SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Tuesday, March 5.

L.-I. stmr. [illegible] Francisco, 4 m Hanal.

L.-I. stmr. [illegible] from Kauai.

Wednesday, March 6.

Am. [illegible] 4 days from [illegible]

Am. [illegible] 9 days from [illegible] Newcastle, with coal.

Am. whaleship Andrew Hicks, Shorey, 19 m.; from San Francisco, and cheered off port.

L.-I. schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

W. stmr. Maui, Sachs, from Maui ports.

Thursday, March 7.

Am. bk. W. H. Dall, Johnson, 15 days from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Marina Ala, Hamilton, 20 days from San Francisco.

Stmr. Uwoo Dalton, from Kawaihae.

L.-I. stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU

Tuesday, March 5.

U. S. A. T. Wyefield, [illegible] Manila.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hennis, for San Francisco.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports.

Wednesday, March 6.

W. stmr. Helene, Lane, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Scarle, for Waimanalo.

L.-I. stmr. Nihau, Wyman, for Kauai.

L.-I. stmr. Hanalei, Greene, for Kauai.

L.-I. stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, for Kauai.

L.-I. stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai.

Schr. Morning Carlsen, for San Francisco with sugar.

Thursday, March 7.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco with sugar.

L.-I. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Koloa.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, per steamer Mikahala, March 5—Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Catton, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, D. Simley, Dr. Davis, C. L. Williams, Kaiser Warfield, H. Y. Harnes, M. M. Tuft, G. C. Hewett, Mrs. S. Kaubane, C. Bolte, M. S. Atcherley, McChesney, Hall, Campbell, F. C. Achong.

From Koloa, per steamer Noeau, March 5.—Kanaka and 1 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 6—Mesdames J. Arendt, H. Cook, Misses Lilly Mundon, Hannah Sheldon, Clara and Esther Cummings, Messrs. Paul Isenberg, Jr., Paul Isenberg, Sr., Z. S. Spaulding, Henry Sheldon, Herbert Mundon, George Boals, E. W. Mulligan and R. A. Macaulay.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per steamer Kinau, March 5.—Mrs. E. F. Blaisane and two children, Rev. O. P. Emerson, J. S. McCandless, P. K. Guild, D. L. Davis, Miss Hattie DeFries, Guy Omens, T. M. Ferguson, R. P. Lewis, G. B. Curtis, Miss E. Knuller, R. E. Blouin, Miss Richardson, H. S. Crane, R. E. Bloum.

Those who were booked for passage to the Coast on the Mariposa were: J. Simpson, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dorward and son, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Killean, Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn and daughter, Andrew Moore, wife and two children, P. F. Koelicke, A. H. Pacheler, A. Caro, Z. L. C. Miller and wife, C. Jones, Miss Vestal, Carl Jensen, W. W. Bruner, Mrs. Hendry and family, F. L. Decker, Rev. Hamilton Lee, A. E. Kaeser, T. Levingston, A. E. Lally, T. A. Stewart, Mrs. E. Stewart, Mrs. Allen, H. E. Cuthbert, Miss L. Walker, W. S. Goodfellow and wife, George Tourney, J. W. Van Pessen, H. A. Baldwin and wife, W. P. Fox, E. Layton, Miss L. L. Burdick, Mrs. Cousins, Charles Bellstedt, H. H. Gowel, S. A. Watson, A. B. Neil, R. Miller, S. A. Teal, L. J. Burdick, J. S. Spitzer, John Royle, G. M. Ralph, W. M. Alexander, E. C. Wilson, R. Dallett, Mr. Lohnes and wife, G. D. Claggett, Captain Whitney, G. T. Walker, J. W. Walker, S. T. Alexander, W. F. Dodd, Captain Riley, F. F. Bishop, A. Gartley, George F. Henshall.

Sealers Expected at Waimea.

A small sealing fleet is due about this time at Waimea, Kauai. Captain Macaulay of the customs department is stationed at Waimea and he will in all probability have his hands full with seizing all the sealing schooners which arrive there. He is at present engaged in guarding one vessel and even now there may be lying the way from one to four of the little vessels at Waimea, so that the representative of the customs house has an easy job to fulfill.

It is thought that the captains of sealing schooners other than the Borealis will do as Captain Morse has done and come to Honolulu to enter and clear their craft. If they should not do this however, there is likely to be considerable difficulty experienced by Captain Macaulay in looking after the vessels which violate the rules and regulations of the customs department.

