

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU. Tuesday, April 19. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU. Tuesday, April 19. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco at 4:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. From Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 20.—H. T. Hayselden, M. Loung, J. F. Hackfeld, R. M. Isenberg, W. J. Lyon, Hee Fat, Chung Hung, Miss Rose Aka, Miss Battige, Mrs. L. A. de la Nux and 2 children, W. C. Park, Bah Kal, Yokoyama, Master Yokoyama, Mrs. Takemoto, Master Takemoto and 69 deck.

Departed. For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 19.—W. Waterhouse, E. Kopke, C. F. Schermerhorn, J. W. Smithies, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss J. Johnson, J. A. Kahalele, Dan Kauai, John Carvalho, Joe Correa, W. C. Parke, J. H. Craig, M. P. Prosser, C. W. Ashford, Miss P. Welbe, Mrs. R. Anderson, L. Tobliner, John Millsaps, Miss Bishop, G. M. Bence, H. T. Hayselden, S. Yoshigami, Mrs. Kanimakeale, Mrs. H. K. Meemano, Mrs. H. Peterson, M. J. McLeod, wife and son, Mrs. J. F. Janssen.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 19.—Mrs. Mary Ailau and girl, W. K. Kealawa, J. B. Kaohi, Miss Longmore, E. A. Fraser, Eben P. Low, H. L. Holstein, Major Purdy, A. Gramberg, C. Sawano, Wm. H. Beers, Rev. S. L. Desha, A. H. Jackson, G. P. Tulloch, M. J. Gouveia, Carl S. Smith, A. Fernandez, wife and two children; W. N. Purdy and two children, Mrs. E. Oelhoffen and child, Mrs. C. Kimball, Miss K. Horner, H. M. Kanlio, Chas. H. Pulaa, H. E. Kelsey, John T. Moir, J. H. Mackenzie, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss Campbell, A. W. T. Bottomley, John Watt, E. W. Giddings and son, J. T. Baker, C. Kaiser, Miss L. Laukea, Mrs. Capt. Wailana, Miss V. G. Makee, Mrs. Kalina Aka, J. T. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Giddings and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wise and four children, C. N. Prouty, Theo. Wolff, Frank Winter, Chas. Gay, Fr. Greenwell, R. W. Shingle.

Per stmr. Nilhau, April 21, for Kaula ports.—W. H. Rice and wife, A. Hanneberg, E. A. Knudsen, Laura Kane, M. O'Brien, Mr. Mackintosh, L. Nakapahu, W. Krause, W. F. Drake, R. H. Chamberlain, W. A. Kinney, E. Orsted, W. J. Sheldon.

Per O. S. S. Ventura, April 21, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.—Herbert Ziele, Mr. and Mrs. Wardrop, Kerr and Mrs. Von Burr.

Shipping Notes.

The Ventura sailed for the colonies at two o'clock yesterday. The Nebraska has sailed from New York for San Francisco and Honolulu. The China, which is due from the Orient Monday, will have 400 immigrants aboard. The Mikahala is laid up for repairs and the Nilhau went out on her run to Kaula yesterday afternoon. The schooner Kaifua was wrecked on April 8 near Pagan Sound. All hands are believed to have been drowned. The American schooner Mary B. Foster was reported off port last night. She is twenty days out from Port Blaney. Seven Japanese will be consigned on the Kona today. Five of the registered crew came over on the Kona and the other two on the American Hero. The Hawaiian will sail from New York for Honolulu on May 15th, on the Hawaiian on June 1st and the Yona on June 15th. All these vessels go by way of San Francisco. The American ship Harvard received news of the President's death from Honolulu on May 1st. The ship is expected to arrive here on May 15th. The ship is expected to arrive here on May 15th.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Sugar Cargoes Arrive. The Examiner of April 3 says: The favorable winds of the past week have been of material aid in driving sailing vessels to port, and this is particularly true in the case of the vessels of the island fleet. Today four of them reached port, three bringing large cargoes of sugar. The first to get in was the old bark Yosemite. She carried ballast in her hold and put in here for orders. The schooner Helene, with a brisk breeze filling her sails, also made an early morning entry. Her cargo consisted of 26,244 bags of sugar. The other two arrivals were the packets R. P. Rithet, with 31,948 bags of sugar and nine passengers, and the S. G. Wilder. The entire fleet report fair weather during most of the passage, although both the Helene and the R. P. Rithet experienced spells of rough weather. On March 21st the former encountered a heavy southwest gale, which greatly hindered her progress, but no serious damage was sustained. During the tossing of the schooner, however, Walter Mukel, a cabin boy, was thrown against the bulwarks and suffered a broken knee cap. He was taken to the Marine Hospital to have his injuries attended on the vessel's arrival in port. The R. P. Rithet ran into a gale, blowing from the southeast, on March 20th, and her decks were filled to the rail by the angry waters, and her starboard bulwarks were damaged. Otherwise she came through with slight harm. For forty-eight hours, while the gale was at its height, the bark was forced to remain hove to. The fourth to pass in was the barkentine S. G. Wilder. She brought 16,359 bags sugar, 300 cases of pineapples and three passengers. She came up in the smart time of fourteen days.

