



THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

IMPRESSIONS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS.

What A. A. Brown Has Observed Since Arrival.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

THE INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL COURTS A GREAT ADVANCE.

The State and Territorial Law on Citizenship and Naturalization—Delighted with Honolulu.

Attorney A. A. Brown, who is here awaiting the next through steamer to the Colonies, where he goes on business, was seen at the Arlington Hotel last evening and gave the Republican an interview on his impressions of Honolulu and local conditions, as gleaned since his arrival by the Australia, as follows:

"It would be quite impossible for me to incorporate within the limits of a single interview my impressions of Honolulu, but there are a few salient features that must command the attention of an observer. The most important, perhaps, is the subject of and the benefits derived from annexation. "It is very apparent to me that the Republic of Hawaii could not long have maintained its independence against the encroaching power of Japan, and it was but the toss of a penny, as far as the republic was concerned, as to which government would seize and control it. Such a fact should soften the asperities of the royalists, because annexation was inevitable. Such being true, it is surely to the advantage of the group to become a part of the greatest nation on earth, and to feel the throbbings of American enterprise, industry and commerce. The introduction into these islands of American tools and machinery, the coming of American capital and genius will develop a Territory in midocean that will be the world's eighth wonder."

"What industries suggest themselves to you?" was asked by the reporter. "It occurs to me," said Mr. Brown, "that the canning of native fruits and the manufacture of guava jellies could be made very profitable, now that the tariffs are off between the Islands and the States; the shipping of building stone, which might easily be freighted as ballast, seems to offer commercial inducements and the refining of sugar. The manufacture of brick for local building, is an industry worthy of consideration, and gardening for the local market. "Municipal governments should be formed, cities and towns should be chartered, that local improvements could be pursued without reference to the government. It is especially to the interest of this city that local and Territorial government be distinct, that no longer will it bear one-fourth the burdens of the entire group, save for Territorial purposes. Municipal governments will permit chartered cities and towns to engage in street and sidewalk lighting, water works, improvements, etc., as the enterprise of each community demands, without burdening the central government. Municipal government will afford better police service and protection to property. Such subdivisions will also remove the local municipalities from the despotism of a central government that has not understood local conditions and local demands. It will give local citizenship local powers and influence that will build up towns and cities, increase land values and enhance the tax duplicate beyond any other legislation that can be introduced."

"What have you to say, if anything, concerning the courts as you have found them?" was asked. "They closely follow the code of my own State and will require but little change under the new regime. The introduction of the Federal court will mark a very material advance, in that it will enable litigants, and especially those charged with crime, to forego civil rights and civil liberty, as prescribed therein, especially the enforcement of equal rights, without regard to personal interests, prejudices or friendship. "Have you anything to say concerning the decision of Attorney-General Dole, regarding citizenship?" "I certainly have nothing to say on the subject of his decision," said Mr. Brown. "I would not presume to discuss the opinion of a public servant. I can say, however, that in my own and neighboring States men are not naturalized by law until they have resided in the States the full term of years prescribed by statute. When they have been fully naturalized they are at once entitled to all the prerogatives of an elector; in other words, they serve their probationary period before and not after becoming citizens. Such might be construed as the law here, if the matter was properly presented to the Federal court. "One of the imperative needs of your city is an up-to-date street-car system. The one now occupying the streets might easily be suppressed as a common nuisance, or its charter forfeited for a failure to operate a street-car line as understood by the man of today, and it is a necessity to the development of the city and the suburbs that rapid transit and modern cars be one of the very first improvements. "The public buildings of the city are superb, especially the schoolhouses, the

ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY OF WHICH IS NOT EXCELLED ANYWHERE IN THE STATES.

The city itself is a dream of beauty. The creator of the universe seems to have reserved the best of the wine for the last of the feast and completed his mighty work by studding the Pacific with the fairest and most brilliant jewel that the genius of the great architect of worlds could conceive, leaving it to become the brightest star in the constellation of States and Territories and the most strategic point in all the world for the maintenance of naval stores and munitions of war for the protection of our rapidly increasing possessions. "The flag of Hawaii, of course it is dear To the hearts of those, o'er whom 'twas unfurled, But your flag of to-day is an emblem of power, That commands the respect of the world."

COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY.

PUBLIC WORKS BUSINESS TAKEN UP AND DISPATCHED.