The schooner Casco is now due at Waimea and the schooners Varra, Aurora and Ocean Rover are to follow her. These vessels will be the last of a fleet of nine which are on the way to the Japanese coast to catch seals.

Mail is accumulating for the vessels expected at Waimea. The Casco was here several years ago as a private yacht the property of the late De Merritt of Oakland, and the Varra was here with one of the largest loads of opium ever landed, as far as known on the Islands.

When the Rio Left Here

There are a great many people down who are wondering whether the sent mail to the Coast on the City of Rio de Janeiro or the Mariposa, as the two boats sailed from this port about the same time. The City of Rio de Janeiro was scheduled to arrive here from the Orient on February 12, and was delayed by severe weather and did not come into port until the morning of the 15th. Many persons who had booked to sail for the Coast on the Rio sailed on the Mariposa, which got away at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The Rio sailed for San Francisco on the morning of the 16th Thursday. Many people who had planned and to go by the Rio sent it by the Mariposa when they found that the Rio was late.

A SPECIAL FUND.

MONEY paid on the Territory of Hawaii on public work can be disbursed by special patent put forth by Attorney General Dole, who read ruling as to Federal officials in the issue of disbursements.

Referring to his opinion of March 4, 1901, to His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor of submitting the following relative to the disposition of the proceeds of sales of public lands.

The joint resolution of the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States of America to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, approved July 7, 1898, declares that, "The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes."

Section 73 of the Organic Act provides: "That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. . . . All funds arising from the sale or lease or other disposal of such lands shall be appropriated by the laws of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and applied to such uses and purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii as are consistent with the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898."

Section 32 of the Civil Laws of 1897, being section 18 of Act 26 of the Session Laws of 1859, provides that: "All proceeds of sales of public lands shall be set apart as a special fund for the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the Government, or for the purchase of other lands, as provided by section 194."

Section 32 of the Organic Act declares that appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made biennially by the Legislature." The provision of section 73 of the Organic Act that all funds received from the disposal of public lands "shall be appropriated by the laws of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii" means appropriated by the lawmaking power. The law of 1859, already quoted, having provided that "all proceeds of sales of public lands shall be set apart as a special fund," and this law having been continued in force by section 6 of the Organic Act, is a continuing appropriation for "a special fund" "by the laws of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii." In my opinion, the Treasurer cannot lawfully use this fund for the general expenses of the Territorial Government without legislative authority.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

ONE HOUR IN JAIL FOR STEALING $45

Naihe, a native 25 years of age, and defendant in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Naihe, was yesterday sentenced to one hour at hard labor in Oahu prison by the Judge of the First Circuit Court.

Naihe's punishment is the outcome of a swipes orgie held in the cottage of some natives on the slopes of Punchbowl last October. The testimony differed as to how the theft came about, but the native woman who keeps the house claimed to have been robbed of $46.40. She stated that the party, consisting of herself, Naihe and several other Hawaiians, had been drinking upon house all day, and that they were merry as crickets. Naihe and herself, she said, were the subjects of the jollity, as much which they grew sleepy, all went to bed in the house of her house and about the house.

Naihe, her husband and herself slept in one room. She had two purses containing the money, in the pocket of her holoku, but upon retiring she took the purses out of her pocket and secured them in her night garments. She said that she woke early in the morning to find that her night garments had been cut open and the money taken, and all the guests had departed. She went to the station, and, accompanied by a policeman, went to the room of Naihe, who admitted the theft and gave back over $20 of the money.

Naihe simply said that he was drunk, and knew very little about the matter, except that he awoke in the early morning and saw a purse, which he supposed to be his own, lying upon the floor beside his clothes. His head was far from clear, and he did not think of the matter twice, but put the purse in his pocket and went home. Upon awakening he found it in his possession and saw that it did not belong to him. He laid it on the window sill, and when the officer, accompanied by the prosecuting witness, called, he turned it over to them. He was arrested and confined in prison, where he was put at regular labor and kept at it from that time until the hearing of his trial, a period of over four months.

