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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Schooner Norma
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,
Capacity 60 Tons,
As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.
Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.
The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan,
4983-td 1988-td AUCTIONEER.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

RIO AND TROOPS

Former Pacific Mail Liner Here for Manila.

IS A NEW BRIG.-GEN. ABOARD

Reception to Steamship—South Dakota Volunteers—Given Exercise at Once—Today—Notes.

The transport Rio de Janeiro arrived early Sunday morning, eight days from San Francisco. She was received by quite a large wharf crowd, heads of the Big Hundred and officers of the N. G. H.

The Rio docked at the Oceanic wharf. Brigadier General Otis called on Major General Otis aboard the Peru early in the forenoon and decided upon matters respecting the stay in port.

About 10 o'clock all the troops on the Rio were marched to the grounds of the Executive Building. There arms were stacked and the men fell out. On board the transport a big gang was set to work cleaning up and the vessel began taking coal at once.

After falling out the new troops looked over town. Most of the officers took carriages and visited various points of interest, many taking in the concert at Makee Island. General Otis went to the top of Punchbowl hill. The men found all the amusement they desired in unravelling the mysteries of the cocoanut and questioning the fruit venders. Tropical plants and fruits were entirely new to the Dakotans.

There are 878 men on the Rio besides the staff of General Otis and the unattached officers, as follows: Second and Third Battalions, First Regiment, South Dakota Volunteers, 670 men; recruits for the Utah Batteries, now at Manila, 100 men; signal corps, 55 men; officers, 48. The first battalion of the South Dakota regiment was left at San Francisco and will probably arrive on the St. Paul.

Staff officers on the Rio are as follows: Major George F. Shields, brigade surgeon; Captain Edward Murphy, Second Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. W. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster; Captain Seth M. Milliken, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. Louis E. Sanders, aide, Second Lieut. A. W. Bradbury, aide.

The unattached officers on the Rio are: Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Whipple, Inspector General, U. S. V., ordered to report to Major General Merritt at Manila; Captain C. A. Devol, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to report to Major General Otis; Captain C. C. Walcutt, U. S. V., assigned to duty at Honolulu; Captain Samuel W. Belford, U. S. V., acting adjutant general, ordered to report to General Merritt at Manila.

First Lieutenant Leo. F. Foster, of the South Dakota Regiment, is detached and placed in charge of the Utah light artillery recruits on the Rio. Captain Edgar Russell, U. S. A., is in charge of the vounteer signal corps.

Colonel A. D. Frost is in command of the South Dakota regiment. His officers are as follows: Major Charles A. Howard, second battalion; Major William F. Allison, third battalion; Major R. C. Warne, surgeon; Captain F. W. Cox, assistant surgeon; Captain C. M. Daley, chaplain; First Lieut. J. H. Lien, regimental adjutant; First Lieut. Henry Murray, quartermaster. These are company officers:

Company A—Capt. A. L. Fuller, First Lieut. Edwin Harting, Second Lieut. M. M. Z. Guthrie.

Company C—Capt. W. S. Gray, First Lieut. Leo F. Foster, Second Lieut. S. G. Larson.

Company D—Capt. C. P. Van Houten, First Lieut. L. L. Dynna, Second Lieut. George G. Jennings.

Company E—Capt. George W. Lattin, First Lieut. J. Harris Hubbard, Second Lieut. Sidney E. Morrison.

Company F—Capt. Charles L. Brockway, First Lieut. Palmer D. Sheldon, Second Lieut. Fred Huntingdon.

Company G—Capt. Robert R. McGregor, First Lieut. O. M. Fisk, Second Lieut. William A. Hazle.

Company L—Captan William McLaughlin, First Lieut. John Q. A. Braden, Second Lieut. George H. Crabtree.

Company M—Capt. Frank W. Meabery, First Lieut. Fred M. Burdick, Second Lieut. E. E. Young.

NOTES.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, Company A, South Dakota, is a son of the Chief Justice of his native state.

The medical supply department shipped to Santiago on the Resolute 750,000 three-grain quinine pills.

Second Lieut. George G. Jennings, Company D, South Dakota, was Uncle Sam's postmaster at Clarke.

Capt. W. S. Gray, Company C, South Dakota, graduated last year from the university at Yankton.

About one hundred officers and men of the South Dakota regiment are college graduates of recent date.

