

Hawaiian Gazette.
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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.
FRIDAY JULY 24

IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS.

More than thirty million dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones were brought into the United States in the fiscal year just ended. The Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics statements shows that the total importations of diamonds and other precious stones in the eleven months ending with May, amounted to over twenty-eight million dollars in value and as the figures for the month of May alone were about three million dollars, it is evident that the June figures will bring the grand total of diamonds and other precious stones up to a full thirty million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

This is the largest importation of diamonds and other precious stones ever shown in a single year of our commerce. Prior to 1887 the total had seldom if ever reached ten million dollars per annum; from 1887 to 1893 the total gradually moved upward until it reached sixteen millions, then it rapidly fell to five and one-half millions in 1894, seven and one-half millions in 1895, six and three-fourths millions in 1896 and two and one-half millions in the fiscal year 1897. In 1898 the total increased to nearly nine million dollars. In 1899 to over fourteen millions, in 1901 to twenty millions, in 1902 to twenty-three millions and in 1903 will be fully thirty millions, making the total for the year just ended not only more than in any preceding year but fifty per cent in excess of 1901, double the figures of 1899 and more than six times the average during the period 1894-7.

This rapid growth in the importation of diamonds, while it suggests general prosperity, also seems to indicate the development of a comparatively new industry in the United States, the cutting of diamonds alone in the eleven months ending with May amounted to twenty-four million dollars and of other precious stones four and one-half millions. Of the twenty-four million dollars' worth of diamonds imported, ten millions were uncut diamonds; this total of ten millions of uncut diamonds is a large increase compared with the importations of uncut diamonds in preceding years, the figures for eleven months of the year 1902 being five and one-half millions, while for the corresponding period of 1901 they were six and one-half millions; for the corresponding months of 1900 three and one-half millions and for the corresponding months of 1898 but a little over two millions.

The diamonds imported are divided by the Bureau of Statistics statements into two groups, viz: "Diamonds uncut including miners, glaziers, etc., and not set." The value of diamonds uncut, including miners, glaziers, etc., imported in eleven months ending with May, has grown from two and one-half millions in 1898 to ten millions in 1903, while that of diamonds cut but not set has grown from four millions in 1898 to fourteen millions in 1903, these figures being in each case for the period of eleven months. This inference, that the cutting of diamonds is becoming an important industry in the United States, which is suggested by the rapid increase in the importation of uncut diamonds, is strengthened by the fact that the Census statistics "lapidary work" show that the total value of production of lapidary work in 1900 lars against less than half a million in 1890 and that the value of the materials used in this work in 1900 was over four and one-half millions against less than a quarter of a million in 1890.

COUNTY POLITICS.

The Home Rulers are going to make a desperate fight to get all the county offices. They will nominate their own ticket, which will be out-and-out native and they will assist, through wide-open primaries, in nominating Republican Home Rulers of the Kumalae-Aylett brand on the Republican ticket. In other words we shall have, in all likelihood, two Home Rule tickets to choose from, on one of which there will be no white men and on the other of which if any white men appear at all, they will be of the renegade type and therefore worse than the most fanatical Wilcoxites.

This situation, which is rapidly developing, was long ago foreseen by the Advertiser in the course of its attacks on the wide-open primary. This primary was a device to put the management of the Republican party into the hands of anybody who could rally the most voters for the election of convention delegates. The concrete scheme at the start was to reinforce the anti-Dole Republican faction with Home Rule votes. Now the Home Rulers, seeing their power, propose to get the benefit for themselves. They will not only name their party ticket but they will also name the Republican ticket, and vote for the men who best suit them on both.

The outlook, therefore, for good government in the counties is bad. But it is what every intelligent citizen looked for when the agitation for a county law began.

THE COURT TO THE RESCUE.

It is satisfactory to hear that Supreme Court has decided to inquire into the fees apparently extorted from John K. Sumner, especially those which the notorious Davis got, as Sumner declares, by means of threats. If Sumner's story is true, Davis should be debarred from the practice of law without undue delay. If it is not true then Davis is, like any one else similarly placed, entitled to a vindication. In either event an early hearing should be had and this the Supreme Court is desirous of giving.

Magoon is not accused, in the Sumner interview, of getting money from the old man under duress, but the fact that, in addition to \$2500 formerly acquired, he pulled down \$1000—an amount that many a man of quite Mr. Magoon's ability would be glad to earn in a year—is one that demands an investigation of method. To the lay mind it is idle to say that the work incidentally done by Magoon in the past few weeks for Sumner—during which time the aged man has been nearly stripped of his estate—is worth within a thousand dollars as much as the services of a Congressman for a year and a thousand dollars more than the salary of a circuit judge in Hawaii for a year. It would be interesting to hear the Supreme Court on that point, the associate members of which work for \$5000 per annum, with but \$5500 for the Chief Justice. The average citizen would like to know how much to pay a lawyer out of \$30,000 left from an estate which inventoried at \$110,000 before the lawyer took hold to protect the interests of the owner.

SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT.

That there should be a great demand for American reapers and mowers in Siberia and that the country bears a favorable comparison with the northern part of the United States and the southern part of British America in its possibilities of agriculture, are points brought out by Frank G. Carpenter in an interview with Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Minister of Railroads. The Prince knows the United States, having made several trips here, and is able to speak with authority upon resemblances of soil and climate. One thing in Mr. Carpenter's letter—which the Advertiser prints in this issue—one thing that is especially noteworthy, is that Siberia promises to support a large and thrifty population. That will inevitably mean more commerce on the Pacific, in some of which Hawaii may hope to share. The Hawaiian reader will be attracted by what Prince Hilkoff says about the introduction of small fruits to Siberia and by the local possibilities that arise. Before the railroad was built, fruit was an almost unknown luxury in the great northern land but now oranges and other fruits are being distributed all along the line. Does not this suggest that for our bananas and pineapples a great Siberian market may soon grow up, one in which the islands may find a steady and increasing custom? Sooner or later Russian steamers will ply between Vladivostok or Port Arthur and the United States, whereupon our chance should come. To be sure we will have the competition of Southern China and the Philippines, but we ought, if we pay attention to the development of better grades of fruit than the Chinese produce, to be as well able to compete with them in Siberia as the banana growers of Bluefields are able to compete with us in San Francisco.

A FRATERNITY OF ROBBERS.

A certain class of lawyers in this city are adding a new terror to death and to old age. A rich man cannot approach his end without fear that his estate will be pillaged either after his demise or while he is too stricken in years to protect it. The revelations in hereditrix cases, in the allotment of big fees to favorites of the circuit bench and in the Sumner robbery affair are such as to threaten vested rights and to seriously affect the guarantees of property. The integrity of the law and the honor of the legal profession demand that something should be done to stamp out the piracy which has grown up in and around the courts. Disbarment proceedings have been undertaken in two cases but there seems to be ample ground for further proceedings of the kind against others. And the Bar Association might, with great propriety, put its views on record and incidentally make clear what constitutes a honorable lawyer and what a legal beast of prey. Certainly something should be done to restore the good name of the legal profession as well as to make it possible for helpless people who own property to keep it out of the maw of sharks.

A COMING NAVAL DISTRICT.

There is a likelihood that Oahu will be made a Naval District, which is better than a Naval Station. Things are tending that way and the growing importance of American interests in the Pacific may be counted upon to keep them so until the fact is realized. A mid-Pacific rendezvous for national vessels that may be called west to the Philippines or China, north to Alaska waters, south to Samoa or east to the coast—wherever, in the event of war, an enemy might appear—has long been regarded as a necessity by naval experts. By occupying this place with a strong naval force the United States will bear a similar relation to the North Pacific that Great Britain does to the Mediterranean through the possession of Malta; and that is the relation it must have if it is going to carry out the policy which events have forced upon it.

To our mind the chief work that Delegate Kalaniana'ole will find at Washington next winter will be to expedite the naval appropriations. As a name for a great capital Tamut has the advantage of being spelled the same way from either end. If there are any other advantages Australia is keeping them under cover.

Russia is making the French alliance pay. A loan of \$25,000,000 negotiated in Paris, is the latest indication of the fact that Russia does not go into alliances for its health.

HOLT CASE IS PENDING

Judge Gear Holds Jurisdiction Is His.

Notwithstanding the discontinuance of one case filed as previously reported, the forty-year probated estate of R. W. Holt came before Judge Gear yesterday. The court denied motions by three interests to dismiss the petition of John F. Colburn for the appointment of C. A. Long as administrator de bonis non to take the place of Henry Smith, trustee under the will. Hatch & Ballou appeared for Henry Smith and Holmes & Stanley for his predecessor, Bruce Cartwright, while Robertson & Wilder appeared for the Holt heirs and Frank Andrade for Anna K. Kentwell. The motions were based on jurisdiction, which Judge Gear maintained he possessed and continued the hearing till Monday. This case does not go the length of the matter discontinued, as it does not attack probate of the will.

THE KAMALO COROLLARY.

Owing to the illness of plaintiff, after Judge Gear ordered briefs to be filed within ten days, the case of L. H. Lee vs. W. H. Smith was continued. This is a suit to cancel the deed of Nuuanu property by Frank Huestate to defendant, on the ground that the transaction was fraudulently concocted to avoid the Kamalo Sugar Co. judgment against Huestate. The matter heard on this occasion was that of objections to defendant's answer.

WILL OF THOMAS CUMMINS.

