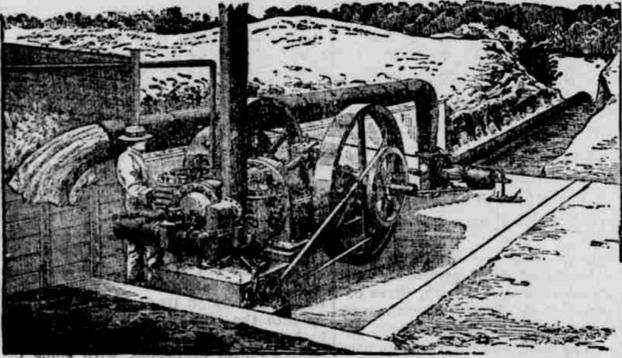


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PRETORIA SURRENDERS

WITHOUT A FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

according to a Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has sent a telegram to the queen, congratulating her upon the success of Lord Roberts.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, under date of June 8, 1900:

"In answer to a bag of truce I sent to Johannesburg this morning, the commandant came to see me. He begged me to defer entering the town for twenty-four hours, as there were many armed boers inside still.

"I agreed to this, as I am most anxious to avert the possibility of any further disturbance in the town, and as boers of the enemy are still holding the hills in the neighborhood, from which they will have to be cleared off beforehand.

LONDON, May 31.—A special dispatch from Gertman, a suburb of Johannesburg, occupied by Roberts, says several hundred boers have sought refuge in a mine, where the British grenadiers have cornered them and barred all escape.

LONDON, May 31.—The War Office has received from Roberts a dispatch dated Gertman, May 30, saying:

"The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg in support of French's cavalry, which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria.

"I have not heard from French yet, but Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that at 1 o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy, strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the town. He had two machine guns, and several field guns and pomps.

"Hamilton forthwith attacked. The fight was led by the Gordons, who, after capturing one extremity of the ridge, wheeled around and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately.

"The one hundred and fourth led on the other flank and would not be denied, but the chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

"Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg, and French is a few miles further northeast. The Gordons, the cavalry, the mounted infantry and the Seventh Division are holding the height of the town. The Eleventh Division with batteries H and G and the heavy artillery are south of Johannesburg.

"Hamilton speaks in the highest terms of praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton and Colonel Spence, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, handled their men under Smith's orders' direction.

CAPETOWN, May 31.—The British have occupied Heidelberg, on the railroad connecting Johannesburg with the Transvaal frontier town of Volksrust, on the Natal frontier, near Laing's Nek.

Krueger May Be Taken.

LONDON, May 31.—The Westminster Gazette says it is rumored that President Krueger has been captured by the British six miles from Pretoria.

LONDON, May 31.—The War Office here knows nothing about the reported capture of President Krueger.

The Celebration in Canada

OTTAWA, June 1.—All Canadian cities report enthusiastic celebrations.

VICTORIA, June 1.—A noise who believed that the demonstrations in honor of the capture of Cronje, the relief of Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking, and the sustained celebration of the queen's birthday had exhausted the patriotic resources of Victoria's citizens, must have been undeceived last night when the news was flashed over the wires that Victoria had fallen, that Krueger had fled, and that the war was practically over.

The news reached the city about half-past eleven, but it was half an hour later before it was credited. The fire-gongs, to which the public has learned to look for the official notification of the receipt of good news from the front, again pealed forth their welcome intell.

gences, and the streets were quickly filled by citizens roused from their first sleep to celebrate another national triumph.

The demonstration which followed is best described by saying that scenes of mad enthusiasm which were displayed on Ladysmith day and when Cronje was captured were faithfully repeated.

Facking cases and debris from the British sacking destroyed yesterday afternoon were soon blazing merrily in bonfires on the streets, while fire-crackers and bombs, the playing of bands, and the singing and cheering of the multitudes which thronged the streets made up a scene which will be memorable in the history of the city of Victoria.

The bands of the city rivalled one another in the effort to swell the popular acclaim. An impromptu program was first provided by a scratch aggregation, whose efforts to voice the general enthusiasm were highly appreciated.

Following these on the scene came the Victoria city band, which turned out in full uniform and almost full strength very shortly after the receipt of the glad tidings. Then the Fifth Regiment band, which has been in the city since the outbreak of these national celebrations, followed, and after serenading the newspaper offices, played in front of the United States Consulate, whither Hon. A. Victoria had bid them come when Pretoria fell.

Behind each of these organizations marched a motley throng of citizens, some in uniform, the majority in civilian dress, but all animated by a common desire to mark their delight in the achievements of British arms.

