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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FALL OF ILOILO

Gen. Miller's Easy Capture of a Stronghold.

CENTER TAKEN WITHOUT LOSS

Demand and Then Action—Assis-
tance of the Navy—Reports by
the Various Leaders.

NEW YORK, February 18.—A Sun
cable from Manila, dated February 14,
at 8:50 a. m., says: The forces under
the command of General Miller cap-
tured Iloilo on Saturday. None of the
Americans were injured. The rebels
offered only slight resistance and with-
drew, setting fire to the native portion
of the town. A few of the insurgents
were wounded.

MANILA, February 14.—9:35 a. m.—
The United States forces, under Brig-
adier-General Miller, captured Iloilo,
capital of the island of Panay and seat
of the so-called Visayas federation, on
Saturday last after a bombardment.
The rebels set the town on fire before
evacuating it, but the American troops
extinguished the flames. There were
no casualties on the American side.

MANILA, February 14.—9:45 a. m.—

TRAFFIC WITH HAWAII.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 12.—
Five ocean ships arrived at Ta-
coma and three departed within
an hour yesterday afternoon.
The Garonne, from Honolulu,
brings news that she has con-
tracted for 1000 tons of sugar
and 2000 bunches of bananas
on the next trip. The Honolu-
lu ships cannot clear the docks
of outgoing cargo, but return
cargoes have thus far been dis-
appointing.

The United States gunboat Petrel
arrived late last evening with dispatches
from Brigadier-General M. P. Miller to
Major-General Otis, announcing that
Iloilo had been taken by the combined
military and naval forces Saturday
morning.

General Miller, on receipt of his in-
structions from Manila, sent the native
commissioners ashore from the United
States transport St. Paul with a com-
munication for the rebel Governor of
Iloilo, calling upon him to surrender
within a time stated and warning him
not to make a demonstration in the
interval.

The rebels immediately moved their
guns and prepared to defend their pos-
ition. Thereupon the Petrel fired two
warning guns, the rebels immediately
opening fire upon her. The Petrel and
the Baltimore then bombarded the
town, which the rebels having set on
fire, immediately evacuated.

The American troops were promptly
landed and extinguished the fires in
all cases of foreign property, but not
before considerable damage had been
done. It is believed the enemy's loss
during the bombardment was heavy,
but no American casualties are re-
ported.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—
Shortly before midnight Adjutant-
General Corbin made public the follow-
ing dispatch from Major-General Otis,
reporting the capture of the town of
Iloilo by the American forces, under
General Miller, on the 11th instant:

"MANILA, February 13.—General
Miller reports from Iloilo that the town
was taken on the 11th inst., and held
by the American troops. The insur-
gents were given until the evening of
the 13th to surrender, but their hostile
actions brought on an engagement dur-
ing the morning. The insurgents fired
the native portion of the town. But
little loss resulted to property of for-
eign inhabitants. No casualties among
the American troops are reported.

A dispatch also came from Admiral
Dewey telling of the capture of the
city. It was a brief recital of the facts
in the case, but, it is said, contained
substantially the same information as
that sent by General Otis. It was sent
to the Navy Department, and is ex-
pected to be made public in the morn-
ing.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—11:45 a. m.—Four
companies of the California Volun-
teers, which had been clearing the
country in the vicinity of Pateros, ten
miles southeast of Manila, and which
had been recalled, were followed by
the enemy today as they retired.

On reaching San Pedro Macati the
Americans made a stand near the
churchyard and the rebels were driven
back. The Californians again advanced
and are now occupying the same ridge



GEN. MILLER, WHO DIRECTED THE OPER-
ATIONS AGAINST ILOILO.

commanding the valley of the river,
which they held yesterday.

A gunboat near the Pasig river is
clearing the jungle.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Several rebels
yesterday afternoon having fired from
houses bearing white flags on the
American outposts Col. Smith, with
Companies L, D and K of the Califor-
nia Volunteers, proceeded to clean out
the enemy along his front. The rebels
opposed him from the brush and sev-
eral skirmishes occurred, during which
nine of the Californians were slightly
wounded before the rebels were driven
out.

The work proceeded today in a sys-
tematic manner, a gunboat shelling
the villages and working their rapid-
fire guns very effectively on the jungle.
The entire California Regiment, with
the exception of two companies, four
companies of the Washington Regi-
ment and a battery of the Sixth Artil-
lery were engaged. The rebels were
driven toward Lake Laguna de Bayol.
The rebels held their fire, apparently
being short of ammunition, but they
fought desperately.

The American outposts in this di-
rection are now fully twelve miles out.
All is quiet along the rest of the line,
with the exception that an occasional
exchange of shots between the sharp-
shooters breaks the monotony of the
day.