Attorney Dunne prosecuted the case in the absence of Attorney Cathcart, and H. A. Bigelow, of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan represented the defendant. The jury found Naihe guilty of larceny in the second degree, as charged. In sentencing the defendant the Court explained his reason for imposing only a nominal punishment. He said that it had been the practice of the officials in charge of Oahu prison to keep prisoners who did not yet deserve at work with convicted criminals, and that by had effect this had on those about it and aggravated the nature of the original offense. He said he took up the practice of the Court in such cases only.

The sentence of Naihe is one hour at hard labor, and dismissed that he be placed in custody at the o'clock last evening.

HIGH ENGLISH STYLE.

[illegible]

A DAMAGE SUIT.

IN THE CASE OF OSCAR E. BRYANT against the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company, decision was made yesterday by the Supreme Court in a bill of exceptions from the First Circuit Court. The damages sued for were $10,000, but the witnesses showed that the actual loss was only $12. Counsel for plaintiff admitted that the sum sued for was excessive, and asked permission to file a remittitur for the excess of $187, which was given.

The Court held, however, that the remittitur should not be allowed to avoid the granting of a new trial. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan represented the defendants, while W. O. Smith and R. D. Mead appeared for the plaintiff.

The substance of the opinion, as written by Judge Perry, is as follows:

That the plaintiff brought an action in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, wherein he averred that the defendant having now an agreement with him of a weekly position was so work in a position of employment for defendant. In the city of Honolulu for one year, commencing with the 20th day of April, 1898, at a stated rate of compensation, and that the defendant, on the 6th day of May, 1899, wrongfully discharged him from his employ.

A clerk was then set up for damages in the sum of $10,000, and, the case being submitted to the jury, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $800. A motion for a new trial was then made and overruled.

The case went to the court on three exceptions: (1) to that portion of the charge of the presiding judge wherein the jury was instructed that the "burden of proof is on the defendant corporation to show that the plaintiff might have obtained other employment in order to reduce the damages, if the plaintiff is entitled to recover"; (2) to the verdict, on the ground that it was contrary to the law and to the evidence and to the weight of the evidence; and (3) to the overruling of the motion for a new trial, which motion was based on the second ground above stated, and on the further ground that the damages awarded in the verdict are excessive.

The trial court, in addition to giving the instruction excepted to, charged the jury that if they found that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, the measure of damages would be the amount of the wages at the rate specified in the agreement from the date of the discharge to the end of the agreed time of service, less the total amount which the plaintiff earned, or by the use of reasonable effort and diligence could have earned during the period.

The Court assumed that the plaintiff had used due diligence and had not been guilty of negligence. There was also evidence to sustain a finding that the defendant had wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and to sustain a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for some amount.

The Judge thought that the sum of $800 was clearly excessive and that the maximum to be awarded him should not exceed the sum of $413. The plaintiff's counsel then asked permission to file a remittitur for the excess of $187, and to this the defendant objects.

The Court was of the opinion that the objection was well founded, and the leave asked for was granted. He did not, however, think that the filing of the remittitur was enough to warrant granting a new trial, and stated that if we should permit a remittitur for $187 to result in the overruling of the exceptions, that they would in effect be declaring that the jury found or should have found that the plaintiff did use due diligence, and that they awarded only $187 of the illegal items; in other words, they might be substituting our judgment for that of the jury.

A new trial will be ordered unless the plaintiff remits the further sum of $88, which, if he does so, will eliminate from the verdict all possible allowance of any portion of the illegal items of $375.

TO TRY UNCLE SAM'S CASES

The drafting of the Grand and Trial Juries for the term commencing April 1 took up the greater part of the session of the United States District Court yesterday. The case of Kamaka Kekaoka vs. the Schooner Robert Lewers et al., was set for Monday, March 25. The following Grand Jury was drawn consisting of the following named persons:

J. J. Kaun, Honolulu.
Jacob Rosenberg, Honolulu.
Edwin Stolzle, Honolulu.
W. H. C. Brown, Hilo.
A. J. Barrera, Hilo.
Cong Kwongan, Honolulu.
John D. Oliver, Hilo.
A. St. Alm Mcintosh, Honolulu.
J. G. Spencer, Honolulu.
J. K. Anderson, Hilo.
F. H. Bennett, Honolulu.
Edward Rapel, Hilo.
F. E. Vida, Honolulu.
Chas. Berlsa, Honolulu.
Jas. S. Torbert, Honolulu.
M. N. Kohn, Honolulu.
S. Lederer, Honolulu.
J. W. Podmore, Honolulu.
Jas. Nott, Jr., Honolulu.
C. B. Ripley, Honolulu.
E. E. Richards, Hilo.
J. G. McSheldon, Honolulu.
A. L. Morris, Honolulu.

