

MME. WACHTMEISTER.

A Distinguished Lecturer to Arrive.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

of Ancient Family—Now in the Colonies—Will Arrive on Monowai. Lecturers to be Given—A Theosophical Leader—A Vegetarian.

The last mail from Australia brought the news that the above distinguished and talented lady will arrive here on the next trip of the Monowai (April 20th) on her journey from New Zealand to the States, where she intends to spend quite a while in the interest of Theosophy. Very eulogistic accounts of her work in the Australian Colonies precede her, and it is said that she will stay over one steamer in Honolulu, where she will give several lectures on the most interesting features of her favorite science and philosophy.

Some information on this lady will therefore be of interest. She belongs to the highest aristocracy of several European States, and her full name is Constance Georgine Louise de Bourbel de Montjeun. Her parents were the Marquis de Bourbel, formerly in the French diplomatic service, and Constance Bulkley, to whom she was born



THE COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER.

on the 28th of March, 1838, at Florence, Italy. The de Bourbel family boast of being one of the most ancient of France, counting over 1,000 years of unblemished noble ancestors; they originated from the south of France, but since the year 536 A. D. they settled in Normandy, several members distinguishing themselves in French history, especially one Raoul de Bourbel, who lived under Louis XIV. Having lost her parents at an early age, Constance de Bourbel was sent to England to her aunt, Mrs. Bulkley, of Linden Hill, Berkshire, where she was educated and lived until her marriage in 1863, with her cousin, Count Wachtmeister, then Swedish and Norwegian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. There she resided for three years, when her husband was called to Copenhagen, as Ambassador to the Danish Court, and then after two years, her husband being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, they took their abode at the official residence in Stockholm, where the King created her a "State Lady of the Land," and she was the last to receive this distinguished honor, as the title then became extinct. Count Wachtmeister died in 1871, and she remained for several years yet in Sweden, spending the winters in warmer climates on account of her health.

She has one son, born in 1865, the Count Axel Wachtmeister, who passed here several years ago, and was entertained by King Kalakaua. In 1879, the Countess, who is gifted with remarkable psychic powers, began some investigations in Spiritualism, but after two years of arduous work, found it both unsatisfactory and dangerous; she then joined the Theosophical Society, and later became intimate with the great founder of that movement, Madame Blavatsky, whom she got to admire and respect so much that she took up her abode with her, to help her in her work. The Countess Wachtmeister was thus privileged to be witness to many strange manifestations of the occult powers and knowledge of that Theosophical leader, and since then she has stood faithfully by the society, working at all times for it, devoting all her time to it and helping in financial matters. The Countess has been a vegetarian for 17 years, according to the "Path" of New York, from which is taken the bulk of this information.

In person she is about the medium height, with blonde hair and blue eyes, a voice of pleasant sound, and her face has a singularly sweet expression. The reports of the press show her to possess an impressive presence and to be gifted with elocutionary faculties of a rare order. Her lectures will not fail, then, to be a treat to those here who appreciate literary talent.

SHIPS AT HONOIPU.

Improvement in Landing—New Steamer Route to Kailua.

HONOIPU (Hawaii), April 12.—The new four-masted schooner Muriel, belonging to R. R. Hind, cleared from Honolulu on Friday, April 10th, with 14,237 bags of sugar, en route to San Francisco. The Muriel is a new vessel, beautifully fitted up with accommodations for eight or ten passengers. She has proved herself a fast ship

by coming from La Libertad, C. A., to Honoipu in 24 days, a distance of over 4,200 miles.

The new Hawaiian steamer Iwa is now making regular trips between Honoipu and Kailua, Kona, carrying freight and passengers, who can now make the trip from Kohala to Kailua in eight or nine hours, of smooth sailing, and thus avoiding the hard and rough trip overland by way of the lava flows.

The landing at Honoipu has been greatly improved by the addition of a steam crane for handling of freight, and as a rule the passengers have only to go down the stairs and step into the boat, the steamer being within seventy-five yards of the shore. The harbor has had a number of new moorings placed and a large pontoon added for handling of heavy freight, making it second to none on the weather side of the island.

JAPANESE TO EDUCATE.

A School for Teaching in Japanese Begun.

The Lyceum Used—A Class of 20 for a Beginning—Over 400 Japanese Children Here.

There are something over four hundred Japanese children on the islands who have reached the right age to be educated. The majority of these are unable to speak correctly, even the simplest Japanese. To their parents this is an alarming state of affairs as these children will be useless in Japan should they ever return. A Japanese merchant very much interested in the subject called in at this office yesterday and gave the information that a primary school has been started in the city.

