

CHINA BUDGET
McCalla Caused March
On Peking.

THE BATTLE OF TAKU
American Ladies in Danger at the
Chinese Capital—Well Organized
Chinese—Other Notes.

(News by E. E. Coptic.)
YOKOHAMA, June 26.—Some interesting facts have leaked out regarding the midnight meeting of the Consuls and officers which led to the sending of troops to Peking on Sunday. It seems that during the conference the Russian and French representatives frequently drew apart for private conference, which was anything but polite or frank, and the Russian Colonel kept drawing attention to the fact (?) that no invasion of Peking ought to be made with less than 10,000 men (Russia being the only country that could land so many on short notice), and it became evident that he was hoping the others would say, "Well, you have the men; get them and go on." Of course, the others would consent to no such things, and so Russia and France finally refused to join the others in sending men—albeit they had troops at the station promptly in the morning. At last Captain McCalla, U.S.N., said, "Well, gentlemen, you have talked this matter over pretty thoroughly, and have come to no decision, but I'll tell you what I am going to do; my Minister is in danger, and I am going to Peking." There was then nothing left for the others but to follow, which the British were only too glad to do. Captain McCalla has earned the praise of all British and Americans here by his clear insight, prompt action and thoughtfulness. He has been on the go day and night, and all that has been accomplished has been mainly due to his steady perseverance. Captain Bayley, the British Commander, is a man of the same stamp, both men that we may be proud of and in whose care we are sure of every attention and positive safety.

THE ATTACK ON TAKU.

YOKOHAMA, June 25.—The following are portions of the numerous accounts of the Taku fight, which have come to hand from various sources:

An official message, dated Saturday, the 23d instant, which was wired by the Commander of the Nagasaki Torpedo Corps to Rear Admiral Saito, Vice Minister of the Navy, says: "At 12:45 on the morning of June 17th the Taku forts declared war on the allied squadron in the harbor by opening fire on them. The British sloop Algerine and the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, 6 guns, Capt. Keyes, and Whiting, 6 guns, Capt. Morton, captured four Chinese torpedo boat destroyers. The marines and bluejackets from the Japanese, English and American warships landed at Tong-ku and occupied the northern forts. The Russian, German and French marines occupied the southern fort. The engagement terminated at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Whiting was struck by the enemy's shells but sustained no serious damage."

The allied squadron comprised one English warship Algerine, 6 guns; Capt. Slade, Lt. Comdr. Amet, 6 guns, (France); the Atago, Capt. Takouchi, 4 guns, (Japanese); the Coreetz, Capt. Silman, 6 guns, (Russia); the Illis, Capt. Laus, 6 guns, (German); and Monocacy (American), Capt. Wise, 6 guns. The Monocacy was used as a refuge for the foreign women and children in Tongku, while the Atago was used as a storehouse for the arms for the allied land forces and the foreign contingent generally.

On the 16th there was one United States and one Chinese warship at Chefoo. Subsequently the Chinese ship disappeared, her destination being unknown. On the land there were indications that the Boxers had arrived in large numbers. Although there was a force of Chinese troops to protect the place, considerable anxiety was, it is said, being felt. The natives appeared to believe that the Boxers were three millions strong.

Off Taku the Chinese cruiser Haiyang had been at anchor a little nearer to the shore than the allied squadron, and on the evening of the 16th she seemed to have cleared for action. Prior to the resolution to open fire on the forts having been adopted, the Newark and the Descartes were anchored by the Haiyang, but they shifted their position afterwards. On the evening of the 17th precautions were taken against the flight of the Haiyang, but she did not move. She was afterwards captured.

