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RIOTS IN PARIS.

The Guards Charge the Mob.

PARIS, July 5.—It now appears that most of the rioting yesterday was not by the students, but by the riff-raff, who took advantage of the occasion to raise a disturbance. This class resumed rioting this morning, and had numerous conflicts with the police and the soldiery, and numbers on both sides were injured.

The affair has assumed such a serious aspect that the authorities are determined to restore order at any cost.

Almost the whole city is occupied by troops, who have orders to repress disorder with a strong hand.

MIDNIGHT.—Rioting was resumed at 9:30 o'clock tonight. The mob assumed a threatening attitude and the police charged. The rioters made a determined stand and a hand-to-hand fight followed. The struggle was continued until the police were enforced by a large force of Republican guards, when the rioters dispersed.

At 11 o'clock there was a sanguinary encounter on the Rue des Ecoles. The exact details are wanting, but it is known that the Republican guards charged the rioters with drawn swords and the police opened fire with revolvers. One man was killed and others wounded. Two hundred have been arrested.

PHELPS ON SEIZURES.

The Right of a Nation to Protect Its Pelagic Interests Maintained.

PARIS, July 5.—Hon. E. J. Phelps, before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration today, argued that a nation is entitled to employ force on the high seas, even in time of peace, if necessary to protect its interests. There is, he said, no international law that debars the United States from making such seizures as are necessary to protect the seal industry. The right of protection extended to the open sea, and even to the territory of a friendly nation, under certain circumstances.

In the course of his remarks Phelps declared that the value of the sealing industry was the chief consideration in the purchase of Alaska by the United States.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

Dynamiters Cause Uneasiness in the City of Seville.

SEVILLE, July 5.—This city was in a state of constant alarm all last night, and many prominent officials and residents dared not seek their beds, fearing their residences would be blown up. The excitement was due to the fact that the anarchists, or other lawless persons, were at work in various parts of the city, causing the explosion of petards.

MADRID, July 5.—The police arrested last evening a man carrying a bomb under his coat in the immediate neighborhood of the house of ex-Premier Castillo.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Several Cases and Four Deaths Reported in One Province.

MADRID, July 5.—Several cases of cholera and four deaths are reported at Palafurgel, a town near the Mediterranean province of Gerona. It is probable that the cholera found its way there from Cette, Alais and other towns is southern France, where sporadic cases have recently occurred.

Organization of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, July 1.—The Reichstag, by a large majority today, elected Herr von Levitzow (Conservative), president; Baron von Buol (Clerical), first vice-president; and Herr Buerklin (National Liberal), secretary and vice-president. The army bill will be introduced Friday.

Aside from the celebration at the Fair grounds, July 4th, was the liveliest fourth Chicago has seen in recent years. Forty-one people were injured during the day, and three supposed to be fatally hurt. The fire department was on the run all day, there having been 115 alarms up to midnight. The aggregate loss will amount to $200,000.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle has been adopted by the government of Turkey.

FLIGHT OF KOOLAU.

Description of the Fastness Where He Made His Deadly Stand.

SECOND ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE FUGITIVE.

Expedition to Hanalei to Capture the Lepers of Wainiha Valley.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Evacuation—A Dangerous Embarkation—Notes and Incidents.

[Special correspondence of the ADVERTISER.]

KALALAU VALLEY, Monday July 10.—As previously mentioned, Larsen departed for Mana in search of some of Koolau's relatives, to use them as decoys. He returned about dusk on Saturday night, with the leper's sister and her husband. The woman's name is Naholopapa. From letters written by her to him, it is learned that she has been supplying him with necessaries ever since his advent in this valley. Larsen expected to bring Koolau's mother also, but he found that she was too old and weak to stand the journey. During Larsen's absence nothing happened of any importance.

After breakfast the woman and her husband were notified that they were expected to go to the head of the valley and climb to the stronghold of the outlaw. The two natives, accompanied by Larsen and Lieut. King, then started off, and after some hard climbing the party arrived at the sentries' camp. The woman and her husband were pointed out the hiding place of Koolau and were told to proceed. The woman was instructed to call out to Koolau, and if she received no response then she was to advance to his place of concealment.

As the woman went on her way she constantly called out to her brother, but she received no reply. After an interval both Naholopapa and her husband returned with some things belonging to the outlaw. There were two pairs of trousers, one pair belonging to Koolau and the other to his boy, some matches, a few empty cartridges of German make and a large dried native eel.

The natives stated that they had ascended to the hiding place of Koolau, but found it destitute of life. They were of the opinion that the leper and his family had climbed higher on the side of the mountain and had escaped from the valley.

This mode of escaping is practicable, as immediately over the leper's quarters is a trail which was made about two years ago by six natives. It took them about one week to make the pathway, and from natives it is learned that the trail was made at the instigation of one of the Gay family, who intended to run his cattle into this valley for pasturage. The trail was never used, however, and the once clear space is again filled with bushes and other vegetation.

When Larsen was informed that the murderer had escaped he was a trifle doubtful about the truth of the story, as the woman might have told it to shield her brother.

Larsen then advanced cautiously until a position was reached from which he could get a view of Koolau's camp. He was satisfied that the man and his family had decamped. Orders were then given to the men in the upper camp to pack up their effects preparatory to returning to camp Dole. The rest of the day was spent in making arrangements for the entire party to leave Kalalau valley. This plan was thought to be the best by Larsen, as he had given up all hope of capturing the murderer.

Lieutenant King, in an interview, gave the following particulars regarding the visit of the natives to the hiding-place of Koolau: "I started with Larsen and the two natives to go up to Koolau's cave. When we reached the sentry line, Naholopapa and her husband insisted on going up alone from there. When they commenced to call out, I followed up and reached a point some distance from the sentry-line, and near enough to hear them talking to each other. I was, perhaps, about 40 feet from the ledge and on the left-hand side of the trail. We heard the woman calling out 'Koolau! I am your sister; we have one father and one mother; don't use your rifle.' This call, and others of the same nature, were repeated frequently. I could not see them when they climbed on the ledge, but I soon heard them talking about what they had found. They called out to us that they had found some clothing and matches. Larsen then ordered them to return with what they had found, and I repeated the order. They passed down the trail on the other side of the ridge from where I was, and when I got to the sentry-line they had preceded me. They had a pair of men's blue overalls, which were badly worn; a pair of boy's trousers and a white cotton shirt which had evidently been worn by a boy about 10 years of age. They also had some matches, a few blank cartridges and a piece of dried eel about 20 inches long. When questioned, they said that they had seen nothing of Koolau. They were not able to climb above the ledge from which the shooting had been done. They were of the opinion that Koolau had gone up that way.

"I am satisfied that Koolau was not in his cave, and that the natives had no conversation with him or anyone else in fact. On his arrival at the upper camp, Larsen gave orders to break camp. The police detail left at once for camp Dole, but the soldiers remained until everything was on the way to the regular camp. During the evening orders were given to break camp at daylight, as the party was to remove to Haena point."

Previous to the visit of Naholopapa and her husband to Koolau's cave they were instructed to inform the outlaw, if they saw him, that he would not be killed, but on the contrary, he would be protected until his arrival in Honolulu, where the courts would deal with him.

Larsen made this promise, but he would never have been able to carry it out, as the outlaw would certainly have been shot by the soldier boys in the event of his surrender or capture. The boys cannot forget that two of their comrades were murdered by the leper, and under the circumstances their feeling of vengeance is pardonable.

Everybody was called this morning at 4 o'clock, and after breakfast the tents were struck and everything got in readying for the removal to the beach. At daybreak the pack animals arrived in charge of the natives. They were heavily laden, although each member of the party carried his personal effects. At 7 A. M. everything was landed on the beach.

Not knowing anything of the movements of the steamers, Larsen decided to carry the party to Wainiha valley in two whaleboats. This plan was adopted to save a day's time, which would be utilized in assisting the Reynold's party to capture the lepers who are said to be located in the valley named.

The party finally put off with fourteen men in each boat. Lieut. King, Sergeant Pratt and six others were left behind to wait until a boat was returned for them. The voyage of the first party is described as being a stormy one, as the wind was strong and a heavy sea was running. At one time it was thought that both boats would be swamped, but fortunately no accident happened. The party was unable to put in at Wainiha, so a landing was made at Haena.

About 6 P. M. King and his party arrived. Tents were put up, and everybody was made as comfortable as possible. There were four men on the sick list—three suffering from a fever brought on by exposure, and the fourth ran a nail in his foot. Among the invalids is "Dick" Taylor, one of the policemen. He brought a camera with him, and when he was not on duty he went to different points in the valley and took pictures. He has a collection of views which will give the public of Honolulu a better idea of this valley than any written description can. The valley is of a horse shoe shape, and is surrounded with walls which appear to be perpendicular in places. It appears to be a spot blessed by nature, as the foliage is thick and healthy looking. Looking from a hill near the seashore, the bottom lands appear to be one vast taro patch. The natives here are very industrious, and derive their living from the sale of taro, which is marketed at Mana and other convenient points. It seldom rains during the summer months, but downpours at this place appear to be superfluous, as one large stream runs through the valley and down to the sea. This stream, which is a strong one, has its source at the head of the valley. Smaller streams and springs are abundant, and as a result everything thrives in a remarkable degree. The natives raise vegetables and a plentiful crop of melons in addition to taro. Guavas can be found at every turn, and wild bananas are very common. The valley is well stocked with horses and cattle, and I may add—a large number of mangy curs. At the head of the valley, where Koolau's stronghold is, it is nothing but a wilderness. In places the sunlight cannot be seen, so dense is the growth of brush and trees. This forest had to be entered and explored by the soldiers before Koolau's hiding place was discovered.

