

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: PER MONTH, FORTY CENTS; PER YEAR, FIVE DOLLARS; PER YEAR, FOREIGN, SIX DOLLARS.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

Ten to one that the House will yet hold the Governor responsible for not giving it time enough to consider the Appropriation bill.

Government by resolution would be worse than government by an oligarchy. Yet it is the favorite means of Mr. Emmeluth, our leading Zoroastrian, to "Americanize" the group.

The ship captain who has arrived in Jamaica to hand over nine of his crew for trial for refusing to work at sea, is a lucky man. That is, he is lucky in not having to go to court with them in some other island that shall be nameless here.

The man who makes two blades of grass come up where one grew before is a public benefactor, but the Maui men who want to plant three newspapers where only one can live, will some day see the righteous forsaken and his seed begging bread.

The Advertiser, in the interests of justice, suggests that the Grand Jury call witnesses and find out, if it can, who gave Mortimer I. Stevens money with which to get out of the country. The jury has already been informed that no one is so highly placed that he can dodge an investigation.

A resolution to "fire" the Board of Health because it did not choose to interfere with the free movements of American citizens who came into the country without contagious diseases, is gazetted for the House this morning. Meanwhile the Appropriation bill is getting dusty on the shelf.

Mr. Emmeluth announced yesterday, amid tears, that he was "not going to make an ass of himself any longer." Let us hope that the member for Bedlam will stick to his resolve. He has cultivated the habit and the taste for so many years that it will be hard for him to break away. However, here's hoping.

The probability is that if the new bailiff law which permits a political judge to pack a grand jury with his political friends and then to pack a petit jury to try indictments, is attacked on the general proposition that all laws enacted by this mixed-language Legislature are invalid, a great public service will have been done.

Judge Edging, in his sitting in the court of absent Judge Gear, is winning good opinions from the bar and public. He does nothing sensational, tries none of his cases in the newspapers and in the fairness of his decisions leaves nothing to be desired. Though a journal which did not rejoice over his appointment, the Advertiser feels in duty bound to make record of his success.

Humphreys' organ weeps Emmeluthian tears because Governor Dole has appointed some district magistrates who cannot speak English. Whether the charge is true we are unable to say, but if it is, the reason for such appointments is somebody on the bench who could understand the language of the job lot of native attorneys that Humphreys foisted on the bar a fortnight or so ago.

The Home Rule organs are immensely satisfied with the Grand Jury, which they say is the most representative one ever gathered in these islands. If any one will point out a single friend or supporter of the Dole Government in the jury, a single man who was not a Royalist in 1893, if he lived here then, or a single man arriving here since 1893 who has not a personal grudge against the Dole Government, the Advertiser would be glad to print his name.

Statesman Kalaouakalani explained, with much precision, why he wanted a Senate Committee to investigate the quarantined Porto Ricans. He understood that they had smallpox, and this being true, he believed a committee should go among them and stop its spread. Whether the Solons would stop it by resolution or whether Kalaouakalani thought that even the smallpox could not withstand the counter-irritant effect of a Legislative joint committee, we do not know.

The Legislature, especially that part of it which responds to the political dementia of Mr. Emmeluth, seems to think that Hawaii can be governed by resolution. No matter what the law may be, if the Legislature passes a resolution, the latter must take precedence and be obeyed. For example, the course of the Board of Health towards the Porto Ricans was the legal one, and the only legal one, yet Emmeluth proposed, by means of a concurrent resolution, to compel some other procedure by that body or else "fire" the Board. A greater travesty on law and order could hardly have been devised. Had the Board of Health stopped the Porto Ricans, as Emmeluth wanted it to do, the members would not only have run afoul of the United States court, but would have exposed themselves to damage suits in the Territorial court. How it ever occurred to Mr. Emmeluth, as a professional statesman, that when the Legislature wants to effect a statutory change it must, with executive help, enact a law, and that no resolution, however concurrent, can have effect as a substitute?

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Has the Grand Jury made up its mind as yet what to do about the charges against the honesty of the Legislature repeated by Judge Humphreys in his paper on April 17? The charges originally appeared in an obscure native print, but Judge Humphreys thought them important enough to be translated for his own journal, and he headed them up in black type. Here is the judge's deliverance:

The following scathing editorial appeared in a late edition of the "Ke Aloha Aina." The paper was circulated among certain members of the House of Representatives and caused quite a little stir. Representative Kumalae thinks the article applies to the late unlamented franchise-grabbing bill of the Hawaiian Tramways Company and believes that the story does some of the members a grave injustice. Today he will introduce a resolution asking that the article be thoroughly investigated by a committee of the House, so that the blame if there is any will be placed in the right quarter. Kumalae translated the article for the Republican as follows:

We have received a correct report that the sum of \$1,000 is now being held in the hands of some members of the Home Rule party, which was given to them as a bribe, by a person, to work for the benefit of his company.

