

Lines of Travel.

Oceanic Steamship Company

TIME TABLE.

The Fine Passenger Steamers of This Line Will Arrive at and Leave This Port as Hereunder.

From San Francisco:	For San Francisco:
MARIPOSA, Sept. 12	MOANA, Sept. 12
AUSTRALIA, Sept. 15	AUSTRALIA, Sept. 15
SIERRA, Sept. 18	SIERRA, Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA, Sept. 21	AUSTRALIA, Sept. 21

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers, the Agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers, coupon through tickets by any railroad from San Francisco, to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Limited
 General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co. Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China:	For San Francisco:
Nippon Maru, Sept. 11	Nippon Maru, Sept. 11
Nippon Maru, Sept. 18	Nippon Maru, Sept. 18

For general information apply to
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Company.

Steamers of the above line, running in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, N. S. W., and calling at Victoria, B. C., Honolulu and Brisbane are:

FROM VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B. C.	FROM SYDNEY AND BRISBANE
Warrior, Sept. 12	Warrior, Sept. 12
Warrior, Sept. 15	Warrior, Sept. 15
Warrior, Sept. 18	Warrior, Sept. 18
Warrior, Sept. 21	Warrior, Sept. 21

Through tickets issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe. For Freight and Passage and all general information, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents.

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.

Direct Service between
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S. S. "AMERICAN" will leave New York for San Francisco and Portland en route to Honolulu about October 10th. Chartered S. S. "HYADES" will leave New York for San Francisco on September 1st.

Freight received at Company's new wharf, 42d Street, South Brooklyn, at all times by lighters in cars. For general information, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.,
 Agents, Honolulu

Wilder Steamship Co., Ltd.

S. S. Kinau,
 FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

Will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihohi, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lanipahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving in Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honoumuli, Papeete and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihohi and Lanipahoehoe.

S. S. Claudine,
 McDONALD, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m. touching at Lahaina, Kaunakakai, Niihau, Hanalei, Kaula, Kihohi, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving in Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu. Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. Lehua,
 BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Makana, Maunaloa, Kaula, Kihohi, Maui, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of the purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in delivery of baggage or personal effects of passengers, or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company, and an extra charge be made therefor.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipment receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

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VETERANS ON PARADE

30,000 GRAND ARMY

BOYS IN MARCHING ARRAY

Pathetic Scenes Demonstrate the Ravages of Time Among the Nation's Defenders—Cheers for the Brave.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—For four hours and a half today the thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before their leaders and before a million spectators, packed in almost solid masses along the four miles of the line of parade. It marked the climax of the thirty-fourth annual encampment and was, according to Commander-in-Chief Shaw, the greatest parade since the day in Washington, when the hundreds of thousands of veterans, at that time the most powerful army on earth, marched in review to their final disbandment.

Probably 30,000 members of the army of veterans took part in today's parade. For exactly four hours and twenty minutes, most of the time with ranks almost perfectly aligned, but occasionally faltering under the burden of years, they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue, saluting, as they marched by, General Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief Shaw, General Dan E. Sickles and the Spanish minister, the Duke of Arcos.

They marched through an avenue of fame in which the portraits of their great commanders, of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Logan and many others looked down upon them to give them inspiration. They heard the shouts of a million of their fellow countrymen gathered to see them and to rejoice with them. They were led through the beautiful court of honor, erected for their exclusive use. Their ranks were filled with them, their parade melted away and the veterans mingled once more with the crowds of civilians and sightseers.

Perhaps never again will the veteran soldier of the civil war march as they marched today through Chicago. Certainly never again will they parade in such numbers and with such spirit.

Weather conditions were almost ideal for the parade. The rays of the sun were veiled by light, fleecy clouds nearly all day, and even when unobscured their effect was greatly lessened by a cool breeze which blew steadily off Lake Michigan. The line of march, too, was much shorter than ever before mapped out for the annual parade, but notwithstanding here and there a veteran, exhausted, dropped out of the ranks. Especially was this true after the reviewing stand was passed, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed down the long stretch of Michigan avenue as the veterans fell by the wayside.

One especially sad incident occurring to mar in a degree the glory of the parade was when Charles Beckwith of Algonza, Mich., dropped dead as the line was filing past the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The parade was halted for a moment and the body of the veteran who had responded to his last call was tenderly removed and his comrades passed on.

Twelve heralds in costume, each bearing a long trumpet, came down the avenue announcing in mellow tones the approach of the pageant of patriotism which followed close behind them. Fifty members of Columbia post of Chicago, wearing handsome uniforms of dark green, formed a hollow square, in the center of which were borne fifty battle flags which had been carried by New York regiments during the war. The spectacle of the worn and tattered flags was greeted at times with a deep silence more expressive than applause could ever be. Whether the crowd cheered or kept silence, it showed deep feeling, and from end to end of the parade all hats were off as the flags went by.