Two natives attempted to slip past
the United States cruiser Olympia dur-
ing the night in a boat. They failed
to respond when hailed, but kept pad-
dling along. After a warning shot a
sentry fired at the boat and killed one
of the occupants and wounded the
other.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A cable to
the Sun from Manila says: The guard
of the Nebraska Regiment stationed
near the water works was attacked yester-
day afternoon by insurgents dressed
in citizens' clothes, who were hiding in
a bamboo thicket. The Americans
were wide awake and Col. Stolzenberg
immediately sent four companies of re-
inforcements to the scene of the at-
tack. The natives stood their ground
for a short time and then fled. Our
troops drove them toward Caloccan,
killing eight of them, including an of-
ficer, and capturing two others. Capt.
A. H. Hollingsworth, Lieut. Bert D.
Wheedon and six privates were wound-
ed.

MANILA, Feb. 17.—11:50 a. m.—Ex-
cuse of the United States O. F. Will-
iams is in receipt of an application
from a member of the insurgent Con-
gress at Malolos, requesting a pass
through the American lines for a fam-
ily of twelve persons, who are desirous
of taking refuge in Manila. This is re-
garded as significant as showing that
the most intelligent rebels realize their
families are safe only within American
territory.

BAD ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The fol-
lowing cablegram was received at the
War Department today:

MANILA, Feb. 12.—To Adjutant
General, Washington: It is reported
that the insurgent representative at
Washington, telegraphed Aguinaldo to
drive out the Americans before the ar-
rival of reinforcements. Dispatches
were received at Hongkong and mailed
to be made about the 7th inst. The
eagerness of the insurgent troops to
engage the Americans, precipitated the
battle.

THE CAROLINES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Madrid cor-
respondent of the Daily Chronicle says
that the Cabinet has decided to con-
sider "the best manner of selling the
Caroline and Mariana Islands."

A COLLIER LOST

American Ship Edward O'Brien On the Reef.

NEAR THE HARBOR ENTRANCE

An Anchor Dragg—Efforts to Re-
lease the Vessel—Some Cargo
Will Be Saved.

The American ship Edward O'Brien
is aird and fast on the reef Ewa of
the mouth of the channel. Rolling in
the heavy swell from off shore she is
making a furrow in the coral for the
bottom of the vessel and the keel is
all smashed and worn off.

It was about 4 o'clock yesterday
morning that the Edward O'Brien came
to an anchorage directly off the mouth
of the channel and pilot Macaulay was
soon on his way to her. But by the
time he was aboard she had drifted
across the entrance of the channel and
lay broadside to the reef. The tug
Eleu had been notified and had a hawser
attached to the distressed ship im-
mediately. At 9 o'clock the steamer
Maul was sent out and shortly after
the U. S. tug Iroquois was dispatched.

All day long these steamers tugged at
the doomed vessel. Laden with 3,540
tons of coal it proved useless and at
7 o'clock at night the Maul, Eleu and
Iroquois returned to the harbor. Capt.
Lothrop of the O'Brien still hopes to
save his vessel. This morning a donkey
engine will be placed aboard and
scoops will attempt to take off coal.
But the best that can be done in a
day is a few hundred tons and it is
only a question of a few days when
the Edward O'Brien will be a thing of
the past.

The cause of this disaster is thought
to be a broken starboard anchor which
permitted the ship to swing around
and loosen the hold of the anchor to
port. The opinions of a few of the
men along the water front on the Ed-
ward O'Brien's pilikia may be interest-
ing.

Captain Hilbus, master of the tug
Eleu: "I broke two 9-inch hawsers in
attempting to haul her off and I am
of the opinion it will be very hard
to save this vessel without taking most
of the coal out."

Watchman Ben Whitney, of the pilot
office: "I consider it useless to try and
save the vessel with her cargo on
board. She will sink as soon as she
is towed off the reef."

J. A. Gilman, of the local Board of
Underwriters who was a visitor to the
wrecked vessel yesterday, considers
her as in a very serious way and prob-
ably a total loss.

Captain Freeman of the steamer
Maul is sure the ship will sink the
minute she is taken off and the course
he thinks most sensible is to save what
can be saved of the coal on board.

Health agent Louis Reynolds, who
was aboard of the Edward O'Brien a
good portion of yesterday, says she will
probably be a total loss.

Last night the ship had 8 feet 8 in-
ches of water in the hold and about
26 feet of water on the starboard side
which is about her mean draught.
There is no insurance on the Edward
O'Brien which was built at Thomaston,
Maine, in 1882 by E. O'Brien who is
also her registered owner.