The following report, dated June 20th, 1 p. m., has reached the American Consul at Shanghai from Liou, Blue:

"The message just brought here from Tien-Tsin by an express messenger was sent by the British Consul. Tien-Tsin. It says that reinforcement should be sent with all possible dispatch. The losses of the foreign guards have been heavy, our supply of ammunition and provisions is extremely scanty, and we are in great want of machines or field guns. How are the ambulances in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin. A rumor has it that Capt. Wright has been dangerously wounded. The Russians are at the railway stations and are under the hot fire of the Chinese, who have by constant firing with heavy guns smashed down almost the whole of the foreign settlements. The message bears the signature of Fowler."

The account given by the Commander of the British torpedo destroyer Whiting, that had entered Nagasaki for repairs, to the Governor of the place, and published by the Jiji, may also be quoted. He states that the Algerine and the Russian and German warships had been moored at the rear of the forts, while in the upper course of the Peiho were lying the At-

ago, the American warship, the Whiting and the Peiho. At 4 p. m. on the 16th the Northern Fort was seen making some preparation for action, and the allied squadron signalled the fort to remove the Japanese flag at the mouth of the Peiho. The commander of the fort did not comply with this request, the Whiting removed the torpedoes. At 1 a. m. in the next morning the Northern Fort suddenly opened fire on the allied squadron, which, with the Algerine, the Atago, the Coreetz, the Illis, the Monocacy and the Descartes, returned the fire. The English torpedo boat destroyed four Chinese torpedo boats. On land the forces of Japan and England rushed at a signal from the flagship, on the Northern Fort, the Japanese in advance and commanded by Captain Hartart. Captain Hartart climbed up the fort and as he was about to extend his hands to the Captain of the Algerine to help him over the wall, he was shot and killed on the spot. The fort was taken by the Japanese and English forces at 5 a. m. The British flag was hoisted in the center and the flags of the other Powers in other places. The four Chinese torpedo boats were chased about by the British torpedo boat destroyer and were ultimately captured. The Southern Russian and German marines, the losses of the Russian contingent being seventy. Three Chinese warships and four torpedo boats were captured. The Atago did not take part in the bombardment. The Russian ships and the one German ship suffered most.

Captain Shimazaki, Commander of the marine forces belonging to the Sasebo Admiralty, was on Wednesday appointed to the command of the battleship Yamashiro, Captain Kanamura of the Yokosuka Admiralty, was on the same day ordered to take charge of the battleship Fujii. It appears that the repairs on the two battleships have been finished at Yokosuka.

Most of the vessels of the standing squadron are in North China at present. The ships forming the naval section squadrons are said to be in Sasebo waiting for orders. The warships in the reserve list are being equipped and the vacancies in the crews hurriedly filled.

The Yashima, Shikishima, Saiven, Heiyen, Hashidate, Amagi, Fuso, Soko, Chinpo, Chiyoda, Chikuma, Chikuma, Chikuma, Inaduma, Sazanami and Niij were lying in Yokosuka last week. The Chinpo, Chikuma and Chinyen are in dock mounting guns, but the others are ready to put to sea at any moment. The Matsushima, the Iwashima and Niij have sailed for the South.

The United States hospital ship Solace has arrived at Nagasaki and is under orders to proceed to Taku.

The Hakul-maru will be equipped as a hospital ship on her arrival at Taku from Shanghai. The necessary materials were forwarded to Moll by the Red Cross Society in Tokio. The Nagato-maru will take the Hakul-maru's place on the Yokohama-Shanghai line.

The Japanese Consul at Newchwang applied to the Japanese Government to dispatch a warship to Newchwang to guard the Japanese there, though the place is quiet at present.

When the British cruiser Undaunted left Chefoo at 4 p. m. on the 15th inst., the Chinese vessel, the Hsien, and another got underway. When the Chinese vessels reached Woesung at 5 p. m. on the 15th, they found the British cruiser Undaunted lying there, whereupon they turned and fled.

A telegram received by a foreign attaché in Tokyo on the 23d states that the Chinese troops besieging Tien-Tsin are part of those defeated at Taku when the forts were taken. The attack on Tien-Tsin was quite unexpected, and the troops succeeded in setting fire to several parts of the city. Desperate fighting took place, and up to the 20th the bombardment was still going on.

