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KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

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SPECIAL THIS WEEK ONLY
Beginning Friday, September 28th.

- VELVET CUSHION COVERS, 25c to 40c each.
- FANCY TRAY AND TABLE CLOTHS, 75c each.
- LADIES' WHITE APRONS, 40c each.
- LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c a dozen.
- LADIES' BLACK AND TAN LACE HOSE, 20c per pair.

THE BARGAIN STORE

Opposite the Fire Station. Port and Beretania Streets.
ALBERT BLOOM, Proprietor.



Why Not Keep Your Wardrobe Neat?

Chicago Good Form Closet Set

WILL DO THE TRICK.

Sets of 21 Pieces \$3.
Sample Sets \$1.

Pacific Cycle & Mfg. Company
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Ladies, Attention!

SPECIAL SALE OF

CORSETS

We will dispose of these goods at prices ranging from

30C UP TO 50C

Early Call Will Have the First Pick.

IWAKAMI

HOTEL STREET

Read the Advertiser.

75 Cents a Month.

HERO AND A PEDAGOGUE

Graphic Story of F. D. Gamewell.

WOMEN WORKED WELL

Peking Professor Narrates to the Advertiser a Thrilling Story.

Of the hundreds of foreigners, civilians and soldiers who withstood the terrible siege of eight weeks in the compounds of the British and American Legations in Peking against the hordes of Chinese, none achieved a greater reputation for courage than F. D. Gamewell, professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Peking, now here on the America Maru. It was he who planned the fortifications for the British Legation and the enclosure which the foreigners held so bravely until the relief force planted its flags upon the walls of the city and routed the Chinese soldiery.

It was this self-same Professor who was one of the men of the hour and whose scientific training stood the Legations and inmates in such stead. He was made chief of staff of the fortifications committee and directed the movements of the armies and soldiers placed under his charge. He planned the system of countermining within the defenses to prevent the Chinese from tunnelling beneath the buildings and blowing them up. He ordered the thousands of sand-bags with silk coverings to build up the heavy defense walls. He ordered the deep trenches dug within these walls of sand so they would case the Chinese drove the defenders away from them they would scale the walls only to encounter the deep moat. Not only was one line of defense erected in this manner, but in certain sections of the enclosure, aided by the foreigners, a triple line was made.

"First of all, let me praise the women defenders of that British compound," said Mr. Gamewell last night. "They were the bravest set of women I have ever seen or heard of. While we were being besieged, they were doubly active, and assisted the men in a manner which cannot but give them the name of heroines when the full history of the siege is told. They were the ones who made bags of silk and filled them with sand. They were thousands upon thousands of these bags made. Further than that, they looked after the food supplies. They watched every morsel. They lived on mule and horseback, carried boxes of food, and withstanding the terrible shell fire which the Chinese artillery poured on us they were a noble set of women. They were every inch as brave as the men.

"One of them is known here, I believe, Miss Jessie McCook. She was at the head of the food committee, and bore her part with a fortitude which will always be remembered by those whom she assisted.

"We know that the Empress Dowager was behind the entire movement against us. That she declared war, and that she did and does exist in China is evidenced by the edict she issued while we were besieged. We have seen this edict with our own eyes, and every foreign Minister in the trenches has seen it. When their full reports reach their respective Governments this one fact should weigh more in the final conclusions as to what policy shall be pursued in China, than any other. I believe that when the United States Government sees with its own eyes the evidence of the Empress Dowager's guilt that it will be loth to withdraw the American soldiers. A state of war existed in China. In her edict the Dowager said, 'Let the Princes and Generals in charge of the soldiers co-operate with the Princes and Generals in charge of the Boxers, and drive out the foreigners. The soldiers who fought us were Imperial soldiers, and used the most modern rifles.'

Mr. Gamewell showed the Advertiser representative a Mauser rifle which was taken from one of the Imperial arsenals and said there were thousands of these boxes piled up and undisturbed.

"This shows that the Government had been preparing for an outbreak for some time to come," said Mr. Gamewell. The rifle was of the carbine style, takes several cartridges from a clip, and can be operated with great speed. It uses smokeless powder. The only noise made by it is the working of the magazine chamber.

"This trouble has been fermenting since 1898," said Mr. Gamewell. "The coup d'etat of the Empress when the Emperor was practically dethroned and many of the Reformers were beheaded, was the signal for an attempt to drive out the foreigners. Her policy was distinctly anti-foreign and she displaced the progressive members of the Government with conservatives. After the occupation of Kiaochow by the Germans, trouble began to brew. It took first the form of a united militia for local protection, as they termed it. It spread and the desire was expressed to destroy the Catholics; then it spread to the Protestants and then to all foreigners. The cry was raised to exalt the Manchu dynasty. Their warcry was 'Down with the foreigners!'

