS TO MAUI

W. T. Rawlins will leave for Maui tomorrow on the Claudine to prosecute at the March term of the circuit court Rawlins goes in place of M. F. Prosser, who is assisting Deputy Attorney General Peters in the Jones murder case. There is said to be a howl on Maui among friends of N. W. Aluli because he was not sent to prosecute in his home term. Judge Kalua will hold the term.

**THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.**  
A special band concert is being arranged for tomorrow or Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, for the entertainment of the army officers on board the U. S. Transport Sherman due from San Francisco the date depending upon her arrival. It is expected that a regimental band will be on board the Sherman to join with Prof. Berger's band in a combined concert, similar to the splendid combined concert which was given some three months ago at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, when the transport Sheridan was in port, having on board the 22nd Infantry and eleven bridal couples en route to the Orient, and when Honolulu society turned out en masse to extend a welcome to the visiting officers and their wives. The Sherman has on board one of the very swell regiments the 12th, Col. Bubby commanding, and some very prominent army officers. In any event, the government band will perform on the night of the transport's arrival on Tuesday or Wednesday and it is confidently expected that the regimental band is on board and will join in the concert. During the dinner hour, Solomon's famous band of Hawaiian singers will perform the music ceasing at 7:30 when the band concert begins. After the latter is over at 9:30 the Quintette club will resume its playing for the dancing on the tennis in which Honolulu society is invited to participate.

## GETTING JURORS TO TRY JONES

and acquaintance with all members of the Jones family, also the fact that Parmelee is a married man. "Your present wife is your first and only wife?" was one question, to which Parmelee answered "Yes." "Has your wife ever instituted proceedings against you for divorce?" asked the deputy attorney general. Parmelee answered in the negative and gave the same reply when asked if he had ever instituted divorce proceedings against his wife. All was satisfactory until the question of an opinion was reached, when it appeared that Parmelee had formed an opinion. He said he had read the newspapers' accounts of the Jones case, and had naturally formed an opinion. "It was my opinion that would require evidence to remove. He thought, however, that he could lay aside his opinion, if sworn as a juror, and give an impartial trial. Peters passed Parmelee and Robertson took him up.

Parmelee's frame of mind was gone into very thoroughly before the lawyers and the court got through. Robertson Edward Mitchell Jones appeared in Judge Robinson's court this morning for his second trial for murder in the first degree. As before he was represented by A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne. Deputy Attorney General Peters and M. F. Prosser appeared for the prosecution. Jones has not changed in appearance since his last trial. He wore a badge of crepe on his arm, as mourning for his father, Jones seemed to be as nervous as ever and sat constantly opening and shutting his hands and chewing. As before, he showed no signs of hearing what was going on and he did not look at or notice anyone. He was accompanied by an officer, whom he asked for a drink of water just after taking his seat.

Over half an hour was taken in examining the first juror as to his qualifications. The first twelve men called to the box were H. A. Parmelee, S. W. Spencer, W. Dunbar, W. L. Fletcher, J. M. Dowsett, E. Dekum, S. Kamakau, J. F. Clive, E. K. Bivens, C. H. Cooke, J. F. Soper, J. C. Cohen.

Peters made a very exhaustive examination of Parmelee. He obtained thorough information about his business elicited from him the statement that his opinion would require "more than a little" evidence to remove it and that if such evidence was not forthcoming his opinion would stand. On this basis Robertson challenged.

Peters contended that an opinion was not a disqualification provided the juror said he could disregard it and give a fair trial. Judge Robinson asked Parmelee what he would do if there were no evidence at all and Parmelee said: "I would know nothing about it then." After further questioning by both sides Judge Robinson overruled the challenge and Parmelee remained in the box. Robertson took an exception.

Most of the excuses granted are on account of opinions formed by the jurors. Several of them had reached conclusions which they didn't think they would change. "It would take a strong pile of evidence to change my opinion," was an answer given by Dowsett, who was thereupon excused.