Marines for Midway. The Government steamer Supply is to sail this afternoon for Midway Island and Guam, and will remain at the last named place permanently as a station-ship. Twenty-five marines are to be carried to Midway Island, where they will act as a guard on the island, and the steamer also carries supplies for the lone island, where only a cable station exists. A surgeon for the cable company is also booked for Midway. The Supply is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Pond, and the other officers include Ensign E. P. Svarz, executive and navigating officer; Ensign B. C. Allen, Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Bachmann, Bontavains Shaw and Garvey, Warrant Machinist Brice and Pay Clerk Peck.—Chronicle, April 11.

For South Sea Work. The missionary steamer Morning Star, formerly engaged in work among the South Sea Islands, and now a whaling vessel, running out of this port, is to have a successor in the missionary field. The wooden steamer Sunbeam has been purchased at Boston by the American Board of Foreign Missions and is to be fitted up for the South Sea work, with this city as her home port. The Sunbeam has a net register of 403 tons, and is 140 feet long, with a breadth of 35 feet and depth of 19 feet. She was built in 1900 on the Eastern coast.—Chronicle.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on April 14.

The U. S. S. Supply will shortly call here from San Francisco en route to Guam and Manila.

NURSING MOTHERS

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does. The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success. The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

WEST INDIA SUGAR BUSINESS IS STILL IN A BAD WAY

The Brussels Convention Has Not Helped and the Sugar Plantations Are Being Abandoned. G. D. Gilman, of Boston, has been spending the winter in Jamaica, and, as usual has kept his eyes open for anything of interest to Hawaii. He has sent the Advertiser a number of clippings from the Jamaica newspapers, relating to the sugar industry. The industry has been in a demoralized state for some years. The high duty imposed by the United States leaves little or no profit on sugar sold there while the high export bounties heretofore paid by European countries has enabled them to export at cost and even less, and compete destructively with the West Indies in the free market of England.

THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION. Two years ago the beet sugar producing countries of Europe, with the exception of Russia, joined in the "Brussels Convention," by which they agreed to discontinue paying bounties. This convention went into effect last September. It was expected that the effect of this convention would be to lower the price of sugar in the bounty paying countries, and raise it in England. The lowering of the price on continental Europe was expected to decrease the output, as many sections of Europe cannot produce beets at a profit without a supporting bounty. It was also expected that a secondary effect would be an increase of consumption, as the peasants who could not buy sugar at 9c. a lb. could afford to do so at 5c. a lb. The expected results have been partially realized. The estimated European output of beet sugar for this year is several hundred thousand tons less than last year; the retail price of sugar has dropped in Germany from approximately 9c. to 5c. a lb. and the consumption has largely increased. The other principal expectation—that the price of raw sugar in England would rise—has not, as yet, taken place.

