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FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Bull Terrier pups: \$25 each. FRANK L. WINTER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—In Puna, new and modern cottage; inquire of ALLAN WALL, at the Hilo Market.

NOTICES.

Fine job work in all its branches. Give us a chance to estimate.—TRIBUNE.

NOTICE—Neither the Masters nor Agent of vessels of the "Matson Line" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. R. T. GUARD, Agent.

Hilo, April 16, 1902. 24-

WANTED.

WANTED—Young Japanese wants position as office boy with doctor or lawyer. Speaks English well; writes a little. P. O. Box 4, Hilo, Hawaii. 23-26

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court, of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

SUMMONS.

The Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. H. E. Soule and L. E. Ray, defendants.

The Territory of Hawaii; to the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon H. E. Soule and L. E. Ray, defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at South Hilo, Island of Hawaii on Thursday the 2nd day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, a corporation, plaintiff should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then and 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 10th day of December, 1901.

(Signed) DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Summons in said cause and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next Term of this Court.

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 22, 1902. 13-29

In the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Island of Hawaii.

AT CHAMBERS.

Order for Special Term.

Deeming it essential to the promotion of justice, I do order that a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit be held in the Court House in Hilo, commencing on Monday, June 2nd, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day and continuing from day to day and from time to time for the period provided by law, unless sooner adjourned sine die.

By order of the Court:
Done at Chambers this 7th day of March, A. D. 1902.

(Sign) GILBERT F. LITTLE, Judge.

The foregoing order is hereby approved.

(Sign) W. F. FRIEAR, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

Dated, March 15th, 1902. 20-25

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the WAIKOA MILL CO. held this date, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....F. M. SWANZY
Vice-President.....A. YOUNG
Treasurer.....T. C. DAVIES
Secretary.....W. H. BAIRD
Auditor.....T. R. KEYWORTH

W. H. BAIRD, Secretary,
Honolulu, March 21, 1902. 22-25

PLANS FOR PEACE.

Desires of Burglers Made Known to Britain.

London, April 15.—In a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14th, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the leading delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at the conference. "I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lord Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations, and that Lord Milner will forward the Boer proposals to Mr. Chamberlain."

The Daily Mail asserts that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, received an important dispatch from Lord Milner last (Monday) night. It is understood this dispatch outlines the basis of the negotiations favored by the Boers. The Daily Mail says it will be submitted at the Cabinet meeting to be held today.

The Hague, April 14.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders here it appears that the latest secret dispatches from South Africa outline the peace proposals now under discussion at Pretoria. They closely follow the summary given on Saturday last by the Evening News at Edinburgh, with the following additional details:

The Boers to accept a British Lord Commissioner, with a Boer executive, both to be resident at Pretoria.

The country to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee chosen by polling by the burghers. The veto right is to be reserved to the British Government. The majority of the British officers must be conversant with the Dutch language. Johannesburg is to be conceded to the British, with complete British civil government.

A war indemnity of £10,000,000, to be distributed by mixed committees. Disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent back to South Africa.

No war tax to be levied. Both languages to be recognized in the schools and courts and in official documents.

The expense of the garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain.

The present Boer leaders to be retained in office so far as possible.

London, April 14.—Replying in the House of Commons today to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the Government leader, J. A. Balfour, said it was impossible at present to say more than that a message had been received Saturday from the Boer leaders through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected. It is said that the communication of the Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permission to use the cable in consulting Krueger and the Boer delegates in Europe regarding a basis for a peace settlement.

There is distinctly a hopeful feeling in official quarters.

Investigating Horse Camp.

New Orleans, April 9.—Colonel E. H. Crowder of the War Department, who arrived here yesterday to investigate the alleged British army post at Chalmette, has opened an office. He expressed a wish that those interested on opposite sides of the controversy would furnish him a list of their witnesses in order that he might examine them. He said he would later possibly visit Chalmette and make full inspection of the system and extent of the operations there.

CORN LAWS REVIVED.

Great Britain Returns to Laws Killed by Cobden.

New York, April 14.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: Krueger, besides "staggering humanity," has driven the last nail in the coffin of free trade. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has required considerable pressure, and he has yielded reluctantly. Sir Robert Giffen, who was once the hope of the stern, unbending Cobdenites, has been coaching him in the columns of the Times, and at last the cue is taken.

Taxation of corn is resumed, although the abolition of the corn laws was the supreme end of Cobden's agitation, which converted England into the pioneer free trade nation. The hands on the dial plate, as devout Cobdenites will say, are now turned back.

Hicks-Beach sought to minimize the importance of the new taxation by describing it as a revival of the registration duty on wheat and flour, which ought never to have been repealed, and which had nothing to do with the protective system, but Harcourt did not allow the House to be deceived by these sophistries, and characterized the taxation of food as incompatible with the free trade system.

Canadian Gallantry.

London, April 9.—The correspondent of the Standard at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, has cabled a graphic account of the battle at Doornbalt Farm, March 31st, in which the British had three officers and twenty-four men killed and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed or wounded.

A small force of Canadians and mounted infantry, says the correspondent, was opposed by sevenfold its number. Six hundred Boers charged confidently, calling upon the Canadians to surrender. Lieutenant Carouthers of the Canadians, sprang to his feet, and, exclaiming that he would not surrender, shot the foremost Boer with his revolver at a distance of fifteen paces. The Canadians had no cover except the short grass. Lying upon the ground they fired steadily, and forced the Boers to seek the shelter of a screen of trees. Many of the Boers climbed these trees and fired down on the Canadians. The latter kept the enemy at bay for two hours. When all but fifteen of the Canadians were killed or wounded the Boers ventured another rush, and captured the handful of survivors.