**MAIL TO COAST TOMORROW.**  
Mail will be taken to San Francisco

tomorrow by the S. S. Sonoma due in the morning from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island. She will depart in the afternoon.

## THOMAS CARRIES MANY PASSENGERS

The U. S. A. Transport Thomas, Captain E. C. Lynam, arrived off port early this morning en route to San Francisco. The vessel left Manila February 15 and Nagasaki February 23. She experienced good weather on the trip from Nagasaki and nothing was sighted.

The vessel has the headquarters and 23 officers of the 11th Infantry aboard as passengers. There are also 612 enlisted men of this regiment, but by far, the most interesting part of soldiers is a detachment of 415 Philippine scouts. This party is composed entirely of native Filipinos who are going to attend the St. Louis Exposition. They are under command of Major Carrington of the First Infantry. S. E. de Rackin is going to the St. Louis Exposition to represent the Moro District. A Moro village is being sent to St. Louis by the transport Shawmut by way of Seattle.

The Thomas carries \$1,500,000 in pesos to be received into the Philippine currency. The pesos have been collected by the government for some time and this is one of the largest batches of money that has been sent away to America since the redemption of the Spanish dollars began.

Charles P. Newberry is a banker of Manila who is going home on business. He was formerly a major of the 20th Volunteers, but resigned and is now in business.

Colonel A. L. Myer is in command of the 11th Infantry. This regiment has seen practically no duty in the United States. It was first sent to Porto Rico and later to the Philippines. Two battalions were in service, however, for a few months in the United States.

Colonel Henry Wygant is the commander of the 22nd Infantry. He is ill and is going home.

The famous Kalakaua battery of Australian guns is being shipped to the Benicia arsenal today by the transport Thomas.

Captain Lynam the master of the vessel is to be married on his arrival at San Francisco. The Thomas takes no coal here as she secured all that was needed at Nagasaki. She will sail at 5 p. m. today from Naval Wharf No. 1 for San Francisco.

## MURPHY TRIES AGAIN.

Australian Will Try and Reverse Decision with Barry.

What promises to be a very interesting program is promised by Manager Cohen for the boxing tournament on Saturday next. The big feature is the return match between Murphy and Barry for fifteen rounds.

Murphy is confident he can best Barry this time and relies upon outpointing the latter rather than tackling him at the latter's close range tactics and many seem willing to back the Australian though the limit, fifteen rounds is in Barry's favor.

Modlin and Castro who have furnished excitingly close contests already are to decide the supremacy in a six round bout and another big item is the meeting of two heavyweights, Ackerman and Gardner who are to don the gloves at 200 pounds and promise good sport. Silva the Punchbowl whirlwind meets a man named Allen who is said to be a clever and plucky boxer and who many think, will give Silva his quietus.

Popular prices starting with the gallery at fifty cents, will prevail.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

### ARRIVING.

Saturday, March 5.  
Strm. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports at 7 p. m. with 890 sacks rice and 530 bags sugar.  
Monday, March 7.  
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for San Francisco at 9 a. m.  
Sch. Kawilani, Ulunahaele, from Koolau ports at 12 noon with 860 bags rice.

Sunday, March 6.  
Strm. Helene, Nelson, from Hilo and way ports at 7 a. m.

### DEPARTING.

Monday, March 7.  
Strm. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports at 9 a. m.  
Strm. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu, Knaapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele at 5 p. m.

### PASSENGERS.

Arriving.  
Per bark Andrew Welch, March 7, from San Francisco—Mrs. Summen and son, C. H. Bishop.

### KAHULUI.

Departing, March 5 Am. bark Foohing Suey, Willett, for Delaware Breakwater.

### HILO.

Departing February 27, S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San Francisco.