"You see it is just this way," said the gentleman. "We expect that at least the majority of the Japanese children on the islands will return to Japan some day. The language that they use now, which is a mixture of English and Japanese, or a combination of all three, will be absolutely useless to them in Japan and they will be able to find nothing to do."

"This has become a very serious question to the Japanese on the islands. Nothing was done until recently, to in any way change the state of affairs."

T. O'Kamura, the evangelist, who holds services in the Lyceum on Nuuanu avenue, with the assistance of other Japanese, has started a primary Japanese school, with an attendance of twenty pupils. This school is founded on the same principle as institutions of the kind in Japan and is taught by T. Kuwabara, a young man well educated in Japanese, and one who has had experience at teaching in his native country.

"This school, which is held in the Lyceum, was started on April 14th, and is supported by the parents of the children who attend. The teacher receives just enough to support him and has undertaken the work out of free love for the cause, having left a very good position for the one he now occupies."

"Of course you will understand that this school in Honolulu is merely a beginning. It is our hope that schools of the same kind will be started wherever there is a sufficient number of Japanese to warrant it, in order that our children may be taught the language of Japan."

"Every encouragement is being given the work and we feel sure of great success in the future."

Baseball League Meeting.

A meeting of the baseball league was held in the office of W. F. Allen yesterday. J. Thompson was elected temporary secretary. H. M. Whitney, Jr., was elected president, J. H. Wodehouse, secretary and treasurer. The teams will be represented as follows: H. A. Wilder and Christian Conradt for the Stars, Scanlon and Powell for Company E of the regulars, B. L. Finney and Wm. Lucas for the Honolulu. Arrangements for the season's schedule will be made later.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held Friday afternoon. The members present were President W. D. Alexander, W. A. Bowen, M. M. Scott and H. E. Cooper. The business was chiefly connected with the appropriation for school houses. The list originally proposed by the Board being scaled down to meet the exigencies of the financial condition of the country.

G. A. Howard, Jr., and Robert F. Train have opened an office as architects at the corner of Queen and Richards, under the firm name of Howard & Train.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drugstore on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 19, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agts. for Hawaiian Islands.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

EMMA DEFRIES VS. BRUCE CARTWRIGHT AND H. E. MCINTYRE, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF G. TROUSSEAU, DECEASED.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

D. filed a claim with the executors under the will of a deceased person on February 23, and the executors rejected it on February 26th, and D. commenced her action on April 27. He'd, that April 27 was more than two months after the rejection of the claim, and the action could not be maintained under the law requiring suit to be brought "within two months after rejection of the claim."

In computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included.

The statute, "Act of 1868, amended by Chap. 10, Laws 1876, to limit the time within which claims of creditors against the estates of deceased persons shall be presented, and suits be commenced to enforce rejected claims," is a special statute of limitation often known as "statute of non-claim," and need not be specially pleaded.

The executor or administrator cannot waive the provisions of this statute.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants, executors under the will of G. Troussau, upon a promissory note of deceased, and produced evidence which showed that the claim was presented to the executors on February 23, 1895, and on February 26, 1895, was rejected by the defendants, and on April 27, 1895, the plaintiff began her action and summons issued.

She alleges in her complaint that she presented her claim duly verified to the defendants on February 23, 1895, and that on February 26, 1895, the defendants rejected her claim and refused to pay it; but plaintiff does not allege that "she has brought her action within two months after such rejection." The defendants in their answer deny the truth of each and every allegation in plaintiff's complaint, and give notice that among other defenses they rely on fraud, forgery, want of consideration, illegality and the statute of limitations, and that suit was not brought on plaintiff's claim within sixty days after the same was rejected and disallowed by defendants.

It appeared at the trial that plaintiff had brought her action on April 27, 1895, and upon the close of plaintiff's case the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that plaintiff had not brought her action within the time prescribed by law, viz., within two months after the claim was rejected by the executors.

The Court granted the motion, to which plaintiff excepted.

The statute, Acts of 1868 as amended by Chapter 10, Laws of 1876, Comp. Laws, page 397, provides for notice to creditors and for the filing of claims against estates of deceased persons, and Section 3 provides, "If a claim be rejected by the executor or administrator a suit must be brought upon it against the executor or administrator within two months after such rejection or within two months after the same shall become due, or it will be forever barred."