Joseph O. Carter yesterday filed for probate the last will and testament of Thomas Jefferson Cummins, which names the petitioner for its executor. The estate is solely personal property, consisting of railway, plantation and hotel bonds, cash in bank and cash due, all amounting to \$25,572.82. The will was executed on December 30, 1896, in presence of Frank Brown and N. Fernandez. It nominates Mr. Carter as executor to serve without bond and says: "After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses I desire that my executor shall divide the remainder of my estate into four equal parts, and I do hereby bequeath and devise one of such parts to each of my daughters Lydia, Elizabeth and Maria, and the remaining part to my sister Mrs. Maria M. Berry, now of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, United States of America."

By a codicil dated December 31, 1901, the testator revoked the legacy to his sister on account of her death, transferring her fourth to her two children, William and Elizabeth Berry; in equal shares. The three daughters receiving each a fourth of the estate are Elizabeth Fairchild of Kealia, Kauai; Maria King of Oakland, Cal., and Lydia Schmidt of Crockett, Cal.

ESTATE DR. ANDREWS.

Sarah D. Andrews, widow, petitions for letters of administration on the estate of the late Dr. George Pierce Andrews to be issued to George P. Castle. The estate is personal property consisting of stocks, household furniture, horse and carriage, medical books and instruments, and real property consisting of three lots in Kaimuki tract with improvements therein, the aggregate value being placed at \$10,000. The heirs at law are the petitioner and Miss Winifred Andrews.

TROUBLES OF SILVA.

Execution in the divorce suit of Carolina Silva vs. Manuel G. Silva for \$75.50 is returned unsatisfied by Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth, because the estate of the libellee is pending in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. In the foreclosure suit of William O. Smith and others, trustees of the Lunallo Estate, vs. Manuel G. Silva et al., defendant Ernesto Machado answers setting up a mortgage by Silva to him as security for a loan of \$1000 on a promissory note. Nothing has been paid of the principal or interest, and if the court finds this respondent has a first lien on the premises described he will join plaintiffs in asking for an order of sale.

INSURANCE CASES PAU.

Discontinuances have been filed in the suits of Wing Man Yuen against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

Selling climate and scenery which costs you nothing to tourists who pay cash for them and then leave them here is one of the most promising industries in which Hawaii could engage.

No man ought to aspire to Sheriff of Oahu who cannot tell what became of the missing funds in his former office.

CHINESE SLAVERY

Terrible Life Led By a Captive Woman.

Social relations along the meridian line of the Chinese colony were freely ventilated on the return of the writ of habeas corpus for the body of Jung Hing, a woman of that nationality, before Judge Estee in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon and evening. Marshal Hendry produced the woman in court on behalf of the actual owner, Jue Gun, who also appeared. He appeared in the proceedings that the woman's name was Jung Hing, instead of Jung Hung as given in the writ. She appeared in court with a child in her arms and was accompanied by an elderly Chinese woman with a similar burden, each matron being equipped with a feeding bottle to the contents of which the little charges did ample justice. It must have reminded the lawyers of a Bar Association banquet, the way the bottles were made to show air spaces inside. E. A. Douthitt appeared for the petitioner and C. W. Ashford for the respondent. Li Cheung, the veteran interpreter for the Territorial courts, gave his services.

COMPLAINANT TESTIFIES.

Lai Chee Hing, the petitioner, took the stand. He was a silversmith and had known Jung Hing, the alleged prisoner of Jue Gun about four years. Lately he knew her as living in a house near the Sing Chong Co. stables at Palam. Knew Jue Gun. The woman lived in some house with Jue Gun. Her occupation was "seeking for woman," which witness explained meant what he charged in the petition. The court wanted more direct questioning as to the forcible detention issue, and this was asked: "Do you know whether or not she could leave that house if she so desired?" The answer was: "She would like to go away, but she is afraid to go; because Jue Gun might have made trouble for her." Witness had relations with Jung Hing; she had been engaged to him for some time. Would he marry her if she were turned loose by this writ of habeas corpus? Mr. Ashford's objection to this question was sustained.

Judge Estee said of course the court would turn her loose if it were proved that she was held as a prisoner. In the case of a married woman the place for her to live was with her husband, but her husband, brother or father could hold a woman to a life of shame.

Mr. Douthitt explained that his line of examination was intended to throw light on the question of whether the woman was illegally restrained. Was this woman restrained in that house by Jue Gun?

Judge Estee—"No. By anybody?" Witness—"Yes; she was restrained." Judge Estee wanted the witness to speak up, so that all the Chinese entitled to be in the room might hear. He then ordered all witnesses not yet called to be sent out of the chamber, excepting the respondent and any one person the prosecuting attorney desired to sit beside him for advice.

KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

Witness said Jue Gun would not allow Jung Hing to go out on the street. There were male loafers about, and knives and pistols in the house. He meant that in case of trouble the loafers would assist the proprietor to fight. Should say about ten people, males, lived in the house. Prior to July 22 besides this woman a nurse lived there, no other female.