New Street Plans Approved—Opening of Fort Street—Transport Sherman Case Decided.

There were present at the council meeting yesterday morning Governor Dole, Secretary H. E. Cooper, Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Treasurer Lansing, Superintendent of Public Works J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, Commissioner of Lands J. F. Brown and Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor. Superintendent McCandless read the application of C. M. Cooke for an exchange of land at Luakaha. The exchange was recommended, both parcels of land lying in Luakaha. Maps showing the plan of the suggested changes in streets in Chinatown were submitted by Mr. McCandless and approved by the meeting. It was suggested that Mr. McCandless appoint a time to meet and confer with the property-holders of Chinatown about the plans. The Superintendent also presented a map of the proposed extension of streets mauka of Chinatown. He then spoke of the extension of Fort street, and it was intimated that the proper thing to be done was for the property-owners on the proposed new street to get together, form a syndicate, buy the land and deed the right-of-way to the government, as the opening of the street would increase the land values on the new street by hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was suggested that when the property-owners acted the road would be put through at once. It was recommended that the Superintendent confer with the property-owners and see what arrangements could be made to have the land for a street turned over to the government. Mr. McCandless then read a petition asking that the Waikiki road be widened from King street to Kapiolani Park to eighty feet in width, and the Superintendent was instructed to confer with property-owners about the widening. A letter from J. H. Wilson was read asking for an extension of time for the completion of the sewer contract for the outfall portion thereof. The matter was deferred to be looked into. Action was deferred in a petition from Mr. Lester asking for a patent to the naval wharf commission had given a unanimous verdict in favor of the government. Superintendent McCandless announced he would have Aala Park filled and that no further dirt should be taken away; he would have the warehouses removed, so it could be filled up. The announcement was formally made that the franchises had been approved by the Governor for the Rapid Transit, Hilo Railway and Kohala and Hilo Railway companies. A short discussion was held about opening the public lands and Commissioner Wray Taylor spoke of the lack of water at Thomas square. It was decided not to connect the pipes at the square with the city water mains until the new pumping plant on Beretania street was in working order.

SLANDERS REPORTED EPIDEMIC ON MAUI.

The News Telephoned by Sheriff Baldwin to Dr. Garvin at Kahului.

Dr. Garvin, who has just returned from Maui, states that Sheriff Baldwin telephoned to him the day the doctor left Kahului that an epidemic of ganders had broken out at Ulupalakua. The Sheriff telephoned that there were at least 150 horses and mules affected. L. Von Tempy, H. A. Baldwin and Manager Dave Lindsey have already sent to Honolulu for a veterinary surgeon to help protect their district before the disease reaches there. Dr. Garvin called on the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday and strongly urged that the Government take immediate action; and he was informed that Dr. Shaw would very likely be sent to Maui by the Kinuau today.

A Woman Suspected.

Several burglaries have of late taken place at the Orpheum hotel. On Saturday of last week a camera, a Panama hat and \$20 in gold were taken from different rooms. The police are at work on the cases. A woman is under suspicion.

LIVELY ENCOUNTERS IN EDWARDS CASE.

Counsel for Defendant Makes an Elaborate Argument.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE.

DID THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOLLOW THE FLAG?

Attorney General's Contentions—Matter Taken Under Adversive by Supreme Court—Edwards Admitted to Bail.

There were several sensational features in the Edwards habeas corpus case yesterday before the Supreme Court.

