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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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LI HUNG CHANG STILL IN EUROPE.

Will Delay Visit to United States Until Autumn.

TWENTY MINUTES UNDER X RAY

Japanese for Brazil—Teller Will Receive Support of Populists—Financial Crash in Gaiana—Deficit for the Year—Canada Will Reciprocate.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: I was told at the State Department today that Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, who is now on a visit to European countries, will defer his tour of the United States until autumn. He is now in Germany, and will shortly leave there for England and France.

It is expected that he will remain longer in Europe than he originally anticipated, owing to the absence of President Cleveland from the seat of government. He has a letter from the Emperor of China to the President, which he desires to present in person. The Chinese Minister was at the State Department today making inquiries as to the probable time the President would return from his summer vacation. He stated that Li Hung Chang would probably arrive in the United States some time in September, and he will probably remain in this country a month or more.

The State Department authorities are discussing plans for the entertainment of the distinguished visitor. As Congress makes no provision for such purposes, the department may find itself embarrassed in its desire to extend the courtesies due to the rank and station of the envoy. It is hoped the State governments will assist in entertaining the distinguished visitor.

Under the X Ray.

BERLIN, June 27.—Li Hung Chang's skull was exposed twenty minutes to the Roentgen rays today, and a bullet he received from the weapon of an assassin in Japan was located in the head below one of the eyes. Li is not yet prepared for its removal, and will probably wait until his arrival at Paris.

DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR.

The Government Fund—Itself Over Twenty-six Millions to the Red.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued by the Treasury today shows the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year just closed to have been \$28,139,236, and the expenditures \$32,231,476, leaving a deficit for the year of \$2,092,240. Although there was a surplus for June of \$2,249,430, it is expected that the figures for July will show a deficit of at least \$10,000,000 and probably more.

The appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the sugar bounty payment is now available, and it is the expectation that all of the claims will have been settled and paid before the end of the month. During July the payments on account of interest, pensions and naval appropriations will be exceedingly large, so that the deficit for the month is likely to be above \$10,000,000 rather than less. The showing for the year is far from satisfactory to the Treasury officials, and what is equally disquieting is the fact that the immediate future promises nothing better.

The receipts from internal revenue during the year amounted to \$14,500,246, nearly \$11,000,000 less than the Secretary's estimates sent to Congress. The customs yielded \$10,324,351, or \$11,465,643 less than the Secretary's estimates. The total receipts for the year, however, showed a gain of about \$12,500,000 over 1895. The customs increased about \$3,250,000, the internal revenues about \$2,000,000, and the receipts from miscellaneous sources made up the balance. The pension payments during the year amounted to \$139,434,946, a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000 from last year's payments. The interest payments during the year increased over \$4,250,000.

FINANCIAL CRASH IN GAIANA.

Sharp Depression and Boundary Question Rending South-West.

GEORGETOWN, (British Guiana), June 8.—The financial crash which has been expected since the boundary question dropped down upon the colony on top of the sugar depression, has come with full force. The British Guiana bank has been added by the local Government with \$100,000 as a guarantee of the bank's liabilities, but still the \$5 currency notes are being sold in many parts for less than \$4.

A number of merchants are in trouble in consequence of the financial arrest. The incidental reason for the crash was the disappearance of Hugh Sproustan, Jr., probably the most important man, financially, in the colony. It is said he committed suicide by drowning, but it is claimed he has simply left the colony. A run on the bank was started and as the notes of the British Guiana and Colonial banks constitute nearly the entire currency of the colony, the Government was ob-

liged to guarantee the notes to prevent ruin to many, as tradesmen had begun to refuse the notes. It is feared the hull which now exists will be the forerunner of a greater storm.

GIFT TO CAPTAIN COTTON.

Commander of the Philadelphia Given a Handsome Flag.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., June 30.—Captain Cotton of the Philadelphia was today presented with a handsome white silk flag by citizens of Santa Cruz, District Attorney Carl E. Lindsay making the presentation speech. The city and Carnival Association were represented, in company with Mr. Lindsay, by Judge Logan of the Superior Court, Lieutenant Governor Jeter, Director General Bowman, Dr. Bailey and others prominent in entertaining the officers of the ships since they have been anchored in Santa Cruz harbor.

The flag was trimmed with gold, and bore an inscription in gold, presenting it from the City of Santa Cruz and the Carnival Association of 1896. Captain Cotton responded with emphasis upon the cordial reception accorded by Santa Cruz people to the officers of the ships. The visiting party lunched with the officers, and a pleasant farewell was said.

CANADA WILL RECIPROCATE.

Liberal Ministry Will Open Negotiations With United States.

MONTREAL, Que., July 1.—The London (Eng.) correspondent of the Star cables that he learns from sources in close touch with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, that despite Mr. Laurier's tentative acceptance of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's Zollverein proposal, the first act of the next Canadian Liberal Ministry will be to send a commission to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity, and also that it will petition the home government for permission to appoint a Canadian agent at Washington. The correspondent adds that no one there doubts that the demand from Canada for discrimination against British goods and in favor of the United States would give the worst possible blow to the growing cause of imperial unity.

MISSIONARY CLAIMS PAID.

China Settles a Big Bill for Damages Done by Riots.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—China has satisfactorily adjusted all claims made by missionaries for losses sustained in the Chinese riots of a year ago. The State Department has just been informed by mail that the last payment was recently made. Payments have been made by authority of the province in which the outrages were committed, direct to the American Missionary Society.

The total claim of missionaries from the United States amounted to about \$150,000. Those of the French and of the British governments were much larger, citizens of those countries being personally injured.

YALE BOYS IMPROVING.

Lay Eighteen Ours Aside and Make Fast Time.

LONDON, July 1.—Yale men are more buoyant tonight. Their poor showing yesterday in the first time trial over the full course sent them to Marsh Mills House with a deal to think about. A council of war was held and the effect was apparent this morning, when the men got more drive to the boat and really made it go fast. Two time trials over half the course were made, and both were satisfactory. The English oars were laid aside and the men pulled with those made by Donohoe. They will use them tomorrow, and also when they give their new paper shell a trial for the first time.

POPULISTS DON'T WANT BLAND.

They Will Listen to no Presidential Combination.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—T. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the People's Party National Executive Committee, is opposed to an ex-Congressman Bland for President, and will entertain no proposition for a compromise with the Democratic party which does not include Senator Teller for that position. In an interview with Mr. Taubeneck today at Populist headquarters he denied that he had ever stated that Bland would be acceptable to the Populists if the Democrats should nominate him for President at Chicago.

AMERICA MAY BUY THE ISLAND.

Belief That Denmark Would Sell St. Thomas.

LONDON, June 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Times says: The allusion in the platform of the St. Louis Republican convention to the expediency of the United States purchasing the Danish West Indies has created some sensation here. It is believed that St. Thomas Island is especially coveted, as being likely to afford an excellent American naval station. The opinion prevails that Denmark is quite prepared to sell these small colonies at a suitable price.

Japanese for Brazil.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 1.—A treaty is being negotiated between Japan and Brazil for sending 20,000 Japanese laborers to the coffee plantations of Brazil. They are to receive £1 10s per month, with everything found, on a five-year contract.

Congressman Barham Renominated.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The First Congressional District Republican convention met yesterday forenoon in the rooms of the Union League Club and re-nominated Congressman J. A. Barham by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm.

DEATH OF WRITER HARRIET B. STOWE.

Passes Peacefully Away in Her Home in Connecticut.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Uncle Tom's Cabin one of Her Early Works—A Writer of Ability as a Child—"The Minister's Wooing" Her Best Effort—A Bit of History.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"Dred," and other works of world-wide reputation, died at her home, 73 Forest street, at noon today without regaining consciousness. She passed peacefully away as though in a deep sleep. By her bedside at the time were her son, her two daughters, her married sister, her husband, Dr. Edward Hooker, her nephew, who was also her medical attendant, and other relatives.

Her illness was the culmination of a mental derangement from which Mrs. Stowe has suffered for years, tenderly cared for by her two daughters. It is a long time since she has been able to do literary work, and for the past two years her condition has been such that the worst might be expected at any time. Of this however, the public has not been generally aware.

A trained nurse has been in constant attendance upon Mrs. Stowe. She walked about in company with her patient through the garden grounds every morning. Mrs. Stowe exhibited considerable vigor for her years, physically, and always had a smile for her friends. She repeated one of her poems recently, and there have been moments when her intellect was still unclouded, and it was only of late that her power of speech was affected. She was able to guide a pen with the assistance of one of her daughters not long ago.

All in all, she has been a physiological marvel, as she lived in a house filled with mementoes of days when she moved nations and people from every quarter of the globe paid tribute to her greatness with souvenirs of the most precious kind. Saturday, June 12, she was 65 years of age. Last Friday morning her attendant, Mrs. Arms, when she went to call her, found that she was in a semi-conscious condition. Her nephew, Dr. Edward B. Hooker, and his sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher-Hooker, were called, and the matter was kept a secret till last night to avoid the annoyance of inquiries that were sure to come from all parts of the country.

The cause of Mrs. Stowe's illness was congestion of the brain with partial paralysis.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. Her father was the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. At the death of her mother Mrs. Stowe was placed under the care of her grandmother at Guilford, Conn.

Here, when quite a young girl, she showed a great interest in the ballads of Walter Scott and the poems of Robert Burns. The Arabian Nights also fascinated her. When a schoolgirl of 12, she wrote a logical essay on the theme, "Can the immortality of the soul be proved from the light of nature?" Many of her father's sermons were on the sin of slavery, and from her earliest youth Mrs. Stowe was taught to abhor human bondage.

In January, 1828, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe, a Massachusetts clergyman. She frequently visited the Southern States, and was thoroughly acquainted with the slave methods in vogue there. Her book entitled "Uncle

Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly," created a big sensation. It opened the eyes of the Northern people and did much toward the emancipation of the slaves. Her best literary effort was called "The Minister's Wooing." James Russell Lowell praised it very much. Mrs. Stowe also wrote a number of other works which have been highly commended.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

Spreckels Credited With an Intention to Establish a Factory in California.

PARIS, June 30.—It is learned from a private source that Claus Spreckels, the sugar manufacturer, who is now here from Germany, where he has been investigating the beet-sugar industry, intends to establish a colossal beet-sugar refinery in California. His railway, now being constructed in opposition to the Southern Pacific, will run down to his beet plantations.

It was learned in this city last evening that Mr. Spreckels has in contemplation the rapid development of the sugar-beet industry of the State. Before leaving for Europe Mr. Spreckels added largely to his holdings in the Salinas valley, buying a dozen or more tracts, aggregating something like 10-

MINE CAVES IN.

Fully 100 Workmen Were Buried Alive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 28.—While about 100 miners were at work in the Red Ash vein of the Twin shaft at Pittston, about 3 o'clock this morning, the roof caved in and it is believed that all of the men perished. About forty of the men were English speaking miners. Thirty Poles and Hungarians were entombed, and it is thought the total number of bodies in the mine will reach 100.

Stoux Celebration.

OMAHA, June 25.—Six thousand of Sioux, the remnant of the most powerful fighters of the American Indians, are today celebrating the great event in their war history—the twentieth anniversary of the destruction of Custer's command on the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876. They are gathered at the scene of the terrible massacre, and, although peaceable, are indulging in all the fantastic dances and ceremonies incident to their traditions. There will be another big celebration July 4th.

Can This Be Andre's Balloon?

WINNIPEG, Man., July 1.—A mysterious balloon passed over Winnipeg this evening. The appearance of the balloon caused people to wonder if it was Andre's balloon. Professor Andre sailed early in June from Norway for Spitzbergen, from where he intended to go to the north pole in a balloon.

Bids for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department has issued advertisements calling for proposals for constructing three battle ships of about 11,000 tons displacement. The bids are required to be submitted by Monday, September 14.

Was in Panama Scandal.

PARIS, June 28.—Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and the late Baron von Reinach in the frauds on the Panama Canal Company, has been sentenced to six years at hard labor.

Bering Sea Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., has been appointed counsel on the part of the United States to the Bering Sea Claims Commission.

THE ESTATE OF GENERAL DIMOND.

Son Edwin and Union Trust Company Will Manage for Heirs.

TWO DAUGHTERS SHARE ALIKE.

His Sons William and Harry Receive Small Legacies—They Were Amply Provided for by Their Mother—The General's Estate a Very Large One.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The will of the late General Dimond was filed for probate yesterday afternoon. The document was signed in the presence of Horace G. Platt and Oscar T. Seawell, on the 28th day of February last. Edwin R. Dimond, the youngest son of the deceased, is named as one of the executors. The value of the estate is not known.

William Waterhouse Dimond is bequeathed \$5,000. A similar sum is devised to Edwin R. Dimond and the Union Trust Company in trust for Harry W. Dimond. The income is to be devoted to his support and maintenance until the trustees in their judgment may deem it best to deliver the money to Harry Dimond. William and Harry are the sons of the first Mrs. Dimond.

To Edwin R. Dimond, a son by the second wife of the General, is bequeathed one-third of the remainder of the estate.

The remainder of the estate is left to Edwin R. Dimond and the Union Trust Company to invest as they may see fit, the income to be applied, share and share alike, to the education, support and maintenance of the two daughters of the deceased, Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Jarboe, during the term of their natural lives. Either of the two daughters may dispose of her interest in the trust estate by will.

It is provided that should either of the daughters die intestate, leaving a child or children surviving her, each child or children shall receive in equal parts the share of the deceased parent. Should either of the daughters die intestate and without issue, the portion of the trust property belonging to her goes to Edwin R. Dimond, if alive, free from any trust. If dead and leaving issue, the share shall be divided equally among his surviving children. In the event of Edwin R. Dimond dying without issue, the portion of the trust goes to the surviving daughter. In case Edwin R. Dimond should survive his sisters, they leaving no children, all the estate becomes his property.

In explanation of the fact that the two elder sons are bequeathed but a meagre share of the estate, Horace G. Platt, who was General Dimond's attorney, says that it was a family arrangement and is perfectly satisfactory to all the children. The eldest sons had received their mother's fortune. Mr. Platt is now looking after the affairs of the dead Major General. He says that but little real estate was owned by General Dimond.