Capt. Robert R. McGregor, Company G, South Dakota, was a sergeant major in the United States army before the war.

H. M. Calkins, Company K, California, recruits, is editor of the Siskiyou County Reporter, the leading semi-weekly paper of his home town.

Capt. Geo. W. Lattin, Company E, South Dakota, was the county judge of Kingsbury County, and is a man of ability and prominence.

J. L. Trahant, Company F, First Montana Volunteers, received the sad news yesterday of the death of his mother in Butte City, Montana.

L. H. Messick of this city was the host of Brigadier General Otis nearly all of Sunday afternoon. The gentlemen were associated in the newspaper business years ago.

Maj. Chas. A. Howard, South Dakota, is a lawyer and a prominent real estate man at Aberdeen. He is quite prominent, in fact is one of the best known men in the State.

Maj. R. C. Wayne, surgeon of the South Dakota regiment, was a prominent practicing physician at Mitchell. He gave up a splendid business to serve his country in the war.

Murat Halstead, the writer who came here with Gen. Merritt and who has been ill at the Queen's hospital, is entirely recovered and will continue on to Manila with this expedition.

Maj. Wm. F. Allison, Third Battalion, South Dakota, was a civil engineer. His home is at Brookings. He has for many years been connected with the military and is an all 'round soldier.

Lieut. L. H. Lien, adjutant of the South Dakota regiment, is a bright young newspaper man of Sioux Falls, where he is city editor of the Press, a morning daily. He will write up Honolulu for his columns.

Some of the South Dakota men have suffered a bit from the heat. After five hours among the pineapples and mangoes and the march back to the ship two of the men fainted just outside of the gate to Oceanic wharf.

Twenty-one men, all privates, down with the measles, were taken in shore boats off the City of Puebla Sunday morning to the quarantine station. Three male nurses of the hospital corps, from the Puebla, went along to attend them.

There was a jam at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday night. It was "standing room only" in the gymnasium, in fact, all over the building. A number of excellent musicians among the soldiers kept a lively program going in the lecture room all evening.

First Lieut. Henry Murray, quartermaster of the South Dakota regiment, has been with the regular army since the Civil war. Recently he was a civilian clerk, but, when hostilities broke out with Spain could not withstand the temptation of active service again.

The chaplain of the South Dakota regiment is Rev. C. M. Daley, of Huron. He ranks as captain. At Huron Chaplain Daley is pastor of the Congregational church. He is also the official head of Congregational church in the States of South Dakota, North Dakota and Wyoming.

"Remember the Maine," "Dewey," and "Bonnie" are the names painted on three of the boats at the landing. Just what "Bonnie," the one bearing this name, was to honor was a question which was answered by its owner warbling in U. S. Hawaiian "Me Bonnie Lives Over de Ocean."

Outside of what the officers may have it is said that there is not $1,000 in the South Dakota battalions, and they will get no more until Manila is reached. At San Francisco the Dakotas were given two months pay, which was a month advance, and, of course, most of it was forthwith expended.

Private Jenks, of Company L, South Dakota, died on the evening of July 26 and was buried at sea at 10 o'clock the following morning. Pneumonia was the trouble. He had just recovered at San Francisco from an attack of measles. Young Jenks leaves a mother and brothers at Spearfish, South Dakota.

Col. A. D. Frost, of the South Dakota, was at one time a first lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was later, for years, military instructor in the Agricultural College at Brookings, S. D., and when he joined the Volunteers for the Spanish war was acting adjutant and inspector general on the Governor's staff. Col. Frost is regarded as the best military tactician and authority in his State.

J. W. Bergstrom entertained several hundred Boys in Blue at his store in the Progress Block Saturday night with music. Mr. Frasier, with the mandolin and piano accompaniment, presented several selections and native vocalists offered a number of Hawaiian airs. Private McCloskey, of Company L, California recruits, who presided most of the time at the piano, lived near Mr. Bergstrom in San Francisco.

The army badges worn by Brigadier General Otis, which are shown in the picture, are as follows: Society Army of the Potomac, Army of West Virginia, Second Division Army of West Virginia, Eighth Army Corps, Ninth Army Corps, badge of Military Order of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R. and Eighth Army Corps of 1898. The latter is the official designation of the Philippine Islands expeditionary forces under Major General Merritt.