As previously mentioned, C. B. Reynolds and a party of six soldiers left on the Iwalani for Hanalei for the purpose of rounding up the lepers in that vicinity. The party landed early in the morning, and headquarters were made at the comfortable home of Deputy Sheriff Deverill. During the day Reynolds accompanied by Deverill visited every house in the place in search of lepers. They were informed by the natives that the objects of their search had left Hanalei and had gone they knew not where. Reynolds knew that the natives were lying, so he gave them until noon to-

day to surrender the lepers. They were threatened with punishment and loss of their property if they did not respond.

The natives listened to the threat, and then went to their houles to think it over. Some of the men were a trifle impudent when spoken to as they retorted: "If you want the lepers, go and find them." Finally one of the natives was locked in jail for several hours to see what effect it would have on his mind. The prisoner begged to be released, and said he would hunt up one of his relations who is a leper. He was allowed to go, and not strange to relate he forgot to return. Later in the day another fresh native was incarcerated because he refused to reveal the whereabouts of his son.

The soldier boys camped at the building known as the court house. A flag was hoisted, and the camp was christened "Camp Reynolds" by the boys.

Early this morning Officer James Kauhane was sent out on an exploring expedition. He returned at dark and reported that he had received reliable information that the lepers were hiding in a cave in the Waiuiha valley about eight miles distant from Hanalei.

Last evening about 7 P. M. Mr. Deverill received a telephonic message to the effect that Koolau was either killed or had surrendered himself. This important information created a sensation all over Kauai. The news was confirmed later by Sheriff Wilcox who stated that while Larsen was at Waimea on Saturday he informed someone that when he returned to Kalalau he would hoist a white flag if Koolau was captured alive. The white flag was raised with the result that the guards at the Waimea pass dispatched a messenger to the nearest telephone station and the supposed capture of the murderer was heralded far and wide.

In Hanalei the boys at Camp Reynolds were informed about the capture, and they expressed their satisfaction by giving three rousing cheers and a tiger, the same having a tendency to scare the life out of the natives who lived in the neighborhood.

This romance was spoiled about noontime by the arrival of Larsen and Dr. Cooper at Hanalei. Larsen said that the people at Waimea had misunderstood his remarks about the signal. The flag was to be hoisted when the party broke camp and nothing was said about the capture of Koolau.

This contradiction was telephoned about and the disappointment of the people on Kauai could not be measured.

Mr. Reynolds has many words of praise for the untiring efforts of Deputy Sheriff Deverill. This officer rendered all assistance possible in trying to locate the lepers in and about Hanalei. Deverill is handicapped somewhat in the performance of his duties by having native officers under him. They are absolutely worthless and the deputy sheriff declares that they are simply useless. One of his assistants is Peter Nowlein, a brother of Sam Nowlein of household guards fame. As previously mentioned this officer is charged with shielding two of his relatives who are lepers.

HANALEI, Tuesday, July 11th.—This morning about 8 o'clock the inhabitants of this quiet burg were surprised by the unexpected arrival of the steamer Iwalani. In a few moments a boat was run ashore and Attorney-General W. O. Smith stepped on land. He was met by C. B. Reynolds and your correspondent. He was briefly informed about the existing state of affairs. He did not like the idea of Larsen breaking up camp and retreating from Kalalau. He was of the opinion that Larsen should have waited until word was received from Honolulu before he took such an important step. He also disapproved of the expedition to Hanalei to capture the lepers in the Waiuiha valley. He very sensibly said that the expedition was sent to capture the murderer of Stolz and to round up the lepers at Kalalau. When all this was accomplished it was time to consider other matters.

After Mr. Smith received sufficient information he announced that the members of the party would be returned to Kalalau to make another attempt to capture Koolau. Accordingly the Hanalei contingent consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Cooper, your correspondent and six soldiers packed up their effects and were put on board of the steamer. The vessel soon put off and after a short run Haena point, where the rest of the party was camped, was reached.

Three boats were lowered and in a few moments Mr. Smith, Mr. Reynolds and the writer stepped on shore and were met by Larsen. This officer was seen and informed that the party would return to Kalalau. He did not like this information a bit and remarked to several people that if the plan was carried out he would resign his position.

After everybody was taken on board of the Iwalani a council of war was held in the saloon of the steamer. Mr. Smith received the opinions of Larsen, Reynolds, King and Pratt.

During the talk Larsen informed the attorney-general that he would resign his commission, and gave as a reason that the presence of Mr. Smith was a reflection on his ability as a commander. Larsen was finally prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation for the present. While the vessel was on the way to Kalalau Lieutenant King called all of his men together and read the following letter:

"Headquarters of the Volunteer Forces of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Isl'ds.

HONOLULU, July 10, 1893.

The colonel commanding desires to express his appreciation of the courage and fidelity to duty which has characterized the men of the National Guard during the trying times of the past two weeks, while operating in the valley of Kalalau, for the support and maintenance of the supreme law of the land and in the interests of humanity. For those who have fallen at the post of duty, we mourn, and to those who are still undergoing the trials incident to the expedition, which is fraught with such importance to the weal or woe of the country, the most heartfelt sympathy is extended.

That there may be no more sacrifice that of human life is the hope of all but there will be no shrinking from the responsibilities of the situation is well assured by the history of the past few days.

GEO. F. McLEOD,
Major and Adjutant.

To Lieut. G. W. R. King, Co. A., auxiliary, N. G. H., Kalalau."

Kalalau valley was reached before noon and the vessel came to an anchorage. All the men and supplies were sent ashore and before nightfall two camps were established; one at the beach for the police, while the soldiers occupied Camp Dole.

During the evening Lieut. King read a letter, a copy of which follows:

"EXECUTIVE BUILDING,
HONOLULU, July 10, 1893.

To Captain Larsen and the officers and men of the Kalalau expedition:

The news of the death of three of your comrades while in the performance of duties of the most hazardous character, has given me great sorrow, yet I rejoice in the heroism with which they braved the danger which was so fatal to them. As John Boyle O'Rielly, himself a soldier, said in one of his poems:—'Tears are never for those who die with their face to the duty done.' These men gave up their lives for that great public good—the supremacy of the law; they died in the service of mankind, which is the service of God.

From my sequaintance with the locality of your operations I am able, to some extent, to appreciate the difficulty and danger of the work you have been called upon to do, and the cheerful and intrepid courage you have shown in performing it.

I wish you to accept my sympathy for you all in the loss of comrades you have suffered and in the dangers and hardships you are passing through.

I congratulate you for the large measure of success which you have attained, and I pray God that you may all return unharmed with the full object of the expedition accomplished.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President."

CAMP DOLE, KALALAU VALLEY, KAUAI, Wednesday, July 13, 1893.—Last night Mr. Smith had a talk with Lieut. King, Major Pratt, Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Cooper. The result of the consultation was that it was decided to visit the hiding place of Koolau to ascertain positively if the murderer had escaped.

The party, which consisted of Mr. Smith, Mr. Reynolds, Lieut. King and a squad of soldiers, left camp very early for the head of the valley. They were accompanied by Koolau's sister and her husband, and Manuia. When the party arrived within a short distance of the outlaw's stronghold the natives were warned not to act in a treacherous manner under penalty of being killed. They were then sent off. In a few moments they notified the party that the murderer was not on the ledge, so Mr. Smith, Mr. Reynolds and Lieutenant King ascended to the ledge and, after a thorough search, found that Koolau had actually decamped.

The party then returned to camp when orders were given to pack up for the return of the expedition to Honolulu.

In a previous letter I spoke of the discovery by the soldiers of the first camp occupied by Koolau. Mention was made that eight sleeping places had been found. This fact puzzled the soldiers, as it looked as though Koolau had a gang of men with him. Manuia explained the circumstance this morning by stating that a party had slept in the camp on the Wednesday night following the murder of Stolz. They were, Paoa and wife, Hulahula and child, Kepola, Ika, Kili and Hekekia, (all of whom have been captured and sent to Honolulu), and Koolau and his family.

While the party was at the head of the valley this morning they found a sheath-knife belonging to one of the soldiers, besides McCabe's cap and gun. The cap was pierced by a bullet, no doubt the same one which caused his death.

Regarding the ledge on which Koolau was intrenched, Mr. Smith said: "It extends for a distance of about 125 feet, and varies in width from 18 inches to 3 feet. His stronghold was dug out and it is irregular in shape. I should judge it was about 5 feet wide and the same in length. On the side of his stronghold he had built up a barricade of stones, which weighed three or four pounds each. In the middle of each of the barricades a space was left like a notch, where a gun could be easily rested.

"In lying down behind these barricades it would give the appearance of being behind a ledge. He had an almost unobstructed view of the people coming up after they reached the spot where Anderson and McCabe were shot. The place is so situated that persons looking up from below could not possibly see them, although Koolau could see anyone approach."

Mr. Smith feels perfectly satisfied that Koolau is not in the valley. He is of the opinion that the murderer is on his way to Waimea to stow away with his relations.

