



TODAY'S EVENTS. 10 a. m.—Hankong Maru sails for the Orient.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. ATTORNEYS. ATKINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)

PHYSICIANS. DR. G. W. JOBE, Office 536 Fort St. DR. W. J. GALBRAITH, Office and residence 1011 Beretania and Alakaia Sts.

DENTISTS. DR. G. R. HIGH, Philadelphia Dental Clinic 1522 Masonic Temple, Tel. 313.

MUSICIANS. MUSIC SCHOOL.—Will remain during the coming vacation. Pupils can avail themselves of this to make up for time lost during quarantine.

ARCHITECTS. HANDEL & PAGE, Architects and Builders.—Office, Rooms 24, Arlington Bldg., Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and correct estimates furnished at short notice. Tel. 229; P. O. box 778.

ENGINEERS. CAR V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office Campbell block, near Hotel St. Orders taken for typing.

CONTRACTORS. H. E. PATY, Contractor and Builder.—Office 1011 Beretania and Alakaia Sts. Estimates and contracts for building, remodeling, painting, etc. near Kawaia.

OPTICIANS. DR. R. E. LUCAS, Optician, Love St. Corrective vision is the cause of 90 per cent of all headaches, neuritis and diseases which are often attributed to ill health.

STENOGRAPHERS. MERRILL, Stenographer and Typewriter, office with Thurston & Carter. HUBB MILLER, Stenographer and Typewriter, Room 265 Judd Bldg.

HOUSE BROKERS. W. H. PILTON, Late of San Francisco, 141 Fort St., near Queen. BROKERS. CAMPBELL, Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

MISCELLANEOUS. HARRISON, Agent to take acknowledgments of instruments, district of Honolulu. W. C. Aehl's office, King St.

MISCELLANEOUS. HARRISON returned on the Mariposa after a stay of some weeks in Honolulu.

JAPANESE CAN'T COME

The Rush to America Is Stopped.

ISLANDS ARE INCLUDED

But Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Coolies Per Month May Enter United States.

LONDON, June 14, 4:20 a. m.—The Chinese are entrenched outside of Peking to oppose the advance of the international column. A dispatch from Tien-tsin, dated Tuesday, June 12, says: "I learn that the Chinese have guns trained on the American mission and the British legation. Two thousand Russian cavalry and infantry with artillery have landed at Taku."

The Shanghai correspondent reports that United States Minister Conger, by courier, asks for 2,000 United States troops. The question of provisioning the relief force is already difficult, and it is predicted at Shanghai that it will become acute.

NEW YORK, June 12.—From out of the thunder-clouds looming over the Chinese horizon there come tonight fitful flashes, which only serve to intensify the blackness of the situation. Peking appears to be completely isolated. No message from the capital has reached London or America since those which chronicled the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese legation, and which were transmitted over lines that run northwest from Peking, and thence through the dominions of the czar.

So far as is known the foreign detachments which left Tien-tsin on Sunday morning and which were at first timed to reach Peking on Tuesday night have not arrived yet, and according to a Tien-tsin dispatch the Chinese were throwing up intrenchments to bar their routes to the capital. On the other hand, it was stated in Washington, with what appears to be needless mystery, that the representative of a certain power had been notified that the Dowager Empress had ordered the Taug Li Yamen to notify foreign representatives that no opposition would be made by the Chinese authorities to the entry of the relief force into Peking.

PIO DEL PILAR TAKEN.

Famous Filipino General in American Hands.

MANILA, June 9.—A detachment of the Forty-fifth Infantry, scouting near Daet, province of Camarinas del Norte, were ambushed May 29, and Captain Albert Steinhauser was wounded three times, two privates were killed, eight wounded and one private missing. The insurgent loss is reported to be heavy.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—General MacArthur has cabled the War Department regarding the capture of General Pio del Pilar as follows: "MANILA, June 9.—Native police captured insurgent General Pio del Pilar this morning. He was found lurking in the neighborhood of San Pedro Alcantara."

General Schwan's estimate of the importance of this news is contained in this statement: "The capture of General Pio del Pilar cabled by General MacArthur this morning is a most important one. Pilar was regarded as one of the most active and uncompromising of the rebel chieftains. After the disruption of the insurgent government and the dissipation of nearly all the insurgent organizations north of Manila, Pilar managed to concentrate a considerable force at San Miguel de Mayuga, in the province of Bulacan, and although he was unable to hold the place for any great length of time he succeeded in withdrawing his troops to the mountains and in eluding the several columns that were sent out to destroy him.