"When the Boxer movement began, there was pressure from the Legations to have the offenders punished, but the violence spread to the northward and broke out with violence in Pao Ting Fu. Then the Imperial railroad was cut off and finally communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin was cut off. I had a furlough and was to leave within forty-eight hours of the time the trains were stopped. That is the reason I did not get out before the siege began. This was on May 27. In the meantime, the foreign Ministers had asked for Legation guards. These were sent up and arrived in Peking on Thursday, May 31. On Tuesday all communication with the outer world was cut off. No trains have run since, as the railroad is destroyed and has not been repaired. On Thursday we began to reinforce the Peking University, with which I was connected. It was the largest school in China and belonged to the Methodist Mission. All of the missionaries were brought to his building and we had twenty marines with us. We commenced to fortify ourselves and intended to hold out as long as we could. On Wednesday, June 13, they commenced burning the foreign churches and everything outside the Legations. We held out one week.

"It was on Wednesday at 9 o'clock in the morning of June 20 that Mr. Cordes, interpreter for Baron von Ketteler, the German Ambassador, was brought to my house badly wounded. He was with the Ambassador, who was proceeding to the Chinese Foreign Office. They were attacked, the Baron killed and Mr. Cordes wounded. He managed to crawl away from the crowd and was picked up by some of our people.

"When we found the Chinese had gone so far as to kill a foreign Minister, we knew the worst had come. We had fortified ourselves against swords, but now we knew we must face modern rifle fire,

and we at once retired to the British Legation on Wednesday, June 20.

"There we were divided into various committees of defence, and every detail was thoroughly organized. There were food, sanitary, fuel and water committees. I was one of which I was chief. We had about 450 foreigners outside the soldiers. When we made our line of defence we enclosed some Chinese stores in which large quantities of fermented, black-looking rice were stored. We subsisted on, with horse and mule meat, for two months. It was severe diet, but not altogether unhealthy. We had ninety mules and horses.

"In one day over 400 Krupp shells were fired into the Legation compound. It is little short of miraculous that more damage was not done. It was amazing that we should escape such a shower of metal. The buildings were cut to pieces. Out of fifty-two American marines seven were killed and sixteen wounded, or 44 per cent. The Germans had 35 per cent killed. This was due to their recklessness and not barricading themselves as the others did. The British loss was small. We were fairly well supplied with ammunition and the residences, as well as the valuable silks which were procured. I doubt if in the world's history military barricades have cost so much money.

"After von Ketteler was killed I was in correspondence with Minister General at all times, and have much of his correspondence with me. We awaited the reinforcements, which we felt would come. A courier informed us that Seymour and McCulla were on the way to relieve us. We waited and waited. Finally the Americans said they would come in on July 4, the nation's birthday. The 4th came and went; and then the Frenchmen said they were coming on the 14th, the celebration of the fall of the Bastille. But no one came until August 4. At 2:30 in the afternoon, with my coat of arms, the British Sikhs under General Gaselee came up the moat and drove the Chinese away, and we were relieved of our strain. The Americans came in later. But they were really the first over the walls of Peking. They scaled a wall of the southern city, but were compelled to go back and enter by the same route as the British. The Japanese in the forenoon had commenced a furious assault in the northern city and diverted the attention of the Chinese, which was taken advantage of by the Americans.

"Could we have held out much longer? No; I don't think we could have withstood the siege more than a week longer. Our food supplies would have lasted for that length of time.

"One of the bravest defenses made was that of the great wall which overhung and overlooked the American Legation. When the trouble began the American marines climbed the wall by an inclined ladder. This was near a gate which was surmounted by a huge tower. In this the Chinese entrenched themselves and 'sniped' the marines. The latter built a barricade. The Chinese built a tower from which they fired over the wall. The fight continued. The marines were brave. The ladder exposed them to sniping, and many of them were killed and wounded. Finally they made a zig-zag ladder, fenced in and thus crawled up to the top of the wall. They made a gallant defense, which will live in history. Had the marines been defeated or driven away, the Legation would have fallen into the hands of the Chinese.

Mr. Gamewell is accompanied by his wife, who was also one of the besieged. She is lively and chatty, and says she would have preferred to remain behind to see the result of the war. Both are looking extremely well despite the strain of eight weeks under fire.

Mr. Gamewell is the son of the inventor of the Gamewell fire alarm systems, which are used in every large city in the United States.

FRENCHMAN FALLS INTO THE HARBOR

He Tumbles From the Gangway of the America Maru Last Night.

A Frenchman who gave his name as Boissesevius had a narrow escape from drowning while boarding the America Maru last evening. He had met some of the Frenchmen who were passengers on the ship in the evening and together they had been toasting La Belle France until Boissesevius was feeling very patriotic but rather weak about the knees.