Cheer after cheer went up as General Daniel E. Sickles, accompanied by his aides, rode past the reviewing stand. All along the line of march the general had been given a most flattering greeting, but the warmth of the reception that met him as he approached the stand where Commander Shaw was waiting to receive his salute caused him to flush with pleasure and to bow his acknowledgments again and again.

Wisconsin was given the right of line and as her column came turning around the corner of Jackson boulevard into the broad sweep of Michigan avenue and with bands playing and colors flying, the Army of the Republic came marching down, the people seemed to realize that here at last came the true pageant of patriotism. The old, worn out fluttering flags that had gone before were nothing in themselves, but as representatives of the power that gave them the glory that they wore they were everything. Marching behind them under colors fresher and brighter, as their own fame must ever grow with the advancing years, came the units of that power.

No matter what might come in the future, the men before them had made the past a glory that may mellow out never grow dim, and the crowd, seeming to catch these things in a breath as rank after rank the old soldiers wheeled into the avenue, went wild with enthusiasm. They cheered, waved their hats and cheered again until they could cheer no more. Then they stood as they had stood for the battered flags, with bare heads, as the veterans with steps more halting than of old, but with hearts as high as ever, passed on to make the parade of 1900 what they had made many another march—a credit to themselves and an honor to their country.

The first cheers from the reviewing stand were given to the famous old war eagle of the Wisconsin troops, "Old Abe," the stuffed figure of which, borne aloft by a heavy buckskin-dressed veteran, was heartily greeted by the crowds and saluted by General Miles and others in the boxes. The post escorting "Old Abe" was closely followed by Lucius Fairchild post, which started the crowds by stopping in front of General Miles and Commander Shaw and giving the familiar "Rah! Rah!" of the University of Wisconsin. It was somewhat cracked and feeble, but it showed the undimmed spirit that made the Iron Brigade famous and it started the crowd to cheering again.

A few moments later George G. Meade post No. 1 of Philadelphia filed

by. Borne aloft by twenty-four silver-haired veterans were as many battle flags, tattered and torn, and close behind them ten equally ragged corps flags. Everywhere the ragged banners were greeted with cheers. They were followed by Philip Schuyler post with eight battle flags; Knapp's battery of Pennsylvania with three flags; and Lytle post No. 125 of Allegheny City with three battle flags.

New York was rich with these emblems. O'Rourke post No. 1 of Rochester, N. Y., the veterans all in uniform and carrying rifles, held aloft two civil war banners. Captain post No. 2 of Buffalo, headed by the old Continental Drum and Bugle corps, carried twenty-three battle flags and one guidon, all of them in ribbons. The Thirtieth Infantry of Rochester, N. Y., the regiment that met with such heavy losses at Malvern Hill, bore unfurled their flag. It was ragged and faded almost to white, but it had the names of many hard-fought battles inscribed thereon and the crowds greeted it with great cheering.

One of the most striking features of the parade was the appearance of the Iowa veterans, thousands in number, and headed by the Ancient Order of United Workmen band of Cedar Falls. Speaker Henderson received an ovation from them. He was recognized as the veterans from the Hawkeye state reached the stand and the band, stopping in front of his box, ceased their playing and raised their voices in a song, "From Iowa."

The flag of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, under which General Lawton first served during the civil war, was carried by an Indiana post and was warmly greeted, as was also the flag of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, or rather the bare remnants of it. This was General Grant's old regiment and the flag was given an ovation all along the line.

Picturesque features were supplied by the Louisiana veterans, who carried pieces of sugar cane topped with great bunches of cotton; by the veterans of North Dakota carrying small sheaves of wheat, into which was stuck a small flag, and by the South Dakota posts, each man carrying an enormous ear of corn mounted on a staff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Several communications came to Washington from the United States officials in China today, but being undated in most cases, the government was by no means satisfied with the state of the communications, and the cabinet meeting gave the larger part of its attention to the problem of rectifying this state of affairs. Evidences of interference with the messages have accumulated to a point where the government has determined to take steps to establish cables of its own, even if it is necessary to employ a rather expensive device of a man-of-war lying between Shanghai and Chefoo for this purpose. Meanwhile word comes that rapid progress is being made with the shore cable which is to connect these points, and it is believed that within a week these means of communication will be open.

Several messages were received from General Chaffee today, and while they cast no light on the general situation they were inferentially important. The general's statement that he needs no siege battery, taken in connection with the diversion of the First cavalry, which was bound from Taku to Manila, seems to make clear that there is no intention of entering into a prolonged campaign in China, as would involve the use of heavy artillery or of reinforcements in the shape of men and horses.

But it appears that the battle of today is one of diplomacy rather than one of arms, and notwithstanding the various rumors that have filtered out from Chinese sources of heavy engagements between the international forces and the Boxers, the officials here are satisfied that no formidable organized resistance would be offered by the Chinese if the demands of the powers are limited to the principles laid down by the United States.