Another dispatch in the Osaka Asahi states that a dispatch has been received at the British Legation in Tokyo from a British naval officer at Taku, stating that the allied force has reached Tien-Tsin and was engaging the Chinese troops on the 20th instant.

The correspondent of the Nagasaki Press, writing after an inspection of H. M. S. Whiting, had the battle at Taku described to him by the officers, and says: "Soon after the capture of the destroyers, a 5-inch shell from the forts penetrated the Whiting's after coal-bunker, shattering her No. 4 after boiler and damaging 17 tubes. There was, however, no immediate danger, the pipes simply bending, which certainly speaks well for the English builders. During the shelling, the magazines were blown up, and all gunboats received more or less serious damage. One Russian was badly knocked about and one was set on fire. The fire was quickly extinguished.

The officers of the Whiting speak very highly of their crew, all of whom worked admirably. The men looked on the fighting as rare fun, yet kept cool and steady. The Whiting, although severely damaged, was able to steam with her remaining boilers at an average speed of 10 knots an hour into this port. She was built on the Tyne in 1896 by Sir Charles Palmer and armed at Elswick by Sir William Armstrong & Co. Her speed is 30 knots an hour and her tonnage 399. Her armament consists of six 4.5-inch guns. She is a twin-screw torpedo boat destroyer, with engines of 5,500 h.p. under forced draught, and is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. MacKenzie.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent today to His Excellency the Governor of Nanking and other Chinese provincial Governors by the Chinamen of Japan: "The leading Chinese merchants and all other Chinese residents in Japan beg your Excellency most earnestly to take every step possible to protect the lives of foreigners in the Yangtze river ports; and to assist the allied Powers in putting down the Boxer rebellion and prevent the massacre of more foreigners in the north. Please the Government at Peking to act immediately so as to prevent the dismemberment of the Empire, by repudiating the acts of the Boxers and those troops now committing such horrible atrocities in the north."

LADIES IN PEKING.

There has been a report that the ladies of the United States Legation at Peking had gone out to the hills before the troubles and had not returned to Peking. A letter, however, was received here yesterday (June 18th) from one of the ladies which shows that they were all at Peking and were only complaining of the interruption of the train service, writes the Daily News, which, later on, says: "No News, Only Fearful Rumors."

The following extract from a private letter from a lady now visiting Peking, dated the 10th inst., will be read with great interest: "I have no doubt that you know the condition of affairs, and that I am really a prisoner in Peking. There has been no train in or out since last Sunday (June 3) and the wire is cut, so we only know the fearful rumors of damaged bridges, burning villages, etc., and the situation has become more serious every day. An overland courier has been sent as far as Tien-Tsin and I am writing that way. Personally I have not felt any fear, but to satisfy our host, I had to go last night and sleep in the British Legation. Other troops are expected up today, and they say by rail, but I have given up expecting the relief. The poor missionary, Mr. Man and Robinson, are undoubtedly killed, but they are the only Europeans we know of. . . . The people in the city seem quiet enough."

DISCIPLINED CHINESE.

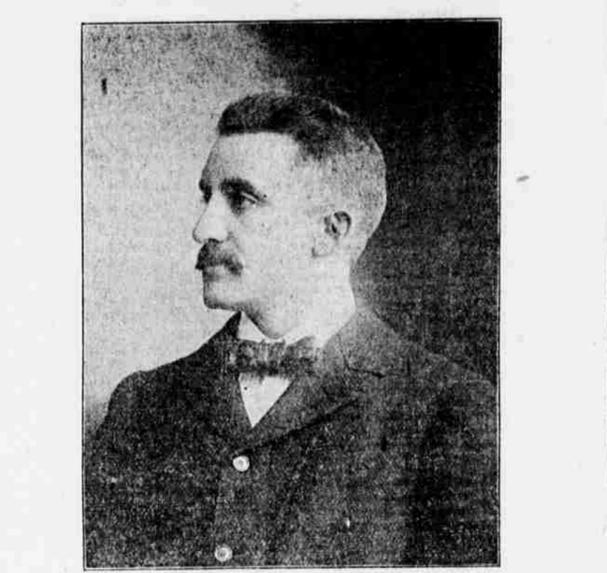
Whilst the Daily Press also comments on another aspect of affairs, writing: "To put a battery of 7-pounder muzzle-load-

