

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Post Office of Honolulu, H. I., as Second Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC.....\$ 5.00
PER MONTH, FOREIGN.....75
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC.....50.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....60.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Españado, Col. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

NO PRIVATE OIL WAREHOUSE HERE

Standard Company's Request not Granted—Governor's Council.

Attorney General Dole yesterday rendered an adverse opinion upon the application of Castle & Cooke to establish a warehouse for the storage of kerosene for the Standard Oil Company. The Governor's council expressed its approval of the stand taken by the Attorney General in the matter. It was stated that the warehouse could not be constructed under the present law and that the Governor did not possess the power to grant the application.

A letter from Sheriff Andrews of Hilo was read which contained that officer's views as to the limitation of saloon licenses in the Rainy City. He stated he had made a canvass of the City and ascertained the consensus of opinion among the citizens was that there were plenty of saloons in Hilo at present and no more were needed or necessary.

The question of the sale of spirituous liquors at auction was discussed at length. Some of the members of the council were of the opinion that the law upon the sale of liquors was strict on that score. It was agreed that liquors so sold must be done on the premises where a liquor license is held, or that the auctioneer must personally hold a liquor license to sell them elsewhere.

HILO MUST PUNGE FOR CONVENTION

Republican Central Committee Wants Guarantee of Coin.

As exclusively announced in the Advertiser yesterday, there is a likelihood of the Republican Territorial Convention being held in Hilo. The Central Committee has received an invitation from Hilo citizens to come to the Rainy City and is considering the matter.

George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, stated to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that nothing definite had been settled, nor had the subject been brought before the committee as a whole. It had been discussed informally among the members only. Mr. Hendry received a letter on Saturday from W. H. Smith, editor of the Hilo Tribune, in which the latter guaranteed to raise \$1,000 if the committee would decide upon holding the convention in Hilo. Mr. Hendry at once brought the letter to the chairman stating he thought the idea was a good one, and also showed it to several other members of the committee. In many instances it was looked upon with favor. The chairman, however, gives it as his opinion that if the editor of the Tribune wishes, the committee to entertain the project he must secure the signatures of influential men guaranteeing to pay the expenses of the convention.

Whether the committee will accept the offer of Hilo may not be decided upon for another week. The chairman personally is in favor of holding the convention on Hawaii, but does not so state officially.

Called Upon the Governor.

Captain Wilson of the Chilean training ship General Baquedano made a formal call upon Governor Dole yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Captain Wilson, being an American, chatted with the Governor on various topics concerning the Islands, and upon leaving invited the Governor to make a personal visit to the vessel today. Governor Dole will return the call in person, accompanied by Secretary of the Territory Cooper, this forenoon.

ALLIES ARE IN PEKING

Envoys Rescued Just in Time.

THE COURT TAKES FLIGHT

Whereabouts of the Emperor and Empress Dowager not Known—Details of Fighting.

LONDON, August 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the allies entered Peking August 15th. The envoys were rescued. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si, to protect the Empress, who, according to reports received by the local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Peking on the 7th of August for Hsian Fu. TOKIO, August 18.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Peking under date of August 15th as follows: "The allies attacked Peking early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and Russians were on the northward of Tung Chow canal; the Americans and British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japanese blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered. In the meanwhile the Americans and British entered the Chinese city by the Tung Ping gates. Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the Ministers and their staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100 killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese were killed."

IMPERIAL GROUNDS BESIEGED.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The situation at Peking was made clearer today from many sources. The latest advice appears that from Consul Fowler at Chiefoo, repeating a dispatch received from Consul Ragdale at Tien-Tsin. The latter reports: "Chinese troops surrounded in palace grounds. The Japanese Legation received a dispatch of the same general tenor, but more in detail, stating that the Chinese troops retreated on the 15th within the imperial palace, and that they were surrounded there, with the Japanese military headquarters located in the Japanese Legation. Admiral Remey also transmitted an authentic report from Peking on the 15th, saying: 'Troops moving on the Imperial city.'"

These several dispatches from different sources establish clearly that the imperial palace and grounds were under siege, but not one of the dispatches is clear as to how late the conditions of affairs existed. The Fowler dispatch is the latest to be received, and is dated the 20th, but probably that is the date on which it left Tien-Tsin. The Japanese dispatch also refers to the Chinese taking refuge in the imperial palace on the 15th, but does not bring the situation beyond that date, so that the latest information, while showing the Imperial city to be surrounded, does not disclose the issue of this situation, nor how long it has continued.