The Federal trial jury will be as follows:

J. H. Stirling, Honolulu.
W. F. Sharratt, Honolulu.
St. B. C. Sayers, Honolulu.
Chas. Carter, Honolulu.
E. C. Winston, Honolulu.
H. N. Mills, Honolulu.
Thomas W. H. Hassinger.
H. Greene, Hilo.
J. A. Mills, Honolulu.
D. H. Trueblood, Honolulu.
Thomas A. N. Tenn, Honolulu.
John Richards, Honolulu.
L. McCandless, Honolulu.
Hugh Wilson, Honolulu.
W. L. Lucas, Honolulu.
Jas. K. Morsbury, Honolulu.
H. Klemme, Honolulu.
Chas. Ahlo, Honolulu.
Edward Hoogkins, Honolulu.
H. B. Adams, Honolulu.
A. B. Schmidt, Honolulu.
H. K. Verdi, Honolulu.

"Is it a fact that Mrs. Van Dusen's ball was a larger affair than Mrs. de Pastes-dione's?"

"Oh, decidedly! Mrs. Van Dusen had fully three thousand dollars at her ball, whereas Mrs. de Pastes-dione had just a nearly twenty five hundred."—Detroit Free Press.

PUZZLING QUERY.

WHAT constitutes high water mark and what constitutes low water mark? This question has been an standing for decisions to be rendered in the Circuit Court in the respective parties to the suit of the Territory vs. Her Majesty Liliuokalani and John Wilson. The Territory contends that the defendants have violated the law in removing sand from Waikiki beach at high water mark, and yesterday Attorney General E. P. Dole had a lengthy brief in support of his arguments.

The brief is an elaborate one, the Constitution of the Hawaiian Monarchy, established in 1840 under Kamehameha III, being cited. He says it follows that this monarch and his premier exceeded their powers in attempting to convey to low water mark and that so much of a deed as purports to convey a title between high water mark and low water is null and void.

He goes on to state that "an examination of authorities will show beyond question, not only that the title of the Sovereign, the chief or nation, extends to high water mark, but that high water mark is that awarded by the waves of ordinary high tide. . . . The high water mark of today is the limit of the line washed by the morning tide at ordinary high tide, and a year from today extraordinary changes excepted, it will have shifted to the limit of the very highest ordinary high tides of a year from today."

In concluding his brief the Attorney General quotes from the Constitution of the Hawaiian Monarchy, which contains [illegible] the following section, upon which [illegible] considerable stress: "Inasmuch as I was the founder of the kingdom and to him belonged all the land, so also was the Islands to the chief, and so it was not his own private property, it belonged to the chiefs and people in common. I whom Kamehameha I was the head and had the management of the landed property.

"Wherefore, there was not formerly, and is not now, any person who could or can convey away the smallest portion of land without the consent of the one who had, or has, the direction of the Kingdom."

The following resolution passed by the Privy Council, August 29, 1850, is quoted in the brief as follows:

"Resolved, That the rights of the King as sovereign extend from high water mark a marine league to sea and to all navigable straits and passages among the Islands, and no private right can be sustained, except private rights of fishing and of cutting stone from the rocks, as provided for and reserved by law."

Following this the Acts passed during the reign of Kamehameha III by the Nobles and Representatives are quoted at length, bearing upon the subject. He also cites many authorities wherein the term "high water mark" is defined and upon which the Attorney General bases the entire case for the Territory.

SCHAEFER VS. M'GREW.

In the $1,000 damages case of Frank Schaefer vs. Dr. John S. McGrew, the First Circuit Court yesterday gave judgment, upon motion of plaintiff's attorneys, to the plaintiff for his costs incurred, declaring the defendant in default. The costs, as shown by the attorney's bill filed yesterday, amount to $6.50.

F. W. Macfarlane and August Ahrens yesterday filed their annual account as guardians of Ruth and George Richardson, minors, charging themselves with balancing sums of receipts and expenditures at $16,850.77.