ed cannon against the numerous magnificent Krupp field batteries, with which the Chinese Imperial foreign-drilled troops are armed, would be suicidal. The Chinese infantry are armed with the latest pattern Mauser magazine rifles against the Martini of our troops. The writer has seen the Chinese foreign-drilled troops in the last war and in a recent rebellion—small though it was, and they did excellent work. The constant drilling by Continental instructors of picked men that form the foreign-drilled brigades, since the China-Japan war, has produced an army that even a match for the present much too small body of allied troops. Therefore it behooves those in command to see that our men are not altogether outclassed in equipment, and any initial mistakes should promptly be corrected. It is to be hoped that after all the losses will prove the only advantage."

WILDMAN ATTACKED.

Private advices from Shanghai relate a rather disagreeable experience undergone by Consul General Wildman, who has gone to Japan for a holiday, writes the China Mail. On June 12th Mr. Louis Spitzel met Mr. Wildman in the Asahi restaurant and threatened that the latter would not leave Shanghai alive. The officers of the Rio de Janeiro interfered and Captain Very, of the U. S. S. Castine, placed a guard at Mr. Wildman's disposal while in the city. At the instance of the British Consul General Warren, United States Consul General Goodnow placed Spitzel under a bond to keep the peace. The China Gazette reports the occurrence in the following terms: "The vestibule of Shanghai's leading hotel was today the scene of what the crowd of spectators, lounging about after dinner, thought was going to end in a kory combat. Mr. Rounseville Wildman, the United States Consul General from Hongkong, whose little transactions with the Philippines and their funds has brought him into some-

E. FAXON BISHOP MAY GO TO PORTO RICO TO BRING BACK LABORERS FOR HAWAII



prominence, was accented by another gentleman who has lately had a very unpleasant experience of the dark side of American ways in Manila. Mr. Louis Spitzel, who bodily and very publicly denounced the erstwhile friend of Aguinaldo as having a hand in the business which brought him (Mr. Spitzel) into such unpleasant conflict with the United States authorities in the Philippines. All who have read that scandalous case will sympathize with Mr. Spitzel in the black-guard treatment he received there, and they did not, in much more forcible reflections upon Mr. Wildman's appreciation of the atrocities of strict veracity, only he put in much more forcible words. But even this strong provocation failed to have any effect upon the imperturbability of Mr. Wildman, much to everyone's surprise, and he contented himself with polite and repeated denials, till what seemed to be a deadly combat ended in a wordy duel, in which all the fighting was on Mr. Spitzel's side."

DR. JORDAN LECTURES.

Dr. D. Starr Jordan, principal of Stanford University, California, delivered a short address yesterday afternoon in the zoological rooms of the Imperial University, Tokyo. There was a large attendance of students. Introduced by Professor Jima, president of the University Zoological Society, the speaker announced at the outset that he did not propose to tell them of the history of the investigations of Louis Agassiz, because they could find those in a cyclopedic. He intended to bring before them a man who was the greatest in science that America or perhaps the world had ever seen. He emphasized that he called the keynote of Agassiz's teachings—that the things themselves, not the books which dealt with them, should be studied. He sketched briefly the early life of the subject of his lecture, his enthusiasm, his love of nature, and his vicissitudes, coming at length to the career of Professor Agassiz in America. As showing the thoroughness of his methods, a story was told of the country, held a three months' class, attended by thirty men and twenty women on an uninhabited island eighteen miles from the mainland. The methods resorted to by the great teacher and various incidents attending the stay of the class there were dwelt upon, and Dr. Jordan in conclusion quoted mottoes preserved by students of Professor Agassiz, among which were: "Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know.' " "A laboratory is to me a sanctuary, which nothing profane

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER.