Discarded arches, banners and every kind of instrument to make a noise, which would contribute to the clamor, was pressed into service, and the result was an uproar which, if not altogether harmonious, was sincerely patriotic and enthusiastic.

As usual the boys from the navy proved among the most mirth-provoking features in the demonstration. Even Jack's capacity proved unequal, in a number of instances, to the great strain of the feat, and he either succumbed in a heap on the pavement, or rolled about the streets as though on his accustomed decks with a wobbly high top running.

Some of them climbed to the very extremity of the lofty telephone poles, the operation evidently giving them no concern, though very trying to the nerves of the onlookers. Others improvised a bar on the curb, and here drank to the health of "the Widow," "Eobs" and all the other leaders at the front.

Occasionally a bit of horse play varied the proceedings. While dodging the "cops" about one of the bonfires, one of their number shouted "three cheers for the Queen." A sportive comrade retorted, "Three cheers for Krueger."

"What's that, Bill," responded the other, and his right landed on his companion's jaw with a sledge-like impact that cleft the cheek of the other. The little incident did not interrupt the fraternal feeling of the men, however, as they rolled away arm in arm.

A number of young ladies, not to be outdone in enthusiasm by their brothers and sweethearts, paraded the streets and sang "Soldiers of the Queen" and other national airs.

The general rejoicing was continued until about 8 o'clock, when the population temporarily suspended its demonstrations and retired to rest, although the boom of a cracker occasionally through the night showed that some enthusiasts were prolonging the celebration till the dawn.

With daylight came further particulars indicating that the War Office had no notification of the formal occupation of the city. So confidently had the general public that they refused to be cheated out of their celebration and the decoration of the streets and business houses went merrily on. Later in the day, when the rumor of Krueger's capture and the occupation of Johannesburg was announced, a fresh impetus was given to the preparations for general rejoicing.

Sharply marked by the participation of the naval forces in the general rejoicing, Thursday being general leave day, a large body of men were soon in the streets of the city contributing in their own effectual way to the festivities. A half holiday was given in the

NO CHANGE IN THE GREAT FAMINE

Five and One-half Million of People Are Now on the Relief Works.

LONDON, May 31.—Under the date of Simla, May 30, the special correspondent of the Standard sends a report of the fight against the famine in India. "There has not been," he writes, "the slightest change for the better in the general situation in India during the three or four weeks which have elapsed since I last wrote. The country continues to be enshrouded in an ever-deepening gloom. In reviewing the probable future of the famine, about Christmas last, even the most despondent pessimists did not calculate on there being more than 5,000,000 people on the famine relief works by the end of April. The official figures show that there were five and a half millions, and that the tendency is for this huge total to increase at the rate of at least 100,000 a week.

"In Madras, which has hitherto been regarded as outside the afflicted area, things are rapidly becoming worse. The number of people on relief works has more than doubled in the space of a fortnight. There has been a little rain but this came too late to materially benefit the crops on unirrigated lands, which are now in many places given up for lost."

Cholera Ravages.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Express has the following from Bombay, dated yesterday:

"An unprecedentedly severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in the northern district of Bombay presidency, especially in the famine camps. Deaths have increased 45 per cent within three days. In the Kaira district there have been 1,300 deaths in seven days.

"The Government has made a special grant of £61,000 to cremate the dead immediately.

"In Palanpur, on the first day, there were one death, on the second day there were eight-four, and on the third day there were upwards of 400. The swiftness of the infection was due to the fact that the first death was near the only available water supply. The germs were thus carried all over. In the city of Bombay there have been sixty-seven deaths in the last seven days."

A Lord Captured.

LONDON, May 31.—Lord Cecil Manners, who is acting as newspaper correspondent, was among the prisoners captured by the Boers during Lord Roberts' advance on May 29.

The Boer Envoys

BOSTON, May 31.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarer, and Wemels, the Boer envoys, were received at the City Hall today by Mayor Hart. The interview was short and formal.

THE SHAH BEGINS HIS LONG JOURNEY

Ruler of Persia Going Overland in a Pea Jacket and Tweed Trousers.

LONDON, June 1.—The Shah has chosen the long and arduous overland route for his journey to Europe in preference to travelling via Kaavin to Resht, on the Caspian, and from there by steamer to Baku.

According to our St. Petersburg correspondent there is one very simple and very sufficient explanation of this bizarre itinerary, and that is the Shah's intense dread of seasickness.

In spite of this the governor General of the province of Azerbaidschan, minister of last year's bad harvest, has made representations at the court of Teheran with a view to inducing the Shah to change his mind and go by the overland route.