The intention of that person is that some bill may be brought in this present Legislature, to benefit his company, that is, he wants the Government to allow his company to operate as it is now, for forty or fifty years more.

This bill, for which this sum of money has been given, was introduced in the House and tabled until such time as it could be raised and passed upon.

When it is understood that such bill has been brought in and passed, then we believe will be the time that such sum will be divided among them.

We are sorry for the other members who are not in this deal.

We will publish the names of these members in the near future. The Senators and Representatives of the other islands are not in this deal, but some Honolulu members are.

You may hide all you want, but the electrical eyes of the "Ke Aloha Aina" will find you out, because the Big Book has said, "What is done in private shall be exposed in public."

"KE ALOHA AINA,"

March 23, 1901.

Unless the Grand Jury feels a sense of moral restraint against investigating anybody but the Governor and his friends, it might summon Humphreys and ask him what there was in the Ke Aloha Aina's charges which induced him to republish them? The judge would have to appear, as there is nobody so high—or so low—as to have immunity from the jury's searchlight.

OFF ON A TANGENT.

The business for which the Legislature was convened in extra session, that of passing the Appropriation bill, was blocked yesterday in the House, as for several days before, by the erratic courses of John Emmeluth. For most of the session his mania has been the Governor, and his speeches and resolutions about that official have used up something like \$5,000 worth of time, with no other result than to make the House ridiculous and the interest of medical specialists. Now Mr. Emmeluth has gone off on another tangent, and we find him weeping and uttering the fact that the Porto Rican immigrants include some sick people, and proposing, in all seriousness, to investigate the methods of the United States quarantine, and to annul provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Act. What right the Territory or the Legislature has to concern itself with such matters ought to be referred to a committee of one, consisting of the Home Rule statesman who, early in the session, brought in a resolution to abolish the Federal quarantine.

Does not Mr. Emmeluth know that these Porto Ricans, unless they have contagious disease, enjoy as much right to enter these islands and to come and go between them as he has himself? A traveler from Porto Rico has the same privilege of entrance and domicile here that any other person, not expressly inhibited by law, has under the American flag. He is as much of a citizen of the United States as is an inhabitant of Alaska. To attempt to stop him from entering the port of Honolulu from passing between the islands of the group, after the Federal quarantine officer has given him a clean bill of health, is to run the risk of a collision with the United States court. Mr. Emmeluth, though one of the noisiest of our professional "Americans," seems to forget, oftener than any one we know, that Hawaii has been annexed.

That a few of the Porto Ricans had been starved before they left home and have not stood the long journey well is admitted; but the majority of them are going to be benefited in pocket and health by coming here. It is the part of humanity to give them a chance, and that is what is being done. At any rate the Territory cannot intervene, and it simply wastes time and money by trying to. If Mr. Emmeluth's lachrymose-political glands bulge with moisture over the plight of a few sickly immigrants let him go down into his pocket and buy them delicacies and hire them nurses. That would be more becoming, however less theatrical, than wasting the time of the Legislature by leading it off on wild goose chases. Every moment given up to the scatter-brained adventure of Emmeluth yesterday was squandered. The Federal quarantine officer having done his duty, the Legislature had no more to do with subsequent proceedings than it had with the wayfarings of the new comet.

But it had a great deal to do in the way of the public business which it was paid to perform and which it culpably neglected so that the wild-eyed Emmeluth, the member for Bedlam, might make a fool of it.

At intervals Wilcox, or somebody acting for him, sends hundreds of papers to the native Hawaiians containing notices of the Island Delegate, fervid enough in their tone to have been written by himself. Probably most of them were. The point we wish to make, however, is that the papers in question have no standing, are in no sense of official and would, if paid enough for it, describe the whole Hawaiian Legislature as a typical body of Puritans, and Emmeluth as a glass of fashion and a mould of form.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT TRAVELS.