When Koolau's sister was ascending to the ledge this morning she kept constantly crying out: Koolau! the vessel has gone with the haoles. We come to find you a new hiding place." Mr. Smith says she appeared to be sincere in her efforts to find the murderer.

In speaking of the tour of inspection this morning, Mr. Reynolds said: "We left camp about 5:30 o'clock this morning for the head of the valley. We traveled up under cover to within 50 feet of Koolau's hiding place. Mr. Smith had a talk with three natives and warned them that if they attempted any treachery they would be shot. The men and the woman advanced to the ledge, all the while crying out to inform Koolau of their presence. They finally gained the ledge and walked back and forth. In my opinion the ledge is between 100 and 150 feet in length. At last they signalled that the murderer was not there, so we made a bee line, as soon as we could, for the ledge. We climbed up to it and walked from end to end. We found an empty shell, a few matches and some unsmoked cigarette ends, which proved that Koolau had been taking it easy. Contrary to expectations, we did not find a cave or anything else that would shelter the murderer or his family. We found some stones piled up which formed a breastwork that commanded all approaches. The stones were not piled very high, so the only way they could protect themselves was by lying flat. I am satisfied that Koolau is out of the valley, for the simple reason that I could climb the bluff myself. Of course there is difficulty and danger in doing so, but to a man who was pressed like Koolau the feat could be accomplished easily."

While the camp was being struck, Mr. Smith wrote a note to the guards stationed at Waimea pass, notifying them of the return of the expedition. The following is a copy of the message:

"KALALAU, July 12, 10 A.M., 1893.

"Commander of Guard at Waimea Pass:

"We have made a thorough search of the ledge where Koolau shot the men, and have also made full investigation in other ways. Also inquired of the kamaainas, and feel convinced that Koolau has escaped out of the valley.

"It seems to us most likely that he has gone out over the mountain towards Waimea, so we have concluded to return to Honolulu.

"We have exhumed the bodies of the men who were killed and are placing them in sealed caskets, and will take them to Honolulu. The labors and sacrifices of the members of your guard are greatly appreciated.

"It seems useless to keep this force here any longer.

"The further action of the government in regard to Koolau will be made known to you.

"On behalf of the government, I thank you.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General."

P.S.—The steamer has just hove in sight to take us.

By the time the steamer arrived everything was in readiness to be removed to the beach. The bodies of Anderson, McCabe and Hirschberg were exhumed and placed in zinc-lined boxes, which were afterwards sealed up with solder.

When the effects were removed considerable difficulty was experienced in getting them on board of the ship. The breakers were rolling high and several boats were swamped. Finally the party got on board without any accident, and about 2:30 o'clock the steamer left for Honolulu via Hanalei, where a short stop was made to allow Mr. Smith to telephone to Sheriff Wilcox. About 6 o'clock the Iwalani left for Honolulu.

FRANK L. HOOGS.

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

MELANGE.

The speech of ex-minister John L. Stevens, delivered at the reception given him June 20, at Augusta, Maine, by the citizens of that city, upon his return, is published elsewhere, and will well repay a careful perusal. The speech is a succinct, but strong, statement of the causes and conditions which preceded and immediately followed the overthrow of the monarchy. The letter set forth therein, from the ex-queen to Mr. Stevens, completely overthrows the ultimate argument upon which the royalists now depend, and which was not set up by them, until some time after the revolution, as an afterthought. The letter from the ex-queen was sent over twenty hours after the United States marines and blue jackets had been landed. When taken with the official call made by the ex-ministers an hour later, with a request that the United States forces be used to sustain the ex-queen's cause, it becomes clear documentary proof that up to that time, neither the ex-queen nor her royalist supporters had thought of setting up the claim that the monarchy had been overthrown by the aid of the United States forces. The fact is the appeal was made by the royalists because it was well known that the United States troops were ashore to protect life and property without taking sides with either the revolutionists or the crown; and with their usual shortsightedness the royalists hoped to be able to enlist the neutral guard of a friendly nation to support a cause which had already been overthrown by the ex-queen's unconstitutional and headstrong action.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith took occasion at the councils meeting last Thursday, to highly compliment the conduct and action of the military in Kalalau valley. From all that can be learned, since the return of the expedition, the praise of the attorney-general was well deserved. It is, at the same time, unfortunate there should have been friction developed between the police and military during the expedition. This is something that the government should thoroughly investigate and the offending persons should be reprimanded or punished, as the case may warrant. The charges are said to be mostly, if not entirely, against the police; but it is learned from the members of the military that at least two of the police force, viz: Neil Boyle and Louis Toussaint, did their duty bravely and well in conjunction with the soldiers, and in justice should receive commendation with them.

The mortuary report for June shows that influenza, generally called la grippe in Honolulu, has been making itself rather severely felt. As usual this disease has affected the natives most, no less than forty-three deaths out of the total of sixty-eight, belonging to that nationality. It will be seen that while the death rate for the month is largely above the average, it shows a decrease when compared with the corresponding month in 1891, when influenza, or la grippe, was prevalent here.

The escape of the leper murderer Koolau shows the utter uselessness of expending further money and life in efforts for his capture on the plan thus far followed. At the same time it is the duty of the government to devise some means for his capture and removal — alive, if possible, but dead, if necessity demands. The public health demands this, and the government will doubtless take further action in the matter soon. It has already been suggested that the speediest way of accomplishing this will be to offer a suitable reward for the body of Koolau. He has become an outlaw by his own act, and should hereafter be treated as such. No question of mock sentimentality should deter the board of health from using any means which offers for his apprehension. It is now dangerous for any human being, except a native, to approach Koolau; with a reward set upon his head, it would become equally dangerous for Koolau to approach the habitations of men, and in the end his capture or death would become a certainty.

Mr. F. M. English and Papa Nordhoff seem to be vieing with each other in misrepresenting the state of affairs in Hawaii since their return to the United States. Young Mr. Spreckels has also been dipping his inexperienced tongue into the political broth, and has burned royalist interests by making statements palpably and purposely false. The young man should learn wisdom of his father and refuse to give his vaporings away in indelible printer's ink. As for Papa Nordhoff and F. M. English, nobody—who knows their intellectual and moral feelings—believes them anyway.

Canada is fast becoming demoralized in handling her public works. The government has lately discovered new frauds in bridge building over the Lachine canal at Montreal, where over $400,000 in excess of the appropriation has been spent. This is nearly as bad as some of the American political jobs, which Canadian editors are so prone to publicly criticise.

President Cleveland has consented to act as arbitrator between Argentine and Brazil in their dispute for the possession of the state of Panama, and some of the unkind republican journals declare, that if it takes the president as long to make up his mind as in the Hawaiian affair the weeds are apt to be mighty high in the state of Panama before the dispute is settled.

The effect of the bounty on sugar production in the United States has been very stimulating to the industry there. Since the bounty law went into effect the production of domestic sugars has largely increased, and last year reached 378,000,000 pounds. This includes cane, beet, sorgum and maple sugars.

General Advertisements.

New Store!
New Goods!
New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in
Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware
SIDE BOARDS, CHEFFONIERS, ETC.,
WARDROBES, WALL BRACKETS
And all kinds of Furniture Manufactured and Repaired.
☞All Island Orders will receive prompt and careful attention

ORDWAY & PORTER,
Robinson Block, Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu.

CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and Commission Merchants

Hardware, Builders and General,
always up to the times in quality, styles and prices.
Plantation Supplies,
a full assortment to suit the various demand.
Steel Plows,
made expressly for Island work with extra parts.
Cultivator's Cane Knives.
Agricultural Implements,
Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, etc., etc
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills,
Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass,
Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.
Blake's Steam Pumps,
Weston's Centrifugals.
SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.
Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.
General Merchandise, it is not possible to list every thing we have, if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.
3278-tf-d 1462-tf-w

1843. SEMI-CENTENNIAL 1893.
5 Per Cent. Debenture Policy
—ISSUED BY—
The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Richard A. McCurdy, - - - - - President.
Assets - - - - - $175,084,156.61.
Information regarding this form of policy, or any particulars concerning the various other forms of policies issued by The Mutual Life Insurance Company may be obtained of
S. B. ROSE,
General Agent, Hawaiian Islands.

EGAN & GUNN, 514 FORT STREET.
Great Clearance Sale
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.
We will offer anything in our
Large Stock of Goods!
At Greatly Reduced Prices!
☞Call and see for yourself, the bargains we are offering in all Departments.
Egan & Gunn, Fort Street.
EGAN & GUNN, 514 FORT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTIONS!
—NEW LINE OF—
Fine Tailors' Goods, Cashmeres!
SERGES, DIAGONALS, Etc., Etc.,
Entirely new patterns. Suits made to order at prices ranging from $18 to $25.
☞Goods guaranteed to fit.
GOO KIM, Nuuanu Street.

The Daily Advertiser
50 CENTS PER MONTH.

BY AUTHORITY

ACT 42.

An Act Conferring Additional Jurisdiction Upon Certain District Magistrates.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1—The criminal jurisdiction of the District Magistrates of Lihue, Island of Kauai; Honolulu, Island of Oahu; Wailuku and Lahaina, Island of Maui; Hilo, Hamakua, Kohala and Kau, Island of Hawaii; over all offenses whereof the District Courts now have jurisdiction, shall be and hereby is made co-extensive with the Judicial Circuits in which their respective districts are situated.