It was difficult to keep track of his movements and he frequently was reported as being at a number of places at the same time. That his capture has been effected by the native police of Manila, a body numbering some 400, evidences afresh the loyalty of these men to the American cause, so often impugned by both Americans and Filipinos."

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

Nicaragua Concentrating Troops to Fight Salvador.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 30.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua is again concentrating a large number of troops, many cannon and a big quantity of military supplies in the departments of Chinandega and Leon, along the Pacific coast, as if in anticipation of a war with Salvador, which might commence about the middle of June or early in July. The President and his Cabinet have about completed arrangements to enable them to leave this city in a few days and reside for about one month in Chinandega and Leon, the Governmental departments accompanying them. But this fact, it is argued, is no reason why 2,000 or more soldiers should be concentrated in those civil departments.

Many refugees have lately arrived in this country from Salvador, and the influx continues. It is hinted that probably it is intended to organize a body of Nicaraguans, procure rifles and cannon from Nicaragua and in conjunction with Nicaraguan soldiers, make an effort to overthrow the Government of Salvador. Such a war would involve Nicaragua, Salvador and most likely Guatemala and Costa Rica.

It is suggested that President Zelaya is getting ready to resist a possible attack from Salvador, but the influx of so many immigrants into Nicaragua from Salvador leads to the belief of a contemplated attack on the latter Government.

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SIX MILLION FAMINE VICTIMS.

SIMLA, June 14.—Over six million persons are now receiving relief. There was an increase in Bombay of 200,000 last week, owing to the return of destitute people who deserted the works on account of the cholera scare.

The prospects of a far monsoon are somewhat improved. John Lawson, the celebrated bicyclist, has ridden 525 miles and 9 1/2 years in a twenty-four hour race, beating the previous American unpaced record of 492 miles.

NO PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO SAYS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Yesterday Governor Gage sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State:

San Francisco, June 13, 1900. His Excellency John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Sir: In reply to your telegram of date May 31, I have the honor to report: FIRST—That no case of bubonic plague has been diagnosed as such by any attending physician in California since the victim was alive, nor by the attending physician after death. In some of the suspected cases death has occurred when no regular physician was in attendance, and there have been in all only eleven suspected cases among a population of 35,000 Chinese (15,000 of whom made after death of the bodies of the suspected cases since the alleged discovery of the disease more than three months ago fail to furnish satisfactory proof of plague.

SECOND—That the quarantined district contains upward of 15,000 Chinese subjects, 2,500 of whom are unable to support themselves by virtue of the quarantine.

THIRD—That full and fair investigation has been denied the physicians of the Chinese by the city Board of Health.

FOURTH—That the Chinese were forced to appeal to the courts, and then were accorded the right of investigation into the cause of death of the dead subjects.

FIFTH—That since the procurement of the order of court, granting privilege and take part in autopsies had, neither the city Board of Health nor Federal agents have been able to discover any bubonic plague case, dead or alive.

SIXTH—That there has been no epidemic in Chinatown.

SEVENTH—That the municipal records show the proportion of deaths in Chinatown since the date of the discovery of the alleged plague in Chinatown.

EIGHTH—That I cannot find proof of the plague alleged to be here is either infectious or contagious. I find no proof that any person has been repeatedly exposed at autopsies and elsewhere to the alleged plague, and others who have so without taking any precaution whatever against the supposed malady, have neither contracted the same nor spread the disease elsewhere.

GUNS ARE TRAINED

Chinese Threaten the Foreigners.

ALIEN SOLDIERS LANDING

Minister Conger Asks For Two Thousand United States Troops -- Situation Alarming.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The Japanese Government has informed the Treasury Department, through its legation here, that it has issued an order restraining emigration to the United States which will practically be prohibitive. Counselor Stevens of the legation called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor yesterday to inform him of this action.

The announcement was most welcome news, and relieves the Treasury Department of a great deal of anxiety, which has been felt for the last few months during the rush of Japanese to this country. The cordial co-operation of the Japanese Government with the United States in this matter is looked upon by the President and Cabinet as a most friendly action by a power which has always been on the best of terms with this country.