SEATTLE TO THE FRONT.

New Japanese Line With Washington City as the Terminus.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 1.—S. Iwanaga, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Oriental line of steamers, arrived here by the Empress of India last night to confer with the authorities of the Great Northern Railway relative to the establishment of still another trans-Pacific line to compete for American trade.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company have already selected steamships that will be placed on the new route, and have decided that Seattle shall be the American terminus, from which it will be gathered that the deal with the Great Northern is practically closed for through transportation rates. As to the service, it will depend very much on the volume of trade offering, a trial to be first made with three steamers every two months. If business justifies it the number will be increased before the close of the year and a fortnightly service will be provided.

The company of which Mr. Iwanaga is manager is the largest commercial organization in Japan, owning and operating no fewer than eighty first-class steamships, some of which are engaged in the most profitable and important carrying commissions in the world.

ATTACK ON THE SHAH.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill Persia's Ruler.

TEHRAN, June 27.—It is reported that an attempt has just been made upon the life of the Shah at Teheran. The attempt was unsuccessful, the assassin being arrested on the spot. He proved to be a member of the Habs Moham-medan Secret Society.

Small Pox Scourge in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Official advices to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, from Santiago de Cuba, June 13th, says the United States Sanitary Inspector has found 1,060 cases of smallpox in that city. Yellow fever is on the increase in the island, the report shows.

OAHU COLLEGE STUDENTS TREAT.

Able Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. H. W. Peck.

YOUTH, STRENGTH AND COURAGE

"There is But One God"—Examples of Every Day Life—"A Chain is no Stronger Than its Weakest Link. What of Man?—Advice to Boys.

Following is a verbatim report of a very able sermon preached by Rev. H. W. Peck of the First M. E. Church to the graduating class of 1896, Oahu College, at Central Union Church.

You will find my text in Timothy, I. ii. 5: "There is one God, and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." I wish to call special attention to the words, "the man Christ Jesus." I look into your young faces tonight and I am reminded that you are on life's threshold. From the sheltering influences of college life you are about to pass out into life's real battle. In you I see youth, strength, vigor and high courage; yet let me remind you that it is not within you nor any mortal's ability to tell you what awaits you in the coming days. Some of you will have long lives, full of all that comes to us on the shores of time. Some of you will almost certainly reach the end of this life quickly and the tale of your years be brief. Tonight, recognizing these facts, and that I am speaking to immortal souls, in whose hands God has, in a large sense, placed the shaping of their own destiny, I would hold up before you a high ideal, a lofty standard of living. My heart is strangely stirred lest I should fail to bring you the right message, to give the right counsel upon this day which will always be a milestone in your life. I have chosen for my text "the man Christ Jesus," because rightly understood he is the beginning, the course and consummation of all that is possible for man, both ideally and really. I have no hesitation in telling you that in as far as you follow him will you attain to the highest possibilities of your manhood. The world today is filled with shallow, foolish conceptions of man and of his surroundings. If your idea of manhood be low, your life will be ruined before it has really begun. I am anxious that you should make no mistake at this point. This line of thought which I shall follow tonight was largely suggested to me by the closing remarks of an able address to which you recently listened. In it you were told to fearlessly push your investigations and not to shrink from accepting any legitimate conclusions at which you might arrive.

Your President, in reply, said that you were accustomed to do so. As a Christian and a minister of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, I wish to endorse the thought that your safety lies in following that suggestion. Let me say right here that nine-tenths of the indifference, irreligion, agnosticism and infidelity in the world today is due to two causes. The first is the acceptance by man of shallow conclusions instead of thoroughly investigating the great fundamentals of this state of existence, and especially those relating to man's physical and spiritual life. The second cause is that many men do not wish to push their investigations far enough to find the bare white truth, lest in so doing they should find that which would be a continuous reproach to their life of wrong doing and selfishness.

Two great solutions of life are contending today for the mastery of man's mind. There have been many others suggested but they have either perished or are in a state of decay. Sir William Dawson, one of the greatest of living geologists, indicated the two rival solutions of today when he said, "Either man is an independent product of the will of a Higher Intelligence, acting directly or through the laws and materials of his own institution and production, or he has been produced by an unconscious evolution from lower things." We have "Materialism," which knows no God, in sharp conflict with "Christianity." By Christianity I mean Christ. Christ is Christianity in all that is vital to it. He who knows no personal Christ has no right to call himself a Christian except in a very limited sense.

Let us ask, then, of Materialism and Christianity: Whom am I? What am I? Whither bound? And not stop short of the legitimate conclusion. Materialism asks us to believe that the matter of which this universe (man's present home) is composed is eternal, self-existent; although matter on every hand shows that it has limitations, is subject to change and hence cannot be eternal. We are asked to believe that all matter is in a state of ceaseless evolution; that it can vary indefinitely, but that by some unknown inevitable and yet senseless necessity the changes have been in the main from the lower to the higher. We are asked by materialism's science to overlook, or at least give little weight, to the fact that great gulfs yawn in the theory and thus destroy it. The first of these great gulfs is that which lies between "living and non-living matter." On this point Mr. Huxley says: "The present state of knowledge furnishes us with no link between the living and the non-living." Let me remind you here that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." What shall be said, then, when this master of the materialist's admits that the chain is altogether broken

and an absolutely essential link missing? The second gulf is that between vegetable and animal life.

The third lies between any one true species of animal or plant and any other species.

I will mention one more, and to materialistic science the greatest of all difficulties, that abyss that lies "between the nature of the animal and the self-conscious, reasoning, moral nature of man." These are a few of the insurmountable obstacles which Christian science points out as fatal to materialism. But let us ask this opponent of Christianity, "Why of man?" Mankind, says Mr. Huxley, "is a wilderness of apes." Mr. Darwin tells us that man is descended from a hairy quadruped, related to the ape, descended by many changes in untold ages, through marsupial, reptile-like, fish-like animals, and finally is derivable from a clot of gelatinous substance whose origin is absolutely unknown.

The last question which I ask is, "Whither is man bound?" Is there any after-here for man? Listen to this despairing wail of materialism as quoted by Mr. Van Dyke from the "Cosmopolite," January, 1888: "Man, 'born of blind force and unconscious matter, quickened by some mysterious cruelty to a consciousness of his own origin and a foreboding of his inexplicable destiny, he 'dresses his weird' between two fathomless abysses of gloom as one who is indeed weary and heavy laden. The music with which he accompanies his march towards the blank and dismal bourn rolls and clashes through the literature of every land with deep and mournful discords, as if man had at last invented that strange organ of expression which a satirist has called 'the miserophon.'"

It has always been a wonder to me how men who believe in no God and hold that we are the product of blind, unreasoning but inevitable necessity, can yet hold men responsible for their acts. If their theory be true, then it is the refinement of cruelty to hold men responsible for their deeds, however vicious, seeing that necessity compels them so to do. I have endeavored to give you briefly but accurately a summary of the teachings and conclusions of materialism, which you are sure to encounter. I wish to warn you that much of that which is taught as science is utter rubbish, having no foundation in fact and lacking in truth and common sense. Fortunately for us as Christians, such men as Dana, Dawson, Agassiz, Argyle, etc., have exposed to our view the skeleton beneath the fair exterior of materialism. Again I endorse the sentiment, "Investigate fearlessly" and stop not half way. With a poet's intuition Tennyson has accurately grasped and stated the facts in saying:

"Not only cunning casts in clay, Let science prove we are, and then What matters science unto men, At least to me? I would not stay"

"Let him, the wiser man who springs Hereafter, up from childhood shape His actions, like the greater ape, But I was born to other things."

Now let us turn to Christianity and find what it has to say about these same questions with which we have been interrogating materialistic views of the universe and man. In this quest you will find abundance of assistance in the works of such Christian scientists as I have just mentioned. Let me add that you will get much more accurate information on these points from their works than you possibly can from the ablest exponents of materialism. The reason is that the Christian scientists are just as thoroughly conversant with all the range of scientific facts and theories of the universe and man as their opponents, and to this add the personal, vital experience of the reality of the life and influence of Jesus Christ in their own lives as the most potent influence there present. I shall also refer you to what the Bible has to say about these things and again remind you that in "The man Christ Jesus" you have the centre and circumference of genuine Christianity.

We ask the first question again, "Whom am I?" I listen and there comes down the line of over thirty centuries the Christian's answer, "In the beginning God." Let me say in passing that it has taken over 3,000 years for opponents of Christianity to get enough knowledge of themselves and this universe to be able to even intently question this answer, to say nothing of disproving its accuracy. I notice also that it has been almost without exception in Christian lands, under Christian influences, that men have been civilized enough to do any profound investigating along these lines.

Of the Christian answer, "In the beginning God," Sir William Dawson says: "Here we have a fundamental statement which demands to be proved, because we can substitute nothing else for it. If we say, 'There was no beginning, the universe is eternal,' we have a proposition unthinkable by us, because we cannot imagine an eternal succession, such succession, if conceivable, would preclude all development. If we say, 'In the beginning the heavens and the earth were self-created,' we have a proposition which is a contradiction in terms. It remains as the only possible alternative that all things were created by the Almighty Intelligent will whom we call God."

The word "God" conveys to no two persons exactly the same idea—fortunately so, for man's chief resemblance to his fellow-man is in his difference. We are alike and yet not alike, and each may touch the infinite and receive help for individual need.

Having called your attention to God, as the Creator of all things, the great "First Cause" of Herbert Spencer, let us ask Christianity "If it can tell us anything of God." I turn to the Bible, the book of Christianity, and we shall consider its answers for the time being as we did those of materialism. In Exodus iii. 4 I read that God described Himself to Moses as "I am that I am." Here He describes himself to be pure

being. Let me say in passing that expression "I am" (the verb "to be") is the foundation of all language. The first thought of an intelligent being consciously having separate existence. In Genesis 35:11 he is said to describe himself as "I am God Almighty." He thus declares himself to be possessed of all power—to be omnipotent. In Malachi 3:6, "For I am the Lord (the Hebrew is "Jehovah," the existing one), I change not." These answers are remarkable when you remember that they were put into writing long before we knew what were some of the absolute essentials of any being or material claiming to be "eternal." Again I ask the question and the Apostle John (who if not God-inspired was nothing more than a common fisherman) says, "God is spirit." Do we know anything of spirit? Certainly; a noted scientist has said that we know more of spirit than we do of matter. I ask an old man to tell me how far back he can remember. He replies "Ninety years." I say to him, "The materials of your body have changed many times since that day, but what of yourself; are you essentially the same person?" and the answer is, "Yes." We are all aware of a something written, different from our flesh, a something which we cannot see, touch, taste, weigh or subject to physical experiments, but still an undoubted reality. This most man have agreed to call "spirit." "Is what we call 'spirit' akin or similar to what God describes Himself to be?" If so, we have a point of contact. Listen to the Bible's answer. "And God said, 'Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness.' "God is a spirit"—man made in His "image." Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean to imply that God is a great, big, overgrown man. The language of the Bible is the language of men, with all the limitations involved. You cannot prison infinite thought in finite language, although we can readily understand how, the way being open, God could convey to us, according to the limits of our capacity, a knowledge of Himself. I return again to the Bible and ask the Apostle Paul if he can tell us anything of God. Listen to the reply, for it is a fundamental of Christianity.

"God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." You will remember that at the beginning I said that "Christ is Christianity," and here we have the greatest of the apostles telling us that the man Christ Jesus was God manifest in the flesh, etc. Genuine Christianity glories in this statement of its position with reference to Jesus Christ, and hesitates not to stand or fall with him. Professor Huxley willingly admits that Christ Jesus is the "noblest ideal of humanity which mankind has yet witnessed." That he is the "ideal of humanity" is perfectly correct; but if he means that genuine Christians worship "the man Christ Jesus" as an ideal of humanity he is mistaken. Christians worship Christ Jesus as God, infinite and eternal, at the same time that they take his life as a man as their ideal, and the teachings of himself and immediate followers as expressing their principles. I am well aware that "God manifest in the flesh" means incarnation of deity. If you have been able to agree with the Bible teachings and the experience of mankind you will find no difficulty in that. "God is a spirit." Man was made "in his image, in his likeness." Man is spirit incarnated—spirit clothed upon with flesh. This fact of man's incarnation takes place thousands of times every day, as human lives touch the shores of time. The question of probability comes in here, and you may be asked, "Why should God be manifest in the flesh—incarnated?" No trivial reason, certainly, should be given to such a question. I ask the Bible for its answers. In John i. 14, Jesus Christ tells us, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Again, "Jesus said unto her, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'" Again: "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."

I call your attention to the fact that the Bible never shrinks from describing man as he is. It says man is suffering, perishing, dying; but instead of joining in the despairing, hopeless wail of anguish of the materialist, it says to mankind, "I can tell you the cause, and God has provided a remedy." What does Christianity say is the cause? "Sin." It says that for man sin has been the cause of all his woe, and ends in death, physical, spiritual. This is a fact of our personal experience—something with which we come in contact every day. Let me illustrate the process. We will take some young fellow from a genuinely Christian home. He goes out into the world with a splendid, beautiful body and a soul untainted; he gradually, as a rule through acquaintance, is led into temptation, sins and continues in it until in a space of time so short that it seems impossible to his friends, the young man's bodily strength is gone, he is near to physical death, while the pure mind and lofty spirit has, humanly speaking, died to everything innocent, true, noble; it is a mass of death. You can see examples of this upon the streets of Honolulu.

The Bible tells us that "the man, Christ Jesus" had as his mission the destruction of that which is destroying mankind, and the giving of life to those who are dead. How is it to be done? By death—the death of the Son of God. That is not only a unique method but a bold statement. Many say, "I cannot see the justice of the innocent suffering for the guilty, or why blood should be essential to salvation." The Bible fearlessly takes the position that there is but one way of salvation, and that is through the offering made upon Calvary by Christ Jesus.