HONGKONG, June 15.—An American ex-army officer named R. B. Cramer, who has been going about the city for several weeks past dunning different people for money, has had his career put a stop to. He now lies in Victoria jail. It seems that on Saturday night he went into the German Club and endeavored to raise the wind. He said he had come over from Kowloon and had forgotten his pocket-money. He added that he wished to go to the Peak, and asked Mr. Hubbe, of Messrs. Laus, Wegener & Co., for \$5, alleging that he was a friend of Mr. Charles Lammer. Mr. Hubbe said he had not got \$5, whereupon Cramer said that \$1 would do. Being suspicious, Mr. Hubbe communicated with the police, and the police having had several complaints as to the man's carrying-on, Sergeant Terret was sent to arrest him. Cramer was arrested, but the latter was fortunate enough to catch him on Pedder's wharf just as he was about to step into a sampan. He had and a chair for five hours and had only 50 cents in his pockets to pay for it. Yesterday Cramer was brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's and charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Otto (Messrs. Kruse & Co.) and Pan Chin, head of the employ of the Jockey Club, and attempting to obtain money from Mr. Hubbe by false pretences. He pleaded guilty, but asked that the case might be allowed to stand over whilst he consulted a solicitor. His Worship asked him which solicitor he wished to consult. The defendant replied that he had no money and wished His Worship to assign him a solicitor. His Worship told him that the Court did not assign solicitors except in case of murder, and that he would have to furnish one himself. Upon this the defendant said he had no money, and suggested that His Worship should give him time to draw up a statement in mitigation himself, and accordingly the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

TO PROTECT OUR INTERESTS.

Attitude of the United States Towards Colombia Disturbance. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Dispatches received here indicate that the Colombian Government has finally satisfied itself that Nicaragua is responsible for the revolutionary movements of the Isthmus of Panama, and inquiries have been made of our Government to ascertain how far reliance may be had upon us for the maintenance of peace and order in case the insurrection finally jeopardizes the Colombian government on the Isthmus. Our Government has in answer, simply reverted to its old and well defined policy in such cases of limiting its activities to the keeping open of the Panama railway and the protection of the lives and property of United States citizens.

MORE NEWS FROM POTTER IN PARIS

Secretary of the Commission Writes to Governor Dole.

Major George C. Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission, has officially notified Governor Dole of his arrival in Paris and the selection of the exhibit space in the Palace of the Trocadero. This letter is dated June 12, four days later than the one written to R. W. Aldrich, which appeared exclusively in the Advertiser of last Saturday. The exhibit was "still somewhere between Havre and Paris" when he wrote, and the chances are that the Hawaiian exhibit will not be placed before the middle of this month owing to the dilatoriness of the French railway officials.

After writing upon private matters, Mr. Potter states: "Mr. Irwin arrived in Paris two days ago. As soon as Mr. Peck returns from London where he is visiting for a few days, the Hawaiian Commission will make its formal call on him and also upon the French Commissioner, General Picard.

"Our exhibit has arrived safely at Havre and may be along though I am informed at the office that the usual time from Havre to Paris for exhibition matter is three weeks. Passengers make the trip in five days, French railway officials are very deliberate and cannot be hurried. The space assigned to us is in the Palace of the Trocadero, a permanent building. It is in one of the quarters between the exhibits of the islands of Cuba and Iceland, about 40 feet long and nine feet wide. In this space I think we can make a very creditable showing.