Therefore, more interest attached to a series of diplomatic calls upon Acting Secretary Ades this afternoon than any report of purely military operations in China. First came the Japanese minister, Takahira, next the Russian charge, Wollant, and finally Thibault, the French charge. These diplomats naturally are averse to letting the public know the developments of incomplete negotiations. Nevertheless it was gathered that one of the principal topics of discussion was the propriety of accepting Li Hung Chang as a proper person with whom the powers might negotiate for a settlement in China. It is quite evident from the conferences held this afternoon that the statement made early in the week to the effect that this matter is still an open issue was correct. Otherwise it would not have been necessary for the officials to enter into a laborious comparison of the credentials supplied by Li Hung Chang to the various powers of Europe as well as Japan and the United States.

The statement is made that the Russian government for one is willing to deal with Li, of course upon properly framed conditions, and this appears to be borne out by the earnestness with which Mr. Wollant, the Russian charge, is seeking to impress upon the state department the entire agreement between Russia and the United States to China. At least he insists that Russia wishes to prevent the dismemberment of China, and also that her animating purpose now is the restoration of order and the safeguarding of the future. Under these limitations it is urged here that Russia's objects can be achieved as well as those of the United States by dealing with Li Hung Chang, who occupies the advantageous position of being the only Chinese personage so far officially accredited as a peace plenipotentiary.

Acting Secretary Ades found sufficient matter of interest in these three calls to repair to the White House late

in the afternoon to confer with the President. It is quite certain that our government is willing and anxious to do all it can to bring about a speedy settlement of the Chinese difficulty and a retirement of the forces. But it is determined that no proper advantage is to be lost through this wish, and the government will not be coerced by foreign combinations or threats of combinations against our interests.

One of the officials of the government today stated that the "United States is not going to turn tail and run would be resented as quickly as if we had 100,000 men on Chinese soil, and the United States government is willing to try the case as to whether one because some of the powers show a disposition to break a compact under which we became allies in China. The powers accepted the note of Secretary Hay of July 3d as a basis for joint action and they will be held to that agreement. The question of actual force in China is secondary—one regiment of United States troops is as good as 100,000 men to establish a principle. An indignity offered to them thing could be said on July 3d and accepted by all the powers and changed two months later to advance a selfish interest."

Notwithstanding this firm attitude on the part of the government there is not the least doubt that friction between the powers will be averted and that the resources of diplomacy will be equal to the needs of the present case.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the assertion that Russia, almost immediately, will notify the powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces. There is nothing, however, in the afternoon papers here to confirm this.

The afternoon papers doubt that the rumors of peace negotiations are well founded and applaud Gen. Chaffee's prudence in preparing for a winter campaign, as they regard the activities of the allies at Peking and the difficulties of discovering a responsible Chinaman with whom to treat unless Li Hung Chang is able to place himself in communication with the fugitive court and secure credentials satisfactory to all the powers as indication that the solution of the problem will be more prolonged and more difficult than previously hoped.

MANY A MOTHER'S WISH.

Many a mother of a peevish, restless sickly child has wished that her little one was as strong and rugged as an Indian babe. Such mothers can make their children strong and well, if they rid the child's system of worms, which cause nine-tenths of children's troubles. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will do it. For centuries the Indians used it to make their babes rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest it will do for the child of the civilized—sure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Gonsalves, photographer, Beretania near Alapai is giving away one 16x29 crayon portrait with \$5 worth of photos.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The President of the United States of America, To the Marshal of the United States of America for the Territory of Hawaii—Greeting.

Whereas, a Libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1900, By Ernest Benson and John White, late seamen of the bark "Empire," vs. American bark "Empire" her tackle apparel and furniture and the Captain of the said bark F. F. Knacke for the reasons and causes in the said Libel mentioned, and praying the usual process and motion of the said Court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, etc., may be cited in general and special to answer the premises, and all proceedings being had that the said vessel, her tackle, etc., may for the causes in the said Libel mentioned, be condemned and sold to pay the demands of the Libelants. You are therefore hereby commanded to attach the said vessel, her tackle, etc., and to retain the same in your custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of the said Libel, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the Territory of Hawaii, on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, if that day shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations on that behalf.

All what you have done in the premises, do you then and there make return thereof, together with this writ.

Witness, the Hon. Morris M. Ester, Judge of said Court, at the City of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1900, and of our independence, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

Attest: a true copy.

(Sign) WALTER B. MALING, Clerk.

D. A. RAY, U. S. Marshal.

By E. R. HENRY, Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal.

DAVIS & GEAR, Proctors for Libellant. 1625-31

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Stockholders are hereby notified that the Fourth Assessment of 5 per cent or two and one-half dollars per share on the Capital Stock of THE INTER ISLAND TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., is due and payable July 1st, at the office of the undersigned, 417 Fort Street. J. H. FISHER, Actg. Treas. Inter Island Telegraph Co., Limited.

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