When the time came to go to the vessel as a Honolulu Boissesevius had to do the honors and show his guests to the ship. Arrived at the dock he was invited on board for one last libation to his native land. Now the gang plank had not been run up on the vessel, owing to the prevalence of plague in some of the Japanese ports and instead the companionway had been let fall along the side and several small boards were lashed to it, thus making a somewhat insecure passageway to the boat. Boissesevius essayed it gallantly, following his friend, but the planks were insecure and as he started to mount the companionway he slipped and pitched head first into the harbor. Some one shouted "Man overboard," the ship's bell was pealed loudly and in an instant a half dozen native boys had shinned down the side of the dock and had seized the struggling man. With some difficulty the man was hauled up to the dock again, feet first, and in a moment he was safe. The stevedores set him on his feet again and as soon as he could get his breath he gasped for whisky. It was procured, a hack was summoned and he was sent home, none the worse for his bath, save for a slight cut on the head received from striking the side of the ship as he fell.

Postoffice Matters.

W. A. Robinson, of the Postoffice Department, went to Hilo on the Kinau yesterday to inspect the office there. He will be absent about one week. A number of offices have been made money order offices beginning October 1st. They are as follows: Kahuku and Waimanalo, Oahu; Honokaa, Ookala and Papaioa, Hawaii, and Eleele, Kauai.

There was a young man from Lenore who boldly went off to the war. The "beef" made him sick, he recovered quite quick. By the prompt use of old Jesse Moore.

MERCHANTS IN ARMS AGAINST DRUMMERS

That the merchants of the city are determined in their stand against the manner of doing business shown by some commercial travelers who have been coming to Hawaii since the Islands became a Territory is evidenced by the signed agreement which they have prepared, whereby they promise to refuse further business to them. This letter is of considerable length, and goes fully into the reasons of this stand. It is as follows:

Whereas: The Hawaiian Islands have a very limited area, and a total population of 130,000, of whom only 15,000 are of the white races, thus limiting the consuming classes and the amount of possible trade;

Whereas: There are practically no cities and towns other than Honolulu and Hilo; all other settlements being mere adjuncts to some individual plantation or landing, scarcely ever reaching the importance of a small village;

Whereas: The great distance from the main or other land, limits the area in which we may dispose of merchandise, and renders overstocking quite possible, which possibility is now increased;

Whereas: We are obliged to carry heavy lines of goods, both in quantity and variety;

Whereas: Certain manufacturing wholesale and jobbing houses located in the States, who are constantly soliciting and receiving in a greater or less degree our patronage, have chosen in some instances to establish in the Hawaiian Islands local representatives, and others send traveling men to every hamlet and country store soliciting trade, and at the same time ask our favors and patronage;

Whereas: These same parties, instead of adjusting themselves to the trade conditions of the Islands, are pursuing a policy that can do them little ultimate good, but are producing only demoralization;

Whereas: Certain of these parties are, in their ignorance, sending their lowest quotations broadcast to the most trifling dealers to such an extent that it is not only injurious but ridiculous;

Whereas: We believe there are certain well defined and recognized principles of business that are being violated in a manner by the parties referred to;

Is Bryan's Double.

Or board the America Maru is a man who is the living double of William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He is Frederick Muhlbhausen, a San Francisco commercial traveling man and he is returning from an extended tour through the Orient, having visited all the important ports of China and Japan as well as Manila and Singapore. Mr. Muhlbhausen's resemblance to Bryan is most striking, for he has the square mouth and chin and the high forehead and scanty hair and even the expression of the eye which is well known to all the world through Mr. Bryan's portraits. Among his friends Mr. Muhlbhausen is known by the familiar appellation of "Casey" and he is noted for his good fellowship and open handedness to all who meet him.

Some Art Treasures.

Chief Steward G. E. Salmon of the America Maru is a connoisseur of the art of vertu and every time he goes to the Orient he returns with some choice painting or bit of lace or work for his San Francisco home. His last trip Mr. Salmon secured Amoy several bits of Chinese wood carving that would delight the eye of anyone interested in these things. One bit which he calls the "God of the Winds" is a particularly fine piece of work, cunningly carved from the root of a tree, into a weird figure as if work which to see. Besides this Mr. Salmon is taking back with him a number of valuable photographs of scenes in Hongkong and in Peking and also during the present international difficulties.

Notwithstanding

The assertions made by the Smith Premier Typewriter Co. that their Machine secured the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition we wish to state to the public that such statement is not based on facts as the

Remington STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

HAS SECURED THE GRAND PRIX

WHICH IS THE

Highest Award

The Diploma for which the Remington Typewriter Co. now have in their New York Office.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SOLE DEALERS

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