I am busy with drapers and carpenters arranging and decorating. The decoration of the Cuban exhibit is very elaborate and expensive representing an Italian colonnade composed of staff, Iceland, on the other hand, is very plain. I shall endeavor to arrange something tasteful and pretty, and in keeping with the surroundings. I wish now that I had brought more Hawaiian antiquities, but as you remember, Skiff telegraphed me not to. I will report progress in a week's time.

CHARTERS THAT WERE APPROVED

Certified Copies of the Franchises Granted are Received Here.

Certified copies of President McKinley's approval of various bank and railroad charters were brought up before the Governor's conference yesterday by Mr. Cooper. These were the franchises granted by the Republic of Hawaii, over President Dole's signature to the Hilo Railroad Company, Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, Kohala and Hilo Railroad Company and the First American Bank of Hawaii, Limited.

Each copy is signed by the personal signature of John Hay, Secretary of State, while on a typewritten page covering the law for the granting of franchises at the time, is attached, the signature of William McKinley in typewriting. The seal of the Department of State is affixed.

The certificate reads: "Whereas, by the Seventy-third section of an Act entitled, 'An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii approved April 30, 1900, it, among other things, provided as follows: That, subject to the approval of the President, land-grants, leases and other dispositions of the public domain and agreements concerning the same, of franchises granted by the Hawaiian Government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii, between the 7th day of July, 1898, and the 28th day of September, 1899, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

"Now Therefore, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, the said franchise granted by the Hawaiian Government to the is hereby approved.

TO WIDEN THE WAIKIKI ROAD

Many Business Men Petition For a Magnificent Boulevard.

A monster petition, signed by most of the representative business men of Honolulu, has been filed with the Superintendent of Public Works, requesting that Waikiki road from King street to Kaplan Park be widened to not less than eighty feet. Many of the property owners along both sides of the road affixed their signatures to the petition. This will make the road into a magnificent driveway. The Governor's conference yesterday suggested that Mr. McCandless investigate the matter and ascertain what concessions could be gained from those owning land on both sides. If they will donate the land, the Government will build the road complete. Mr. McCandless has little fear that refusals will be met, as the proposition is one which will increase the value of the property.

THE NEW CHINATOWN.

Property Owners Will Meet Government to Talk Changes.

Maps showing the proposed street changes in Chinatown were brought before the heads of departments yesterday by Superintendent McCandless. There was a general consensus of opinion that the changes were necessary. It was recommended to Mr. McCandless that he set apart a certain day on which all property owners of old Chinatown be invited to meet with him to look over the plans and offer their suggestions. Mr. McCandless believes that this will accelerate matters and allow him to prepare maps of the new streets and extensions, so that when the Board of Health finally allows the owners to build on their holdings no hitch will occur.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rev. Hans Isenberg has returned from a visit to the Coast.

Rev. B. Kapu was one of the Claudine's passengers.

Miss Kate Horner arrived by the Iwaid on Saturday.

Miss F. McTigh has returned from a vacation spent on Kaula.

J. B. Rickard and H. Louison came in on the Iwaid on Saturday.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid expects to leave soon for his summer vacation.

Mrs. Charles Dasher of Kaula is in the city as the guest of her mother.

L. W. Hough has been taken quite ill and is away from business for a few days.

Dr. Carmichael leaves today for a vacation, to be spent on the Island of Hawaii.

Among the Claudine's passengers were W. P. Pogue, C. W. Baldwin and Judge Kahalo.

John Gandall of Lihue, Kaula, is booked to sail on the Alameda for San Francisco.

The next regular mail from San Francisco will be brought by the Nippon Maru on July 17th.

Ben Clark of T. H. Davies & Co. left on the S. C. Alton yesterday for a pleasure trip to the Coast.

The Governor has appointed Mrs. Alice Clark Jordan and Mr. H. M. von Holt Commissioners of Public Instruction.

Miss Finckler, a school teacher of Kaula, arrived from that island yesterday and will spend her vacation in this city.