A replication to the answer of the defendant was filed by plaintiff in the case of Emma M. Nakuina vs. J. H. Schrack yesterday, denying the defendant's ownership to the land alleged to have been trespassed upon, and demanding judgment against the defendant, together with costs of suit.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

The case of John Wilson, defendant, in re the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, charged with contempt of court in carrying away sand from below the high water mark at Waikiki beach, against the injunction of the Court, was heard yesterday morning. Wilson was fined $100 and costs. The fine was immediately paid. Wilson was represented by Attorney A. A. Wilder. The defense was that defendant had taken steps to avoid violating the injunction, and Wilson stated on the stand that he had located the high water mark and set stakes for the guidance of his six men who were instructed not to go nearer than six feet to the line.

Surveyor Maynard testified that the mean tide level is established by a long series of observations in mild weather and that in these Islands the high water mark is about one foot above the line.

The defense held that the injunction covered only that zone of beach covered by the rise and fall of two feet.

MAUNALEI SUGAR CO. CASE.

The Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday issued an order outlining the powers and duties of T. McCants Stewart, the receiver appointed by the Court to take charge of the property of the Maunalei Sugar Company, Limited. The receiver is authorized to institute and defend suits in the name of the company and to make sale, under order of the Court, of all real and personal property belonging to the company, a special proviso being made authorizing and empowering him to sell at public auction or private sale the steam launch referred to in the various suits, and fixing the manner and time of sale entirely in the discretion of the receiver.

Despite the fact that a son was born to the wife of Charles R. Harsay yesterday morning the happy father came down to serve his country as a juror in the First Circuit Court.

Bruce Cartwright, trustee for the estate of Kapela Kaleleonalani, yesterday filed his annual account, showing the total of receipts and expenditures for 1900 and including December 31, as balancing every at $[illegible].

An appeal from the [illegible] filed in the case of W. P. C. Hanaiali'i vs. W. H. Farrell, which is an action for the disenfranchisement of membership by the defendants, Peter Kaanaana and Harry Francis, yesterday.

[illegible] which the [illegible] to food [illegible] received [illegible] with much favor by vessel [illegible] as part of its supplies [illegible] against the [illegible] which are objectionable [illegible] in changing [illegible] and to carry and clear at custom houses and the shifting between landings [illegible] "the discharge in turn" [illegible] employed in the Hilo trade.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

DRY GOODS

1045 FORT ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

ON JANUARY 2nd, 1901, we added to our store a

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

To make this department an attractive and important feature of our business we have adopted a very liberal policy in the management of it, and propose to pay the freight on all orders of $5 or more, when cash accompanies the order. This practically places the people of the other Islands on the same footing as those who can come into our store personally, for in the quiet of our Mail Order Department the selection and examination of goods can be conducted with more care than in the rush at the counters.

As most of the Inter-Island steamers leave Honolulu on Tuesdays, and as most of our bargain sales open on Mondays, correspondents sending in their orders on Saturday will have on the advantage of "first pick" from all bargains offered.

In order to facilitate business and secure prompt replies, address all correspondence

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, BOX 171.

HONOLULU, H. I.

TO THE VOLCANO IN 1837.

Mrs. Wilder Describes the Hardship of a Trip Then.

My first trip to the Volcano was in the year 1837, says Mrs. Wilder in the last number of the Humane Educator. We were ten days on the schooner Clarion, sailing to Hilo. There we were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Coan, who lived us out for our journey.

At that time there was but one horse in Hilo, this my father rode. My mother was carried in a "mahele," which was like an extension chair, suspended from ropes from a pole, and borne upon the shoulders of two natives. My brother and I in a soap box, and my baby sister in her cradle were carried in the same manner.

Leaving Hilo very early in the morning, we reached the Half-way House about noon. Our food, which, with our clothing, was packed in calabashes, carried by natives, did not arrive until hours after; the natives got footsore and lagged behind. We children were so hungry that some kindhearted natives cooked us some "pia" in "ti" leaves; it was very acceptable. Here we remained all night; there was no door to the grass hut where we slept, and in the night a big black bear came sauntering in; he was a most unwelcome visitor, and rather a difficult one to get rid of.

Early next morning we resumed our journey; this time my father had taken the precaution to send our luggage in advance. Reaching the Volcano about dusk, we slept on the very brink of the crater, in a little hut made of ferns and "ti" leaves; and here we remained for three days; not suffering at all from cold, for hot steam was issuing from cracks in the lava all about us.