I read in Hebrews, ix. 22: "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of

blood is no remission." Let us see if after all the Bible has but stated what is a very common experience with men. Come with me and I will take you to a home in Honolulu. Look at that old mother living in want and misery with hardly enough to keep body and soul together. Her face bears all the marks of suffering; it too often happens, of personal violence. You seek the reason. The answer is that her son is slowly killing her by his neglect and sinful life. What is she doing? Trying to win the boy from his vices, trying to make a man out of him. Tell me, do not the innocent suffer for the guilty? What do we call that mother's efforts? Redemption. What the price? The heart's blood, the life.

Go back with me thirty-five years; look at the great struggle then going on in the United States. What was going on? The redemption of 4,000,000 slaves. How was it being done? By blood—the shedding of innocent blood—rivers of it. How have nearly all the great liberties of men been redeemed from cruelty and oppression? By blood. I find this statement of the Bible, "Without shedding of blood is no redemption," to be a great fact in human history, receiving thousands of confirmations daily.

I return and ask that mother, "Why do you suffer and toil and wear your life out for that boy? He is not worthy of such a mother." What is the answer? "He is my son; I gave him life. I love him, I would willingly die for him if by so doing I could reclaim him."

Why did the people of the North fight for the freedom of those millions of slaves? That a great burden of sin and wrong might be destroyed. Now tell me, shall the mother love her wilful, sinning son and slowly die for him upon the cross of his neglect and cruelty, and shall God, the All-Father, display less love for his offspring—man—sinful though he be? Shall the United States and other nations be willing to give hundreds of thousands of their innocent sons to die in order to destroy a great national sin, and shall God give less to free his sons of earth, "made in his image," from the slavery of sin and its effects?

Is there anything under the sun that we commend more highly than the unselfish, devoted love of that mother, or the heroic qualities of men who gave their lives for liberty? Why should it, then, seem strange or unworthy that on an infinitely grander scale Jesus Christ should give himself for us? I find nothing but the most exalted manifestation of God's love for and longing after his prodigals of earth in the statement made in Romans, v. 6-8: "For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly. For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die; but God commendeth his love for us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for the ungodly."

If you ask why did not God make man so that he could not sin, I reply that in so doing he would have destroyed him as man. One day of conscious freedom of choice is worth a cycle of unreasoning instinct. The bee builds with precision—it knows not why. One self-conscious man is worth a wilderness full of unreasoning animals. I have endeavored to indicate to you the Christian's reasons for believing in God and holding that we can not only have knowledge of him, but in the person of "the man Christ Jesus" see him "manifested in the flesh."

I will now speak of Christ Jesus as mediator and the ideal man. I wish to show you that he is worthy of all your love, energy and worship. Let us examine what the Bible says of him and see if it be consistent with his claims.

If he be God he must have God-like qualities. He must come into, live through and go from this world in an ordinary way. I look at Jesus Christ's record as given by the historians, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and the letters and epistles of men who were eye witnesses of his life and death and ascension. I find that his name and mission were foretold. The name being given on account of what he was to do. "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." It is a unique thing, an unheard of thing before or since, to tell what an unborn child is to have as his mission. Let me remind you that today millions of men will testify that Jesus Christ does "save his people from their sins." No amount of talk can affect this great living testimony to Jesus Christ's power to save and keep from sin. At this man's birth it is recorded that heaven and earth united in a mighty hallelujah chorus—a jubilee of joy at his coming.

During his life he not only claimed, but it is recorded that he exercised God-like power over earth, air, sea, and made the powers of disease and death give place. The end of his life was strictly in keeping with his birth and recorded words and acts. He burst the bonds of death and ascended triumphant to his native place, drawn thither by his inherent gravitation. If he were not God, then there was a subtlety of deception in the simple, unvarnished tale of his life and work never equalled by man. It is simply preposterous that men uneducated, except Paul, men of unsurpassed moral worth and innocence, should be guilty of such deception and make martyrs of themselves to prove a lie.

Christianity never shrinks here. Could death have held Jesus Christ in the tomb, he could be no Savior for men. "Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, he has risen. Remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee." Of the fact of his having lived and been put to death, Roman history as well as the Bible history attests. The evidence of his resurrection and ascension is abundant. The Church of today is directly traceable back to him, and has always rested its whole fabric upon the resurrection of "the man Christ Jesus." Says the Apostle Paul: "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He tells us again that "if Christ be not raised your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." Let me say in passing that Paul's writings (his writings admitted

to be so by such a school of thought as that of Ferdinand Christian Bauer) give overwhelming evidence of being the work of a thoroughly educated, keen, logical mind, not to be duped by a thousand, let alone twelve, Galilean fishermen. Saul, afterwards Paul, became a follower of Jesus Christ within a couple of years of Christ's death, resurrection and ascension. On every side could be had abundance of proof to expose the deception had there been one. Then, too, Paul wrote about fourteen years after, that even then most of the 500 persons who saw, talked with and handled the resurrected Christ were still alive. These men had no theories to believe, nothing to imagine. They saw, heard and touched "the man Christ Jesus," whom they had seen crucified, dead, buried and then alive and conversing with them. They did not go away from where it all happened in order to deceive, by lack of proof the contrary, but right in Jerusalem, where Christ was put to death, over 5,000 Jews who had been bitter enemies became his most devoted followers within two weeks of his ascension. Paul himself appeals to this, and said in his speech before the Jewish King, Agrippa: "This thing was not done in a corner." And the truth of what he said was not denied by this king, an "expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews." Then, too, Sunday—in the time of the apostles called the "Lord's Day"—is a memorial of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The day can be directly traced back to that time. On the first day of the week the disciples met for worship and breaking of bread. Of the fact of his death, the "Lord's Supper" is the abiding witness. That "the man Christ Jesus" was worshipped as God is testified to by the younger Pliny, who, in his letter to the Emperor Trajan, reported that the people called Christians were accustomed to assemble before daybreak (on account of persecution) and "sing a hymn of praise responsively to Christ as it were to God." This report, you will notice, was made within about twelve years of the death of the Apostle John. Now let us apply other tests. We say no angel could be our Savior, for he would not understand our temptations, our weaknesses. What of Christ Jesus? "In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted"—Hebrews, ii. 18. And again, he "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Then again, I hear this man say what no other man ever dared say without being instantly convicted of falsehood: "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" This was said to his bitter enemies, who would gladly have convinced him of sin if they could. Again, to be my mediator, my "ideal man," he must not only be tempted and remain sinless, but he must also overcome temptation and sin in a way open to me if he would point the way of life.

Listen. What said he to the tempter when hungry, worn, exhausted, he bore the ordeal that comes to us all? "It is written." Written? Where? In the Bible, your armor and mine: "The sword of the Spirit, the word of God" was used by him to meet our common adversary. Then, too, I find him spending long hours in prayer that his human weakness might have strength given it.

"The man Christ Jesus" must also be able to enter into my life as one who knows toil, the cares of home life, its joys, sorrows and sufferings. How ready thou of him in the book? Many years of toil at the carpenter's bench, toiling for mother, sisters, brothers. I see him in the joys and sorrows of home life as one of us. I find him in that Bethany home as a welcome guest. I hear the sigh of sorrow, see the tears of pity, and still hear the imperious command to death to give up its victim at the tomb of Lazarus.

Again, Jesus Christ as "God-man" must find in his heart and thought no place of contempt for the little things (to us) of earth. The microscope shows us marvellous provisions in the life of all organisms. Listen to this man: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." Here is infinite care and a correct estimate of values. Nothing escapes his attention. "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." This man, if he be God, also will know and be able to associate together the Kingdom of God and the affairs of man. Listen to him: "The Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field. But while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." Follow the thought in that parable and you will find that this man is explaining the origin, effect and final issues of man's relation to God, and his sad knowledge of sin. Who but a being at once human and divine would have dared compare the Kingdom of Heaven to a "grain of mustard seed" or to "leaven"? Yet the more you study the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ the more will you be astonished at the accuracy of his comparisons. The "leaven" of Christ is indeed leavening the lump of humanity, and the little "mustard seed" of his God-like life has long since become the resting place of the song birds of human life and joy.

I return and say to "the man Christ Jesus," "If thou be the Son of God, the Savior of the world, there must be no hesitancy in thy speech, no mistakes in thy answers." I hear him asked, "Who is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?" Listen to that marvellous answer: "And Jesus called a little child unto him and set him in the midst of them, and said, 'Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' I look into the face of a pure, innocent, un-

contaminated child, and I say to myself, "If there be any place or condition where all is pure and innocent, then childhood may well be its type." I beg you to notice that there is a wide inverse between childlikeness and childishness. They are at the opposite poles of thought. Everything great and true is in its last analysis simplicity itself. One of the marks of great intellectual power is the ability to make that which is seemingly complex appear simple, as witness the power of a Gladstone. Mark also this man's answer to that question about a woman who had been the wife of seven men. This question was the stock in trade of the wise theologians of the Sadducees: "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures nor the power of God. For in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven." And those men grown gray in the study of their scriptures were made to feel that they were babes in the hands of this Galilean peasant.

I would remind you that if "the man Christ Jesus" be not the "Son of God, the Savior of the world," then he was nothing but an illiterate, untaught, poor carpenter from a miserable little village in Galilee. "A river rises no higher than its source," and "out of nothing nothing comes," are trite sayings very applicable here. For the greatest difficulty is by no means on the side of Christianity. In vain will you seek to account for the life, words and ever increasing influence of Christ Jesus except in the one way, that he was what he claimed for himself, the Son of God. "I and my Father are one." You cannot patronize Jesus Christ. And Christianity rejects with scorn the statement "that he was only a good man." He claimed to be God. His disciples and immediate followers boldly asserted the same. If he were not God, then I hesitatingly say he was the vilest of men, the greatest impostor that ever drew breath. "By their fruits ye shall know them" was Christ's own test of all things, and we glory and rejoice in having "the man Christ Jesus" judged by his fruits. I shall apply two more tests and then conclude. I do so because they are of a nature that will expose any weakness in his answers. I say to this "Redeemer," "God with us," "I am a sinner; I am conscious of the presence within of this dreadful malady, sin; in vain I struggle to get rid of it; I am conscious that it is killing me." What will he say? Will he, like the quack theologians of earth, tell me, "Go and hide yourself in a cave and contemplate;" "Cover over your corruption with a nice moral veneering," or "Do as the poor materialist does, wring your hands in anguish and bemoan your sad fate?" Had he given me any such answer I would have no doubt about his claim—"Impostor" would have been written all over it. Listen, sin-cursed, life-weary man, to the incomparable answer: "Ye must be born again." "New life, new vitality, a new being," born from above, born of God. But whose the life, oh Christ? "Mine." "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he is God." "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you," instinctively I know this is the only way—the right answer—for in myself I find constant failure. Who shall lift me above my meaner nature but some power greater than myself? What is the principle of this new life, thou Master of men? What the energizing source of this new vitality? And the sublime answer is, "Love"—God-born, heaven-nurtured love, the purest, noblest flower of earth. Before "the man Christ Jesus" I am prepared to bow, and with all my life's homage say: "My Lord and my God." If love be not as the touch of his garment, what will life be when "of his fullness we have all received and grace for grace?" I come to him and say: "Master, pardon me, and I will ask but this one more. Thou hast told us that 'it is expedient for you that I go away,' and I am weak and fearful lest in the darkness of earth I lose my new found life." I listen and there comes to my heart that blessed assurance: "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." "I will pray the father and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever." I say to him: "Those are grand promises, oh Christ, but have they ever been tested and tried since thou didst send the Holy Spirit, the Comforter?" "What is the history of my Church? How reddest thou?" And I look back and I see twelve ignorant fishermen, clothed with this power of the spirit of "the man Jesus Christ" going forth undaunted to win the world for their Master. Having as their standard a shameful cross, as their God a crucified Nazarine, as their weapons the simple story of his mission, his life, death and resurrection, and I find in the golden age of Greek culture and art, in an age when Roman military despotism and unbending licentiousness held almost unlimited sway, these men marching forward to assured victory. What if they gave their lives as martyrs, they held not life dear that they might preach "Christ crucified, the power of God unto salvation." By their side, as one of the first fruits of martyrdom, worked a man with a mind and soul of gigantic mold, a spirit that flamed with fire unquenchable. I look at him after a long life of service. I mark the form bent and twisted and his face scarred by the fiendish ingenuity of his enemies, and I say to him, "Paul, what of this?" With his countenance aflame with heaven's light and love he replies, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God." I find this hated sect of the Nazarenes spreading every where. Ten times did the mighty power of Roman despotism try to stamp it out in blood. Nothing that fiendish hatred could conceive of was neglected in those efforts, and yet over them all strode triumphant the blood-washed hosts following the banner of the cross, until I hear the gasping cry of Rome's last pagan Emperor, "Vici, Galilee." O Galilean, thou hast conquered." Past the dark ages when men forgot Christ I pass and I see all Europe roused by the trumpet note of "The Jesus shall live by faith." Faith in whom? "The man Christ Jesus," and today those are the great-

est, grandest nations where Christianity holds sway, and of those nations those are the noblest, best type of men therein whose lives are patterned after the life of this God-man—mediator, Saviour. His is the most powerful, ennobling, God-like life influence known to enlightened manhood. He lives to-day more truly and more effectively than in any preceding age. And he shall live, he shall conquer until we shall no longer have to say, "Know ye the Lord, for all shall know him." Young men, this may be my last opportunity of preaching to you. The day comes when we shall stand before God, you to account for how you heard to-night, I to answer for my message. Before God I tell you that if you reject Christ Jesus, your life will go out in darkness. Yours will be the bitter, unavailing wail of materialism—the wail as of a child crying in the night, and having nothing but a cry. Accept Christ, give him your heart, your life, your all; he will lift you up, ennoble you, talk to you, love you, exalt you to his side. May God keep you true keep you pure, until the day when you shall hear "the man Christ Jesus" say, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Amen.

COUNT MATSU OF JAPAN.

Considered the Brightest Diplomat in Japanese Empire.

Here Only to Reopen—With Li Hung Chang Negotiated Treaty Between China and Japan.

Count Mutsu, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, is considered by his countrymen to be the most able man in the Orient. It was he who negotiated with Li Hung Chang the treaty between Japan and China, and during the recent war there he mastered every difficult problem that came before him.