George H. Fairchild and his father are in the city from Keala. Mr. Fairchild, Sr., will return to the Coast on Saturday.

Mrs. Coney, wife of Sheriff Coney of Kaula, will arrive in Honolulu on the W. G. Hall, on Sunday, for a stay of some length.

E. E. Faxton was taken ill at his office in the Judd building yesterday and was forced to go home and give up business for the day.

Among others who went to Kaula on the last Noeau were Walter McBryde, Charles Gay, Mrs. C. H. Bishop and Mrs. De La Vergne.

Judge W. S. Edging leaves on Friday afternoon for Kailua, Hawaii, where he will assume his work as Judge of the Third District Court.

Manager Wolters of Lihue plantation has resigned and will very soon return to his home in Germany, where his wife went a year or so ago.

Judge Whiting has resumed the general practice of law. He has taken the law offices of Judge Humphreys on King and Bethel streets.

Ex-Justice W. A. Whiting of the Supreme Court has resumed the practice of law and has taken offices at the corner of King and Bethel streets.

Dr. Garvin of the Board of Health has returned from a visit to Maui, where he deposited a quantity of Government property used during the plague.

Rev. W. H. Chamberlain and wife arrived on the Aden Besse yesterday and will make Hawaii their home. Mr. Chamberlain is a son of Mr. Chamberlain of the custom house, and was born in Hawaii.

The heavy machinery for the McBryde plantation that was brought from the Coast on the Australia will be shipped to the plantation on the Maui, which has been chartered for that purpose from the Inter-Island Company.

Nearly all the track material for the Pacific Heights electric railway has arrived, coming on the Aden Besse, the Mohican and the Irmgard, and Mr. J. G. Pratt of Bruce, Waring & Co. announces that the road will be open within a short time. The cars are to arrive by the next Australia.

The Government will open up public lands at Diamond Head. J. P. Brown, Land Commissioner, states that figures prevailing for land in other parts of the city should be taken into consideration in figuring up for the sale of this property. Believing that one-fourth would be added to the former amounts.

Mr. Edward Oscar Hall, a graduate of Oahu College, leaves on the Australia for Harvard College today. Before leaving San Francisco he will visit his brother, Seymour, in Berkeley, Cal., and also his grandmother, Mrs. Van Cleave, in Minneapolis. He will take the first steamer course. The term begins October 1st.

Assistant Superintendent Tulloch of the Hawaii telephone system is in the city and has already made arrangements whereby the first message by wireless telegraphy shall be transmitted over the wires of an system from Makukona on Hawaii to Hilo. Mr. Tulloch will return to Hilo on the Kinau on Tuesday.

The work of erecting the power house for the Rapid Transit Company is well started and the foundation will soon be completed. The power house is on Alapai street between Young and Beretania streets. It will be a substantial structure and will furnish power for the company's entire system.

Major George C. Potter, Secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, arrived in Paris sometime ago, and immediately commenced the installation of the Hawaiian Exhibit in the space allotted to this country. He is residing at number 26 Avenue Rapp, Paris, and makes his headquarters at the offices of the American Commission.

At the Governor's council yesterday morning the matter of a land exchange for which Mr. C. M. Cooke had made application was brought up. The land desired was at Luakaha, Nuuanu valley. It was recommended that the request be granted upon the applicant agreeing to certain stipulations to be imposed by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mutch Naturalized. William Mutch, the well-known contractor, was the first man to take out naturalization papers under the Territory. Mr. Mutch's name was accidentally omitted from the list of the new citizens published in the Advertiser on Friday.

A gentleman in Moscow ordered a particular kind of horse from one of the government breeding establishments. After a delay of three weeks he received an official communication spread over much paper, to the effect that as he had omitted to forward a stamp for a reply there could be no answer to his request. This document was signed by several officials. The gentleman apologized and sent the stamp once. In the course of the next week he received another communication from the breeding establishment to say that a horse such as he required could not be supplied.