BRIG.-GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

An Old Discussion.

MR. EDITOR:—To settle a controversy will you answer this question: Is the word of address "Ma'am" applied correctly to an unmarried lady?

SUBSCRIBER.

(The Standard Dictionary says the word "Ma'am" is a contraction of the word "madam," corresponding to "sir" in the case of men. It means also a dame, a mistress; as a school ma'am. It is, it would seem, applicable to unmarried women.)

Odd Fellows Entertain.

Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained a large number of visiting brothers from the United States transports last night. Speeches were made and a thoroughly good social time was had to 11 o'clock. Coffee was served and cigars were passed around. Excelsior Lodge will have work in the initiatory degree this evening. All visiting Odd Fellows are invited to be present.

May Resign.

On account of friction between the physicians and nurses on one side and the Executive of the Red Cross on the other there will likely be some resignations handed in this morning.

MAKES A RULING

United States Exclusion Laws Apply to Hawaiian Chinese.

THE PHILADELPHIA IS COALING

Sampson's Fleet Ordered to Porto Rico—Preparations for the Honolulu Garrison.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department made a ruling in regard to the admission into the United States of Chinese persons which is more comprehensive in its restrictions than any hitherto made since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act. This action was in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, who holds, in effect, that the exclusion act applies to all classes of Chinese persons other than those specifically named in the act. The only exceptions, therefore, are officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure. It is estimated that the number of persons hitherto admitted but hereafter to be excluded will aggregate several thousand a year. The following letter of instructions, based upon the Attorney General's opinion, has been sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1898.

Collector of Customs, San Francisco—Sir: Referring to your communication of the 14th ult., in relation to the appeal from your decision rejecting the application of Wong Yook Sun, a Chinese person, seeking admission to this country as a trader and confirming the telegram sent by you on the 19th inst., you are informed that in an opinion, dated the 15th inst., the Honorable Attorney General holds that Chinese persons known as traders should not be allowed to land in this country even though they submit the certificate prescribed by the act approved July 5, 1884, relating to the admission of Chinese. I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General and invite your particular attention to that portion of it in which he says:

"It may be stated comprehensively that the result of the whole body of these laws and decision thereon is to determine that the true theory is not that all Chinese persons may enter this country who are not forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly allowed."

You are therefore directed to hereafter refuse admission to all Chinese persons whose occupation or station does not clearly indicate that they are members of the exempt class of Chinese as defined by the law, and applications for admission for persons described as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers accountants, managers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, etc., should be rejected by you. Respectfully yours,

W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

On the 22nd Assistant Secretary Howell said, further strengthening his ruling: "The Hawaiian resolution as passed provides that 'No Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from Hawaii.' In effect, it means that nothing contained in the resolution shall give the Chinese now in Hawaii any rights to enter the United States, which they did not enjoy before Hawaii was annexed. That is to say, all of the Chinese exclusion laws apply to Chinamen now in Hawaii, and none of them can be admitted to the United States except those included in the exempted class namely: Officers of the Chinese Government, teachers, students and persons traveling for pleasure. There can be no misunderstanding of this law. Its purport is clear. None of Hawaii's Chinese can come in."

REBELS ARE AT IT.

MANILA, July 17, via Hongkong, July 21.—The rebels attacked the Spanish outposts in force on Friday. The attack was simultaneous on Malate, Santa Ava, Santa Mesa, Balic and Gagalamerin. It is said that 20,000 rebels engaged in the assault. The result was favorable to the Spaniards, who held all their positions with only fifty killed and wounded. It is estimated the rebel losses were 400. The rebels tried to rush the trenches, which were well protcted. The Spaniards kept up a steady fire, and repulsed every attack of the rebels. The attack was repeately renewed and lasted several hours. The attack was renewed this morning with the usual result.

TROOPS DISEMBARK.

MANILA BAY, July 19, via Hongkong, July 22.—The disembarkation of the second expedition of American troops from the transports is fairly under way today. The troops are being landed at Paranaque, two miles south of Manila. The Boston and Callao have moved across the bay to a point as close to the shore as they can go and are covering the landing of the troops with their guns.

It is strongly suspected the presence of the warships is intended to influence the rebels more than the Spaniards, as there have been serious disagreements between General Anderson and Aguinaldo. Although the rebels still are nominally friendly toward the American troops, I have seen enough of their spirit to make me doubtful of their attitude toward us in the near future.