In the Saturday Evening Post Mr. Henry L. West tells about the manner in which our Presidents do their traveling. Few monarchs in Europe have greater care exercised with respect to their journeys. It is not in the nature of leading in greatness, but because the death of our President, irrespective of his personality, would be a great national calamity. First of all, says Mr. West, the percentage of possibility of accident "is reduced to a minimum in the selection of cars for the President's train. New coaches, which have just left the shop, are preferred. Axles, wheels, springs, journals, brakes, couplings—in fact, all of the important factors in the makeup of a train—are carefully examined and tested before being allowed to depart with their precious human freight. The engine selected is the best in the service, and is run by the most reliable engineer in each division of the road, the man upon whom the company can rely for the exercise of caution and of the best judgment in time of emergency. In no case, however, is he allowed to bear alone the responsibility of his important position. On the opposite side of the cab sits a man less grimy, perhaps, and without overalls. He is the road foreman of the division. Neither the engineer nor the road foreman speaks to the other as the train rolls swiftly along. Their eyes are on the long line of steel rails that stretches away into the distance, but they are thinking of the smooth-faced, dark-eyed man who is in the rear car, smiling and conversing with his friends, and in whom all the greatness of the Republic is personified. They feel their heavy responsibility, and they give a sigh of relief when the end of their division is reached."

As the train glides from division to division, says Mr. West, quiet men, who seem to know no one except the conductors and other train men, slip into some vacant seat in a sleeping car or sit and smoke in the combination car, just behind the engine. They chat with each other, occasionally glancing at their watches, and are always alert. They are the division superintendents, masters of transportation or others high in authority. "Suppose," said Mr. West to one of these officials while riding on a Presidential train, "that some evil-disposed person should displace a rail for the purpose of killing the President?"

"Any attempt to wreck this train, with designs upon the life of the President," was the emphatic reply, "would have to be carried into execution in less than five minutes. Just before we left the last station an engine, with two men in the cab, slipped out on the main track, and is now just ahead of the Presidential train. If any body has displaced a rail, or set fire to a bridge, or opened a switch, the engine ahead will feel the blow. It is our picket line. Between the passing of that engine over the track and the coming of the Presidential train there is not time enough for anybody to displace a rail."

When asked if the train was kept clear of other trains in order to prevent collisions, the official responded: "Oh, no. We can guard against collisions. We cannot, however, prevent the breaking down of some old freight car. It would be just our luck, if freight were moving, to have a car jump the track, or something else happen to blockade the track and delay this train. We could not afford to have the President kept waiting in the woods for four or five hours. The safest way is the best way, so at present all our trains are on sidings."

Furthermore, an engine follows the Presidential train in order to have power at hand in case anything went wrong with the Presidential locomotive. And, usually, the railroads keep a man at every bridge, switch and tunnel until the Presidential train has passed. So the line is virtually picketed from end to end, and the possibility of accident is reduced to the minimum.

Mr. West tells us, however, that the Presidential train bears at least one autocrat before whom everybody must bow. It is the chef who presides over the private dining car, and his importance is illustrated by two incidents which Mr. West recounts as follows: "On the way to the Nashville exposition the chef cooked a mess of trout with such perfect skill that he was summoned to the Executive's presence for deserved commendation. When the message was conveyed to the chef, the answer was as unexpected as it was firm. 'If the President wants me,' he said, surveying his little kingdom of pots and pans, 'he can find me here.' And here, it might be added, the chef remained."

"The other incident occurred at Chattanooga. The train was to start at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the President desiring to avoid Sunday travel, but the night was so unbearably hot that the President sanctioned the moving of the train at 10 o'clock Sunday night to a suburb about eight miles from the city. Everybody was on board except the chef. That independent and indispensable gentleman appeared at 2 o'clock in the morning, according to the original schedule time. Imagine his surprise when he found an engine and coach in waiting for him. He rode in solitary dignity out to the suburb, and was then transferred to the President's car. 'It is the first time I ever knew of a special train being run for a cook,' said the superintendent of this road with disgust in his voice, as he gave orders to have the engine and coach sent back to the city."

The famous old Harper's Bazar, so long a weekly, has become a monthly. It will appear as a magazine of one hundred pages, finely illustrated. The daily papers with their elaborate fashion pages, have spoiled the business of the weekly Bazar, but the proprietors doubtless think that if they can get into the field of the Ladies' Home Journal they will find more room. The result will be awaited with interest by the old readers of the Bazar.