At the morning session of the court Acting Judge Stanley acted in place of Justice Perry. The case of Bruce Cartwright vs. Laukae et al., a bill for the reformation of a deed, was heard. This aroused George A. Davis, attorney for the defendant. "Arguments in the Edwards habeas corpus case," said he to a Republican reporter, "were set for hearing at 10 o'clock. I was ready to proceed with my argument. The prisoner was there. Arguments on writs of habeas corpus take precedent in every American and English court, but it seems that it isn't so here. Judge Frear refused to proceed with the hearing and ordered me to sit down and adjourned the matter to 1:30 in the afternoon. The liberty of Edwards was at stake, but the court took up a case in which Lyle A. Dickey, a district magistrate, and an employe of the government was counsel. At 11:30 o'clock that official of the government was arguing. All my engagements had to be cancelled and my business thrown into confusion. What reason there was for an adjournment in the Edwards case I am at a loss to know." At the afternoon session Acting Judge Stanley appeared on the bench, but subsequently gave way to First Circuit Judge Humphreys. Attorney Davis commenced his argument by claiming that the defendant had a right to be admitted to bail; that the court could not refuse bail in the case. The writ of habeas corpus suspended the sentence. He read from the statute defining the exaction of bail. It should be so fixed as not to permit the wealthy to escape and place on the poor no onerous hardship. "Corbett is gone," exclaimed the speaker in tremulously loud tones, "and Edwards is here, unlawfully deprived of his liberty. Corbett is locked. The prison doors have been unlocked to him. The wealthy have opened the prison doors to him. "The defendant was tried without being indicted by a grand jury, and Judge Stanley had no right to find an indictment against this defendant. "Edwards was convicted by ten jurors. This, your Honors, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The conviction of the defendant was an outrageous act. It is null and void." The speaker recalled how the Magna Charta was wrested from King John by the barons. With much force he contended that the moment the flag went up on August 12, 1898, Hawaii was American territory, and the Constitution of the United States was in force here. The Constitution carried with it its own enforcement. It went with the flag. The Newlands resolution, annexing Hawaii, explicitly stipulated that all laws of the republic not in conflict with the Constitution should remain in force. The railroading of Edwards to the penitentiary was clearly a violation of the Constitution. It was an outrage. "Edwards," said Mr. Davis, "was not indicted by a grand jury. His trial was irrelevant and absolutely void. The sentence of the jury not being unanimous made further his conviction an enormity and disgraced justice. "Edwards is now in jail in the United States undergoing a five-years sentence. He cannot be held in jail on the verdict of ten jurors. No act of Congress, no decision of a territorial court can take away the rights of an American citizen."

Mr. Davis then commenced discussing the want of corroborative evidence in the conviction of Edwards. "We don't care to hear that," said Chief Justice Frear. Mr. Davis persisted. "We do not wish to hear that, Mr. Davis," said Judge Humphreys, sternly. "It bow to the will of the court," replied the attorney. Attorney-General Dole said he had very little to say regarding the case. He desired to submit the brief of the government when the cause was heard before. He contended that the Constitution was not in force when the flag was raised, nor subsequently. It was not in force until the Organic Act was passed by Congress and it became the law of this Territory. Edwards was tried during what was known as the transition period. He was tried under Hawaiian laws which involved the preservation of life, liberty and property.

Do decisions of the United States Supreme Court apply to this court now? asked Judge Humphreys. "I cannot say whether they apply now or not," replied the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General, continuing,

LATE MAIL ADVICES FROM THE ORIENT.

Dowager Empress' Excuse for Firing on Allied Troops.

SERIOUS RIOT AT TSAOSHIB.

A "BOXER" GOVERNOR QUICKLY REWARDED BY EMPRESS DOWAGER.

People Invited to See Some Daylight Fire-Works—Italian War Ships Ordered Away.

The Nagasaki Press' correspondent sends the following from Peking to his paper for June 19:

"The Chinese Government declares that the call of a small legation guard by each foreign minister was acceded to by China, but not for such a large number of armed foreigners as are at present in Peking and Tien-Tsin. It is also declared by China that as the foreign troops are proceeding to Peking without consent of the Chinese Government they will be fired on by Chinese troops." Italian Ships Ordered off. "The So Pao says that the Italian warships, two in number, which arrived at Chin Hai, off Ningpo, on the Dragon-boat festival day, were forbidden by Commandant Yu to anchor in the harbor or even to land any sailors or marines, as it was believed they had been making sketches of the forts there and using the government parade ground to drill their forces." Peking News, via Nagasaki. The Nagasaki Press of June 19 says: "The foreign Ministers declare that the powers will not recognize the existence of the Chinese Government and will resort to force, if the Chinese authorities continue to obstruct the foreign troops in marching to the capital." The Press has the following additional Peking news: "Big guns have been placed at the British and American legations, respectively. "The rioters have destroyed by fire all the British, American, German and French churches in Peking. Some 100 foreigners are said to have been killed by the Boxers. "In reply to the instructions of the authorities for the dispersal of the I Ho mob, the ringleaders have addressed the authorities, stating that the Boxers will not disperse until the foreign troops have been withdrawn from China." Yu Hsien Rewarded. The So Pao says that the Shansi Governor, Yu Hsien, seems to have changed his mind, as he sent a memorial to the Peking government the other day worded: "To please the Christians and heathens is the most important and chief point." It will be remembered that when he governed the Shantung province he allowed the Boxers to do what they liked against missionaries and Christians, and he himself was known as an anti-foreign mandarin. Foreign Ministers at Peking demanded that he should be cashiered, but he was soon afterwards appointed by the Empress Dowager Governor of Shansi. The Triad Society in Hainan. A Hohow correspondent of the China Mail writes under date of June 7 as follows: "The Triad Society has been very active for the last month and a half near the market town of Nodou, Tam-chow district, on the Island of Hainan. Those who joined the society two years ago and who later renounced it at the order of the officials have again gone into it, and the numbers of the Triads are now swelled far beyond what they were then. They have worked very quietly this year, in contrast to the continued boastings of two years ago, but it is evident that a raid of some sort is in the wind, unless headed off by the officials. It is said that large numbers have entered the society also in other parts of the island. In August, 1898, the Triads near Nodou attempted to rise, but were put down by the officials after one of the latter had been attacked at the premises of the American Presbyterian Mission."