Count Mutsu resigned his portfolio owing to ill health, but is still accorded the same honors in Japan. He may remain here a month or longer if his health improves, otherwise he will return to Japan. His impressions of Honolulu are extremely favorable, and the Countess is also charmed with her surroundings. When the health of Count Mutsu will permit he will receive calls of foreigners, but until then his nurse forbids it, owing to the exertion necessary to carry on a conversation.

The distinguished gentleman has two grown sons, the eldest a member of the Japanese legation at Peking, and the other a wealthy mine owner.

The Count speaks excellent English, his pronunciation being unusually good. His services in the diplomatic corps of Japan in London and Washington were so well rendered that in both cities he is remembered with a marked respect by the governments there. His visit here has no political significance whatever. He believes the relations between the two governments were never more cordial than they now are, and that there is no occasion for any rumors of dissatisfaction. Japan has only good words to speak of Hawaii.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

"A year ago a Russian bacteriologist made some experiments for the purpose of determining the influence of coffee in destroying disease germs. The conclusion was that coffee is to some degree a disinfectant. The disinfectant properties of coffee depend, however, not upon the active principle of coffee, or caffeine, which it contains, but upon the substances developed in the roasting of the coffee. It was found that the various substitutes for coffee are also germicides, and, like it, develop disinfectant properties during the roasting process. A watery infusion of either coffee or its substitutes was found to be capable of killing the germs of cholera within a few hours, and of typhoid fever in a somewhat longer time. The conclusion should not, however, be drawn from these statements that either coffee or its substitutes are to be considered of value on account of their slight antiseptic properties, as too long a time is required for the destruction of germs by them—Modern Medicine.

"ALL HANDS TO THE PUMPS."

Charles Easton was the skipper of a brigantine that sailed out of New Orleans, and in tender years I ran away from home, says a writer in an American paper, and went to sea with him. He was all sailor, and I can see him sailing now, as one day we went ashore together on a spar in the Caribbean sea to a long stretch of sand beach in one of the smallest to the Windward Islands.

Previous to this, however, the crew being in port on Sunday, went to a chapel for service. The skipper fell asleep in his pew, and while the earnest minister was preaching he slept well, until the clergyman in a high flight of exhortation struck the pulpit a great blow with his hand, and said something of "dying souls sinking to hell!"

This somewhat aroused the skipper, and rising from his seat in the half stupor of only semi-wakefulness, he called out in stentorian tones: "All hands to the pumps, ye lubbers!"

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The earth contains 51,025,825 square miles, of which 23,214,121 are water and 7,811,504 are land, the water covering about seven-tenths of the earth's surface.

The Suez Canal. The Suez canal passed in 1859, says the Journal of Commerce (New York), 3434 steamers, which is not quite ten a day. The St. Mary's canal, open last year 231 days, passed 12,495 steamers, 4790 sail vessels and 671 unregistered craft. The average number of vessels that passed through the canal on each day that it was open was over 72, and the average lockages per day was a fraction over 23. The 16,793 vessels of every class that passed through the "Soo" canal last year had a registered net tonnage of 16,089,778, which is an average of not much less than 1000 tons, and the freight carried amounted to 14,471,648 net tons. The number of vessels that passed through the Suez canal in 1849 was only 82 less than the number in 1895, and the net tonnage was 8,039,105. The tonnage in 1895, then, very slightly exceeded one-half the tonnage of the "Soo" canal, carrying almost entirely coarse bulk freights and open less than eight months. Two and a half million tons of coal, nearly nine million barrels of flour, over forty-one million bushels of wheat and other grains, nearly eight million tons of iron ore, and three-quarters of a million thousand feet of lumber, board measure, were the larger items of freight.

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What Is PURIFINE?

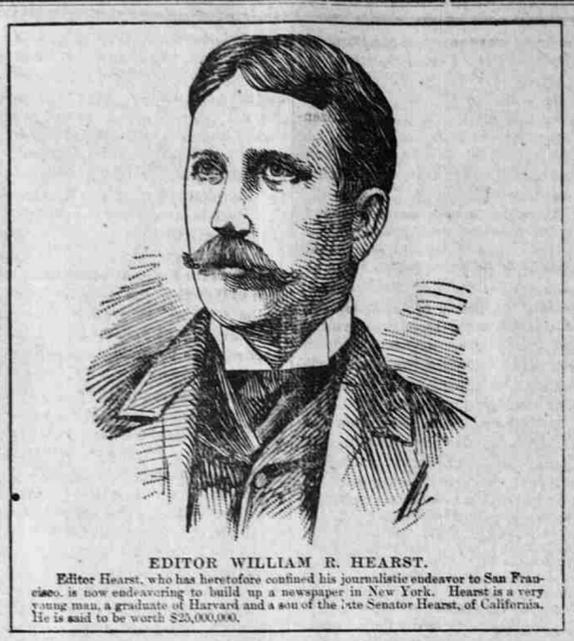
It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.



EDITOR WILLIAM R. HEARST.

Editor Hearst, who has heretofore confined his journalistic endeavor to San Francisco, is now endeavoring to build up a newspaper in New York. Hearst is a very young man, a graduate of Harvard and a son of the late Senator Hearst, of California. He is said to be worth \$25,000,000.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

Notwithstanding the strength, politically, of the bicyclists in the United States, the bicycle candidates are not meeting with favor; that is to say, the candidates who have to straddle to get ahead.

If the sanitarium prospectors want a boom card, they can cite the instance of the Japanese official who comes to the Islands to recuperate. Physicians don't select second class resorts when sending noted patients away in search of health.

No less a person than Li Hung Chang has exposed his skull to the X ray and the bullet he received from the Japanese assassin has been located in the head under one of the eyes. Although Li is grateful for knowing the exact where this Japanese leaden compliment rests, he is inclined to carry it about with him for a while longer.

The last statement of the United States treasury shows a deficit of \$26,000,000 for the past year all of which redounds to the financial glory of President Cleveland. With this staring him in the face it is little wonder that he goes blue fishing instead of spending his vacation in Chicago angling for third term nomination.

The lists of the Fourth of July committees show that over \$3000 was subscribed by the people of Honolulu to carry out the celebration of last Saturday. Of this amount some \$2500 or more was expended. We venture to state that there is not a city of the same population in the United States that can show a record to equal this at any time in its history. And yet there are those who say there is no sense of patriotism in Hawaii.

British Guiana has suffered one of the financial slumps that strike the Southern American countries within an unpleasant regularity. The sugar depression coupled with the boundary question and finally the disappearance of one of the richest bankers of the country have all combined to create financial wreat and a general tumble is the result. The Government is coming to the assistance of private firms, but seems to be powerless to stay the storm. This will result in another lesson to English investors in South American securities.

"Electricity" is responsible for the following note, which marks the advance of the telephone: "Queen Victoria, it is stated, has permitted the installation of the telephone at Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Balmoral and Buckingham Palace. The Pope also favors the telephone and has had it installed in the Vatican. It is stated that he has gone so far as to permit confessions by telephone, but priests are forbidden to grant absolution by telephone." If this thing keeps up Hawaii will soon lose its prominence as the greatest telephone country of the globe.

Scientists of the past have told us that when any portion of the human frame is destroyed it can never be replaced by nature. M. Alexander N. Vitou, however, has been carrying on experiments by which he has proved that lost tissues of the brain are replaced by growth. Vitou removed the occipital lobes of a monkey and after two years he found the occipital cavity filled with nerve cells that performed their functions as well as the old brain tissue. When the political lobe of the brain is located we would suggest that the oracles of some of our evening contemporaries go to M. Vitou for treatment.

Colonel Hennebert explains to considerable length in a Paris magazine why it is impossible to cut a tunnel through the center of the earth for purposes of transit. So many of the features of Jules Verne's fantastic tales have been realized in this age of invention that some of France's bold scientists have proposed to shorten distances by tunneling and thus avoid the curves of the earth's surface. Col. Hennebert meets with very little opposition when says it can't be done. The man who attempts to tunnel through the earth will find his final resting place when about one-fifth the way through the earth's crust.

With Governor Altgeld as boss, the silver forces of the Democratic party are making the fight of their lives to sweep the nominating convention, platform, candidate, two-thirds ruling and all. Up to the time of the last advices from the coast Richard Bland of Missouri appears to hold a good lead for the Presidential nomination, but his grip is not one that cannot be broken.

Boles, Mathews and Blackburn are in the fight to stay, with a possibility of a bolt of the delegates to Stevenson or Teller. The only prediction that can be made with safety is that silver will win. As to the leaders of the party one man's chance is as good as another's. The gold wing is despondent. William C. Whitney predicts the downfall of the party, while Chairman Harrity is decidedly gloomy over the trend affairs are taking. That the Eastern gold delegates will withdraw from the convention seems hardly probable, but they will be completely snowed under and will lose a good bit of their enthusiasm for the success of a Democratic candidate who is also a silver candidate. All signs point to the coming Presidential struggle being a contest of the South and West against the Eastern and Middle States.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

One of the encouraging features of the immigration to this country just at present is the number of American farmers who are taking up coffee lands. Unfortunately this number by no means equals the quota of free Asiatic citizens that nearly every steamer is bringing us. A good portion of this latter class go to the plantations or hang about Honolulu, where they live on the earnings of a few women who are worse than slaves. That is the shady side of the immigration question.

Meanwhile, however, nearly every steamer or sailing vessel from the American coast brings one or two and often more men who come to the country to take up land and make homes in the coffee districts. The newcomers, as a rule, are of the sturdy, hardworking classes, men who will make good citizens, and are in more respects than one an addition to the population of the country. These are the settlers who are wanted here, and the country can well afford to spend a good bit of money in swelling the tide of immigration of this character. While both the United States and Canada have thousands of miles of undeveloped lands that may be had for the asking, we believe it is hardly open to question that the land that may be obtained in this country offers equal, if not better, inducements to the people who are not afraid of a little hard work. The necessity for every prospector or possible settler to bring a bag of gold along with him has, we believe, been harped upon altogether too much. Money doesn't grow on bushes, but when some of the free lands of the States are compared with the lands of Hawaii, the shades of a good living and a good return for labor are far better in Hawaii. We are "out of the world," to be sure, but we are quite as much in touch with the world and markets as the settlers of the Western plains living a hundred or more miles from the railroads. What we need, what we must have, if the Anglo-Saxon is to control the destinies of the nation, is intelligent, hardworking men. A capital of a few thousands is a good thing for settlers to have to fall back upon, but it is rank foolishness for the people of this country to tacitly maintain that energy and brains cannot reap their sure reward without money with which to lead the way.

The trouble with our people today is that they have made altogether too much money and made it too easily for them to fully appreciate the "bed rock" financial conditions under which many settlers in other countries are working.

MR. SUPE AND ANNEXATION.

In another column are given the ideas of an American, who has recently invested money in the coffee lands of Hawaii, on the question of annexation. With the exception of the expressions of faith in the character of our Government, we cannot say that we agree with Mr. Supe's opinions. We will not throw the customary shot so often used in this country "You're a new comer and don't know what you're talking about." Yet at the same time he is arguing from wrong premises.

Mr. Supe's idea seems to be that the commercial success of this country rests on the contract labor system. This we are not prepared to admit and it is safe to say that if the people of the country attempt to hold to such a conclusion they will wait till close upon dooms day before they will see contract laborers on American soil. The people of the United States are unalterably opposed to such a system. They have done away with it as completely as they have done away with slave labor. In both cases it has been argued that the results would be ruinous to industries in which such labor was employed, yet the change has come and the industries still live and thrive, and only in comparatively few instances have wages been raised very much above the average under the contract system. Doing away with contract labor by no means foreshadows wiping out cheap labor. Supply and demand will settle the question of prices in Hawaii as it has in the United States.

Our correspondent's reference to the Portuguese is unfair and will not be generally sanctioned here. We have

yet to see why the people of a European nation should be classed in the same category as the Asiatics, except possibly it be the Russian. The Portuguese already come within the citizenship clause of the constitution and they have yet to be put down as among the undesirable citizens of an American state or colony.

As to the form of annexation, it is hardly probable that Hawaii will ask or the United States will grant immediate admission to Statehood. It has always been the American policy to require the people of newly acquired sections to pass through a period of probation under territorial Government, and the same conditions would doubtless be demanded in connection with these Islands.

Mr. Supe looks at the question from a Hawaiian standpoint, evidently forgetting for the time that it is American principles that must govern Hawaii and rather than Hawaiian principles governing the United States.

AMERICAN VIEW OF ORIENTAL COMPETITION.

During the session of the last United States Congress a resolution was passed calling for an investigation of the threatened competition from Japanese, and also of the effect of the difference of exchange between the gold and silver standard countries upon the agricultural and industrial interests of the United States. The report of the Ways and Means Committee, submitted by Chairman Dingley, is an interesting document, as well as a strong plea for a high protective tariff.

It is remarked that at present the Japanese are not a formidable competing nation, cheap silks, rugs and matings being about the only product of Japanese manufacture that has entered the American markets to any extent. "Yet," the report adds, "it is probable that the rapid introduction of machinery into Japan will, within a few years, make Japanese factory products, especially fine cottons, silks and other articles in which labor cost here is an important element in production a more serious competition in our markets than the products of Great Britain, France and Germany have been, simply for the reason that Japanese wages are lower than European wages, and Japanese labor likely to soon become as effective with machinery as European labor is."

It is anticipated that this result will be counteracted to an extent by the improvement in the standard of living, but notwithstanding Japan is a progressive nation, it will be many years before the standard of living among the Japanese laboring classes will reach even that of the Europeans, to say nothing of the United States, which is still higher.

The only remedy the committee suggests to ward off the prospective attack upon the home market is the imposition of duties on the competing imports equivalent to the difference in cost of production and distribution arising from the fact that the manufacturer or producer of the United States pays his employes higher wages, and thus enables them to maintain a better standard of living, than the foreign manufacturer who seeks to avail himself of American markets, pays his employes.