The transport steamer China reached Manila on Saturday last, one day in advance of the rest of the fleet. It is reliably given out that the China will not return to San Francisco for some time, as Admiral Dewey has decided to attach her to his squadron as a dispatch boat, she being capable of making twenty knots an hour. It is very likely that she will be armed with a strong battery.

PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Permanent annexation of Porto Rico to the United States is the avowed policy of the administration. Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the Philippines, the Ladrones and the Carolines, Porto Rico is to be held. It is to be made a strong military and naval station commanding the entire West Indies and controlling the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, the Carribean Sea, and the future canal across the isthmus.

Members of the Porto Ricon Junta in New York City, who have been working for the formation of an independent form of government for the island have received little encouragement from the administration. General Miles has agreed to accept the services of Dr. Julio Henna and several other members of the Junta as guides and interpreters in his coming campaign, but the administration has been very careful not to make any promises about recognizing the Junta when Porto Rico has fallen.

In compliance with telegrams from General Miles, Dr. Henna, president of the Junta, and Senor Roberto Todd, secretary, came to Washington today to confer with Secretary Alger about accompanying the army of invasion. They will leave at once to join General Miles at Puerto de Fayardo to act as guides in the campaign against San Juan.

TO REINFORCE DEWEY.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Rear Admiral Dewey's force in Manila Bay may be reinforced by a battleship to be detached from the Eastern squadron, and the protected cruiser Philadelphia. I was told today on excellent authority that Secretary Long has such action under consideration, but whether it will be taken or not depends upon the events of the next few weeks. The Secretary feels sure that Admiral Dewey should have a stronger squadron, one of the vessels of which should be a battleship, probably the Oregon, and he proposes to place him in a position to successfully meet any emergency that may arise. Commodore Watson's squadron will be ordered in readiness to reinforce Dewey if a third power should menace American interests.

GETTING PHILADELPHIA READY.

VALLEJO, July 21.—The six-pounders and other guns for the secondary battery of the Philadelphia arrived at Mare Island last evening, and workmen in the ordnance department have been using every effort to have them mounted without delay, so that the vessel can start for Honolulu. She has been coaling for several days, and while her bunkers are not filled to their utmost capacity, she will be able to make the trip to the Islands without difficulty. The flagship is all ready to start as soon as her small guns are in place, and will probably leave for San Francisco tomorroy. It is said that Captain Wadleigh has orders to proceed without delay.

Lieut. Turner of the tug Iroquois, is rushing preparations for towing the ship Tacoma to Manila with horses and mules for the use of General Merritt's forces. She will go via Honolulu, and will undoubtedly make the trip in good time. The Iroquois is the most powerful tug in the Pacific, and can easily tow the Tacoma at a 10-knot rate. The latter vessel will carry coal, which will be transferred to the Iroquois at the Ladrones.

TO SEND SPANISH HOME.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Arrangements were concluded by the Government tonight for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain.

The contract was awarded to the Spanish Transatlantique Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of $20 for each enlisted man and $55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the Government's advertisement for bids. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers it will cost the Government $535,000 to transport the prisoners. The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned probably entirely by Spanish crews.

REFUSES TO CAPITULATE.

MADRID, July 29.—General Parreja, the Spanish commander of Guantanama, refuses to be included in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law a commander can surrender the troops which he personally commands, but he cannot obligate other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held here that the capitulation comprises only about 7,000 troops, actually at Santiago.

The military code prescribes life imprisonment for any officer who includes in the capitulation of his forces other posts, which, "though dependent upon his command, are not troops or places included in the action which caused the capitulation."

MORE TRANSPORTS.

SEATTLE, July 29.—The Government, as represented by the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company of San Francisco and Seattle, has chartered several steamers to carry soldiers to Uncle Sam's new possessions in the Pacific. The vessels procured are the Lakme, Tillamock and Alliance, and negotiations are almost closed for the Charles Nelson. The four steamers are now engaged on the Alaska run between Seattle and St. Michael. A deal is on foot for the chartering of the steamship Columbia.

The Lakme arrived in port today, and as soon as she can be made ready she will be sent to San Francisca to be turned over to Major Long. The other vessels will reach here from the north in the course of a week. These transports have accommodations for about 3,000 soldiers.