Section 2—This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 14th day of July, A. D. 1893.

[Signed.] SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed)
J. A. King,
Minister of Interior.

3431 1488-1t

Sale of Lease of the Government Land Lying Between Pahoehoe and Kaohe, South Kona, Hawaii.

On THURSDAY, August 17, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government mountain land lying between Pahoehoe and Kaohe, South Kona, Hawaii.

Term—Lease for 1 year with privilege of continuance at same rental until such time as the Minister of the Interior may desire to terminate the same, by giving 60 days notice.

Upset price $50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

JAMES A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 12th, 1893.
3429 1488-3t

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in Kohala, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of those lands in North Kohala, Hawaii, known as Kohala Pili Lands from Pahinahina to Kaipuhas inclusive, and extending from shore to the makai boundaries of Government Grants made from these lands and containing an approximate area of 7973 acres.

Term—Lease for 10 years.

Upset price $250 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The lease of the above lands is sold upon the following conditions:

(1) The lessee to make every reasonable effort within one year from the date of the lease to develope water for stock on the premises.

(2) The lessee immediately after the purchase of the lease to plant and make every effort to establish a kiawe forest along the coast of the lands leased.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 10, 1893.
3428 1488-3t

Sale of Lease of a Piece of Government Land in Kanohoanahopu, Koolaupoko, Oahu.

On THURSDAY, August 17, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a piece of Government land situated at Kanohoanahopu, Koolaupoko, Oahu, containing an area of 1 4-10 acres.

Term—Lease for 15 years.

Upset price $20 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 12, 1893.
3430 1488-3t

Sale of Government Lot South Slope, Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu.

On THURSDAY, August 17th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, one Government lot situate on the east corner of Alapai and Beretania streets, and immediately above the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society premises, containing an area of 39,270 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price $150.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 12, 1893.
3429 1488-3t

H. C. ADAMS, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Fences for the district of Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, vice Wm. H. Lowell, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 10, 1893.
3427 1488-3t

ACT 40.

An Act to Increase the Facilities to Depositors and Providing for Term Deposits in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. The Postmaster-General, as Manager of the Postal Savings Bank, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Finance, may issue to any person Term Deposit Certificates in the name of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank for deposits of not less than Five Hundred Dollars nor more than Five Thousand Dollars.

Section 2. The amounts so deposited shall draw interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum to be computed in accordance with the law regulating the Bank. Such deposits shall not in the aggregate exceed $150,000 at any one time.

Section 3. The term for which any deposit shall be received under this Act shall not exceed twelve months.

Section 4. The form of the said certificates shall be as follows, and shall contain the conditions hereinafter set forth:

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK CERTIFICATES.

$ ..... No.....

Honolulu, ... 189..

Received from ..... in .....

Coin, ... Dollars on

Deposit, payable in .....Coin on presentation of this Certificate, properly indorsed. This deposit is made for..... months, and will bear interest from .....189.., at the rate of..... per cent. per annum, and in accordance with the conditions printed hereon.

Interest.....

Approved:

.....,
Minister of Finance.

CONDITIONS.

Present this Certificate at the Postal Savings Bank at the expiration of the term stated herein. Interest will cease at that date.

Holders at a distance may indorse this Certificate and send by mail to the Postal Savings Bank, when it will be paid.

This Certificate may be transferred by endorsement, and principal with interest will be paid to the holder hereof.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of June, A. D. 1893.

[Signed.] SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

[Signed.]
J. A. King,
Minister of the Interior.

3418 1486-1m

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in Kawela and Kaeleku, Hana, Maui.

On THURSDAY, August 17th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government Lands in Kawela and Haeleku, Hana, Maui, containing an area of 1250 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years.

Upset price $100, payable semi-annually in advance.

JAS. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 12, 1893.
3429 1488-3t

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in Kohala, Hawaii.

On WEDNESDAY, August 9th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government lands of Awalua, Haena, Kapunapuna and Kapaaiki, Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 224 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 10 years.

Upset price $50 per annum, payable semi annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Department, July 10, 1893.
3427 1488-3t

Sale of Lease of Government Lands in Kipahulu, Hana, Maui.

On THURSDAY, July 20, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government remnants in Kipahulu, Hana, Maui, containing an area of 155 93-100 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 5 years to commence from the 1st of November, 1893.

Upset price—$168 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 20, 1893.
3412 1485-3t

Notice to Corporations.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all corporations are hereby requested to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department, on or before the 31st day of July, instant, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1893.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application at the Interior Office.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 6, 1893.
3424 1487-3t

Sale of Lease of the Government Land of Hanapai, Hamakua, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 25, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of the Government land of Hanapai, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 77¾ acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years to commence from the 13th day of October, 1893.

Upset price $300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24th, 1893.
3415-3t 1486-3t

Sale of Lease of the Government Land of Hanapai, Hamakua, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, July 25th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction the lease of the Government land of Hanapai, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 77¾ acres a little more or less.

Term—Lease for 15 years to commence from the 13th of October, 1893.

Upset price—$300 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24, 1893.
3416-3 1485-3

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Tax Payers of the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, that he will be in attendance at Waihee, Monday, July 10th, at Ahona's Store.
Waiehu, Tuesday, July 11th, at Chinese "
Kahului, Wednesday, July 12th, at Custom House.
Waikapu, Thursday, July 13th, at Ah Loy's Store.
Honuaula, Makena, Monday, July 17th and Tuesday July 18th.

All other days at the Deputy Collector's Office in Wailuku from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting Saturday, the office closed at 12 m. for the purpose of receiving their Assessment returns and Collection of Personal Taxes.

All returns must be made to the undersigned not later than July 31st, 1893, or no appeal can by law be granted.

All Personal Taxes not paid after the 30th day of September, is subject to 10 per cent. addition.

Blank forms on which to make returns can be had daily during the month of July on application at the office of the undersigned.

WM. T. ROBINSON,
Deputy Assessor and Collector of Taxes of District of Wailuku, Maui.

Wailuku, Maui, June 24, 1893. 1485-4

Notice to Owners of Brands.

All Brands must, by law, be re-registered prior to July 1st, 1893, or they will be forfeited, and can thereafter be appropriated by anyone.

Registration on Oahu shall be made at the Interior Office.

On the other Islands it shall be done at the Office of the several Sheriffs.

G. N. WILCOX,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 2, 1892. 1456-tf

PROCLAMATION.

Executive Building,
Honolulu, June 30, 1893.

It is hereby ordered that until further notice, the right of the writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby suspended and Martial Law is hereby declared to exist in and throughout the Districts of Hanalei and Waimea, on the island of Kauai.

(Signed), SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Approved:

J. A. King,
Minister of the Interior.

W. O. Smith,
Attorney-General.

3420 1486-tf

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 5 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent *Chef de Cuisine*

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Is connected with the establishment where users of the cue can participate. 1382-q

Artistic printing at the Gazette Office.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Report of the Biennial Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The biennial meeting of the members of the Queen's hospital took place Friday morning at the chamber of commerce, Mr. James I. Dowsett presiding. The meeting was well attended, and after it was called to order Mr. F. A. Schaefer read his report as secretary, which was accepted. The following is a copy of the document:

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Honolulu, July 1st, 1893.

To the Members of the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit to you my report as secretary of your society for the biennial period closing today.

The purveyor's biennial report and statistical tables, to which I beg to call your attention, show an enlarged sphere of usefulness and of popularity with the native population, of the Queen's hospital, than it has enjoyed at any previous period, in so far as the number of native inmates of the hospital greatly exceeds that of preceding biennial periods.

The following figures will prove of interest: During the two years now under review 1088 persons have been received as indoor patients, as against 931 during the preceding period. Of these 500 were Hawaiians, against 380 the previous term; 27 Chinese, 173 Japanese and 386 of other nationalities.

The number of dispensary patients was at the same time 495.

The death rate was 11.64 per cent., the number of deaths being 134 in a total of 1151 indoor paitents. Of these deaths 22 occurred within 24 hours and 13 within 48 hours after admission of the sick into the hospital.

The biennial expenditures of the hospital (the same being the purveyor's returns) amounted to $51,530.65 for the two years, a monthly average of $2147.49, while the receipts from paying patients amounted to $18,361, an average of $765 per month.

The receipts of the Queen's hospital from the seamen and passenger tax amounted to $12,638 for the two years just closed.

I may here mention that Mr. Andre Alexandre Cornist, a Frenchman and for many years a resident of these islands, very recently deceased, donated by will $5000 for the establishment of a bed at the hospital, at the disposal of the French consul in this port. This sum will very shortly be placed in the hands of your treasurer for investment. Another case of practical charity by which the countrymen of the deceased donor will be directly benefitted.

The biennial period above reviewed shows a commendable improvement in the hospital regime by the adoption of distinct rules and regulations to govern the hospital medical service, under which a physician and surgeon were elected. This new departure proves to be a step in the right direction and the present incumbents give every satisfaction. But the employment of trained female nurses to look after the sick by day and night, is the most important change made in the internal arrangement of the hospital service, and this addition to the staff has proved a timely step in advance, and the good work accomplished by these nurses speaks for itself. With the coming of the nurses many improvements were introduced, too numerous to particularize here, but all with the view of increasing the efficiency of the hospital as well as the comfort and well-being of its inmates.

All these changes and improvements effected in the course of these two years account in a measure for the increased expenditures, still they were needed and prove to be a success. At the same time the average receipts from pay patients have increased somewhat.