Judge Humphreys chooses to assert in print that the editor of the Advertiser introduced Mortimer I. Stevens, whose suspicious departure the judge dislikes to talk about, to the people whom Stevens bilked. As usual, the judge is conspicuously inexact. There is not a man in or out of Honolulu who was ever introduced to Stevens by the editor of the Advertiser.

THE PORTO RICANS.

The other day a man in the Legislature complained because the planters had imported women and children in a singular complaint to make, and one in sharp contrast with the usual one, namely, that the neglect of the planters to import laborers with their families was a menace to the moral welfare of the group.

In point of fact the planters should be thanked rather than abused for this policy. It is one that has sunk them much money, for the expense of bringing over a boy of twelve and upward is as great as that of bringing in a man; and as for women, they cost in fares and food as much as their husbands do. But the planters reasoned and rightly reasoned, that laborers who came with their families would make better workmen and better citizens than those without. So they willingly paid the extra bills.

That some of the women and children looked thin and weak on arriving here was to have been expected. Poverty is dire in Porto Rico, and the voyage of six or seven thousand miles in storage and emigrant cars would tend to the fiber of a well-nourished man. But the boys who came first are now showing the effects of good food and care; and those who have lately come are likely, we think, to bless the day of their arrival. Certainly, there would be no kindness in sending back those who most need food and shelter, nor in separating their families.

One would judge from the tone of the Official Court circular that fear of the effect of the Porto Rican and the fortunes of the Home Rule Legislature, a body which the circular has been implicated with, is its dominant impulse. An effort is made to fix the responsibility of the story on a reporter who is absent and sick with nervous prostration, and therefore, like defenceless women, subject to the Circular's attack. As Mr. Nolte, not the Advertiser's man, told of the free lunch episode in the presence of witnesses, it is unnecessary to go much further, least of all to a sickbed. If deemed essential, however, to corroborate Mr. Nolte's story, as published by this paper in interview form, the testimony of the reporter who saw certain legislators take lunch without paying their bills, can be had in a few days.

An attack upon the salary of Superintendent Atkinson follows the threat of John Emmeluth to punish him for the "Simian headline" which, awhile ago, appeared in the columns of the Star. That Mr. Atkinson had no more to do with the headline than he had with the presswork, is a fact that could probably be established by the entire Star force. As we understand Mr. Atkinson's present relation to the Star, it is that of an occasional contributor, and does not involve any kind of editorial accountability. It is unfair to hold him responsible for a headline that he never saw before he received his copy of the paper.

The Home Rule statesmen who have gone to San Francisco to put resolutions condemning Governor Dole in the hands of the President should read the experience New Mexican militants had when they called on McKinley to ask him to remove Governor Otero. It may save them, if they see it in time, from a chillier experience than their exposed tropical natures can stand.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

New Mexico is eager for statehood. Marino Prado, Peru's revolutionist, is dead. Lily Langtry has sold her Utah real estate. A music publishing trust is to be formed. A lead combine is being arranged in St. Louis. A new whistle is to be placed on Point Aruello, Cal. It is said that the Alaska packers have gone into a combine. The vice crusade in New York is still vigorously continued. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now in Australia. All the big watch factories of America are to effect a combine. Naval Surgeon Riddle will probably be freed from his actress wife. The appropriations for the Swedish army have been greatly increased. J. P. Morgan's agents have secured options on Hocking Valley coal mines. The Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an agent to Germany to purchase guns. The report of smallpox among the Alaskan Indians has been confirmed. Count Von Waldersee will return to Germany about the middle of June. The coal tax passed the House of Commons by a majority of over a hundred. New York capitalists are building a beet sugar refinery in Phoenix, Arizona. Russia favors the American proposals in the matter of the Chinese indemnity. Five men were buried under a snowslide at Sunrise City, Alaska, on March 26th. Channen's painting, "The Flower Girl," has been purchased for the British nation. Serious disturbances almost amounting to anarchy, are reported from South Italy. The withdrawal of troops from China will begin only when the indemnity matter is settled. It is reported that famine will make it necessary to move the Chinese court to Kai Feng Fu. A German soldier recently shot a Russian lieutenant dead in a fracas on the Taku road, China. The French owners of the Panama canal are said to be anxious to sell to the United States. The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that there is to be no change in tobacco and snuff stamps. One thousand captured Filipinos are to be released soon. Former Filipino officers are anxious to fight the Ladrones.