Capt. Lothrop, who has lately as-
sumed command of the ship, had the
misfortune some years ago to lose the
American ship Conqueror in the China
Seas. He is well known and highly es-
teemed by many of the mariners in
port and all express a hearty sym-
pathy for his last misfortune. "Though
a deep water man all right and a good
shipmaster," says Capt. Goodman of
the schooner Robert Lewers, "he never
was like some other captains afraid of
the shore and never hesitated to come
pretty close in. I suppose this time he
was a little far in, but if the fluke of
his starboard anchor had held he
would have been safe where he was."

From the time when the blue lights
were sent up from the O'Brien yester-
day morning until the tugs left her
last night every assistance was given
Capt. Lothrop by the local authorities.
Pilot Macaulay and Captain Pond of
the Iroquois. The Iroquois like the
Eleu snipped a 9-inch hawser while
pulling at the O'Brien.

Capt. Lothrop himself was somewhat
discouraged last evening over the out-
look. He had come ashore during the

afternoon and, as he supposed, made
arrangements for one of the govern-
ment scows and an anchor in place of
the one broken. Nothing had come off
however and he was waiting until this
morning to attend further to the dis-
position of the ship.

The Edward O'Brien sailed from
Departure Bay about February 2nd and
was to load sugar in this port for New
York for Alexander & Baldwin.

MONEY FOR SPAIN.

The \$2,000,000 for the Philippines
Voted by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A sepa-
rate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for
payment to Spain under the provisions
of the treaty of Paris was passed to-
day by the House under suspension of
the rules. No amendment was in order
and an attempt to secure unanimous
consent to offer an amendment declar-
atory of our policy not permanently
to annex the islands, was objected to.
Wheeler of Kentucky, upon whose
point of order the appropriation went
out of the sundry civil bill, made the
only speech in open hostility to the
measure, but upon the roll call thirty-
four members—thirty-one Democrats,
two Populists and one Silver Republi-
can voted against it. The votes of 213
members were cast for it.

The Senate bill to reimburse the
Governors of States for expenses paid
by the States in organizing volunteers
for service in the war, which was paid
before their muster in the service of
the United States, was also passed un-
der suspension of the rules.

MR. POLLITZ AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—
It was learned yesterday that
the price paid Rudolph Sprock-
els for his half interest in the
Paauhau sugar plantation was
about \$1,500,000. The property
comprises 12,000 acres, under
lease for twelve years, with
privilege of extension, from
Samuel Parker and William G.
Irwin. Yesterday every share
of the stock in the hands of Ed-
ward Pollitz & Co. for disposal
was sold, at prices ranging from
\$35 to \$40, and late in the af-
ternoon \$45 was bid for it on
the street.

PACIFIC STEAMERS.

Magnificent New Liners That are to
Touch Here.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Feb. 11.—
The contract for the two 12,000-ton
Pacific Mail steamships, each costing
\$2,000,000, has been awarded. It is stat-
ed, so the Newport Shipbuilding and
Drydock Company, but no official state-
ment to that effect can be obtained.

These two ships for the Pacific Mail
will be the largest so far built at an
American yard, their dimensions be-
ing greater than those of the Ameri-
can liners St. Louis and St. Paul. The
two new ships will be duplicated in
every particular. Their length will be
550 feet, and their beam 63 feet.
The dimensions of the St. Louis, the
largest ship of the American line, are:
Length 535.5 feet, beam 63 feet, depth
26.8 feet. Thus it will be seen that
the Pacific Mail liners will be 14.5 feet
longer than the St. Louis. They will
have a tonnage of 400 greater than the
St. Louis.

The ships will be fitted out in luxu-
rious style, and the passenger accom-
modations will be unsurpassed. They
will also have facilities for handling
freight and mail, and when completed
will ply between San Francisco and
China.

SAMOAN CRISIS.

Suggestion from Berlin Which is
Thought to Be Inspired.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—What
is regarded as an inspired suggestion
coming from Berlin, to the effect that
differences between the powers party
to the treaty of Berlin, relative to Sa-
moa, could best be adjusted by mu-
tual disclaimer for the objectionable
acts of their agents at Apia, is regard-
ed here as evidence that the whole
matter is now entirely within the line
of safety and that the disputes are
about to be committed for adjustment
to diplomatic means, the principals be-
ing at Washington, London and Berlin
instead of at Apia.

Contrary to the accepted belief here,
the German president of the Municipal
Council, Raffel, has not yet left Apia,
but information has reached here that
he will sail from there to-morrow.
Thus will be removed from the scene
one of the most threatening factors.

CHAS. A. HOYT.

NEW YORK, February 20.—It was
reported to-night that Charles Hoyt,
the playwright, had been removed to
Bloomington for treatment, but the
story cannot be verified. Hoyt has been
suffering from a nervous disorder for
some time and his condition has alarm-
ed his friends.