One of the most important features of the report is the discussion of the effect of silver standard upon mercantile competition. The Japanese yen is equal to about 50 cents of American money. This difference in the purchasing value of the dollar places the Japanese manufacturer at a distinct disadvantage, since he must buy a good proportion of his raw material with gold or its equivalent. The only advantage the Japanese manufacturer has is that the wages of his employes have not risen in proportion as the yen has depreciated in value. In the United States since 1873 wages have doubled, as estimated in silver, and have risen 15 per cent as estimated in gold. In Japan, where twenty-three years ago a yen was the equivalent to an American dollar, the yen has depreciated in value, and the value of the workmen's labor has gone down with it, thus giving the manufacturer a distinct advantage in the purchase of his labor.

The lesson drawn from this is that the United States should maintain its present currency standard until a general agreement can be reached among the great commercial nations; and furthermore, that import duties should be raised so as to bring the Japanese goods on the market at the same price as the American productions.

EDUCATION BUREAU MEETINGS.

When the Board of Education became, by Act of the last Legislature, the Educational Bureau, it was hoped that the old time method of holding star chamber business meetings would come to an end. Whatever hopes may have gleamed in the minds of the body politic have been completely snuffed by the action of the Bureau since its reorganization. We have yet to hear of a single open meeting which the Bureau

of Education has held; yet there has hardly been a week since the Bureau was formally reorganized when there has not been one and sometimes two meetings. Reporters have asked to be present and have been refused.

Why this department of the Government should confine the knowledge of its proceedings to the individual members alone is beyond the power of this paper to explain. The doings of the Bureau of Education are quite as important as the Board of Health. One is open to the public and the other is not. In the first case the public is kept in touch with the department, and in the other case the public is practically ostracized.

The only argument that we have ever heard advanced in favor of the executive meetings of the Bureau of Education is that the members are often called upon to discuss the individual merits of various teachers or applicants for positions, and it is hardly fair to the teachers and applicants to make public the discussion of their personal merits or demerits. Granting all this, we would like to know if the personal peculiarities of employees is all that engages the attention of the members of the Bureau. We don't believe that it is. There are questions of administration, matters connected with development and improvement of our common school system, all of which are or ought to be of interest to the people at large. Let the discussion of teachers' individual characteristics be held behind closed doors, but the meetings as a whole should by all means be open meetings, and the public kept in touch with what is going on in educational circles. There is absolutely no reason why the people should go from one member to another, around Robin Hood's barn, so to speak, to find out what the Bureau of Education is doing.

The Commissioners are every one of them men and women in whom the people have complete confidence. They have shown their capacity to keep the schools up to the mark and steadily progressing. But that is not the point. The parents who are sending children to public schools ought to be kept in touch with what is being done to build up the educational institutions. By keeping the public informed as to its plans and general method of administration, it is not impossible that the Educational Bureau may receive suggestions of more or less value. A more complete co-operation with the public is what is wanted, and it is what open meetings will help to bring about.

The ban of secrecy has become so binding and complete that the results have often been almost amusing. When the deputy inspector of schools was selected by the Board of Education, one of the members was approached to ascertain the action of the Board. He admitted the deputy had been named, but he didn't know as he "ought to tell." Still another was approached with the same result. A third member was seen, and by dint of good guessing and positive statements the seeker after knowledge finally obtained the name of the new deputy. What possible reason there could have been for keeping the final action of the Board secret has never been explained. There was no good reason. It was the result of the supercharged secretive atmosphere that has pervaded the Educational Bureau. It will be better for the Bureau, and infinitely better for the public at large, to have that atmosphere cleared of its secretive influences as soon as possible.

READING OF CHILDHOOD.

A man is known by the company he keeps. Taking this old adage as a cue, Miss Edith Dickinson has written a most interesting article in Lippincott's on the early reading of literary men. She feels that biographers make a serious mistake in omitting to notice the character of the books selected by writers in their early years. She pertinently remarks that as lovers of books never come to anything more than a superficial acquaintance until they have learned each other's likes and dislikes, so we feel our comprehension of an author greatly assisted by knowing the books of which he was fond.

Mr. Hamperton found it hard to read Dickens, and Balzac and George Elliot were taken up only as a study. Scott and Thackeray were his two favorites in early life, while Byron, Shelley, Keats, Montaigne, Emerson and Ruskin captivated him in later years. Robert Louis Stevenson speaks of Montaigne as influencing his early thoughts, and that Shakespeare served him best of all. Pilgrim's Progress, the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius were among the books that shaped the versatile course of this author. With John Ruskin, Rogers' Italy, illustrated by Turner, influenced the childish mind in a marked degree. During the week days he read Pope's Homer and Scott's novels aloud to his mother, and on Sundays substituted Robinson Crusoe and the Pilgrim's Progress. Ruskin says: "My mother forced me to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, and to that

discipline I owe the best part of my taste in literature."

One can well believe that Robinson Crusoe was the childish idol of H. Rider Haggard. Next to the Arabian Nights it was his favorite. The childish mind of John Stuart Mills was treated much after the manner of stuffing a Thanksgiving turkey. The boy was reading Greek at three, and before he was eight years old he was perusing Anabasis, Herodotus, the dialogues of Plato and the historical works of Robertson, Gibbon, Hume and others.

Though Miss Dickinson's review of these early literary tastes is interesting as a key to the inspiration of literary workers, it also has food for thought for the fathers and mothers who are in a position to, in a measure, shape the course of youthful minds. It is quite as much an abuse for parents to map out a certain line of reading for children, and impress upon them that those books shall be read and no others, as it is to allow the child to pick among the numerous books of the present day to suit the sweet will. It is as sad a sight to see the child kept constantly pouring over Sunday school stories as it is to have the young mind crammed with a class of literature that is entirely beyond its reach. The people of today have a much wider variety to select from, and there is no reason in the world why the boy or girl should not be furnished with healthful reading matter of the character that seems to suit the fancy.

If history seems to appease the youthful appetite, give the child historical works that come within the horizon of its understanding. "Thou shall" and "thou shall not" has done more to help out cheap novel writers than it has to properly shape the literary tastes of the youth of the present generation. With reading that to their minds means nothing more than going over so many words, boys and girls often have the desire to read anything but the most exciting and most vicious stories completely weeded out of their make-up. Childish tastes should be studied at the beginning as well as in after years, and the child should be led, not forced.

KATE FIELD'S ROMANCE.

It is Said Whitelaw Reid Was Once Her Sweetheart.

Miss Field's death recalls a story of her youth that was first given publicity in the world's congress of journalists in 1893 and may contain the secret of her having never married. The story as told by one who claimed to know was that in the beginning of her journalistic career Miss Field worked on the Cincinnati Commercial in collaboration with Whitelaw Reid, who was at that time her accepted lover. When Reid became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune he sent for his old sweetheart to come and take a position on the paper. Until after the defeat of Horace Greeley for the presidency the pleasant relations between Mr. Reid and Miss Field continued.

When Greeley returned to his old desk, defeated and broken-hearted, the stock of the Tribune was put upon the market at a very low price. By the advice of Mr. Reid a majority of the stock was purchased by D. O. Mills, and Reid was given full control of the paper. As a result of the relations thus established Whitelaw Reid married Miss Elizabeth Mills, the daughter of D. O. Mills, and became the owner of a majority of the stock of the Tribune. When the news of the engagement of Mr. Reid to Miss Mills became known Kate Field severed her connection with the Tribune and left the office never to enter it again.—Chicago News.

Almost Blind Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores

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EXPERIENCE AS ISLAND TEACHER.

Very Well Told by One of the Number.

WHAT SHOULD REALLY BE DONE.

Fault of Filling the Heads, But Not the Stomachs—Children Should be Taught Things of Future Value. Could Easily Earn Their Food.

I have been requested to state the condition and needs of Hawaiian children, as found in my experience among them as teacher.

There are many, more experienced teachers, who could state the conditions much better, and we hope to hear from some of them.

I fear we are trying to fill the children's heads, but sadly neglecting their stomachs. I am a firm believer in the old saying, "The way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach." We all know it is hard to reason with or instruct a hungry man. If this is the case with men, it is certainly applicable to children. Many of the children walk a long distance to school, have no breakfast, take no lunch, walk home through great heat, and then eat enough poi and fish to do them until the next evening. It is surprising that they live, and we should not be surprised to find many poorly prepared lessons. Still we are expected to bring them up to the required notch in each branch; and it is far from a feeling of pleasure when we find we have failed to do so. Some people say: "Oh, they are used to it, and do not need more to eat." Perhaps they can exist, but it is very unreasonable to say that such children can do as much work as children who have proper food. I do not believe there is a teacher on the Islands who would not prefer well fed pupils to those who have but one meal a day (be it ever so good). Pupils should not be taught to work problems and build sentences only, but to work with their hands and build up their bodies properly also. Physical labor and mental labor should go hand in hand, but the physical should be a little ahead. For what mind can labor properly unless assisted by a healthy body?

Children should be taught that which will be of value to them after their school days are over; but I fear many Hawaiian children never find occasion to use the knowledge they have gained in the school room. The younger children are sure to notice this, and it is hard to interest them in school work; for even a child does not often care for a thing unless he can see that it is of some value. To be sure, they often estimate the value by the amount of pleasure to be obtained, and not by real value; but there are few children who consider it fun to sit in a school room all day. But if they can be taught things of real value to them, and taught in a way that they can readily see the value, their interest is awakened.

In many places the children could earn their food, and be much benefited in both body and mind. There is considerable of this done at present, but there is room for much more such work. Many people say that this would be a very hard undertaking for the Hawaiians do not like to work. Perhaps they do not, but Hawaiians are not the only people in that condition, and it has not been necessary for them to do a great deal of work. Nature has supplied them with food, and about all they have had to do was to gather it. But this can not last much longer. Much of the land is being taken for plantations, and the lantana is taking possession of a great deal; so if the Hawaiians get even one good meal a day they must soon win it by either mental or manual labor. This is not really a misfortune, but the children must be educated to the new state of affairs. Such an education can not be gained in the school room alone. If each school could have a small tract of land to cultivate, it is my opinion that more real benefit could be derived from one year's work than from two years of school room work alone. Perhaps the teachers would have a little more work to do, but some of us teachers would be benefited by more work in the open air, even if we should soil our hands and lose the cuticle of our noses once in a while. After a while lunas could be appointed from the most competent pupils. There is no teacher better than Nature, and in no way could she be used to greater advantage. Nature's pupils are taught to be independent, not dependent. If children are once taught to make their own living they are not liable to call upon other people for support. But if they are not taught this, they do not have the proper pride and self-reliance.

All plants must have proper food or they will be dwarfed. Will not the same rule apply to children? If such is the case, all children will be taught to know the proper food for both body and mind. And not only that, but how to obtain it, and how to use it properly. In this way the children are taught actual business, honesty, independence and the value of labor.

Of course, all this can not be worked out in a few days, but these are some of our teachers' ideas as to the present conditions and needs.

N. E. LEMMON.

Notwithstanding the large number of society people at the Brown-Hopper nuptials last night the concert at the hotel was well patronized by an audience of leading people. The program was an extraordinary one and the band, which was considerably augmented, was never heard to better advantage. The officers of the visiting warships were present.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN RESTRICTIONS.

Fish Regulations and Private Rights Not to Clash.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

What Superintendent Meyers Thinks of the Leper Prisoners on Molokai. His Communication Referred to Attorney General—Other Matters.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present President Emerson, Minister Cooper, Drs. Alvarez, Monsarrat and Day, Messrs. Reynolds, Lansing and Kelliop.

Under the Act to Mitigate, Dr. Monsarrat's report showed 60 examinations for the week ending July 1st, with one taken from the register.

Minister Cooper thought that the present regulations of the Board of Health should be modified so as to take in only the harbor without interfering with fishing rights of certain parties.

The line drawn at present was merely arbitrary, and the fish go from one side to the other freely.

President Emerson was of the opinion that it might be advisable to place a buoy or some other mark to indicate the line laid down by the Board of Health.

Minister Cooper moved that the restrictions be raised so as not to interfere with private fishing rights. Carried.

Fish Inspector Kelliop's report showed 47,000 fish received at the market for the week ending June 28th, and 57,000 for the week ending July 5th.

Communications from Superintendent Meyers and Mr. Hutchinson of the Molokai leper settlement in regard to the gang of cattle thieves, now in jail there, informed the Board of Health that the leader of the gang was a very lawless fellow who had been imprisoned once before for carrying on in a high-handed manner.

Moreover the petitioners were all fat and well-fed. Prison seemed to be agreeing with them. Mr. Meyers feared that should the men be let out, the old time depredations would be renewed especially by the leader of the gang.

It was decided that an extract of the part of Mr. Meyer's letter, relating to the petitions from the leper prisoners, be sent the Attorney-General as the answer of the Board of Health in regard to those petitions.

Dr. Stowe's resignation as Government physician at Lahaina, Maui, was accepted.

The petition of Kahalewai to go as "kokua" to his wife, a leper in the Molokai leper settlement, was denied. Kahalewai has been pestering the Board with his petitions and presence for the last two months or so and has been unfruitful in his efforts to get back to Molokai where he has already caused a great deal of trouble.

A letter from W. O. Smith described the places he and Dr. Wood had visited and gave some points regarding the contagious diseases in China and Japan as affecting the Islands.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE. Custody of Monsarrat Children. Evidence Against Dove.

The Monsarrat habeas corpus case was on before Judge Perry yesterday. Detective Hammer was called as a witness for the plaintiff, and was handled without gloves by Attorney Kinney for the defense.

Hammer remarked after he left the stand that he would "have to go home and change his clothes, as Mr. Kinney had ripped him up the back so that he was not presentable on the promenade."

After luncheon Becky Panee was called for the plaintiff, to testify as to the moral character of C. V. E. Dove, husband of the former Mrs. Monsarrat. Mr. Kinney argued against the admission of any evidence tending to show any weakness in Dove's character in 1890 or 1891.

He contended that the man may have been indiscreet then, but could have reformed in the meantime. As the plaintiff's attorney objected to his questions regarding the character of a witness, he had the same right to object to any questions which might reflect upon the character of his client's husband.

Judge Perry ruled that the cases were not similar, and that evidence against Dove was relevant. Miss Panee then let loose the "dogs of war" and testified to having lived with Dove as his wife from 1890 to 1892; that she supported him during this period and paid his debts, amounting to \$2,000. She tried repeatedly to get rid of him, but he was a stayer.