Today's dispatches seem to make clear that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager have escaped from Peking, and that about the only present service of the Imperial palace and grounds is as an asylum in which the demoralized Chinese soldiers are making a last stand. The Japanese Legation's advice today showed that the banners of the Imperial court were seen leaving Peking on the 15th, and that probably the Empress Dowager, as well as the Emperor, had left the city. Consul General Goodnow advised the State Department that he had information from Chinese sources that the Empress Dowager had left Peking.

The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the Emperor and Empress Dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the Powers, resulting from a request by the southern Viceroy that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers. In response to this it is quite generally understood that there will be no personal indignity to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, not because it is felt that there is any special consideration due them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic condition if the responsible heads of the empire lost their functions.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Gen. Chaffee reports that the American troops entered the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. By the Washington officials and by several Legation officials, to whom it was shown the date of Gen. Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the word "15th" should be "16th."

The startling feature of the dispatch is that the fighting within the city of Peking was continuing according to the advice of Admiral Remey. The inner, or as it is popularly known, the "Forbidden City," evidently had not been taken. It is surrounded by a massive wall of solid masonry more than twenty feet high, and it is not regarded as surprising that the Chinese should make their final stand there. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch it was accepted generally as a fact that the Dowager Empress, in company with the Emperor and a large suite, had left Peking. While nothing is said in Admiral Remey's advice as to the whereabouts of the Emperor, it is deemed scarcely probable that he left the city without the Empress Dowager.

CONGR ANNOUNCES RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The State Department makes public the following extract from a cablegram received from Minister Conger:

"UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING (undated) via CHEFOO, Aug. 20. Secretary of State, Washington: Saved."

Relief arrived today. Entered city with little trouble. Do not yet know where Imperial family have gone. Except deaths already reported, all Americans alive and well. Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate us. Mitchell, American soldier, and a Russian and Japanese wounded; German killed. Advice Woodward, Chicago; Conger, Des Moines; Sims, Council Bluffs; Conger, Pasadena; Perier Paris. CONGRER. "By Fowler, Chefoo."

It will be observed that the portions given out are extracts from Minister Conger's message. It was stated that these portions cover such features as the Government desires to make public at this time. The entire message was before the Cabinet and the portions not given out doubtless refer to questions of policy and to Chinese internal affairs upon which the Minister speaks as the adviser of the Government rather than as the medium of communicating actual occurrences.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking, Friday, August 17th, via Shanghai, says:

Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of the east gate early in the morning of the 14th (Tuesday), but failed to force the second door. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th the British and Americans entered the gate near the Legations and met with only slight resistance. The Japanese met more serious opposition.

COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN CHINA



MARSHAL COUNT VON WALTERSSEE.

tion at the upper east gate, all day. At midnight on the 14th they blew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed. The people in the Legation were well, but somewhat starved.

Minister Conger said: "They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in." "Prince Ching, president of the Young Li Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death.

"At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire and this continued all day.

"If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have succumbed.

"The Americans lost seven marines killed and fifteen wounded and one child died.

"The whole movement is purely a Governmental one. The Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns.

"The confidential adviser of the Empress was the leader of the Imperial troops here.

"In eleven days over 2,000 shells fell among us."

THE WALTERSSEE APPOINTMENT. NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

For the last day or two rumors have been current in the press of conflict between Count von Buelow and the Kaiser and the Military party regarding China.

Dr. Theodore Barth, a well-known member of the Reichstag, known to be in the confidence of the Foreign Secretary, publishes an article in Die Nation, in which he declares that Count von Buelow could not regard the appointment of Count von Walderssee as a purely military question. He had probably given his consent to it, but his premature announcement to the press before he had finished negotiations with foreign Cabinets was sprung upon him by the Military party, anxious to bring about a fait accompli.

Dr. Barth declares the treatment of the Walderssee question causes anxiety, as it looks as if military influences were at work on the Foreign Office.

CHRISTIANS DEFEND THEMSELVES. NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, via Shanghai, says:

Father De Hets, a Lazarist missionary, has arrived here. At a village forty miles to the northwest, he, with 6,000 converts, held out for six weeks against Boxers armed with rifles and swords.

They numbered 20,000. They intended blinding or killing the whole population. The village officials sent Father De Hets word that he must leave China, but with a few rifles and a small cannon he

(Continued on Page 7.)