Lieutenant Carouthers was the only British officer who was not seriously wounded. Some of the Boers wanted to shoot him when he was taken prisoner, but they ultimately thought better of this, saying, "He is too brave a man to die that way."

Exclusion Bill May Fail.

Washington, April 9.—Two more attacks, adroit in handling and of wide scope, were made on the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion bill today by Senators Gallinger and Dillingham. The New Englanders are beginning to develop the strong opposition that is felt in the Senate against enacting more drastic laws than are now in effect. As the debate progresses it is becoming more and more apparent that unless something unforeseen occurs to bring about a change of feeling on the part of the Senate leaders the Mitchell-Kahn bill cannot pass. The opposition is largely silent, but none the less effective. It is led by such men as Hanna, Allison and Aldrich. Although the real leaders, none of these Senators may make a speech.

WILL CONFER WITH THE VATICAN.

Facts About the American "Mission" to Vatican.

Washington, April 13.—In Administration circles in Washington there has been some amusement over the talk about the so-called mission to Rome. The facts are that Governor Taft has impressed very strongly upon the President and Secretary of War that the question of getting rid of the friars was of vital consequence to peace in the Philippines and that to accomplish this it was necessary to deal directly with the head of the corporation involved. Rome. After much consideration it was decided that Governor Taft should stop at Rome on his way to the Philippines to consult with the church authorities and see if it would not be possible to come to some agreement on behalf of the Philippine Government.

KING EDWARD'S AUTOMOBILE.

Driver Summoned Before Magistrate for Fast Riding.

London, April 12.—The chief attraction of the Automobile Club's show next week will be King Edward's new autocar, made by an English firm. It is of twenty-two horse-power, and is pronounced to be an elaborate triumph of advanced automobilism. In connection with the King's fondness for automobiles, it is interesting to note that Hon. Douglass Scott-Montague, who recently has been driving the King around the country, has been summoned to appear before the Hampshire magistrates on the charge of furious driving.

SAYS HE WILL PROVE CHARGES.

Dismissal of Sedition Cases Blocked by the Journalist.

Manila, April 13.—A number of prominent business men, at a meeting here yesterday, decided to petition the Commission to drop the proceedings against Freedom, the local paper, the editor of which is charged with sedition; but the editor objected, saying he would prove every statement made. The merchants hope the case will not be tried, as they believe the matter may have a bad effect on Philippine legislation.

Russia Restless.

London, April 10.—The mobilization of the Black sea fleet of Russia, cables the Times correspondent at Odessa, has been fixed for the end of July, and the depots at Sebastopol are receiving unusually large consignments of naval stores.

The simultaneous mobilization this summer of the Black sea and Baltic fleets, continues the correspondent, and the unprecedented military concentration north of Odessa is considered very significant.

The Retention of Tien Tsin.

London, April 13.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says that a meeting of the allied commanders held in Tien-tnsin Saturday it was unanimously resolved to maintain the provisional government of Tien-tnsin until the forts were destroyed or until July 1st, and then only to restore the administration of the city to China on the acceptance by her of certain conditions guaranteeing international interests, such as promising not to fortify and not to rebuild the forts, etc.

Talnage Dead.

Washington, April 12.—Rev. T. De Witt Talnage, the noted Presbyterian clergyman, died at 9 o'clock today at his residence in this city.

DOLE REMAINS IN OFFICE.

President Roosevelt Decides to Give Him a Further Chance.

Washington, April 14.—The following official statement was made at the White House today: "The President, after most careful investigation and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his continuance as Governor of Hawaii and entitle him to the respect and hearty support of the Administration."

The Governor was a caller at the White House today and said he would go to Boston for a short visit and in about two weeks would sail for home.

Machias to Colombia.

Colon (Colombia), April 12.—The United States gunboat Machias, which sailed from Santo Domingo April 5th, arrived here today. She will leave here tonight for Bocas del Toro to safeguard American interests there.

Washington, April 12.—Save the short telegram of Thursday from Consul Malmaros at Colon the State Department is without advices from the isthmus in regard to the killing of an American citizen when the American steam launch was seized by Colombian insurgents at Bocas del Toro. However, the fact that Mr. Malmaros' cablegram did not mention the killing of an American citizen by the insurgents has made the officials doubt that the person killed was really an American, for they argue that the Consul would surely have mentioned a fact so important. If it turns out, however, that an American has been killed by the insurgents, as reported, then the State Department will deal more sternly with the situation on the isthmus than it has heretofore.

More Troops For Congo.

Paris, April 12.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has ordered that re-enforcements be sent to the scene of the troubles in the French Congo as the result of the dispatches he received yesterday confirming the report of a revolt of natives in the Sangha district. The Paris manager of the Sangha Company, in an interview, attributes the outbreak to the fact that the fanaticism of the natives has been aroused by human sacrifices, which were celebrated recently.

Boers May go to Colorado.

Denver (Col.), April 9.—A Boer colony may be established along the line of the proposed Denver-Salt Lake Short Line. A committee of local Boer sympathizers called on the State Land Board today with a letter from Boer Consul-General Pierce in New York, asking for information about State lands along the new route. "If I can get the right kind of inducements," said the Consul-General, "several thousand Boer refugees will go to Colorado and settle on farms. They will make the best of citizens, I am sure."

Bulgarians Slain by Turks.

Constantinople, April 12.—A band of seven Bulgarian brigands has been exterminated in the Villa-ye of Monastir, in Macedonia, by Turkish troops. The brigands captured the tower of the village of Kadi Koi. The troops surrounded the spot and demanded the surrender of the brigands, who replied with a fusillade, which was returned by the Turks until all the occupants of the tower were dead.

New York, April 12.—Sugar—Raw, Steady; fair refining, 27½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 33½c; Molasses Sugar, 25½c; refined, steady.