The Riot at Tsao-shih. The North China Daily News of June 12 says: "A serious riot occurred at the market town of Tsao-shih, in the province of Hupei, on June 14, when the premises belonging to the London Mission were looted and destroyed. An immense crowd gathered to witness the festival of the god of medicine, drawn thither, it is now known, by a very widely-distributed notice that special attractions would be provided, including foreign fireworks. The garden gate was burst open and a terrific rush was made into the house. Dr. Willis, seeing that the mob was bent on mischief, made his escape by the front door, finding refuge in the loft of a house belonging to a friendly neighbor. But so determined was the mob to find his whereabouts that he was obliged to take refuge in a large wicker basket, where he sat for three or four hours while his enemies sought for him high and low, often quite close to his hiding

SECRETARY POTTER TO GOVERNOR DOLE.

Extracts From Letter About Hawaiian Exhibit at Paris Given to the Press.

Secretary Hayes gave the following extract to the press yesterday from a letter received by Governor S. B. Dole from Major George C. Potter, relating to the Hawaiian exhibit at Paris: "Mr. Irwin arrived in Paris two days ago. As soon as Mr. Peck returns from London, where he is visiting for a few days, the Hawaiian Commission will make its formal call upon him, and also upon the French Commissioner General, Mr. Picard. "Our exhibit has arrived safely at Havre and may be along any day, though I am informed at the office that the usual time from Havre to Paris for exhibition matter is three weeks. Passengers make the trip in five hours! French railway officials are very deliberate and cannot be hurried. "The space assigned to us is in the Palace of the Trocadero, a permanent building. It is in one of the corridors between the exhibits of the Islands of Cuba and Iceland, about forty feet long and nine feet wide. In this space I think we can make a very creditable showing, and I am now busy with drapers and carpenters arranging the decorations. "The decoration of the Cuban exhibit is very elaborate and expensive, representing an Italian colonnade of staff, Iceland, on the other hand, is very plain. I shall endeavor to arrange something tasteful and appropriate, and which will be in keeping with the surroundings. "I wish now that I had brought more Hawaiian antiquities, but as you may remember Skiff telegraphed not to, I will report progress in a week's time."

TOURIST FROM THE DORIC ROBBED.

Kakaako People Accused—Police Suspicious—Relieved of \$120 in Gold.

A robbery occurred at Kakaako early Saturday morning in the house kept by Buchanan. A young man from the Doric on his way to the Orient was relieved of \$120 in gold and a stick pin of diamonds set around a sapphire. He was with a young friend of his who is a resident here. Both had been drinking and went to a room to lay down and rest awhile. The traveler displayed a purse full of twenties in the room. Several people saw them. The two friends went to sleep after locking the door and when they awoke the money and valuables were discovered to be missing. Complaint was raised and the police called to investigate. An employe of the place was arrested and afterwards discharged at the request of the local man who was in the scrape. It is claimed that the man was robbed by some of the inmates of the house. From an investigation made the police think it was not done by either the proprietor or any of his employes.

A BIG HOWL MADE AGAINST A STAMP AGT.

How Candidates for Naturalization Are Compelled to Plank up Two Dollars.