GOVERNMENT NOT TO PAY

Free From Betterments' Assessments.

MILILANI STREET AWARDS

Commissioners Also Agree on an Equalization for Property Owners.

A. V. Gear, W. G. Ashley and J. L. Kaulukou, commissioners duly appointed and commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Works to assess the amount of damages in the extension of

appointed and commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii to assess the amount of damages to be sustained by such claimants as have failed to agree with the Government in the compromise of their claims, and to assess benefits or betterments in the above entitled matter pursuant to chapter 72 of the Laws of 1892, do hereby make this report as Decision "B" of their award of assessment of benefits or betterments.

The following is the total amount of cost or expense to be borne by estates assessed:

Total Awards of the Commissioners for Damages and Value of Property Taken as per Decision "A."	
J. D. Cooke, guardian of Robinson minors.....	10,700 00
Wm. and Hattie Kapela.....	1,900 00
	\$17,100 00

CLAIMS COMPROMISED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Akana.....	\$ 30 00
Hebecca Pano.....	30 00
Gustave Ross.....	250 00
	\$ 310 00

Estimated cost by the Superintendent of Public Works of grading, curbing and macadamizing Mililani streets from Queen street to Halekauwila street.....\$ 3,850 00

Total expense for opening Mililani street.....\$21,275 00
One-half to be borne by estates assessed.....\$10,637 50

The location of estates assessed, names of owners or parties interested and amounts assessed by the Commissioners as benefits or betterments in the above entitled case are as follows:

Premises on makai Waikiki corner Queen and Mililani streets—J. D. Cooke.....	1,000 00
Premises on makai Ewa corner of Queen and Mililani streets—Wm. and Hattie Kapela.....	700 00
Premises on Ewa and Waikiki side of Mililani street between Queen and Halekauwila streets—S. K. Ka-ne, guardian for Robinson minors.....	2,500 00
Premises on mauka Ewa corner Mililani and Halekauwila streets—Estate B. P. Bishop.....	1,300 00
Premises on mauka Ewa corner Queen and Mililani streets—W. G. Arwin.....	770 00
Premises on mauka side Queen street between Mililani and Richards streets—Ellen Kanekoa.....	15 00
Premises on makai side Queen street adjoining J. D. Cooke's lot—Wm. Heilbron.....	165 75
Premises on mauka side Queen street adjoining Wm. Heilbron's lot—Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co.....	53 75
Premises makai side Queen street adjoining Wm. and Hattie Kapela's lot and the Robinson minors on Ewa side of Mililani street—Estate B. P. Bishop.....	424 50
Premises makai side of Queen street adjoining the Estate of B. P. Bishop lot—Mannuel Reis.....	150 00
Premises makai side of Queen street adjoining Mannuel Reis' lot—Frank Ludwigo.....	6 00
Premises in the block bounded by Queen, Mililani and Halekauwila streets, having frontage on Halekauwila and Queen streets and adjoining premises of the Robinson minors and extending toward Punchbowl street to a line drawn 20 feet from and parallel to Mililani street from Queen to Halekauwila streets—Estate B. P. Bishop.....	2,293 50
Premises adjoining premises of the Robinson minors on Ewa side Mililani street and bounded by the lands of Bishop Estate, Mannuel Reis and U. S. Naval Reservation—Mrs. J. Robinson.....	335 00
	\$19,637 50

Said Commissioners hereby certify that the above writing is a true copy of their Decision "B."

In witness whereof they affix their signatures on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900.

A. V. GEAR,
W. G. ASHLEY,
J. L. KAULUKOU.

THE ORDER OF THE LABOR DAY PARADE

The Labor Day celebration committee met last evening and determined upon the order of parade and positions of the floats, as follows:

- Mounted Patrol.
- Platoon of Police.
- Band.
- Marshal of the Day.
- Banner and Flag.
- Chairman.
- Secretary and Treasurer.
- Government Officials.
- Invited Guests.
- Goddess of Liberty.
- School Children.
- Fire Department.
- Flourishers' Floats.
- Journeymen Plumbers.
- Painters' Floats.
- Journeymen Painters.
- Lucas Bros., Carpenters.
- Bricklayers.
- Ironworkers' Floats, Ironworkers' Band.
- Vineyard Float.
- Sewing Machine.
- Workingmen's Float.
- Blacksmith Shop.
- Printing Press.
- Tents and Awnings.
- Four-Horse Team.
- Electric Display.
- Eight-Horse Team.
- Steam Launch.
- Band.