While in the Pacific Coast States, in recent political conventions, vigorous protests in the form of resolutions have been adopted against allowing such hordes of Japanese to come into this country, the Administration has nowhere been blamed for any lack of vigilance. Nevertheless, the Japanese question threatened to become a troublesome issue.

The Japanese Government, having been informed of the feeling which the influx of lower classes of Japanese has created in certain parts of the United States,

promptly recognized the harm which this prejudice against Japan and the better classes of Japanese would do, and took such steps as will definitely end the matter.

The Japanese Parliament is now in recess, but the Government, taking advantage of an emergency privilege in its laws, ordered that an average of only five persons may emigrate to the United States in one month from any of the forty-seven prefectures in that country. The same order was put into effect in regard to Canada, except that doubts in regard to the number will be allowed to come to the Dominion from each prefecture. In order to prevent emigrants to Canada from crossing the border into the United States and thus evading the intention of the law, it is announced that the Japanese Government will prevent this by inaugurating a system of examinations at ports of embarkation, if it is found that the spirit of the law is evaded.

The order has gone into effect, and immediately upon its promulgation a meeting of the Governors of prefectures in Japan was called. The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed this meeting and informed the Governors of the spirit which the Japanese Government wishes to show in the matter. The Governors were asked to co-operate in strictly enforcing the new order and see that the people came to understand its provisions.

The Latest Telegrams.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The news from Peking is still vague. The marines are compelled to fight their way into the capital with rifle and Maxim. British marines have been in action with the Boers in clearing the railways, but eight Boers are represented on the fighting line. There are persistent rumors that Russia's Northern China, but it is yet not clear that England or Japan has consented to an exclusive movement by a single power. Japan will acquiesce if she is allowed to supply a large military contingent, but this is not included in the Russian scheme of military occupation. What Lord Salisbury's policy is nobody can make out. It is strongly suspected that he has not hit upon a policy, but is cautiously feeling his way in the dark.

The China complications will exert a direct influence upon the present fortunes of the Ministers here. It is now probable that Arthur Balfour will be induced to take the Foreign Office when the Cabinet is reconstructed. He is deeply interested in the China question and has studied it in detail. He will probably be Lord Salisbury's successor in that office at an early date. This will be a victory somewhere for Mr. Chamberlain, either in the Treasury or the War Office, and the leadership of the Commons in any event.

The Troops Advancing.

TIENTSIN, Wednesday, June 13.—The international expedition is now at Lang Fang, half way to Peking. The troops found the station destroyed and 200 yards of the track torn up. Upon approaching the station they found the "Boxers" still carrying on the work of destruction, but the latter bolted into the village upon the approach of the advance party. A shell from a six-pounder was dropped into the village and the "Boxers" fled up the line. Above the station a small party was discovered engaged in tearing up the track, but a few long-range shots drove them off. The patrol returned this morning and the track has been destroyed. The expedition will remain for the present at Lang Fang.

A courier who arrived this morning from Peking and Lang Fang brought a letter from the American legation stating that General Tung Fuh Sang intends to oppose the entrance of the foreign troops into Peking. Ten thousand troops are guarding the south gate. The courier reports that it is said that upwards of 2,000 "Boxers" are in the immediate neighborhood of Lang Fang.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following cablegram has been received from Admiral Kempff: "TUNG KU, June 14.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Twenty-five hundred men are on the road to Peking for the relief of the legations; 100 are Americans; English and Russians are in large majority; all nations here represented. The Viceroy at Tien-tsin gave permission to go there; railroad being repaired as far as advances. Russians now sending soldiers from Port Arthur, with artillery. KEMPPFF."

YOKOHAMA, June 14.—Japan is about to send a mixed regiment to China. The Government press declares that Japan alone could suppress the revolt, but she must first win the confidence of the powers and avoid acts likely to awaken suspicion.

SHANGHAI, June 14.—A dispatch from Chung King says that a riot has taken place at Yun Na Fu. The buildings of the China inland mission were partly destroyed and those of the Roman Catholic and Bible Christian missions were utterly demolished. All missionaries are safe.

A Russian troopship passed up the Yang Tse Wednesday, June 13. It was reported that her troops were to be landed at Hankow, but the Russian officials at Shanghai explain that the transport has merely gone to Hankow to load for Clessa and the troops on board are time-expired men on their way home.