There is a big growl among residents petitioning for naturalization that they are compelled to pay \$2 each for Hawaiian stamps, which are affixed to the petitions. A high official of the government was questioned about the stamps. "I think it is all right," said he. "The government demands that the stamps be affixed." "But no such imposition is allowed in the States," said a candidate for naturalization. "These stamps are not United States government stamps; they are Hawaiian stamps. Candidates for naturalization become citizens of the United States. If any stamps are affixed they certainly should be United States stamps. Notwithstanding the taxwates in the United States foreign citizens are not compelled to pay a stamp tax on taking out their naturalization papers."

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CHINA NOTES.

All the Japanese steamers in northern waters have been ordered to Japan, where they are wanted, it is surmised, as transports, as a considerable force is coming to China. A number of American residents are forming an American volunteer company in Shanghai, and it will probably muster fifty strong. It is proposed that the corps should be in force for the next three months. A surplus of \$1,000, which was handed over to Captain Percy Scott for the benefit of the crew of the Terrible in such ways as he may think fit. Among the passengers who left Shanghai by the American mail on the 5th inst. were Commanders Bicknell and Sperry of the United States gunboats Monocacy and Yorktown, says the China Mail, the command of these vessels having been taken over by Commanders Wise and Ruggis. Farewell signals were made by the gunboats, and the crews manned the rigging to their former commanders left Shanghai.

A Japan's Hart.

A Japanese laborer, employed in the excavating for the foundation for the electric power plant for the Pacific Heights road was badly crushed by the falling down of a bank of sand under which he was working yesterday morning. An examination at the Queen's hospital, where he was taken in the patrol wagon, discovered a broken skull and several severe bruises on the body.

The Supreme Court.

After taking the Edwards case under advisement yesterday afternoon, the Supreme Court will adjourn tomorrow. It will reconvene in special session. The special session will probably last eighteen days.

MONEY URGENTLY WANTED.

THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLE MAKES THE APPEAL.

Building Site Also Needed for the Institution—List of Those who Have Donated.

"We want money for the Hospital for incurables," said Alexander Young, a Republican reporter yesterday. "We have raised \$14,000 for the endowment fund, and \$8,000 to buildings and equipment. There was a sum of \$2,500 appropriated by the Council of State, which will be obtainable as soon as \$10,000 on the endowment fund has been raised, which sum may be devoted to the building and equipment fund. "So far we have not been able to find a site. We are especially indebted to the Honorable person who has donated a site at a reasonable figure. The site should be on elevated ground. I have written to several wealthy citizens of Honolulu about the site and also informing them of the urgent need of money and that their subscriptions would thankfully be received. I have not heard from most of them, but I am hopeful of getting liberal subscriptions. Many citizens of wealth as yet have not been approached for subscriptions. I am hopeful that the hospital is a success. "The following is a list of those who have contributed up to date: Alex. Young, \$2,000; H. P. Baldwin, \$2,000; Geo. N. Wilcox, \$1,000; A. S. Wilcox, \$1,000; S. M. Damon, \$5,000; F. May, \$3,000; C. R. Bishop, \$5,000; J. B. Atherton, \$5,000; S. N. Castle Estate, \$5,000; Paul Isenberg, \$5,000; C. M. and Anna C. Cooke, \$5,000; Thos. Bain Maza, \$1,000; Wm. A. Bowen, \$1,000; McCandless Bros., \$1,000; J. M. Cooke, \$1,000; J. B. Castle, \$1,000; A. R. Castle, \$1,000; F. A. Schaefer, \$1,000; Jno. Emmelhut, \$1,000; A. Louissou and wife, \$1,000; Jas. A. Hopper, \$1,000; Robt. Lewis, \$1,000; S. A. Allen, \$1,000; H. C. Hildreth, \$1,000; Jay & Robinson, \$1,000; M. P. Robinson, \$1,000; Archibald A. Young, \$1,000; Williams, Diamond & Co., \$500; W. L. Stearns Steamship Co., \$500; P. C. Jones, \$500; W. J. Lohr, \$500; F. J. Lower, \$500; E. S. Cunha, \$500; Wm. A. Bowen, \$500; J. A. Gilman, \$250; H. C. McCutty, \$100; H. Morrison, \$100; total, \$119,450."

A Small Fire.

An alarm of fire was turned in shortly after 4 o'clock last evening for a small blaze over the store of Ye Chin, on King street. The fire was extinguished before the department arrived. The damage done amounted to about \$5. It is thought the fire was started by the overturning of an opium smoker's lamp.

Cars in Collision.