Was the day, April 27th, within two months after February 26th, the day of rejection of plaintiff's claim? The word month shall be construed to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressed. Chapter 3, Civil Code, of the construction of laws. Sec. 18, Civil Code.

In Bowler v. Walker, 9 Haw. 206, the Court held that a writ issued August 25, 1893, judgment having been rendered February 25, 1893, is issued "within six months from the rendition of judgment," as required by statute. The Court followed the general rule that in computing the time within which an act is to be done, the first day shall be excluded and the last included. In re Election Law, 8 Haw. 602; Sec. 1166, Civil Code.

By excluding the day of rejection of the claim, February 26th, the first month would begin February 27th and end March 26th, and the second month begin March 27th and end April 26th; accordingly the action brought on April 27th was not commenced within the time prescribed by law, but was one day too late.

These statutes of non-claim are frequently called special statutes of limitation. Statutes of this character may be considered not as statutes of limitation but rather as special regulations of probate law which impose the loss of the claim if the party fail to sue on it within the time prescribed.

The executor or administrator cannot waive this statutory regulation. The statute is imperative and must be followed by the plaintiff. It is not necessary for defendants to specially plead this statute, but they can take advantage of it if the evidence or proofs show that plaintiff has not complied with the provisions of the statute.

The rule of the Circuit Courts (Rule 4) provides that "in personal actions, the statute of limitations shall be specially pleaded." This has generally been regarded as applicable to Sec. 1036, and following sections, Civil Code, of the time of commencing personal actions (Stat. of Lim. of Personal Actions) and not to this Act of 1868 (Stat. of Non-Claim or Special Limitations) relating to the presentation and rejection of claims against deceased persons' estates.

In Shaw v. Kahala, 3 Haw. 367, the Court held that this special statute of limitations in the Act of June 23, 1868, limiting the time within which to bring suits against administrators on rejected claims was not required to be specially pleaded.

non-claim, as they do not use the words "within two months," yet defendants have substantially complied with the rule of Court (Rule 4, Circuit Court Rules) and given substantial notice to plaintiff of the defense they relied on, to wit, that the suit was not commenced within the time prescribed by the Act, when they noted in their answer that the action was not brought within 60 days after rejection of the claim. Exceptions overruled. P. Neumann for plaintiff. C. Brown for defendants. Honolulu, April 8, 1896.

A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY

His Wife Was a Fearful Sufferer From Rheumatism.

Her Joints Were Swollen and Distorted, Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Her Appetite Gone—Suffered for Several Years Before Relief Was Found.

From the Kingston (Canada) News: Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvelous of modern medicines—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he had any objections to giving the particulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years



ago my wife contracted rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a hopeless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless and her appetite poor and feeble. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing, day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice, but the treatment afforded no relief and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to notice that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for many years, and can sleep as soundly as she ever did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofula, troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatments. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to the cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find the Pink Pills a certain cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

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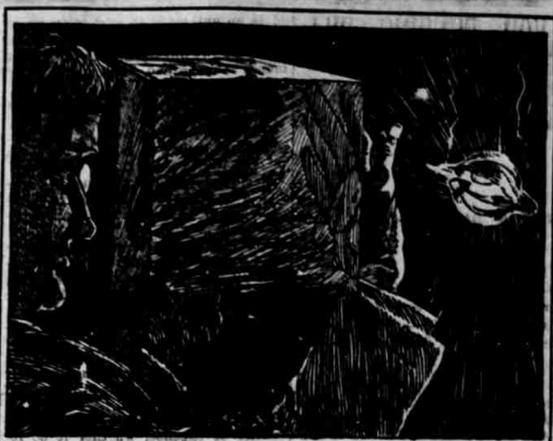
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EDISON LOOKING THROUGH A BLOCK OF WOOD. Thomas A. Edison has progressed so far in his experiments with the Roentgen ray, according to the New York Journal, that it is now possible to see with the naked eye through a solid block of wood eight inches in depth. In a recent experiment the inventor plainly distinguished the outlines of his fingers through eight inches of yellow pine. Mr. Edison declares that it is simply a question of further experiment and more powerful light when the human eye will be able to see through solid metals, brick walls, sealed letters and the human body. He believes that there is no reason why physicians may not look into our heart, lungs and stomach. He has been at his experiments practically day and night since the discovery of the Roentgen ray. His aim has been to do away with photography in penetrating solid substances, and to perfect his apparatus so that the human eye can do the work of the photographic plate.

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