HONOLULU FORTIFICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Major Langfitt, in charge of the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, has been ordered by General Merriam to make surveys for the proposed fortifications of the harbor at Honolulu.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The distribution of relief from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is progressing favorably.

GEN. MILES LEADS ARMY

Forces of United States Are Now In Porto Rico.

JAPAN, TOO, WITH AMERICA

To Attack Manila—Germany—Embassadors Inquire—In Madrid—Fever.

LANDING IN PORTO RICO.

ST. THOMAS, July 25.—The United States troops under General Miles are landing today on the island of Porto Rico, near Ponce on the southern coast. So far as known no fighting has taken place.

Captain Lotze, of the German steamer Croatia, which arrived here yesterday and reported having been fired upon three times off San Juan, Porto Rico, on Saturday, by an American war ship, understood to be the United States cruiser New Orleans, was quoted in an interview today as saying that the first solid shot fell within two yards of the ship. The steamer was immediately stopped, but her captain adds that two more shots were fired over the Croatia's bows from close range.

Later an officer from the New Orleans boarded the Croatia and asked if the ship was injured. Captain Lotze was highly indignant at being fired upon, as he considered his ship was outside the blockading zone. He says he saw nothing of the invading fleet.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A cable to the World from Turks island says: The British steamer Stella from Jamaica, bound to Porto Rico for a cargo, arrived here today. The captain reports that he saw fourteen American war ships off Torguaa island, Hayti, last Friday, bound for Porto Rico. The Stella was boarded by men from the gunboat Dixie and warned not to proceed to Porto Rico, on account of the blockade, so she came here to cable to the owners for instructions.

EMBASSADORS INQUIRE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—One Embassador was at the White House on July 11th and the German Embassador last Friday. It turns out, according to the diplomat referred to, that they all came back under instructions to make precise inquiries on the subject of the Philippines. Japan and China, who are interested because of their proximity to the islands and of the possible effects upon them of a radical disturbance of the relations of European nations in the Far East, also sent their Ministers to ask similar questions.

These inquiries were met by the statement, it is said, that whatever the issue may be in the islands the United States will endeavor to so conduct matters there as to give no just cause of offense or anxiety to other nations, having in view always the rights and duties of this Government and the best interests of all others.

IN OLD MADRID.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A cable to the Tribune from Madrid, via Paris, says: The situation is far more critical than at any previous time since the war began. Not a day passes without the Emperor of Austria exerting his strong personal influence with the Queen Regent, urging her to make peace at once, no matter at what sacrifice; for in his opinion the only salvation of the dynasty depends upon her ability to do so.

The disaffection of the army increases day by day. Officers of every grade accuse the Ministry of incapacity in conducting the war, and charge them above all with criminal neglect in failing to supply the Santiago force with food and ammunition.

JAPAN WITH AMERICA TOO.

LONDON, July 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says four Russian men-of-war have left Port Arthur and it is supposed that their destination is the Philippine islands. Another dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese war ships Yoshino, Chin Yen, Itsukushima and Sai Yen have been hastily dispatched to Saiseho to re-enforce the Japanese squadron ordered to co-operate with the British and American Admirals in the event of international complications.

While the dispatch does not explain the matter it is inferred that the squadron is desired to be in readiness for Philippine operations.

MANILA HUNGRY.

HONGKONG, July 25.—The situation in Manila grows more desperate hourly. The Spanish at last concede that the insurgent is hemming him in, and fears that the water supply of the city will be cut off. The loss of 3,500 prisoners has told severely, and the city is growing hungry. The desperate Spaniard partially vents his spleen on the Englishman in Manila, but dares not go too far. Over the door at the Spanish Military Club there is a placard making a filthy reference to Englishmen.

MORE FOR PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Information was received by the War Department today that Major General Brooke, who will be second in command at Porto Rico, would sail from Newport News tomorrow on the cruiser St. Louis. He will be accompanied by his staff, and as he is to be carried on the fastest vessel in the Navy it is probable that he will be landed in Porto Rico within the next four days.

KING JOB OPEN.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Shanghai says that Li Houi, the King of Corea, desires to abdicate and to take refuge at the British consulate at Seoul. The British Consul, however, declines to receive him.

MILD YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch received tonight by Adjutant General Corbin says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in the camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same

(Continued on Eighth Page.)