In 1891, when she was in a delicate condition, Dove assaulted her and kicked her in the side, injuring her severely, and her condition was such the next day that the services of a physician were necessary, but Dove refused to allow one in the house. Again he assaulted her at C. R. Bishop's residence, Waikiki, but not to the extent as before.

She reported the first case to her trustee, J. A. Magoon, and a warrant was sworn out for Dove's arrest.

In answer to a question by Mr. Thurston, the witness said the only way she could get rid of Dove was to pay his debts. This accomplished, Dove left her home.

swore Dove had assaulted her, she was really just getting over a booze and Mr. Dove merely pushed her in from the veranda so as to prevent a scene within view of the people passing along the street in front of the house. Judge Perry overruled the objection and Attorney Thurston noted an exception.

When Mr. Kinney questioned the witness regarding the time Dove drew the pistol and asked her to say what kind of a pistol it was, Miss Panee said she could not tell the exact length, but said it was "so big," indicating the size gun carried by Gus Cordes. Then the counsel drew from his pocket a little toy pistol and asked if that was not really the one. She answered in the negative; but under the severe cross-examination Miss Panee's memory was shown to be deficient. The witness insisted that there was another gun and that the only time she had seen the small one was the time she had the man arrested, and even then she did not see it, but heard of it.

The afternoon was devoted principally to refuting the charge made that the witness had supported Dove during the years 1891 and 1892, as well as to proving by her that he was not a drinking man in the sense that he got intoxicated. She said he would take a glass of wine at lunch and dinner, and perhaps coffee royal for breakfast, but that was about the extent.

Mr. Kinney had a number of bills on his table which the witness stated had been paid by her for Dove during the time they were living together. The list was read off and Miss Panee offered no corrections. Then Mr. Kinney, to prove that the testimony offered by the witness was not reliable, selected from the file one from Hopp & Co. She reiterated the statement that the bill was for material purchased by Dove, but when she was shown the date and told that the man was not in the Hawaiian Islands when the bill was paid, she admitted her mistake. Then another bill was shown, one from Egan & Gunn for \$99. This she said was for material bought by Dove. Mr. Kinney then put his usual stock question at her: "Is that as true as anything else you have said on this stand?" and she replied that it was.

During all this time Mr. Kinney kept watching the clock in an anxious manner. So frequently did he turn his head in the direction of the time piece that Mr. Thurston spoke of it. The counsel for the defense said he was waiting for information. Then Mr. Thurston suggested that the opposite counsel was "talking against time." Presently Mr. Dove entered the court room with some memoranda, and the question of bills was taken up.

The witness stated that the Egan & Gunn bill was for goods bought by Dove for himself and to fix up the house with, and to prove that it was not the attorney read from the firm's sales book items presumably charged in the bill. One was for a lady's jacket, another a parasol, both of which she thought she had. A piece of lawn at a dollar she had her doubts on, and when it came to one handkerchief at \$6 she said she was "not such a fool as to pay that much money for a handkerchief."

The Monsarrat-Dove case had a recess yesterday owing to the illness of Attorney Thurston.

ANOTHER OPIUM RAID. Exclusive Den Captured Through Assistance of One of the Gang.

Officers Make Up as Chinamen—A Smoker Draws a Wicked Looking Knife.

Monday night was an unfortunate one for Lee Kok, for the officers of the law succeeded for the first time in gaining admittance to his opium den above Yee Wo's butcher shop, at the corner of King and Maunakea streets.

The officers had been after the place for some time, but so carefully was it kept guarded that no one was able to get inside the room. The doors and windows were always barred, and none but members of the gang were given access.

One of the frequenters turned traitor at last and started out with Clerk Sea and Lieutenant Fernandez to make a raid. The informer engaged the Chinaman, Lee Kok in conversation, and told him that there was an old countryman down stairs anxious to get some opium. In the meantime Lee Kok had pulled up one of the bars in front of the door. Just at this moment there came violent coughing by some one ascending the stairs in Chinese fashion. It was none other than one of the officers dressed as a Chinaman.

As this individual came near to the top of the stairs Lee Kok shouted, "Who's there?" and as he did so the second time the officer sprang in and gripped the Chinaman, who tried his best to drop the bar.

There were two other Chinamen in the room, smoking opium, and there was immediately a lively scuffle but the bars that had been put up to keep intruders out acted nicely to keep them inside.

Finding themselves caged, they made a break for the door, but the officer was too much for them.

One of the Chinamen reached around under the bed, grabbed a knife and had aimed a blow at the officer, but his move was anticipated and the knife fell to the floor without having done any harm.

By this time the other officer had arrived and the men were trotted off to the police station, where two were released on bail later.

A complete smoking outfit, thirteen tiches nuts and some marked money, passed by the informer, was found in the room.

A Chinaman at Ewa adopts peculiar methods when he wishes to shirk work. He will lag behind his fellows until the luna is so exasperated that he is forced to scold him. Then the Chinaman will run to the nearest water and go in up to his neck, and remain until the luna goes after him.

Professor Koebele is anxious that more Japanese beetles be handed in to him at the office of the Bureau of Agriculture. He is experimenting and doing all he can toward the extermination of these pests by means of a native fungus, and if people only knew how much good he is doing for the islands they would send in all the bugs available.

A package of the seeds of as many plants as possible that grow on Hawaiian soil is now being made up at the Bureau of Agriculture for presentation to the Mexican corvette "Zaragoza." The climate of Mexico is very much similar to that of Hawaii and the corvette's officers, who have seen a great deal of the trees here, are anxious that some of their kind be planted in their own country.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy. 40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES. President Dole is expected back from Waianea today. Dr. Walter Maxwell has gone to Maui and will be absent about two weeks. Dr. H. V. Murray is taking a vacation and is spending it at Mana, Hawaii. The S. S. China is expected here from China, on special trip, Monday next. Walter C. Weedon has severed his connection with the firm of J. T. Waterhouse.

The costumes for "Under Two Flags" will be furnished by Goldstein of San Francisco. Mrs. Alice Clarke Jordan was yesterday made a member of the Board of Education.

Mrs. Montague Turner is rehearsing the chorus for Trovatore every night until 10 p. m. Mrs. Brewer and daughter, Miss Margaret, left for the coast on the S. G. Wilder Monday.

The next society event will be the Wilder-Atkinson wedding, which takes place on the 22d inst. James B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs, will shortly leave for the Coast for an extended visit.

The physicians in charge of the pest house in San Francisco have adopted the Goto remedies for leprosy. The Minister of the Interior advertises for bids for the construction of a road from Makena to Kula, Maui.

There will be a delay in the completion of the Opera House owing to the delay in arrival of the steel ceiling. Ben Horner, cousin to the Horners of Hawaii and Maui, was killed at Kapaa a few days ago by being thrown from his horse.

Miss Marian T. Hosmer, sister of President Hosmer, has just been graduated at the law department of the New York University.

There will be an examination of the teachers on primary and grammar grades at the High School, Honolulu, on August 25, 26 and 27.

News arrived by the James Makee yesterday that the plantation at Kapaa closed down on July 8th. There will probably be only 1,000 bags waiting for the Makee on her arrival.

On board the Saida are a number of parrots which talk German, Italian, Bohemian and Spanish. When they all talk at once it resembles a Chicago hotel during the World's Fair.

When the barkentine Amelia left Eureka for Honolulu she had one pig aboard, and when she arrived in port she had seven. Mr. Jaeger is to be congratulated on his investment.

As nothing has been heard from Commissioner Marsden since he left Honakaa, it is feared by his friends in Honolulu that members of the monogamous family have taken him in hand.

Japan has just negotiated a treaty and labor convention with Brazil, and as soon as arrangements for transportation can be made 10,000 Japanese laborers will leave for plantations in that Republic.

Senhor A. de Sousa Canavairo, Consul for Portugal, Consul General Shimamura and French Commissioner Vizazogona visited the Mexican corvette Zaragoza yesterday. They were accorded the customary salutes.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Brewer of this city to Dr. Jared Smith of Kaula, is announced. Miss Brewer has been a resident of Honolulu for some ten years, having taught in Kawaihau Seminary, Panahou Preparatory and latterly in the High School.

A number of counterfeit silver half dollars, Hawaiian and American coin, are in circulation here. They are light weight and lack the merry gingle of the genuine. The work is coarse and shows evidence of having been done by the plaster mould process.

Thomas Henderson, aged 38 and engaged as fireman on the steamer Mikahala, now laid up for repairs, died yesterday morning from liver complaint. The funeral took place from St. George's Hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon under the auspices of the Sons of St. George. Henderson was a native of England.

Several wagonette loads of officers of both the S. M. S. Saida and the Mexican corvette "Zaragoza" were taken on a trip to Tantalus yesterday morning by the following officers of the N. G. H.: Captains Schaefer, Zeigler, McCarthy, Smith and Lieutenants Ludwig and Ed. Towse.

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A package of the seeds of as many plants as possible that grow on Hawaiian soil is now being made up at the Bureau of Agriculture for presentation to the Mexican corvette "Zaragoza." The climate of Mexico is very much similar to that of Hawaii and the corvette's officers, who have seen a great deal of the trees here, are anxious that some of their kind be planted in their own country.

PRETTY GIRLS PLAY. St Andrew's Priory Entertainment Was Enjoyed. The main school room at St Andrew's priory was well filled last night by the friends of the school, the occasion being a concert and exercises by the children. The program was made up of songs and choruses terminating with tableaux, all of which were excellently rendered.

The girls delighted their friends with the following numbers, some of which will receive special mention later: Die Weisse Dame. Frida Koelling and Louisa Hart. "Roll Your Hands"—Action Song. Infants' Songs. Rose Simerson and Rowena Richardson. German Songs. Class III and IV Little Prit. Class VI Three Bears—Operetta. Class III Annie Holt and Kalliko Scarf Drill. Class IV and V The Post-Man. Class IV and V The Enchanted Palace—Operetta. Class I

"Little Prit," by Miss Bernice Cooke's class, was one of the best numbers on the program. Bernice Aldrich took the part of Little Prit, who is supposed to become so fascinated by the charms of two naughty little fairies that she leaves home and mother to be in their company, with nothing but play to occupy her thoughts throughout the day. However, she soon becomes tired of this and returns to the warm fireside of her own home, where love reigns supreme.

Four little girls played the parts of dwarfs most excellently, and Amy Holstein was perfect as the masquer. The "Bears" was another good number. Zilla Hart played the part of the old woman, Sallie Fountain of the frisky cub that had a smil to play with. Various scenes in the every day life of the bear home were represented.

Perhaps the crowning feature of the program was the "Enchanted Palace," a piece very much similar to the "Sleeping Beauty." The costumes were beautiful. Miss Carrie Simpson made a commanding as well as handsome king, dressed as she was in a full uniform. Miss Bernice Cooke took the part of Prince Emerald, and Miss Addie Crowninberg that of Princess Crystal.

MISS HOPPER IS NOW MRS. BROWN. Brilliant Wedding at Hopper Residence Thursday Evening. SOCIETY GIVES THEM GREETING. Mid Bright Lights and Floral Bower of Artistic Beauty They Receive Congratulations—Costly Presents Bespeak High Esteem—Ceremony.

The first wedding in society circles during this summer season which promises so many happy matrimonial events, was the marriage of Miss Ellen Hopper and Willard E. Brown at the residence of the bride's parents Thursday evening.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by Rev. Douglass P. Birnie in the presence of members of the immediate family. The service was a very pretty one. The wedding march was played by Miss Clara Fuller, and as the first strains of Lohengrin sounded their sweet melody through the parlors Rev. D. P. Birnie followed by the groom and Wallace R. Farrington as best man, marched to the beautiful marriage bower to await the coming of the bride.

Miss Hopper approached from the hallway, being preceded by Master James and Miss Margaret Peterson and the bridesmaid, Miss Harriet Lewers. The father, J. A. Hopper, Esq., gave the bride away.

The bride was dressed in a plain but handsome white gown with slight chiffon trimmings and a tulle veil with white blossoms. She carried a beautiful bouquet of orchids and maiden hair fern.

Miss Harriet Lewers wore yellow satin covered with white dotted chiffon and carried a bunch of yellow flowers. After the ceremony the bridal party received a large number of friends who had pleasant words of congratulation and wishes for a bright and happy future.

Among those present at the reception were Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolte, and some three hundred others.

No pains were spared in the decoration of the beautiful Hopper home, and especially the room in which the two popular young people were made one.

The front yard was brilliant with red, white and blue incandescent lights, artistically arranged among the trees and shrubbery. Although the rooms and hall on the lower floor were all decorated with flowers and ferns, upon which shone a flood of light, the center of attraction was the drawing room to the right of the entrance.

There was a careful avoidance of anything which would not find favor with the most artistic eye.

In the Waikiki corner and directly back of the spot where the young people were married was a wall of marigolds, beginning with the darker shades at the bottom and growing lighter and lighter until the very lightest species were reached at the top. Upon these last were worked in marigolds of a slightly darker hue a row of fleur de lis, white on the window curtains to either side the same design was carried out.

Directly over the heads of the bride and groom was suspended a large ball of marigolds with two streamers of the same flowers connecting it to the wall just described. Wound about the streamers were white satin ribbons.

A great bunch of white lilies and other flowers to correspond formed one of the most beautiful decorations of the room. Another was a bank of maiden-hair at the rear of the room. The chandelier was decorated with jessamine vine.

The room to the left of the entrance was devoted to the wedding presents, and without exaggeration it was entirely filled with these, large as it is. The presents showed the careful thought of the friends in choosing articles both useful and handsome. One large table was entirely devoted to cut glass ware, while another contained nothing but silver. Distributed around on other tables were hand painted china, etchings, vases and numerous other valuable articles. Undoubtedly the display was one of the handsomest ever seen in Honolulu.

About half-past ten Mr. and Mrs. Brown rode away from the Hopper residence 'mid the usual shower of rice, old shoes and last farewells. They will reside at Waikiki for the next two or three months.