THE REAL SITUATION IN JAMAICA. Regardless of the theorists in London the Telegraph states that: "Several sugar estates in the Trelawny district are about to be shut down. It shows that, up to the present, the abolition of the continental bounty system has done the sugar industry of Jamaica absolutely no good; and it also shows that, in the opinion of some people who are well qualified to judge on such a matter, the Brussels convention is not calculated to do the local sugar industry any good whatsoever. If the proprietors of the estates which are to be abandoned, really believed in the future of the sugar trade, they would clearly continue the struggle against misfortune, which they have been waging for so many years; and their decision to shut down and perhaps to go in for banana cultivation—conclusively proves that they have lost all hope—that, in their opinion, sugar is bound to go to the wall, despite the abolition of the continental bounties.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION. The Jamaica Daily Telegraph comments somewhat sarcastically upon a recent speech by the Duke of Marlborough, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, wherein he stated that: "Since the sugar convention has come into operation more sugar has come from the West Indies into England, from last September to the present time, than during the same months of any previous year." This statement is compared with late debates in the British Parliament in which the statement was made by one member that "the Convention has failed to confer the anticipated benefits on the West Indies . . . that so far from rehabilitating the trade of the West Indies, the convention has had the contrary effect." During the debate Mr. Winston Churchill stated that "the importation of sugar from the West Indies during the period covered by the convention had fallen off in value and tonnage; that in fact there had been a collapse in the West Indian trade." The Telegraph indulges in the reflection that the newspaper is not the only one who knows things which are not so.

BANANAS DO NOT TAKE PLACE OF SUGAR. We are sorry to have to write in this way. Banana cultivation may be all very good. It certainly has proved a boon and a blessing to the landowners of this island. But it will never take the place of cane cultivation, or be to the mass of the population what the sugar industry was. As everybody knows, a sugar estate employed more laborers and more artisans than a banana plantation of the same size does. And the benefit of the sugar industry to the colony did not end there; for it acted as a powerful stimulus to the cattle breeding industry; which banana cultivation certainly is not. If, in addition to these considerations, it is remembered that bananas are an infinitely more precarious crop than cane—that a hurricane which would level every banana tree in Jamaica to the ground, would pass over sugar estates and do little or no damage—one can realize the immensity of the loss which Jamaica will sustain if the sugar industry is given up altogether.

Unable to account for the disappearance of a bag of gold coins containing \$1,000, belonging to the estate of Frederick Kaiwi, an old Hawaiian, who yesterday afternoon appeared before the High Sheriff of Judge Robinson. An examination was being made by the estate of Kaiwi, a Hawaiian woman, who died in February. Her home was on Vineyard street, where Kaiwi also lived. It developed during the hearing that after the death of the deceased a bag of gold coins had been seen in the belonging to Kaiwi. The money is reported to have been hidden in a box in the room where the deceased lived. According to a law which the court stated he will not be held liable for the loss of the gold coins if he can prove that he had no knowledge of their whereabouts. Kaiwi said he knew nothing about the remainder, but that he had received none of it. Judge Robinson finally ordered the man into the custody of the High Sheriff in order to be held until he can be traced. Kaiwi was held in custody by the sheriff.

KAIWI MUST EXPLAIN DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD COIN

FORECLOSURES. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 1 and 2 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 3 and 4 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 5 and 6 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 7 and 8 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 9 and 10 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company.

ASK HELP FOR SHIPS Builders and Traders Assist Merchant Marine.

At the meeting of the Builders and Traders last evening a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, asking for assistance from Hawaii in securing a Congressional Commission to investigate the Merchant Marine was read. Upon motion of Mr. L. E. Pinkham the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, For years the Hawaiian Islands have been visited by an enormous tonnage under the flags of various nations. Whereas, It is a locally well known fact American seamen are paid larger wages, are recipients of better rations and are given better quarters than those of other nations with scarce an exception. Whereas, It is our opinion from facts and observation that the American Marine is handicapped by subsidies, standards of living and general superior construction of the rights of seamen. Resolved, That we endorse the movement of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to secure Congressional investigation of the State and measures necessary to revive and develop the American Marine. Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to Aaron Vanderbilt, chairman, and other copies be forwarded to the Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, the Hon. J. K. Kalamianoie.

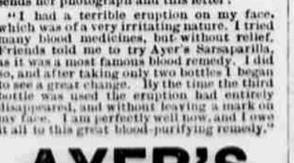
Whereas, An expression of the opinion of the Builders and Traders' Exchange on the subject of the means necessary to develop the American Merchant Marine and the providing by Congress of a National Commission to investigate the subject has been requested by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Whereas, Honolulu and other ports of the Hawaiian Islands, said Islands having a population of only 150,000 souls, ship annually in American bottoms some 450,000 tons of sugar and other additional tonnage, which tonnage is becoming scarce and difficult to obtain. Whereas, The vessels of other nations particularly those of France under the system of subsidies in force by the laws of that country are enabled to and frequently do enter the ports of the Hawaiian Islands at a profit to themselves, although obliged to leave the Islands in ballast, thereby shutting out American tonnage, and illustrating thereby the disadvantages under which American bottoms labor.