HONGKONG, June 14.—Four companies of the Hongkong Regiment, a mountain battery and a field battery of Asiatic artillery, with a battery of 2.5-inch guns, start for Tien-tsin tonight. The foot-soldiers are expected to sail on the Terrible June 18.

TIENTSIN, June 14.—Railroad communication between this place and Admiral Seymour's international force has been cut three miles beyond Yang Tsun. The bridges have been destroyed. It is rumored here that the "Boxers" are determined to burn Tien-tsin station tonight. Owing to the extensive damage done to the railroad line, it is now feared the international troops cannot reach Peking before Sunday.

Our Ships at Taku.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A dispatch from Admiral Remy, received at the Navy Department, makes plain the reason why the gunboat Nashville was sent to Taku instead of the Helena, as requested by the Navy Department, in answer to Admiral Kempff's appeal. Admiral Remy reports that the Helena is in need of two months' repairs and was consequently

WAR GROWING DESPERATE

Britons and Boers Still Struggling.

ROBERTS CLAIMS VICTORY

He Says General Methuen and Kitchener Routed De Wit's Forces.

LONDON, June 14, 3:40 a. m.—After a week's silence Lord Roberts has been heard from, his line of communications having been practically restored by means of a complete victory gained by Generals Methuen and Kitchener over General de Wet at the Rhenosty river Tuesday. The Boer camp was captured and the burghers, it is added, were scattered in all directions. Lord Roberts, on being notified of the cutting of his line of communications, sent General Kitchener in all haste to join General Methuen. June 11 Lord Roberts attacked General Botha, who was in strong force fifteen miles southeast of Pretoria. After strenuous opposition the British forces gained considerable ground, but General Botha, when Lord Roberts left the field, was still undefeated.

All is quiet at Pretoria and Johannesburg, and Lord Roberts says the Government need have no apprehension about the security of the army in South Africa, as it will not take long to remedy the reverses and repair the railroad.

The result of the battle between Lord Roberts' forces and those of General Botha is eagerly awaited here, but it is believed the Boer commander will only complete his retirement, which he seems to have already commenced, and there is some hope in London that Lord Roberts will be able to surround him. The decisive victory scored by Generals Methuen and Kitchener is regarded as likely to have a more far-reaching effect than any recent action in the Orange River Colony. General Kitchener's operations south must have been almost unopposed by the records of all forced marches. His detachment from headquarters was a merely routine procedure, as the chief of staff is responsible for the line of communications.

Military observers, noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that General de Wet got away with his forces practically intact.

General Buller entered Volksrust Wednesday, pushed through Charleton and encamped near Lings Nek. The tunnel was not much damaged, and was blown up, but the engineers think that the repairs can be effected in about four days.

The advance troops of General Buller saw the Boer rear guard four miles distant yesterday. It was estimated that 8,000 Boers were withdrawn. The townspeople at Ermelo counted fifteen guns.

Three hundred Free Staters, released from guarding Van Reeman's Pass, have gone to join President Kruger's command in the eastern part of Orange River Colony. General Buller has sent notice to the Free Staters that unless they surrender by June 15 their farms and other possessions will be confiscated.

President Kruger, according to a dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, keeps a locomotive with steam up attached to the line in which he concentrates the executive offices of the government, and it is said that he intends to leave Machodorp soon and establish the Transvaal capital at Nel Spruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive position.

The State printing press is operating at Machodorp, producing the leaflets containing war news for distribution among the Boers.

It is again reported at Lourenzo Marquez that the British are advancing through Swaziland. Lord Roberts, it appears, however, countermanded the order given to Strathcona's Horse to land on the coast and to penetrate to the Transvaal through the Swazi country.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and his colleagues resigned last evening. Sir Alfred Milner accepting their resignations. The London papers only recently abused Mr. Schreiner for not making war preparations. Now they are complimenting his refusal to follow the majority of the Afrikaner land in opposition to the British military policy.

General Buller's casualties on June 10 have been issued by the War Office. They were 26 killed, 126 wounded and 2 missing.

Details of Fighting.

LONDON, June 13.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts: "KATSBOSCH, June 12.—In yesterday's engagement Methuen had one killed and eighteen wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant C. Farle of the Twelfth Battalion of Yeomanry. On June 7 the Derbyshire Militia lost twenty-six killed and 104 wounded, all of whom were in the Yeomanry Hospital, which was captured by the Boers and retaken by Methuen." A lengthy dispatch forwarded by Major