Cross-examined, witness said he visited the woman to engage her. Asked if his visits were not in the capacity of a jeweler to take orders, he said he simply went there to pass a night. Had been to see her a number of times within the past four years. Knew she was restrained of her liberty because she told him. This answer was stricken out on Mr. Ashford's own motion when the court ruled it was hearsay evidence. Jue Gun always scolded her.

HEARD STRONG TALK.

By the Court—"What do you know about her being locked up or kept in the house against her will?" Witness replied that he heard what Jue Gun said to this woman, that if she would go out on the street he would kill her with a knife. Heard him say this on Friday of last week, at 8 o'clock at night.

Jue Gun was in the room next to the one witness was in with this woman and he heard him say this dialogue.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A test case on assessment of merchandise is to be made, on behalf of the Merchants' Association, in an appeal of the Pacific Hardware Company from Assessor Pratt.

J. K. Nabala, deputy sheriff of North Kona, who left for home in the Mauna Loa yesterday, is being put forward by his friends as a candidate for Sheriff of West Hawaii.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Four native boys were arrested last night for robbing a Chinese store.

The island of Kahoolawe is being investigated as to its capabilities for the production of sisal.

San Francisco parties are reported to have made an offer for Col. Norris' ranch at Kau, Hawaii.

Supt. Cooper has refused to accept the resignation of Marston Campbell and he has been granted a six weeks' vacation.

There will be a Home Rule convention on Monday for the selection of county nominees. The ticket is already made up.

It is reported that Martin Coleman, who worked formerly as a blacksmith in Honolulu, has made a \$10,000 mine strike in Nevada.

Mr. W. W. Bristol of the Kamehameha Schools leaves on the Siberia for the mainland, where he will spend a year in study and travel. Mr. Thos. E. Robinson will occupy Mr. Bristol's place during his absence.

Professor W. D. Alexander delivered a lecture on the Sonoma on the way down. His subject was "The Circumstances of the Abolition of Idolatry in 1819." Hawaii, upon which Mr. Alexander is an authority, furnished the subject matter.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Senator W. C. Achi is on a visit to Kona. Superintendent Cooper is expected back at the Public Works office this morning, after his inspection tour on the other side of this island.

Dr. Geo. H. Huddy is spoken of as the probable secretary to Delegate Kalaniana'ole. He is reported as saying he intended surely to return from the present trip to Australia, apart from any permanent opening he may find in Melbourne.

Marshal Hendry received a letter from Deputy Marshal Handy, dated the 13th inst., giving an interesting account of his recreations in California and stating his intention of returning to Honolulu in the Alameda due here on the 30th.

Principal Gibson of the Boys' Industrial School at Waialeale was in town yesterday. There are seventy-two boys now in accommodations built for fifty, and the principal yearns for whatever success to the Territorial revenues may be needed to complete the Waialeale group. The lads have three taro patches added to the exhibits of their industry, besides which they are making progress in putting up the carpenter shop and building fences.

Requiem Mass For Pope.

The solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Leo XIII will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Pro Vicar Mathias will be in charge. The memorial service will be a public one and a general invitation is extended to the public to attend. No personal invitations will be sent out though seats will be reserved for government officials and for the consular representatives.

No official notice of the Pope's death has been received by cable and there will probably be nothing more than the official circular which will announce also the appointment of Leo's successor.

Ewa mill finish grinding on Monday.

STARVE THEM OUT!

Why not starve the germs to death? Scott's Emulsion will do it. The germs of consumption are an invading army numbering millions upon millions; they must all be fed or they will soon die of starvation. A lung a little below "par" in vitality is just to their liking. Why not put new life into it? Scott's Emulsion feeds the lungs. It fills the blood with nourishing food for all the weak parts. Good food means life. Life means resistive force. Germs cannot live on healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion and good fresh air drive out the germs of consumption.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin returned a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." MISS ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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.

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

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 23, 1902.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like MERCHANTS, SUGAR, and WILSON'S CO'S.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Five hundred and fifty Hawaiian Sugar, \$22.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: DAY, BAROM., THERM., HUMIDITY, WIND, MOON. Shows weather data for various days.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 22. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, Sun, Moon. Shows tide and moon data for various days.

New moon on the 24th at 2:15 a. 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 1:58 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Cardinal Oreglia, the most promising candidate for the Papacy, is fitted by nature and inclination to be the head of the Church Militant. He is a fighting cardinal, different in all respects from the late Pope Leo. It is predicted that if he comes to the throne the bitter relations between the Vatican and Italy, which existed in the time of Pius IX and Victor Emanuel I, will again be in evidence. However, Cardinal Oreglia is a very old man and whatever he might do would not be for long.