I take great pleasure in announcing to you a most liberal and generous donation from Hon. Chas. R. Bishop, i. e., $10,000, for the construction of a two story wing to be built of brick, and now in course of erection at right angles with the old main hospital building. The lower story is to contain two large wards, and the upper story eight good sized rooms with modern improvements, such as are adopted by the better class of hospitals of the present day. These upper rooms are intended for female pay patients, and they will fill a much-needed want. The board of trustees have adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. R. Bishop for his generous donation, which has been conveyed to him by the secretary.

There is nothing of special interest to be added, but I trust my report upon the increased number of inmates in the hospital and also upon the manifold improvements effected, will impress you with the fact that the Queen's hospital efficiently fills its sphere of usefulness in this community, and so far as circumstances will permit, keeps apace with other institutions of the kind in other advanced countries.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. Schaefer,
Secretary.

Honolulu, July 1, 1893.

Mr. J. H. Paty submitted his report as treasurer, which was also adopted. The expenses for the past 24 months amounted to $60,296.88, which exceeded the receipts by $1104.70, which amount is still due him. The report closed with a footing of $633,583.10, which represents the expenditures for the past 34 years.

It was announced that the minister of the interior, on behalf of the government, had named the following gentlemen to act as trustees for the next four years: A. S. Cleghorn, W. G. Irwin, C. Bolte, C. M. Cooke and H. W. Schmidt. The society elected as trustees for the same term Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, C. P. Iaukea, T. May, C. L. Carter and E. F. Bishop.

A committee of five was appointed to increase the life membership of the corporation. The following gentlemen compose it: H. A. Widemann, Rev. A. Mackintosh, H. W. Schmidt, and C. M. Cooke.

After the meeting of the members of the corporation adjourned, the trustees transacted some important business. The following report was read and accepted:

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

Gentlemen: We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending May 31, 1893:

The number of patients at present in the hospital is 82; viz.: 43 Hawaiians (33 males 10 females), 2 Chinese, 9 Japanese and 28 of other nationalities; 35 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 74; viz.: 86 Hawaiians (61 males 25 females), 3 Chinese, 25 Japanese and 60 of other nationalities.

Discharged 155; viz.: 83 Hawaiians (58 males 25 females), 1 Chinese, 17 Japanese and 54 of other nationalities.

Deaths 19; viz.: 6 Hawaiians (2 males 4 females) 2 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 7 of other nationalities; of these 2 died within 24 hours and 3 within 48 hours of admission.

The causes of death were: Bright's disease 1, burns 2, cirebrals tuberculosis 1, fever 1, gunshot wound 1, heart failure 1, heart disease 2, old age 1, phlegmonous inflammation of throat 1, phthisis pulmonalis 1, pleurisy 1, pneumonia 4, pulmonary abscess 1, tertiary syphilis 1.

The highest number of indoor patients was 92; lowest 74; daily average 81.

Number of prescriptions 587.

Twenty minor, 6 major and 2 post mortem operations were performed during the quarter.

The number of patients treated in the hospital was as follows: March 139, April 133, May 151. Respectfully submitted,

Geo. P. Andrews,
C. B. Wood.

Honolulu, May 31, 1893.

The executive committee reported progress regarding the construction of the new Bishop wing to the hospital which is being built by Harrison Bros.

It was announced that Miss Harris had been engaged as night nurse.

C. L. Carter moved that a wooden carpet be laid in the two wards which will form the lower floor of the new wing. This was carried.

A committee composed of C. L. Carter, C. P. Iaukea and J. B. Atherton was appointed to examine the hospital and to suggest any improvements at the next regular meeting of the corporation.

The regular visiting committee for the next quarter will consist of C. Bolte, E. F. Bishop and M. P. Robinson.

The trustees elected the following officers: Secretary, F. A. Schaefer; treasurer, J. H. Paty; auditor, M. P. Robinson; executive committee, A. S. Cleghorn, J. H. Paty, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., M. P. Robinson and F. A. Schaefer.

ARRIVAL OF THE IWALANI.

Disposition of the Bodies of the Slain Soldiers.

Early Thursday morning the steamer Iwalani was reported as being off Barber's point. The news of her coming spread rapidly, and by 7:30 o'clock, at which hour she came inside the harbor, a large crowd was at the wharf to see her and learn the news. As the steamer neared the wharf it was learned that Koolau had escaped, and that the police and military expedition had returned to Honolulu without the leper outlaw and his family.

Captain Ziegler and members of Company A Auxiliary, H. N. G., were at the wharf to act as a guard of honor. Soon after the steamer was docked, the militia and passengers were landed and preparations were commenced for bringing ashore the remains of the three soldiers, viz., Hirschberg, Anderson, and McCabe.

The three zinc coffins, enclosed in large wooden boxes, were placed on a wagon. Captain Ziegler and his men headed the procession, followed by the surviving members of the military expedition to Kalalau, and the wagon bearing the dead. The procession marched up Fort street to the undertaking establishment of C. E. Williams, where the bodies were left. Three new coffins are being made by Mr. Williams for the deceased soldiers.

Will Visit the Coast.

Prof. M. M. Scott is making arrangements to leave on an early steamer for San Francisco, where he will meet his family and remain during the coming school vacation. He will spend the time mostly in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal. He expects to return on the last steamer before the fall term of school opens here.

Mr. W. W. Bruner, who has been superintending the construction of the Volcano road, will leave on the Australia. During his travels Mr. Bruner will visit Chicago.

H. F. WICHMAN,

FORT STREET.

Having now the much desired space for the proper display of my splendid stock of FINE GOODS, and late additions thereto, it is a pleasure to see you in and show the arrangement of the different lines, as compared to my old and cramped quarters; it is simply paradise. My stock of staple and new Goods will from now on, be found complete, and any suggestion in the way of new fads will be eagerly attended to.

As a starter on new Goods, my very fine line of Leather Purses and Card Case combinations are well worth your attention.

Leathers in all the delicate colors of dress materials, mounted in fine sterling silver in intricate designs as well as the plain; they must be appreciated by those who have always been obliged to send away for these goods. Carrying in this line the products of the leading makers of fine Leathers in the United States, it is possible for me to offer you a choice assortment from the comparatively inexpensive to that which takes dollars to buy.

The Gentleman's full dress Card Case, seems to be the correct thing from the way they caught on—just large enough to fit the proper pocket. Another little thing on which sales are rapidly increasing, the dainty little individual Butter Spreader in sterling silver and plate, probably the best and most useful little conciet ever thought of in connection with the table service. Remaining on the table throughout the meal, they entirely take the place of the desert knife for spreading butter, certainly more dainty and giving the other instrument a chance to be used for what it was intended. To those of refined tastes and a sense of the fitting, very little need be said in their favor. It will not be long before every table in Honolulu will be supplied with these very necessary little articles.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Ætna Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD.

For Sale.

A LIGHT COVERED BUGGY IN good condition; price $100. Inquire of H. M. WHITNEY, 45 Merchant Street.

KOHALA SEMINARY.

THE MAUNA OLIVA SEMINARY Kohala, had its successful closing exercises June 8th. The next term will commence September 4.

Applications for admission should be sent to the principal as early as possible before the beginning of the term, the number of pupils being limited to 60. The board and tuition is $50 not including use of bed and music.

M F WHITTIER, Principal
1484-4

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Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

STRONGER THAN ROYALIST APPEALS.

The disclosure of the letter from the ex-queen to Mr. Stevens, and the request made in her name by her ex-ministers an hour later that Mr. Stevens would sustain the fallen monarchy with the forces of the United States, has proved another fatal shot between wind and water to the sinking royalist cause. In attempting to squirm from under the logical weight of the ex-queen's second fatal admission in writing, the royalists refuse to consider, for very patent reasons, the request for aid to her cause, made an hour after Mr. Stevens received her letter. It is this request which throws the light of interpretation upon the ex-queen's epistle and makes its intent and purpose clearly preparatory to the request for aid which followed almost before the writing was dry.

Another point upon which there seems to be some confusion in the royalist mind is the repeated assertion heard that the United States has the ex-queen's "claim" under consideration and that her "case," whatever that term may be intended to mean, is pending before the United States government. The only question at present before the government of the United States is one of the acceptance or rejection of the proposition for the annexation of these islands. The Provisional government has been fully, formally and officially recognized by the United States and any further negotiations for the consummation of annexation or a modification thereof, will be carried out only with the consent and ratification of the Provisional government of the Hawaiian islands. The ex-queen ceased to have a claim or a case, as her supporters call it, when, by her own unconstitutional act she overthrew the rotten monarchy, permeated by immorality and directed by a lot of gamblers and hungry financiers awaiting a pretext to make ducks and drakes of the public revenues and load the resources of the country with further burdens.

It was after the fall of the monarchy, after the establishment of the Provisional government, and long after the landing of the United States troops that the ex-queen and her gang of gambling parasites set up the claim that Mr. Stevens and the United States troops had aided the citizens of Hawaii in establishing good government. Her alleged claim comes too late to be valid, for the very forcible reason that it comes into conflict with the statements and admissions made in the power of attorney given Paul Neumann, to procure her, if possible, a pension payable in golden eagles of the United States of America; it also conflicts with the letter sent Mr. Stevens and the request for aid from him and the United States troops. To now turn to abuse and claim that the annexationists who overthrew the monarchy were the lottery supporters is so palpably absurd it needs no answer. None but royalists would think of such a mood of defense; and it begins to look as if the oft-repeated charge of intellectual and physical cowardice brought against them has somewhat of truth in it.