Many other floats will be in the parade but have not as yet been officially entered. All floats will be allowed in the parade, but the committee desires notice of them in advance. The floats are to be marshaled at the Drill-shed and ready to move when the clock strikes 9 a. m.

An old land mark on Dowsett Lane is being torn down. It is the two-story house built by George Renton for a laundry. It has had many uses since, being occupied as a rehearsal hall by the boys in the Reform School band, when Captain Berger was teaching them in the early '80's. It has been a wreck for some time past.

WANT THEIR SUITS TRIED

Criminal Cases Crowd Calendar.

SOME LAWYERS COMPLAIN

Write to Judge Humphreys Asking for a Remedy—He Makes Reply.

It appears from the way the criminal calendar is dragging on that it will not be finished before the end of the present term of court. By limitation the term will end on Saturday next, but it has already been decided to extend it for two weeks so as to give as much time as possible to clear the calendar.

It is likely that this additional two weeks will be taken up entirely by the criminal cases, for there are at least a dozen more to be tried, some of which will take a couple of days. As a consequence there is small probability that any civil cases can be tried during the term, and the attorneys who have cases on the calendar are up in arms. Yesterday a letter was addressed to Judge Humphreys by several well-known lawyers, asking him to take steps to relieve the situation, but he replied that as long as criminal cases were being tried in the main Circuit Court room and Judge Estee had possession of the other, he could do nothing.

The correspondence follows:

To the Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court.
Honorable and Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of the Bar of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully petition and request Your Honor to make some arrangement whereby the civil calendar may be taken up either by yourself or the Second Judge of this court during the remainder of this present term. We feel the necessity of making this request on behalf of the numerous litigants and feel that the civil business of the courts is entitled to be taken into consideration as much as the criminal work, and therefore do not hesitate to ask that one Judge devote his time exclusively during the term to the trial of civil causes.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Davis and Gear, Atkinson & Judd, Paul Neumann, J. M. Davidson, Charles F. Peterson, F. M. Hatch, A. G. Correa, F. M. Brooks, Kinney, Hallou & McClanahan.

To this Judge Humphreys replied:

Messrs. Davis & Gear and others:
My Dear Sir: Replying to your polite note of even date, I beg to say that it will, in my view, be impossible to make some arrangement whereby the civil calendar may be taken up either by the First or Second Judge of this court during the remainder of this present term. While there are two court rooms, yet one of them is now being used—properly, I conceive—by the United States Circuit Judge, so that only one court room is at the disposal of the Circuit Court, save only for short periods of time when the other court room is not in use, with the United States District Court. But even if both court rooms could be used by the Circuit Court, I still pursue the policy of disposing of criminal cases before hearing any civil cases, as defendants in criminal cases are, under the Constitution of the United States, entitled to a "speedy public trial," and it would be to keep these people in jail while matters of purely private concern are engrossing the attention of the Court.

I cannot lend my acquiescence to your statement that "the civil business of the courts is entitled to be taken into consideration as much as the criminal work," for liberty counts and will always while I am on this bench, for more than dollars. I shall hope that your statement was made arguendo, and that it was not intended to declare a principle.

I remain, my dear sir, with the assurances of high regard, your obedient servant,
A. S. HUMPHREYS,
First Judge Circuit Court, First Circuit.

DEATH OF HENRY E. M. ALEXANDER

The Son of the Feared Scientist Passes in Napa.

The late Henry E. M. Alexander, whose death has just been heard of at Napa, California, was the son of Prof. and Mrs. Alexander. He has left many warm friends who remember the bright promise of his youth and early manhood, and will deplore the cruel fate which cut short his career and disappointed the fond hopes of his friends. Born in Honolulu, he was a pupil first in Oahu College and afterwards in the Oakland High School, where he was distinguished. On returning to the Islands he worked his way up in the surveying profession and gained the esteem and affection of his comrades. Wishing to fit himself for higher service he entered the Boston Institute of Technology in 1890, where he at once took a high rank in scholarship. But in the second year his health broke down from excessive study combined with a severe attack of the "grippe," from the effects of which he never recovered. Death was to him a welcome relief from the mysterious malady that had so long debared him from the social happiness and the useful and honorable career for which he was fitted by natural gifts. Aloha iho.