There was a collision of cars and a falling of mules on the tramway car system in front of Henry Waterhouse's residence on Nuuanu avenue yesterday afternoon. None of the passengers were hurt. The collision caused much agitation in the usually peaceful neighborhood.

Dr. Posey's Departure.

Dr. H. C. Posey, the oculist, will leave on the Australia to-day for San Francisco. Dr. Posey left a large practice in San Francisco, coming to Honolulu for his health. He was twenty-five years a resident of California, residing most of the time in Oakland. He continues returning to Honolulu after a year's absence.

Kalu Pika has petitioned to be appointed administrator of the estate of Aoua (A.).

ALEXANDER YOUNG'S PRINCELY BUILDING.

Structure Described by Its Prospective Builder.

DETAILS NOT YET PERFECTED.

BUILDING TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF STONE OR GLAZED BRICK.

Main Entrance to Elevators to be on Bishop Street—Frontages on Three Thoroughfares.

"I shall return to San Francisco on the Australia to-morrow," said Alexander Young to a Republican reporter last night. "William Mutch will accompany me. We go to complete plans for my new building to be erected on hotel, Bishop and King streets. Mr. Mutch will have entire supervision of the structure's erection. While I have practically decided on the plans, there are many details which have not been completed. When all these details are perfected work will be prosecuted with vigor. "The structure will be absolutely fireproof. It will have steel girders and cement or tile floors. I expect the building will be finished in 1901. "The structure will have a frontage on hotel street of 100 feet, on Bishop street of 50 feet and on King street of 110 feet. "Bishop street will be 60 feet wide and will extend from hotel to King streets. No, I don't think that I should donate the street to the city. I don't know what the city will do, but I am willing to abide by its decision in the matter. Of course, the street will be a great convenience to residents of the city, enabling them to pass through to either King or hotel streets, without having to go by the way of Fort street, as they do now. "The middle portion of the building on Bishop street will be four stories in height, exclusive of the basement. The frontages on hotel and King streets will be six stories, exclusive of the basement. "I haven't decided what material to use in the building's construction. I favor Hawaiian stone, and its price is the only thing to its detriment. I shall either build of Hawaiian stone or glazed brick, such as the Crocker building in San Francisco is composed of. Glazed brick makes a very fine and durable structure. "What name am I going to call the building? The Young building? No, the Alexander Young building. You see, there are a lot of Youngs here, but only one Alexander Young. There is young street named after a John Young who was the intimate friend of Samoa's king. "There will be thirteen stores in the building. The larger ones will be 70x50 feet and the smaller 30x50 feet. The other stores will be used for offices, at least that is my intention now. The offices will be finished with all modern improvements; in fact, the entire building will be modern in every particular. "There will be two double sets of the latest improved elevators, either of the Otis or Crane make. The main entrances to the elevators will be 110 feet from King street on Bishop. "I first thought of making an arcade to the building similar to the arcades seen in Paris, but the climate being tropical, it though the arcades unsuited for Honolulu. "Mr. Young was asked what would be the cost of the structure. He said that he was unable to answer until he had figured more closely on building. "Yesterday Mr. Young purchased the Hugh McIntyre residence adjoining the Arlington Hotel on King street. The purchase price was \$25,000. The purchase of this property will not materially affect the plans for the new structure, as given by Mr. Young in the above interview. "The Alexander Young building, when completed, will be the finest structure in these islands. It will perpetuate the memory of a gentleman, who not only made his fortune here, but who also believed in Honolulu as a city in which to make a princely investment that would revolutionize the architecture of the town."

NOT A ERYA AT, BUT MATTER.

Electric Light Company's Discourteous Treatment of Customers.

The Republican, along with a number of other houses, had an experience last night with that august corporation, the Honolulu Electric Light Company. Power and lights went off at 10:30, and all effort to call up the office of the company by telephone to get some information as to when light and power might be expected were fruitless, as the company refused to answer any telephone calls. Finally after the light and power had been off for one hour and ten minutes an employe of the republican office was sent to the power house to try to get some information so that arrangements could be made for getting out the paper by some other light and power than electric in case the latter could not be secured during the night. Arriving at the electric light works an inquiry as to when the republican could expect light and power was met by the reply: "It's none of your damned business." "It may be none of the republican's damned business just now, but it will take good care to see to it immediately that it is some of its business, and it will guarantee full interest on the investment for the electric light company."