There is one other point which is occasionally referred to, when the royalists feel their past acts galling them most severely, and that is the good advice that Mr. Stevens took occasion to give the ex-queen, when she mounted the throne at her brother's death. Mr. Stevens neither "assailed" nor treated the ex-queen "rudely" on the occasion referred to, and it was the prophetic truth and candor of that advice, given by a diplomat accustomed to measure and foretell the results of national policies, which made it so unpalatable to a semi-civilized ruler, who had already determined upon an unconstitutional course. This her foreign subjects, as well as Mr. Stevens, had already suspected, and it was that anticipation by the people which prepared them to act when the ex-queen promulgated her anti-haole constitution in last January. The result was her immediate exit from public life before the moral force and political indignation of her subjects, whose interests she threatened, and whose rights she proposed to subvert.

Had the ex-queen followed the advice of Mr. Stevens and conducted her government in the manner hinted at by "the Augusta diplomat" she would still be at the head of the Hawaiian government, and the royalists, who are now vainly "kicking against the pricks," would still be drawing their private sustenance from the public treasury, which their own political abuses so suddenly and unexpectedly removed from their greedy reach. It is uncertain whether the royalists hate Mr. Stevens most for pointing out the inevitable downfall of the monarchy, or Minister Damon for emphasizing the unfitness thereof by making the Provisional government self-sustaining under necessarily heavy expenses, within a few months after the retirement of the ex-queen and her followers from the control of national affairs. It is the consideration of such and similar facts which makes Mr. Stevens' speech upon Hawaiian affairs much stronger than any appeal yet put forth by the royalists.

MR. DAMON'S REPLY.

The patient and painstaking consideration which Minister Damon bestows upon his royalist friends, who have been somewhat eagerly prone to criticism of his department without investigation, is as complimentary to the minister as his reports and financial statements are creditable to the establishment of sound financial methods under the Provisional government of the Hawaiian islands.

In his detailed statement and answer to his critics, made in the councils Thursday afternoon, Mr. Damon ignored the fact that the attacks made upon him were childish and pointless, and were made by anonymous correspondents for political purposes. He was right in doing so. His office is a public trust, and the public confidence is increased by the able and conclusive manner in which he disposed of and put to shame—if such a thing is possible—the royalist scribblers who were attempting to twist his clear and business-like reports so as to make political capital out of them.

It is not to be expected that the "valued" correspondents of the Bulletin will cease their attack; their plan is to retreat from evasion to evasion and keep up a running fire of weak criticism, such as has thus far characterized the royalist campaign since the revolution.

While Mr. Damon's last able and full report may not silence the Bulletin or its crowd of royalist backers, whose lack of finances and financial ability is only exceeded by their general lack of brains, it will certainly nullify any future effect which similar attacks and misrepresentations might otherwise have upon the public mind. With the full facts now in its possession, the public will be able hereafter to place its finger on the Bulletin's financial misstatements and erroneous conclusions without putting Minister Damon to the trouble of making further official explanations.

The taxpayers have thus far the best grounds for confidence in Mr. Damon and his financial ability and methods, while they have absolutely none, either past or present, for reposing confidence in the acts and policy of his late political critics.

All kinds of artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

THE VICTIMS OF KOOLAU BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS.

ELOQUENT WORDS BY DR. BECKWITH.

Description of the Sorrowful Journey to God's Acre.

The Line of March.—Order of Procession.—The Services at the Graves.—Scenes and Incidents Along the Route.

The barracks at the court house was Sunday turned into a place of mourning, and sombre emblems of death were met on every hand. Over the archway that divides the long barrack room were the sorrowful words in dead black against the pallid wall, "We mourn our loss." The chandeliers were twined with mourning colors, as was the crimson drapery over the rostrum behind the three flag-spread coffins, where the three brave men slept nerveless in death, but loved and honored by their living comrades and the government they served.

Long before two o'clock the long hall was filled with people,—men, women and children, met to pay a last earthly tribute to the men killed at Kalalau, while endeavoring to carry out the law of leper segregation, long neglected and defied under the monarchy, fallen none too soon. Along the Ewa side near the wall, hiding the gun-racks trimmed with death emblems, were ranged twenty members of George W. De Long Post G.A.R., come to attend veteran McCabe to his last earthly resting place among the greenery of the Nuuanu cemetery.

"He was a G. A. R. man, was he not?" was asked of a gray-haired veteran of the post, as he stood facing the flower-decked coffins.

"No, not a G. A. R. man, but a veteran of the war," replied the old soldier, "but he will be buried in our plot just as if he had joind the grand army, which he intended doing by the way."

"You all knew him, then?" was asked.

"Yes, yes, we all knew McCabe," said the old man, showing a soldier's interest at once, "he enlisted first in 1861, in the first Rhode Island battery, where he served for three months and was mustered out at Providence, R. I. He then re-enlisted in the third Rhode Island regiment for nine months and was again mustered out at Providence, after which he re-enlisted for the last time in the ninth Rhode Island regiment and served during the remainder of the war. At the close he was honorably discharged. Ah! here they come," said the living comrade, as he closed up the line and held his head up, looking straight before him as Captain Zeigler came to the front preparatory to the commencement of the services over the dead.

The three biers stood in front of the rostrum covered with Hawaiian flags and loaded with floral tributes. At the ends stood two rows of six guards each, facing across the biers, with their arms grounded and their heads erect. Military discipline was not relaxed even upon this sad occasion. On the sides of the aisles next the coffins stood two gattling guns, and the twenty G. A. R. veterans who ranged along the wall held each a boquet of flowers in his hand, while on each breast was the beautiful and honorable badge that none but veterans of the grand army of the republic wear. McCabe's coffin rested on the Ewa side of the hall, Hirschberg's lay in the centre, and Anderson's occupied the Waikiki side. The large hall was crowded until there was no further standing room when the service began.

Immediately in front of the rostrum were seated President Dole, Vice-President W. C. Wilder and Ministers Damon, King and Smith. At the close of the service Pres. Dole remained at the executive building and Minister Damon at the court house until the troops returned from the cemetery. Near the entrance door to the room of the bureau of agriculture and forestry, was seated the choir of the Central Union church, while Rev. Dr. Beckwith occupied the rostrum.

THE SERVICES.

At six minutes past 2 o'clock the funeral service was opened with a short prayer by Dr. Beckwith, followed by the singing of a hymn. The reverend gentlemen then arose and after reading from II. Timothy, 4:7 and 8; Romans, 8:35-39; II. Samuel, 1:17-27, said in substance:

We have listened to the lamentation of an Israelite of old; we are here also to lament our dead today and we bring our tribute of sorrow and honor to our comrades in arms who have laid down their lives in the good fight; where they were found standing as the defenders of right, of law and justice, and hence of the land. We should do them honor as their deeds honor us and the manhood of our country. They were volunteers who met their death upon the call of their country in carrying out the law and order of the land, and this fact calls for double honor for the service rendered. We should also honor them for their manly courage. It was a perilous mission they went upon as volunteers and they knew the danger, yet never faltered. One of those who lies cold in death before us, when shaking hands with his comrades at the wharf, was heard to say, "Yes, boys; its a dangerous job and some of us who are leaving you will never return; but we will do our duty." And so they did—and so did he, poor fellow, and he never left Kalalau only to be carried back by his comrades with two other brave men, whose actions we are gathered to honor today. Brave is the man who knows his danger and yet faces it—such as was this—braver is he than the soldier who meets his death in the long line of battle amid the excitement and roar of the battle-field. Let us honor them for their noble self-sacrifice; they have given their lives for the public good, therefore I commend them to the esteem of all the people in this hall today; I commend their memory to all the good citizens of this land, and we commend them to the abundant mercies of the good Lord. Let us pray.

At the conclusion of Dr. Beckwith's remarks, the choir sung "Jesus, lover of my soul," after which the benediction was pronounced, and the hall was soon cleared preparatory to removing the coffins to the gun-carriages at the front entrance of the building, where the procession was formed before proceeding to the Nuuanu cemetery.

THE FUNERAL MARCH.

About half-past 2 o'clock the Hawaiian band, stationed on the grounds in front of the court buildings, commenced a mournful march, which was a signal that the funeral services were over, and that the bodies were being carried out to be placed on the gun-carriages. A platform rested on each carriage. They were covered with a deep black cloth, and on the edges was placed fringe of the same color. Two horses were harnessed to each carriage.

The first body brought out was that of John McCabe. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. Williams and La Pierre, who represented the G. A. R., and four members of Company A. Hirschberg's body was carried by Sergeant-Major Pratt and Charles Baker and four privates. The pall bearers for the remains of Anderson were Mr. C. B. Reynolds and Dr. Cooper, both of whom were members of the Kalalau expedition, and four soldiers.

After the caskets were placed in position on the gun carriages the order to march was given and the funeral procession proceeded in the following order.

Police.
Hawaiian Band.
Company A, N. G. H.
Detachment from Co. E, N. G. H.
Rev. Dr. Beckwith, officiating clergyman.
Firing Party.
Gun Carriage with McCabe's Remains.
Firing Party.
Gun Carriage with Hirschberg's Remains.
Firing Party.
Gun Carriage with Anderson's Remains.
Citizens on Foot.
Carriages Containing Government Officials, Members of G. A. R., Etc.