Of the high esteem in which both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are held in Honolulu too much cannot be said. Mrs. Brown has been prominent both in society and church circles and her quiet, beautiful character has won her an enviable place in the hearts of those with whom she is brought in contact. Although Mr. Brown is a native of Worcester, Mass., he is looked upon as one of the Island boys. He was at one time one of the efficient members of the business office staff of the Advertiser, and now holds a position with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit Company. The old friends of the Advertiser join with hosts of others in wishing "Willard and his wife" all the pleasures and successes that life is heir to.

FOR SALE. THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office. 1775-1m

ANOTHER SEA FREAK. Going Around the World In a Cockleshell. He Will Start From New York. No Knowing Where He Will Wind Up.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Captain Adolf Fritzel, well known as one of the most daring seamen on this side of the Atlantic, is going to make an all-around the world voyage in a cockle shell. The Captain has already made one trip across the Atlantic in his open sailboat, the Nina.

The new craft will be built of cypress, oak and red cedar, and will be 28 feet long, with a 10-foot beam. All the material will be of the best quality that money can buy, and the tiny craft will also be furnished with a double set of sails, and a complete outfit of books, charts and other nautical apparatus will be taken along.

The start will be made on July 4, and the Captain intends going via the Illinois canal down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, thence across the Mexican sea to Aspinwall, by rail across the Isthmus of Panama, thence north along the Pacific coast to San Francisco, thence westward to Honolulu and the Samoan Islands, to New Zealand, to the principal ports of Australia, thence to Japan, to China, to the Philippine Islands, to Singapore and East India ports, thence through the Indian ocean, the Red sea, the Suez canal and the Mediterranean to the European ports, and thence across the Atlantic to New York and home to Brooklyn.

Sailors' Complaints. NEW YORK, June 25.—Five sailors of the American bark William F. Babcock, from Honolulu, complained before Shipping Commission today of brutal treatment on the part of Captain Robert J. Graham and Mate McEachen. They also charged that a portion of their payment was retained. On the voyage out, from San Francisco to Honolulu, they deserted at the latter place because of the master's brutality, but were captured.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Meck. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

BY AUTHORITY. SEALED TENDERS. Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a Road from Makena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at the Office of the Sheriff of Maui. The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 7th, 1896. 4347 1775-3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS. Examinations for teachers' certificates of both primary and grammar grades will be held in the High School, Honolulu, August 25th, 26th and 27th, 1896. Particulars as to conditions, branches and certificates can be had by applying to the Deputy Inspector of Schools. All teachers in the employ of the Department of Public Instruction who have not valid certificates for the coming school year are required to present themselves for examination. This does not apply to those teachers who hold first class primary certificates or their equivalents. HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Public Instruction. Honolulu, July 7th, 1896. 4347-3t 1775-2t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following named lots in Ponehawaii and Olaa, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 29th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895 for Cash Freeholds.

Table with 4 columns: Lot No., Location, Acres, Upset Price. 1. Ponehawaii 23 \$57.00 2. Ponehawaii 53.5 321.00 3. Ponehawaii 82.8 82.80 4. Ponehawaii 108.7 217.49 5. Ponehawaii 15.5 124.00 6. Ponehawaii 17 136.00 7. Ponehawaii 46 138.60 8. Ponehawaii 26.9 188.20 9. Ponehawaii 33.4 233.80 10. Ponehawaii 46.9 234.50 11. Ponehawaii 19.5 126.50 12. Portion of lot 6, Olaa 25 250.00

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot, and all purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is required immediately after the sale. Particulars as to residence, conditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained at the office of the sub-agent of Public Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu. J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1774-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government land will be open for application on or after July 15, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

Three lots of agricultural land, suitable for coffee culture, in Kaupo, Maui. Lot 1, containing 108 41-100 acres; appraised value, \$325.25. Lot 7, containing 38 5-10 acres; appraised value, \$115.50.

Applications for the above lots will be received at 9 o'clock a. m. of WEDNESDAY, July 15th, at the office of the Sub-Agent for the Fourth Land District, Paia, Maui.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, method of applying, etc., may be obtained from the Sub-Agent, Mr. W. O. Alken, Paia, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu. J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1772-td

LAUPAHOE SUGAR CO. At the annual meeting of the above company held this 6th day of July, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Theo. H. Davies Vice-President.....Thomas Rain Walker Treasurer.....W. H. Baird Secretary.....J. C. Cook Auditor.....T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary. Honolulu, 6th July, 1896. 1775F-3ta

HAMAKUA MILL CO. At the annual meeting of the above company held this 6th day of July, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

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MR. SUPE WRITES ON ANNEXATION.

Objects to Abrogation of Contract Labor System.

PROTECTORATE IS SUFFICIENT.

Underlying Causes of Demand for Annexation as Viewed from Government Now & Free from Corruption—The Citizenship Question.

MR. EDITOR:—Judging from expressions of the Hawaiian press and from utterances of your public men, the demand from the people of your Islands for annexation is as strong as ever.

Would it not be well, then, to review and discuss probable results?

It would seem as if the underlying causes for the demand for annexation to the United States were:

First—A realization of the necessity of having a permanent government, strong enough to prevent all periodical uprisings or revolutions, and to inspire confidence in the safety of life and property.

Second—A desire on the part of Americans and their friends to be citizens of the Great Republic, instead of becoming subjects of some monarchy; and

Third—A probable desire of members of the present Government to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities resting upon them while in control of affairs.

Annexation would cover all three points of this diagnosis. The first would meet the writer's approval, while the third would not.

You have a good Government now; it is free from taint of corruption; it is run on business principles; has dealt leniently with those who conspired to overthrow it, and is exercising a fostering care over the native Hawaiians.

While your Government may be open to slight criticism, no one except disappointed office seekers and former beneficiaries of royalty has good ground for demanding a change. It is best to let well enough alone.

The most objectionable feature of annexation would be the abrogation of the contract labor system, it being a well known fact that all other sugar and coffee producing countries have low priced plantation labor—cheaper than your Islands have today—it would seem unwise to take any step that would cripple your principal industries, by causing a rise of 25 to 50 per cent in the cost of labor employed in them.

Importation and employment of contract labor is prohibited in the United States by an Act of Congress of February 26th, 1885, which, of course, would apply to the Islands as soon as annexed. That the plantation laborers now on the Islands would quickly take advantage of the changed state of affairs, and demand and obtain a higher price for their labor, may be taken for granted; also that the results, following would be disastrous to those now employing capital and labor in aforesaid industries. Further, it is well to remember that Japanese and Portuguese in the United States meet with no obstacles when desiring to become naturalized citizens, and that under American law their right to acquire citizenship in the new State of Hawaii would be precisely the same as that of the white man or native Hawaiian, resulting either in Japanese control in many localities, or a stringent naturalization law, framed with a view of conferring the right of suffrage only upon such as would be considered desirable citizens.

It seems as if the objectionable results following in the wake of annexation could be avoided by accepting a protectorate from the United States. Life and property could be made as safe under its terms as under annexation; you could have commercial union; the contract labor system need not be disturbed, nor would there be any necessity for conferring the rights of citizenship upon Asiatics and others equally undesirable as citizens. For various reasons it would seem desirable to give the President of the United States the right of appointing your Chief Executive, and as a matter of course your treaties with foreign governments would require the approval of the United States Government.

It is to be hoped that this rough pen sketch of the consequences likely to follow the adoption of either course will lead to a full discussion of the subject matter herein, and lead to a fuller understanding of the question at issue. Later on, when the Islands are populated to a considerable extent by Americans, it may be well enough to fully annex them as a State, but not in the near future.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 29, 1896.

PLANTATION WATER.

Scheme to Supply Honokaa Plantation With Water.

Samuel Parker, monarch of Mana, has about two thousand acres of excellent coffee land on Hawaii under leasehold and fee simple. He likewise has a water supply that is a positive luxury to the man who has land. The sugar land at Kukuehale is irrigated by this supply, but the terms of the lease are such that Mr. Parker can stop the

water if he finds any use for it. Just now he contemplates dividing up his coffee lands and leasing them. In this case he will have use for a great deal of the water, and the plantation would be short. A proposition has been made Mr. Parker by persons interested in plantations at Kukuehale and Honokaa to supply them with water for fluming and irrigating. If the plan can be carried out it will add considerably to the output of Honokaa, as the trouble in the past has been lack of water.

MAY PLANT COFFEE.

Proposition to Utilize Land in Beautiful Maunaloa.

Land Withdrawn From Sale Yesterday—Company to be Formed to Plant Coffee and Fruits.

The extensively advertised sale of lots in Maunaloa Valley, which was to have taken place yesterday, was withdrawn when the auction was announced. It is reported that a company will be formed to take over the tract and utilize the land as a coffee and fruit plantation. Only the higher land will be planted in coffee; the low land will be used for bananas and pineapples. If the scheme is a success the road to the plantation will be widened and improved generally, so that there will be no difficulty in getting the product and material in and out of town.

In conversation with a gentleman who was instrumental in having the property withdrawn from sale it was learned that the organization of the Makaha Coffee Company was really the main incentive to the development of lands nearer the port of shipment. He said to a reporter for this paper:

"The coffee industry has not been tried to any great extent on Oahu, and there is no reason why it should not be even more profitable here than in Kona or Oaia, as there is no transhipment of the product. The land in Maunaloa has all the shelter necessary to raising good coffee, and besides, our men can be used on the fruit plantation when not engaged in coffee, so that the cost of producing would be at the minimum.

"Another thing. We believe that a large market can be made for canned and preserved Hawaiian fruits, not necessarily with the United States, but with Australia, and perhaps China and Japan. When our first crop of fruit is ripe we will judge from the character, both as to size and flavor, what can be done with it. If it is what we have every reason to expect it will be, we will then erect a factory and prepare the product."

Like other institutions of a similar kind, the scheme is not, in the opinion of the gentleman, ripe enough to permit of the publication of the names of the incorporators or a detailed plan of the prospectus.

MORE BRIGHT LIGHTS.

A Box of Japanese Fire Flies Arrives by the S. S. Doric.

Goro Narita Brings a Number From Tokio and Presents Them to the Japanese Consul.

When the Count Matsu party arrived by the O. & O. S. Doric on Sunday, July 5th, they brought with them a box of fire-flies-unpromising looking insects in the day-time, but most beautiful at night when they flit in and among the bushes and shrubs emitting a soft yellow light and adding charm to the darkness of the night.

Mr. Narita, former secretary of the Japanese legation in this city, who accompanied Count Matsu, brought about two hundred of the insects from Tokio where there are millions of them. It was his intention to allow them to go free and spread all over the islands, knowing of course from their habits that they would be of no harm but rather, that they would prove beneficial.

Unfortunately the fireflies were not put on ice so as to keep them in a dormant state until arrival here, but they were left on deck where many of them died and dried up. When the Doric arrived in Honolulu there were but fifty or sixty left.

Mr. Narita took the remaining insects up to the Japanese legation and made a present of them to Consul Shimamura who turned them loose in his yard on Monday. By this time they have probably spread about over quite a large space so that people returning home late at night need not attribute the sudden apparition of a ball of fire before their eyes to some supernatural cause. It will only be a harmless firefly.

Something of the habits of the interesting insect was learned from Professor Koebele last night.

It is entirely harmless and, in fact, is really beneficial. Its larvae are deposited on dry leaves or decaying vegetable matter. The matured insect remains inactive during the day, but when night comes it seeks its food among the shrubs and bushes, and was to be seen on the plant-lice or other forms of life of the kind which happen to come within the searching light of its "lantern." It does absolutely no harm to the bushes and shrubs, and on this account will not be objected to by the people.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WATLY, Copartners and the firm name Gibson, and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, defendants. JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, T. A. BUCK, H. H. EISEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID S. KAUAU, a minor; RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliolioli Hale) in Honolulu, in and of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located in the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 78 feet on Mililani street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 392.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from King Street to the rear of the building an area of 19,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Maunaloa Hall in Honolulu mentioned in deed of G. W. Wrennham to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 5778, A. P. L. C. A. 8313 and Royal Patent 5566, L. C. A. 6422B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1885, of record in Liber 98, folios 194-196.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kealana to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui: First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamanui mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kia Nahaolele to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE. First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and in deed from L. Haalelela, Liber 16, folios 294 and 295.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakaup, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7444, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 367.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beier, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealaku to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealaku to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahoa and another, dated November 27, 1887, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 6137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2902, containing 327 1-10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson by Pupuai, by deed dated April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 29, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 8417, B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 1048, containing 772 1-10 acres, conveyed by Kakaia to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 8317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4768 conveyed by Keawemahai and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 338.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1878, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kamaia conveyed by E. Kamaia, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 28, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 15th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS. First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 8075 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance. Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaula, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance. Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolele to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

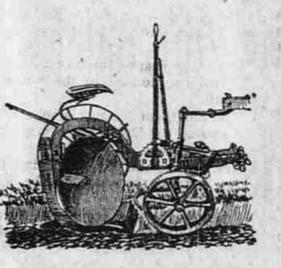
Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kealana to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Mani and Honolulu properties. The land of Kaula on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

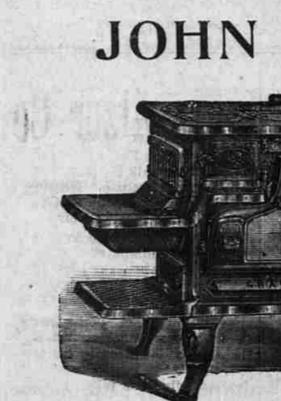
All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers. Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver. Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 28, 1896.



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Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves HOUSEKEEPING GOODS: Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings. PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WQRK. Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvelous. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S Boston Line of Packets The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896. For particulars call or address Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Agents, Honolulu. 4246-m

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Art Goods. The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand! A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand. Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

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H. Hackfeld & Co. Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Singer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods. A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meritons, Serge, Kammingens, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Togels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Knives and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Quilts, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles, Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechestin & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Paste Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Lath Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d be-), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 8-ft Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc. For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by H. HACKFELD & CO.

THEY DIED TOO SOON.

George Washington was President and honored in his day, He was the father of the land, and all things came his way; He had a basketful of fun, a wagonload of fame— But he never was a rooter at a base ball game.

Napoleon conquered half the world and had a crown of gold, And in his time his cup was just as full as it could hold. It looks from here as though he should have had his share of fun— But he never strained his vocals when the home team won.