**MAIL FROM COAST WEDNESDAY.**  
Mail will arrive from San Francisco Wednesday afternoon by the S. S. Sierra.

### DIED.

**LUEHWING**—At the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii, Saturday morning, March 5, 1904, of typhoid fever, Hans Luehwing, for the past three or four years until lately storekeeper at Waiuku for the Oahu Sugar Company. He came here from Germany shortly before taking that position. So far as known he had no relatives in these islands. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon. The interment was at Pearl City.

Twenty-five cents pays for a Want ad in the Star. A bargain.

## PORT ARTHUR IS CUT OUT

THE JAPANESE ARE SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED RAILWAY ACROSS NARROW ISTHMUS.

Port Arthur is cut off from supplies. This report was brought this morning by the transport Thomas and from the statements of Captain Lynam the master of the vessel regarding the physical conditions of the Liau-ti-shan peninsula the report is very likely to be correct.

The report of the closing of supplies to Port Arthur was learned at Nagasaki. The work has been done from the land side in two directions and is understood to have been successful. Whether the blockading of the land north of the peninsula was effected by landing parties or by the vessels of the fleet, is not certain but the work could, in the opinion of Captain Lynam be accomplished by the naval fleet.

Port Arthur is located on the southern point of the peninsula. There is a narrow isthmus north of Port Arthur about 100 miles away. On the eastern side of this isthmus is Lien-Whan bay while on the western side is Society Bay. Captain Lynam says this peninsula is not over 6 or 7 miles across. It would in his opinion be an easy matter for the Japanese fleet to go on either side of this isthmus and destroy the railway. In fact he states that one of the pilots at Nagasaki informed him that the Japanese had already gone up to that place and practically effected the land blockade of Port Arthur.

Captain Lynam says that he saw no warships in the Orient, with the exception of a single Japanese gunboat stationed at Nagasaki. Transports were coming and going however. The day before the vessel arrived at Nagasaki five transports had left, presumably for Korea and on one of the days that the Thomas was in Nagasaki, another transport carrying about 600 cavalrymen left Nagasaki.

A very significant thing about the departure of these transports was the fact that they were not accompanied by warships. Evidently the Japanese now consider that they have complete control of the sea and do not have to bother about protecting their transports from attack by Russian warships.

Captain Lynam visited the Japanese camp at Nagasaki. He says that the horses are a very poor looking lot of animals. They are scraggly little native ponies and he is of the opinion, that the Japanese cavalry is deficient and stands but little chance against the daring Cossacks in the Russian army.

Twenty-five cents pays for a Want ad in the Star. A bargain.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## Barry

## Murphy

15 Rounds—Marquis of Queensbury Rules.

## THE ORPHEUM

SATURDAY EVENING.

March 12

Also the following preliminaries:

MODLIN vs. CASTRO, 6 Rounds.

SILVA vs. ALLEN, 4 Rounds.

The Giant Heavyweights, GARDNER vs. ACKERMAN, 200 lbs.—4 Rounds—200 lbs.

Popular Prices—Stage, \$200; Orchestra, \$1.50; Dress Circle, \$1.00; Gallery, 50 cents.

Box office open Thursday, March 10.

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.

The steamer Kinau will not sail on schedule time this week. She will be dispatched as soon as repairs to her machinery are completed. More definite information as to her hour of sailing will be given by advertisement in this paper.

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.

Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M.

There will be a regular meeting of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21 F. & A. M., at its hall, Masonic Temple, corner of Hotel and Alakea street THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, March 7, at 7:30 o'clock.

## TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Members of Pacific Lodge, Lodge La Progres, and all sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to be present. By order of the W. M.

K. R. G. WALLACE, Secretary.

## McBRYDE SUGAR CO., LTD.

The Annual Meeting of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., will be held in the Castle & Cooke Hall, corner of King and Bethel streets, Honolulu, on Thursday, 10th March, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed between February 25th and March 10th.

F. M. SWANZY, Treasurer, McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd.

Honolulu, 29th February, 1904.

## Russian Victory

For the best Russian leather belts go

to **Levingston & Co., Young Building** 1071 BISHOP STREET.