The site chosen is situated in the suburbs of Charleston upon the eastern bank of the Ashley river and covers about 150 acres. Electric railroads make the Exposition easy of access. Much work will be laid out upon the grounds, on which many typical Southern trees are now growing. The grand avenue of State buildings will present a novel feature in the reproduction of characteristic buildings of the separate States represented as Mount Vernon, Washington Irving's home, etc. A negro building typical of a Southern homestead will be a feature. The whole process of tea making, growth, drying, curing and packing will be shown, while the West Indies are expected to show the sugar cane industry to the best advantage. Not simply in rivalry of West Indian sugar and coffee exhibits does Mr. Knapp urge Hawaii's representation at his Exposition, but he lays particular stress on the opportunity for presenting Hawaii in a favorable light to the numerous tourists who will throng to Charleston during the Exposition. "In ordinary times," said Mr. Knapp, "fifty thousand tourists come annually to Charleston, to stay there, or en route to Florida and the Gulf States. The Exposition would greatly increase the number and bring them all directly to Charleston. An exhibit and a distribution of literature should prove a great card for this Territory. "The Quebec provinces have grasped

The opportunity offered for drawing the attention of tourists in that direction and are spending a good deal of money to make their display interesting. I am convinced that any efforts made by this Territory would be well expended and bring most satisfactory returns. Mr. Knapp returns to the Coast on the Sonoma to further confer with California on the question. Oregon has already voted liberally towards the project.

The Board Met IN SECRET Health Authorities Held Private Meeting to Discuss Porto Ricans. A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, presumably for the purpose of discussing and acting upon the Porto Rican matter. Reporters were carefully excluded from the meeting. As the reason for this it was given out that the board wished to informally discuss private matters, and that through courtesy to the Legislature it was deemed best to withhold the board's deliberations from the press until after such action as the board might take had been made known to the Legislature. The members of the board were in conference until after 5 o'clock.

A cloudburst flooded the town of Fort Madison, Iowa. The gas mains were filled with water and the city left in darkness.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or skin rashes, pimples and other skin eruptions, proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. O. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Weller, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

Southern Exposition Wants Local Exhibit.

J. F. Knapp, special commissioner of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, is in the City for the purpose of securing the transference of the educational exhibit from Buffalo at the close of the Pan-American Exposition to Charleston. An attempt will also be made through the Chamber of Commerce to secure the late exhibit at the Paris Exposition now on its way back to Hawaii. Mr. Knapp has further interviewed the Chamber with regard to the possibility of securing an agricultural exhibit. A formal request will be sent in and a special meeting called to take up the matter.

Mr. Knapp has seen Mr. Atkinson, who is favorable to the sending on of the educational exhibit, and will today meet the Committee on Public Education and endeavor to persuade them to add a sufficient amount to the appropriation for the expense of packing and unpacking the Buffalo exhibit, the Exposition being willing to bear all the cost of transportation to Charleston.

Space will be provided and the exhibit set up to the best advantage, free of charge. There will, of course, be a necessity for the continuance of the services of Miss Davison or some other available person as explanatory exhibitor.

The Exposition at Charleston opens on December 1st continuing until the 1st of June, 1902. The buildings and grounds are to be ready by October 1st. Four of the most important buildings, the Cotton Palace, the Palace of Agriculture, Commerce and Administration buildings are already roofed, while promises of State buildings are coming in rapidly.

Mr. Knapp's territory embraces the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and out of fourteen requests for exhibits but two States have shown any hesitancy in promising to participate, sums having been already voted in several instances for that purpose.

Already as much money as that used at the Omaha Exposition has been arranged for and the Charleston Exposition promises to be second only to the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago. There will be more money behind it than the Pan-American affair can boast and the buildings, judged from the architect's drawings, should outclass those at Buffalo.

While the Exposition was designed primarily to call attention to the development of the Southern States in the last quarter of a century especially with regard to the cotton manufacture and the agricultural products peculiar to the South, such as tea, hemp and tobacco, prominence being given to exhibits from the West Indies in particular and from Mexico and the South and Central American Republics.

A special West Indian Commissioner has been appointed and sent to Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose of properly presenting the enterprise of those islands.

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BUSINESS CARDS

L. A. DICKY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 78, Honolulu, H. T. King and Bethel Sts.

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

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

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE, Honolulu, May 15, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for MERCHANTS, SUGAR, and STRAMSHIP Cos.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for MISCELLANEOUS, BANKS, and BONDS.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Date, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set. Includes data for May 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

New moon on the 17th, 7:06 P. M. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 P. M., which is the same as Greenwich, 8 hours 30 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

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THE BOARD MET IN SECRET

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