I was six years of age at this time, and I was so awed and terrified by the appearance of that lake of fire, that, although I have made seven subsequent trips to Kilauea, the impression of my childhood's experience there has never been effaced.

On our return trip the natives, who had made for themselves sandals of ferns, got more and more footsore, and at last refused to proceed; so we remained awhile by the ways'de while they rested; my brother and I got out of our soapbox and picked ohelos.

On our arrival in Hilo, we found that the Coans had other visitors—missionaries from Honolulu; so we all slept in the old Halli Church. We remained three weeks, and here my brother and sister learned to walk.

Our return trip to Honolulu was made on a whaleship. When off Kawaihae, a tremendous whale was caught, and the ship lay to, while the fat was tried out. I was carried around the deck by my father. I could not walk because the deck was so slippery. The other children were kept below in the cabin. We were about a week getting to Honolulu. How happy we were to be at home again! A trip to the Volcano in 1837 was a very formidable affair.

WAS A BAD COMBINATION.

Why, oh, why, will ladies who have ingrown nerves and are built on the semi-hysterical lines of architecture insist on going into the pyramids? I saw the other day a measly little shrimp of a woman struggling with three or four stalwart Arabs—this was in the pyramids, where the dust was thick and the darkness thicker. She fainted, and the Arabs had a fit; their candles went out and the flash of a magnesium light showed a picture that was a study. The fumes of the smelling bottle, mingled with the breath of the Pharaohs, do not form a combination that smells like peaches and cream; besides, the bats fluttering about the place make one's heart beat like a trip hammer. But why should I lecture the poor little thing? She's only a woman with a grievance—there are plenty of them. If she doesn't climb to the top of the Pyramids she grieves; if she succeeds in reaching it she comes home, walking on her ankles and holding the small of her back and she grieves as I'm sorry I spoke.—Sphinx.

CHICAGO INDEPENDENCE.

"I see that Chicago didn't care much for Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin," said the sarcastic New Yorker, "she played a losing engagement in that town."

"That's all right," said the Chicago man; "you'll find it's the same way with grand opera. We don't chase after a thing simply because it's a New York success. If heaven depended on an endorsement from New York you'd mighty soon find that a Chicago colonization society would be formed to start a little heaven of its own."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

VICTORIA'S STORES OF GOLD.

The colony of Victoria, the smallest division of the continent of Australia, has produced during the last half century more gold than any other country in the world, with the exception of California. Mr. James Stirling recently informed an audience at the Imperial Institute in London that there is a gold mine at Bendigo, in Victoria, which has reached a depth of 1,351 feet, and that deep leads of gold exist over an area of about 50 miles. Victoria also possesses extensive coal fields.—Youth's Companion.

"And do you think," asked the friend, "that your remonstrances will have any effect?"

"Well," said the Chinese statesman, "the European generals have promised that in future their troops will be more moderate in their atrocities."—Puck.

BY AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of corporations is called to section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the annual returns of corporations, and also to the notice published from this office, under date of December 5, 1900, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31, 1901, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention and file the annual statement required at this office.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, February 23, 1901.
2259-3t

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, March 7, 1901.

Hawaiian Government Bonds issued December 11, 1890, under the act of October 24, 1890, became due and payable at this office on December 11th last, on which date interest ceased. Bonds Number 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93, of $1,000.00 each, have not yet been presented, and holders of same are hereby requested to present them for immediate payment.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
2261-3t—March 8, 12, 15.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark FOOHNG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

March 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.
—OR—
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Honolulu.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by its office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut.-Comdr. U. S. N., in Charge.

Frank Waterhouse & Co., Inc., of Seattle, Wash., agents for the Alaska Mutual Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, have closed a deal whereby, beginning March 1, 1901, that company will operate a line of steamers between Liverpool and London, England, and Seattle, Wash., touching at Mediterranean points, Suez Canal, Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo, Aden, Hongkong, Manila, Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama. On March 1 the Pine Ross leaves Seattle and the Mayane, Liverpool, and these will be followed at intervals of thirty days by the Tenhai, Hyson, Yung Tai, Oopack, Rintuck, Fat Ling and Onada. To run with these ten 11,000-ton freighters are to be built immediately. This is, in the Northwest at least, the most important steamship deal ever consummated, as it covers practically the whole shipping world outside of Australia and the eastern coast of the United States.

Henry Attorney General John W. Griggs has gone to Paris to argue the Cuban case.