The governor's mind has been troubled by the fear that the provisioning of the Shah's large suite—he will be accompanied as far as the Russian frontier by 500,000 men, with nearly quite as many horses—will bring great hardships upon the province.

Unsurpassed by these considerations, the Shah insisted on keeping on his overland route, and more than that, arranged for a ten days' halt at Tabriz, so that the governor of Azerbaidschan was compelled to order provisions from Russia for the cavalcade and the suite, especially as the great majority of the Shah's retinue, all, in fact, except the thirty who accompany him to Europe, must pass through the province again on their way back to Teheran.

The present Shah is Muzaffer-ed-din, second son of the late Shah, who succeeded the assassinated monarch. He was born in 1830, and has just passed his forty-eighth birthday. He is said to be a very nice man.

Muzaffer-ed-din will spend six months in Europe, but he has to make a long visit to the British Isles, and will be in England for a very long time. He will go to the Paris Exposition, and it is announced that he will bring a number of leading Persian merchants with him to do business in the development of Persian trade. The Shah is said to be bent on reforming and waking up Persia, and to have done much to regenerate the country during his four years of power.

According to one who has seen him, he is a quiet man who "potters about his garden in a pea jacket and a pair of Scotch tweed trousers, taking photographs." He also lies on his library floor reading books. He is a nervous man, by descent he is not a Persian, but a Turk, whose family seized the throne a little over a century ago. He is a teetotaler, and hated Armenians until he found that they are good business men. He was horrified by the Armenian massacres.

He gets up early and does his hours' work at a stretch. He eats with his fingers, and likes greased rice. He has undertaken to learn how to use a knife and fork before coming to Europe. He has set his face against bribery, which his father practised as a fine art.

The previous Shah first came to England on June 18, 1873, and was received by the Queen at Windsor two days later. He stayed about ten days. When he came again in 1889 the Prince of Wales met him at Gravesend on July 1, and they sailed up the Thames together to Westminster. He visited Birmingham and other manufacturing towns, his visit lasting for a month. He was everywhere received with cordiality by the municipalities and people.

It is reported that he suffered a severe shock on entering the municipal banquet hall at Birmingham and seeing a huge salmon on the table, for the delight of a block of ice. It is to be hoped that the present Shah's entertainers will remember that the Shah is a man of nerves.

AORANGI ARRIVES ONE DAY AHEAD

Brings Passengers and Mail and Two Days Later News of Outside World.

There were mostly Britablers at the Pacific Mail dock last night when the Aorangi arrived from Vancouver and Victoria. They wanted to hear the latest news concerning the Boer war, as well as to meet friends arriving on the British Columbia. That they were satisfied with the war news goes without saying.

The Aorangi was sighted off the Head about 7 o'clock last evening. The steamer brings two days' news. She left Vancouver at 2 p. m. on the 1st instant, arrived at Honolulu at 8:30 p. m. of the same day, and left again at 10 p. m.

Fine weather, with strong southerly winds, was experienced until 7th, when light trade winds, N. E. met with, accompanied by smooth and brilliant weather, which continued to port.

The Aorangi passed and exchanged signals with the Warrimou at 7:30 p. m. yesterday morning. The mail for Honolulu, and 420 tons of general merchandise. She sails for Sydney this evening.

The reason of the steamer getting ahead of time is that today will give some entertainment to the thousands of passengers and ship's company. They are tried up for the races," remarked one of the ship's officers.

Among other things of interest aboard are a splendid wild cat, two raccoons, a prize turkey weighing 15 pounds, and a fine lot of Australian sheep who have been taking a trip and are now on their way home.

Every member of Congress knew him has a story to tell of a quaint old Texan, Judge Chubb, who died recently, after twenty years in congress, relates the New York World. One day he was making a speech in the house. Pausing dramatically he pointed to the press gallery and said: "You can't do this without printing up there. They'll take this all up and print it, then printers will do it another time he was at Atlantic City met a friend. "Hello, Charley," said, "I'm glad to see you. I've just been a-standing down by the side of the ocean watchin' them washin'."

President Elliot, of Harvard, is a good horseman and frequently spends a part of his vacations in riding through New England. When at times he passes a country school he never fails to dismount and visit if the school is in session.

New attractions at the Orpheum tonight.

"A spite wall" twenty-eight feet high is being built by a New York man. It will stand at the back of the property of W. G. Wendel, who lives at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, in a fashionable part of the thoroughfare. He says that one of his neighbors who is said to reside permanently in Paris, is building an "offensive projection" as an addition to her home. So up will go the wall, shutting out the light of day from the "projection," and giving Mr. Wendel the privacy and comfort he covets.

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