Company A turned out about 110 men under command of Capt. Charles Zeigler.

The detachment from Company E consisting of twenty-four men was commanded by Lieut. Coyne.

The police company numbered thirty-one men who were commanded by Capt. Robert Parker.

The Geo. W. de Long Post G. A. R. turned out twenty men led by Comrade J. Simonson.

A long line of carriages followed the remains of the three soldiers to the cemetery, and among the prominent people who attended the funeral were Vice President W. C. Wilder, Minister King, Attorney-General W. O. Smith, Col. W. F. Allen, Major Potter, aide de camp to President Dole, John Nott, Andrew Brown, Henry Waterhouse and Judge Cooper. The military was represented by Col. J. H. Soper and his entire staff. One vehicle was occupied by Wm. Larsen and eight others who acted as special policemen under Mr. Larsen.

The procession moved along King to Fort, to Kukui and to Nuuanu avenue. At different points along the march the sidewalks were crowded with people who were from all walks of life.

When the cemetery was reached there was quite a crowd of people present and when the burial ceremonies commenced a large concourse had assembled. The first body buried was that of John McCabe. Near the grave stood the Geo. W. de Long Post G. A. R. Nearly every veteran presnt had a bunch of flowers in his hand to be deposited on the last resting place of their deceased comrade. Close by stood Company A drawn up in line and in front was the firing party composed of Corporal C. B. Wells, Privates E. Staunton, A. Phillips, J. Picked, J. Evensen, J. Sauterberg, P. Johnson and Arthur Fitzsimmons. This squad was under command of Lieut. George King.

The grave was surrounded with people while Dr. Beckwith spoke the burial service. When the casket was hidden from view the firing party advanced and fired three volleys over the grave. The handsome floral tokens which adorned the casket were placed on the mound while the bugler sounded taps.

Closer to the Nuuanu roadway a double grave had been dug to receive the bodies of Hirschberg and Anderson. The caskets were lowered after which Dr. Beckwith repeated the burial service. Volleys were fired for Anderson by a party consisting of Corporal Thomas King, Privates J. Frey, William Thoene, Gus Gunther, J. F. May, Louis L. Held, C. Cavanagh and J. Vivichayes.

The same honor was accorded the remains of Hirschberg by Corporal McKeague. Privates Charles Kroll, H. S. Naylor, Thomas Downey, A. McAulton, Charles McKay, Charles Blum and F. H. Miller.

With the exception of McKeague each member of the firing parties was at Kalalau valley, where the three men met with their untimely end.

After the double grave had been decorated with flowers and evergreens, taps were sounded, the soldiers formed in line and then the homeward march to the military headquarters in town commenced, the Hawaiian band leading.

A Complete Bindery.

The Hawaiian Gazette company has recently imported from Chicago and New York about fifteen hundred dollars worth of the latest and most approved bindery machinery and materials, such as have never before been introduced here. Probably no office in San Francisco is better fitted to turn out first-class binding more rapidly than this office can now do it. The purpose of the Gazette company is to maintain a first-class bindery here, so that there can be no necessity for sending work abroad. The largest size of account books can be manufactured at short notice, and guaranteed equal to the best foreign manufacture, in paper, finish, lettering, paging, etc.

The Duke and the Press.

The bellboy on the fourth floor of the Palace tells a good story of his grace the duke of Newcastle. The day after the duke arrived in San Francisco he called for the morning newspapers. He was yet in bed and smoked a cigarette after having tasted his morning roll and sipped his coffee.

"I understand," said his grace, the newspapers of San Francisco are very courteous to gentlemen of rank from England."

"Then he picked up one of the newspapers and read the statement that he was a victim of the cigarette habit. This caused him to fling the paper aside and roll over on his couch in anguish.

"Hence, papera?" said his grace with a wave of his hand. "I want you not." S. F. Call, July 4th.

Died at Oakland.

Mrs. Joseph Moore recently died at Oakland, Cal. Her death, which was a sudden one, is attributed to heart disease. She leaves a family of seven children, the eldest of whom is Andrew Moore, the manager of the Paauhau plantation on Hawaii.

INTEREST AWAKENED.

Horsemen Want a Programme for September 2d.

The announcement of the match between Lord Brock and Duke Spencer for a purse of $1000, has awakened interest among lovers of horse racing in this city. This race is to take place on the 2d of September on the Jocky Club track.

For some days there has been a great deal of talk among horsemen who all agree that the Jockey Club should make an effort to arrange a programme of four races to take place on the afternoon of September 2d. They claim that if the club will offer purses owners of horses will enter their animals.

The Jockey Club will hold a meeting this evening to consider the matter. In addition to the race between Lord Brock and Duke Spencer the following programme is suggested by a man who understands horse racing.

1. Trotting and pacing race, free for all horses not having a record better than three minutes. Purse, $100.

2. Running race, one-half mile and repeat, for Hawaiian-bred horses only. Purse, $100.

3. Running race, one-half mile dash, free for all. Purse, $75.

4. Trotting and pacing race, mile heats to harness, best 3 in 5, free for all. Purse, $125.

AN OLD NATIVE DEAD.

Twenty Years a Member of Kaumakapili Church.

Benjamin Kaaua, one of the oldest members of the Kaumakapili church, died yesterday morning at the age of about 54 years. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Kaumakapili for twenty years, and became chairman of that body in 1889. He leaves a wife and a brother, Rev. Kanoa, at the Gilbert Islands, and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Kaaua was of a quiet disposition. He never cared for politics. Going to church and doing church work among his own race was his chief ambition. His funeral will likely take place tomorrow afternoon from Kaumakapili church.

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July 17, 1893.

The war on the blight continues, and we supply the arms and ammunition. Orders left with us for Insecticide Wash will be promptly filled and with no inconvenience to consumers. Also, in connection with this, we have imported a supply of the celebrated Lewis Combination Spray Pump which is particularly adapted for the purpose of distributing the wash.

English toilet sets are admittedly the best in the world and getting them as we do, direct from the manufacturers they are the cheapest. The Australia brought us fifty complete sets that go to you at a price that would make our buyer in London blush. They're worth double the money as an ornament even if you have no use for them in your bedroom.

The difficulty in the way of obtaining a good arrangement for mending hose has been overcome by the introduction of the "Kempshall Hose Mender" which goes to you at a quarter of a dollar, and you can make an old piece of hose as good as new with one of them and ten minutes work.

Two or three times, we have imported small quantities of a very excellent pocket knife adapted to persons whose finger nails are brittle and apt to the broken in opening a blade. The knives were such a success that we have been obliged to order more. The Australia brought them, and people who do not know what an automatic pen knife is should come in and get one.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

ANDERSON-YOUNG.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH WAS CROWDED.

The Ceremony is Witnessed by Many of the Wealth and Beauty of the City.

Large as is the seating capacity of Central Union church, it was taxed to the utmost Tuesday P.M. on the occasion of the nuptials of Miss Susan Alice Young and Dr. R. W. Anderson. The church had been handsomely decorated with flowers and wreaths, while the chancel was literally imbedded with palms of different kinds. The organ was also beautifully dressed with wreaths, etc. Much of the beauty of the decorations was lost, however, from the fact that the main chandelier could not be lighted, owing to insufficient power at the electric light works.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the bridal party entered from the Beretania street side, the three bridesmaids, Miss Bertha Young, Miss Nellie Young, sisters of the bride, and Miss Lita Vida, leading the way down the left hand aisle, followed by the bride leaning on the arm of her father, Hon. Alex. Young, who gave her away. Down the other aisle came the two groomsmen, Prof. J. Q. Wood of Oahu college and Mr. E. Benner, followed by the groom leaning on the arm of his best man, W. Porter Boyd, United States Vice Consul-General. Both parties met in the central space in front of the church, where Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith was awaiting them, and the marriage ceremony at once commenced, and a few short minutes sufficed to join two loving hearts in one. After the ceremony the newly-wedded retired into the vestry, where they received the congratulations of a number of friends, and the audience dispersed to the joyful sounds of Lohengrin's wedding march, Mr. F. M. Wakefield presiding at the organ.

The bride was dressed in pure white silk with white veil and orange blossoms, Misses Vida and Nellie Young in pink silk and Miss Bertha Young in white silk.

Among those present at the church and at the reception afterwards were: President and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Magoon, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Mr. C. J. and Miss Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. and Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. and Miss Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Jno. S. McGrew and Mr. McGrew, Jr., Judge J. M. Davidson, Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, Miss Kinney, Dr. and Mrs. Lundy, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hoting, Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Hosmer, Louis Kenake, Mark P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Ed. Mossman and sister, Mrs. Afong and the Misses Afong, Mrs. Lieut. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Dimond, Misses Parker, Justice W. F. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Luning, Mrs. S. M. Damon and Miss Damon, W. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wall, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Mr. T. F. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Peterson, Mrs. Alex. Young, son and daughter, Mr. Wells Peterson, Mr. J. C. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Mr. W. M. Templeton, Mr. Fred Oat, Mr. and Mrs. Mort Oat, Mr. M. McInerny, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Mr. W. L. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Godfrey, Miss Carter, Miss Ada Jones.