THE EXCRUCIATING PAIN from corns, bunions, or chilblains may be avoided by a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii. Captain Niblack, U. S. N., Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, is expecting a large amount of lighthouse supplies, which will include new lights. The U. S. S. Supply will probably bring the stuff here.

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For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blisters, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.



Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter: "I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

306, now held by the Western & Hawaiian Investment Co., Ltd., as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of 10c a interest and principal. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised by posting for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1904, at 12 noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, April 12th, 1904. WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of two lots in Kamakela, in Honolulu, Oahu, described in said mortgage as Lots 5 and 6 upon a map of a sub-division of Apana 1 of Royal Patent 1985 on L. C. Award 6245 to Kalaekokoi, said lots have a joint front of 90 feet and a depth of 73.3 feet one side and of 70.7 feet on the other. Also the buildings on said premises standing, the whole making an unusually fine piece of property. 2581—Apr. 15, 22, 29 May 6, 13.

KAHAKUMAKA HALUALANI. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated April 16, 1902, made by and between Laura Kahakumaka Halualani (a widow), of Kalauea, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, State of California, and William G. Irwin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu aforesaid, doing business in Honolulu as copartners under the firm name of Claus Spreckels & Company, mortgagees, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 236 on pages 221-224 and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, the said mortgagees hereby give notice that they intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest of a certain promissory note referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due. Notice is hereby likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The property conveyed by the said mortgage consists of: All those certain pieces of land situated in Kalauea, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, described as follows, to-wit: (1) Land at Kalauea described in Land Commission Award No. 6104 on which Royal Patent No. 747 was issued to Mahiai. Area, 2 26-1000 acres. (2) Two lots at Kalauea described in Land Commission Award No. 9400 on which Royal Patent No. 449 was issued to Hilo for Kaolo. Area, 1 545-1000 acres. (3) Land at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 on which Royal Patent No. 3704 was issued to Malka. Area, 672-1000 of an acre. (4) Two lots at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 9315 on which Royal Patent No. 866 was issued to Haki: Apana No. 1, area, 1 426-1000 acres; Apana No. 2, area, 142-1000 of an acre. Total area, 1 568-1000 acres. (5) That lot of land at Waimalu, described in Land Commission Award No. 9325 on which Royal Patent No. 7100 was issued to Kamaala. Area, 653-1000 of an acre. (6) Two lots of land at Puhuku, Halawa, described in Land Commission Award No. 2057, on which Royal Patent No. 456 was issued to Keawe I: Apana No. 1, area, 315-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 154-1000 of an acre. Total area, 469-1000 of an acre. Also all of interest in (7) Those three pieces of land in Halawa, described in Land Commission Award No. 2044, issued to Kaupali: Apana No. 1, area, 286-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 508-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 3, area, 144-1000 of an acre. Total area, 1 938 acres. Grand total area, 7 971 acres. Together with all buildings, improvements, rights, privileges, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining. Said lands are encumbered as follows: (1) A portion of Land Commission Award No. 6104 leased to Sung Wo Sing Company by lease dated July 24th, 1895, for a term of twenty years from August 1st, 1895, at an annual rental of twenty dollars, and a portion of the land is leased to Ahim under lease dated March 19, 1895, and recorded in Book No. 156, page 423, for a term of twenty years from September 1st, 1895, at an annual rental of eighty dollars; seven years being paid in advance. (2) The above lands under Land Commission Award No. 9400 are included in the same leases above named. (3) Land described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 is leased to Young Fong under lease dated October 25th, 1899, recorded in Book No. 197, page 386, for a term of fifteen years from November 1st, 1899, at an annual rental of one hundred and eighty dollars. (4) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9315 are included in the said lease above named. (5) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9325 are included in the said lease. (6) Lots included in Land Commission Award No. 2044 are leased to the Honolulu Sugar Company under lease dated November 3, 1895, recorded in Book No. 181, page 416, for a term of fifteen years from date at an annual rental of thirty dollars. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 1 and 2 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 3 and 4 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 5 and 6 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company. The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 7 and 8 above leased to Ahim is now assigned to the Hawaiian Sugar Company.