And also Julius Caesar, who had his share of sport; He won a score of battles and always held the fort; He killed off lots of people, regardless of the cost— But he never slugged the umpire when the home team lost.

And also Alexander, he turned most every trick, And then shed tears because there were no more worlds to lick; He climbed 'way up the ladder, as high as people get— But he never pawned his scepter to pay a base ball bet.

—Duncan M. Smith.

WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I shall be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett & Fry, High street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed) John H. Kent, 9 Randall street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fullness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them. "In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the drug store in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterward all the pain left me, and I am happy to say I have never had any return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6 Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked him one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a hayrick, set up a conflagration?" "Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of, while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see, indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues and sets going a hot inflammatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what a silver would—only the acid is a poison silver."

"When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists, the more frequent the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspeptics are apt to be chronic rheumatics. Fend off dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

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Gents' Furnishing Goods
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We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.
We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.
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Artificial Fertilizers.
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
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If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.
JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalyrs, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.
Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.
A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices
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Careful Furnishers
Residing on the Islands, from Nihaui to Hawaii, are coming to depend upon this

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Of ours, and the gentlemanly artist who designs and executes the dainty bits of decoration, as well as the more solid business of

MATTRESS MAKING.

We are prepared to take your NEW HOUSE in hand and turn it over to you

THING OF BEAUTY from end to end.

The cost will be as YOU SAY, but not a penny too much.
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REUPHOLSTER
The time to have it done cheapest is now. Tapestries, Damasks, Velvets, Cretonnes are cheap enough and every advantage is thrown in your way.

There's nothing in the Upholstery Line we cannot do; nothing we cannot do to please you, whether it be building a Portiere Couch or varnishing a chair.
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Lowest Market Prices
All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juiciness and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.
Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.
Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.
THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.
All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.
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Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whoistery of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.
N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/4d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.
Sole Manufacturer
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,
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WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEADS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, - San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.
A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (semi-weekly) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

HONOLULU
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder
AND REPAIRER.
All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.
P. O. BOX 321.
128 AND 130 FORT ST.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1896—

S. S. Kinau,
CLARKE, Commander.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.
*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.
Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,
CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
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 landings 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 pursers.
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.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.
IN PALACE AND COFFAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the only and most effective REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.
L COBLEN'S THE PHEGEM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1834.
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.
FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND EAST INDIES.
Bottles 1s. 1/6 and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D., BENSON, SMITH & CO., HOBSON DRUG CO.

THE GAME FLAG THE GAME MAN.

Raised the First American Flag Over California Soil.

ONCE A RESIDENT OF HONOLULU

How William P. Toler Distinguished Himself Half a Century Ago—Was a Midshipman on the Old Commodore—Now in California.

William P. Toler, the man who raised the first American flag over California soil, has been appointed to participate in the fiftieth anniversary of that notable event at Monterey on July 7th.

Mr. Toler lives at 546 Albion street, Oakland. He has preserved rare mementoes of the duty he did fifty years ago.

He is an old man now, and somewhat decrepit because of long-standing illness. He was a midshipman in the United States navy, and spoke Spanish fluently.

Two weeks later a British frigate arrived at Monterey, but there was no work for the foreigner. Commodore Sloat had made history a fortnight before.

LEPERS IN PARIS.

Important Discoveries Made in Treating the Disease.

LONDON, July 1.—The discovery recently of a leper wandering homeless in the streets of Paris had been followed by the announcement that fully 100 sufferers of the loathsome disease are at large among the poor of the French capital.

CRETE'S COURSE APPROVED.

Greek Sympathies With the Troubled Island.

ATHENS, July 1.—The most enthusiastic approval is expressed here at the refusal of the Cretan deputies to assemble, failing to secure the guarantee of the powers of liberty of speech and person.

New Oregon Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following officers have been ordered to the Oregon at Mare Island on July 15th.

Paymaster S. R. Calhoun from the Monadnock, and Chief Engineer E. R. Milligan from the Monterey, Passed Engineer T. N. Bourgoirff and Boatswain J. Costello.

FEARS FOR BULUWAYO.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The World's Cape Town cable says: Massacres of white people in Matabeleland continue. Powerful chiefs are joining the insurgents.

CHILI'S NEW PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Frederico Errazuriz, who has just been elected President of the Chilean Republic, was nominated by the Liberal party, which is opposed to the Balmacedists.

Massacres in Matabeleland.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A World dispatch from Cape Town says: Awful massacres are reported near Salisbury, Matabeleland. Murder and looting are prevalent in the unprotected districts throughout the country.

Upholds Confessional Secrecy.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The Superior Court rendered a decision today upholding the secrecy of the confessional.

"ZARAGOZA'S" TRIP.

The Mexican corvette "Zaragoza" will leave Honolulu Saturday morning sailing direct to Yokohama. She will call at the following ports in the order given: Yokohama, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Ceylon, Aden, Port Said, Cadiz, Havana and then back to Vera Cruz, reaching that port some time in April or May, 1879.

The Edward May Again.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Bark Edward May from New York to Honolulu, before reported, was again seen on June 16 in lat. 41-22 north, long. 53-23 west, with all sails set, steering as close to the westward as wind would permit.

An Old-Time Whaler.

Captain David Gray, for nearly fifty years one of the most active, daring and successful whalers that sailed into the Arctic, died at Peterhead, Scotland, recently. He was a descendant of a line of whalers who won renown as welders of the harpoon and as skippers of vessels in search of blubber.

DIED.

HENDERSON—In this city, July 7th, 1896, Thos. Henderson, a native of County Durham, England, aged 38 years.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuanu and Queen Streets. TELEPHONE 121.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The brig W. G. Irwin, on June 23d, lat. 37.4 north, long. 131.17 west, saw a bark bound west showing signal letters "J. R. D. K."

The O. & S. S. Gaelic, Peare, commander, arrived in port at 3 p. m. yesterday, 7 days from San Francisco with a large cargo of freight for China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The ships Iroquois and Babcock have just been secured to load at New York for this port, and the ships Solitaire and Henry Villard at Philadelphia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 7. Am. bktnr Adria, Ward, from Eureka. Wednesday, July 8. Stmr Kaena, Pirke, from Oahu ports. Thursday, July 9. O. & S. S. Gaelic, Peare, from San Francisco. Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaau.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 7. Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai. Stmr Walalea, Gregory, for Lahaina and Hamakua. Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii. Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kaula ports. Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Hawaii ports. Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Honouu and Punahoa. Stmr Iwajala, Smith, for Kaula ports. (Mikahala route.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals. From San Francisco, per O. & S. S. Gaelic, July 9.—Trough Passengers: Mr. E. Kunhardt, Mr. Felix Fabian, Capt. S. A. Day, U.S.A., Mr. Pierre Boissaye, Rev. Geo. P. Pierson, Mrs. Pierson, Mr. Jas. G. Harwood, Mr. Stephen P. Harwood, H. D. Hawks, Mr. V. Gilpin Robinson, Mrs. V. Gilpin Robinson, Mrs. A. Whartenby, Miss Belle Smith, Mrs. Jessie Louis, Miss Ida Noyes, Miss Minnie Hennessey.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinau, July 7.—Volcano: W. G. Pierce and wife, Miss Geaton, Col. McDonald, N. G. C. Col. Guenther, U. S. A., Mrs. Usner, Miss Guenther, Maj. Z. K. Pangborn and wife, Miss Julia Perry, Miss Flora Perry, Frank Barwick. Way Ports: Father Bonaventura, Ronald Kennedy, Master Robertson, Mrs. Mahelona and three children, Miss Quinn, Miss Ella Quinn, Hattie Kuehnel, Miss J. Brockie, Miss C. Snow, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Nolte, Miss Smithies, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Goo Kim and daughter, E. J. McCandless, J. N. Kuhis, Sam Dowsett, Theo. Wolff, Capt. John Ross, Mrs. Norrie and servant, Miss M. Horner, Eric Gay, Freda Gay, Ivy Richardson, Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Miss Lishman, Laura Pires, Mrs. Bicknell, T. J. Higgins, wife and son, Ad. Simonsen, Mrs. Simonsen, B. H. Brown, Jr., R. Bond, Dr. McKibbin, Miss Low, Miss H. Parker, Miss Bell, Master Parker, H. Hoshina, Mrs. Nawahi and child, W. G. Pierce and wife, Miss Annie Umlmaka, Miss Mary K. Naillma, Mr. Bicknell, Wm. Forbes, David Smith.

For Maui, per Claudine, July 7.—Mrs. P. G. Taylor and servant, Sister Bonaventura, Sister Antony, Marcelina, Mr. Giles and son, Masters Hilborn (2), Prof. Maxwell, Mr. Scrimger, Judge J. H. Kaleo and daughter, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. W. A. McKay, E. H. Bailey, Mrs. J. Cornwell, Mrs. Nowlein, Hop Yune, N. F. Kaee, Miss Nellie Morris and niece, C. E. King, Mrs. S. L. Horner and 2 children.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: DATE, BAROM., THERM., HUMIDITY, WIND, FORCE. Rows for Sat, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: DATE, SUN, MOON, TIDES. Rows for Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of C. R. McVeigh, late of Honolulu, by order of Hon. A. Perry, Second Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with vouchers duly authenticated, to him, at his place of business, Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

WALTER C. WEEDON, Administrator. Honolulu, June 19, 1896. 1769-4ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

MRS. RACHEL JONES. By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon. Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1773-9t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the will of H. R. Hollister, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased testate, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her residence in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.

PHOEBE A. PARMELEE, Administratrix of the will of H. R. Hollister, deceased. Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 1st, 1896. 1773F-4ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Bankruptcy of Kasamatsu, doing business as Pacific Trading Co., of Honolulu. Order on petition of bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Kasamatsu, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that Friday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1896, in Allotian Hall, Honolulu, at 10 a. m. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is, hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. Dated July 9, 1896. 1775F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Moss Davis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Sarah A. Davis, wife of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Sarah A. Davis, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7th, A. D. 1896. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1775F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennie Ashford, the Guardian of the property of said Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to her said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause why same should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, July 3, 1896. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1774-4t

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LAHAINA.—GEO. H. DUNN, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. KIA NAHAOLELUA, assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any policeman in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Kia Nahaolelua if he can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office, in Lahaina, upon the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto Geo. H. Dunn, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Second Taxation District of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

tiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of sixty-four and eighty-five one-hundredths dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, for the year 1895. And defendant, though thereto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of sixty-four and eighty-five one-hundredths dollars, together with ten per cent in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kia Nahaolelua that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1896. D. KAHAULELIO, District Magistrate of Lahaina.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in this cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continued the said cause until the 6th day of August, 1896. D. KAHAULELIO, District Magistrate of Lahaina. 1773-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Nacamichi (Japanese) late of Honolulu, Hawaii, deceased.

Order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in deceased estates. On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. D. Schmidt, Administrator of the above Estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$795.71 and charges himself with \$1,523.57, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the Court Room of the said Court at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By order of the Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. Dated at Hilo, this 25th day of June, 1896. 1773F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JAMES L. NEWTON and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy. GREETING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of James L. Newton, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hatie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Sprink, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Valine Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; K. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Magrie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asshel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; John H. Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and L. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily A. Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file a written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, in and of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then to return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896. HENRY SMITH, Clerk. I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1748-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahiai Ka-hoohuli and Kuluapana, his wife, to Malle Kahai, dated Jan. 19, 1894, recorded in the Register office, in Liber 160, pages 49 and 50, which mortgage was duly assigned to C. F. Hart, by assignment dated Jan. 28, 1896, duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, in front of the Court House at Kapaau, Kohala, aforesaid, on Monday, August 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon that day. C. F. HART, Assignee of said Mortgage. For further particulars apply to H. L. Holstein.

The property to be sold is as follows: 1. All those premises mentioned in R. P. 7377, awarded to Kukeanu, situate at Niuli, Kohala, containing an area of 2 acres, 32 fathoms and 18 feet, conveyed to said mortgagor by deed dated 5th May, 1884, R. Liber 146, p. 112.

2. Those premises mentioned in R. P. 7378, awarded to Pauoahu, situate at Niuli, aforesaid, containing 2 acres, 266 fathoms, conveyed to said mortgagor by Kahikoioa, by deed dated May 21st, '84, Re. L. 146, p. 73 and 74. 1774-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by G. B. ELAMA (k), and KEALALAINA, his wife, to JOHN PULAA (k), dated May 28th, 1888, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 116, pp. 329 and 330, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Monday, July 27, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. For further particulars apply to J. A. Magoon, attorney for John Pula, mortgagee, Honolulu Hale, Merchant street. Dated Honolulu, July 23rd, 1896.

The property to be sold is as follows: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kapaakea and Opukaala, Waikiki, Oahu, described in Royal Patent No. 2568, Kuleana 1536 to Kaneahou, containing an area of four and 30-100 acres. 1773F 4ta

NOTICE.

I have made over all the stock and merchandise in the business carried on by the late J. T. Waterhouse, and also the good will and all outstanding accounts thereof, to my sons, E. T. P., E. C. John and G. S. Waterhouse, who henceforth carry on said business and assume all liabilities from this date. July 1st, 1896. ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Sole Legatee under the will of John T. Waterhouse. 4343 1773-1m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership with each other in the business of buying and selling general merchandise and as commission merchants in said Honolulu, under the firm name or style of J. T. Waterhouse, being the business heretofore carried on by J. T. Waterhouse, first, and his successor, J. T. Waterhouse, second. Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1896. Frederick T. P. Waterhouse, Ernest Coniston Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, George S. Waterhouse. 4343 1773-1m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Adelia Cornwell, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Adelia Cornwell, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to F. W. MACFARLANE, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned. Dated Honolulu, June 16th, 1896. W. H. CORNWELL, F. W. MACFARLANE, Executors of the last will and testament of Adelia Cornwell, deceased. 1769-4ta

ELECTION NOTICE.

At the election of officers for the ensuing term, Captain Cooke Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George, the following were elected: Wm. Richardson, president. Henry Wright, vice president. George S. Harris, Jr., secretary. W. W. Wright, treasurer.

GEORGE S. HARRIS, JR., Secy. 1771-3ta

BOOKBINDING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.