Later in the evening a reception was held at the family residence on King street. The house was brightly illuminated with electricity, and a large electic light was placed in the yard for the use of the band, which played during the evening. The yard was also gaily decorated with Japanese and Chinese lanterns. Refreshments were served to the numerous guests during the evening. The presents were numerous, and presented a fine appearance in one of the side rooms.

The newly-married couple received the congratulations of those present in the parlor underneath festoons of maile and ferns.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

A DISSERTATION ON DAILY EXPENSES.

Details For Personal Comfort.

Novel Plan of Caring for Visitor's Children.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The World's Fair being the most interesting topic of the day in the United States is being commented upon in every conceivable style. The impression incautiously given out by some of the leading journals, that extortionate charges are the cause of dissatisfaction, is misleading to say the least.

The great cities of America can afford most anything to be desired, and if one comes to Chicago, or in fact, visits anywhere in the United States with the expectation of being robbed he need not be disappointed. Barnum says the Americans "like to be humbugged," and it will prove true of anyone who meets with more than a reasonable expense in a trip to the World's Fair.

The railroad companies have done the least towards facilitating and encouraging in the important question of how can people of limited means afford to see this wonderful exhibition. The cut rates now being made will somewhat lessen that difficulty. Hotels within a few minutes' walk of the grounds offer rates from $2.50 upwards per day on the American plan, and from $1 to $3 per day on the European plan. Lodgings can be obtained in frame houses for 50 and 75 cents per night and you may camp out under a tent for 25 cents.

Board can be had at the same rates as before a fair was thought of, the best places, however, being sometimes thronged with impatient fair goers the service will hardly bear praise.

The hotels in Chicago proper, simply maintain rates which are consistent with the accommodations required and during the Fair season will make no concessions in transient rates. There is little time lost in going to and from Van Buren street to the Fair grounds, fare ten cents each way, on the Illinois Central railroad direct express. Many ways of transportation to and from the Fair grounds are provided, and some may prefer taking up quarters in the main portion of the city. Meals in all styles, and at any desired cost, are furnished within the grounds and refreshments of every sort are within reach of the most careful.

Wheeled chairs can be obtained with a guide for 75 cents per hour, or should you be fortunate enough to have some friend to push your little carriage along, you will need to pay but forty cents per hour.

Light but strong portable chairs are rented from numerous stands for ten cents per day, proving a most valuable convenience to the footsore and weary.

The admission being fifty cents, there is no further cost excepting through the interesting scenes of the Midway Plaisance. Admission prices from ten to fifty cents are charged by the various enterprises, which summed up amount to about $8.00.

The intermural railway system is a great convenience in going to and from extreme points of the grounds: fare ten cents, or all the way around for twenty cents.

Packages will be cared for at the many offices for that purpose, the charge being ten cents a day for each package. A novel feature is the care of children, who may be left with nurses in the children's building, and will be cared for and amused in a most satisfactory manner. Every toy that could be thought of is provided; each child being labeled, and a tag held by the owner, which is a receipt for the precious little package until reclaimed.

Suffice to say there has been every provision possible for the accommodation for the expected immense attendance which has not yet reached the estimated 250,000 a day.

The first thought that strikes the average person might, if expressed, be "what a feast for eyes." Where to commence needs only to be answered by your most intense interest. The names of the buildings will lead you to gratify your ambition, or taking you far beyond will excite an interest in progress that fascinates, and is an education to be gained in no other way in the same length of time.

Scarcely anyone who has enough money saved up to take them to this most wonderful display of enterprise and genius, brought vividly into contrast with earlier days, can afford to miss this chance of a lifetime.

It is to the writer's mind worth double, or as much more as may be made of the advantage, what it may cost to see the World's Fair of 1893.

To say it will pay one is not doing the intelligence of our readers justice; to see is but to realize the force of such a statement.

The ambulance system is not to be overlooked. No matter how slight an accident may be the cause, or a sudden illness render immediate care necessary, but to give a signal will call in a few moments a conveyance, and at the hospital or building for public comfort the sufferer will be cared for by trained nurses and receive treatment that can not be too highly praised.

Columbian guards are at every turn, whose principal duties are to preserve order and contribute directions to the inquirer. A more courteous corps could not be employed, nor is there hardly a question with regard to the fair that can be asked without a satisfactory answer being the result.

The post office is in the United States government building, but letters may be mailed at any of the many boxes for the purpose.

The Western Union and Postal telegraph systems have several stations, and the public telephone is at the service of visitors of this nicknamed "White City."

A well-planned fire system provides an almost absolute guarantee against any serious results from an outbreak.

Provision is made for every possible contingency that may arise, and the affairs in connection are carried on in a business-like way with evident discipline.

HAWAIIAN TOURIST.

Coffee Plantation Sold.

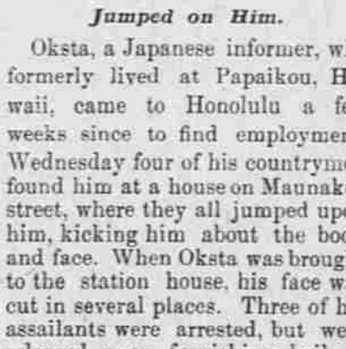
The Kona coffee plantation was sold July 12th at noon under mortgagee's foreclosure and sale, at the auction room of James F. Morgan. It was first knocked down to Mr. S. C. Dwight for $11,700, free from mortgage, but, as the purchaser would not guarantee the payment of the money, the plantation was offered again and sold to Lau Chong for $4000, subject to a mortgage of $6000, held by the Lunalilo estate.

Jumped on Him.

Oksta, a Japanese informer, who formerly lived at Papaikou, Hawaii, came to Honolulu a few weeks since to find employment. Wednesday four of his countrymen found him at a house on Maunakea street, where they all jumped upon him, kicking him about the body and face. When Oksta was brought to the station house, his face was cut in several places. Three of his assailants were arrested, but were released upon furnishing bail of $25 each.

Mail Carrier Dies.

According to the Ka Leo, Enoka Kahele, the native mail carrier between Lihue and Hanalei, died at Nawiliwili, Kauai, on the 3d inst. Kahele has been mail carrier during the past thirty years. He was about 60 years of age when he died. The deceased was very popular on Kauai, being well known to both natives and foreigners.



Purify your Blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed. As a tonic,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

assists the process of digestion, stimulates the liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by fatigue or illness. Many people waste money by experimenting with compounds, the principal recommendation of which would seem to be their "cheapness." The most reliable medicines are costly, and can be retailed at moderate prices only when the manufacturing chemist handles the raw materials in large quantities. It is economy, therefore, to **Use Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** the valuable components of which are imported, wholesale, from the regions where these articles are richest in medicinal properties.

Prepared by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors

Cures others, will cure you

HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST HONOLULU,
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Baby's Blood Skin and Scalp Cleansed Purified and Beautified Of every Humor Eruption and Disease

By the **Cuticura Remedies** when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies and methods of treatment fail. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure.

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The great skin cure, and **Cuticura Soap,** an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the scales, and restore the hair, while **Cuticura Resolvent,** the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and hereditary elements, and thus removes the cause.

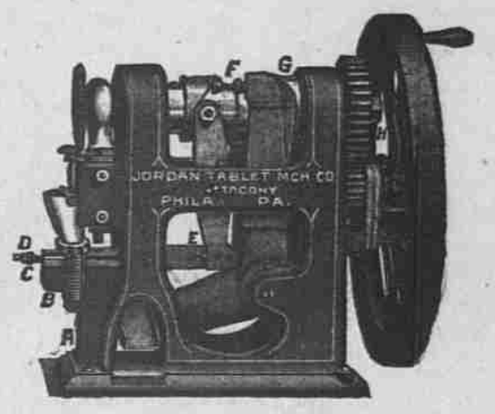
"ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR," 64 pages, 100 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials. Mailed free to any address. A book of priceless value.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Bad Complexions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated **Cuticura Soap.** Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. *The only medicated toilet soap, and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurations.* Price, 25c.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Consignees, Honolulu, H. I.

1383-y

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.



In our establishment they are made on a wonderful little machine. All we have to do is to furnish the powdered material, the machine does the rest. About eighteen months ago we imported the small size of this machine, which worked so well that the demand for these

HOME-MADE COMPRESSED PILLS

Has exceeded the capacity of the machine. We have now provided ourselves with a larger and more powerful machine of the very latest improved pattern, capable of making accurately, any size pill from as small as a pin head to as a large as a hen egg. Many of the leading physicians now specify "HOLLISTER & CO.'S" when ordering pills, and say they get better results from the Domestic than from the imported—Our make of pills are,

FRESHLY PREPARED (no old stock)

FROM STRICTLY PURE INGREDIENTS,

ACCURATE IN WEIGHT,

MODERATE IN PRICE.

Samples Sent on Application to

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Fort Street, : : : : Honolulu, H. I.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND BEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

See that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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PER GERMAN BARK PAUL ISENBERG

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DOMESTICS,

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FANCY GOODS,

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PLANTATION SUPPLIES

AND A FINE LINE OF

BECHSTEIN & SEILER

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GROCERIES, LIQUORS

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MINERAL WATERS.

ITOHAN,

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

Imported and Dealer in

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Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116. - - MUT. TEL. 582.

1473-3m.

Hawaiian Stamps WANTED.

I WILL PAY CASH, FOR EITHER large or small quantities of used Hawaiian Postage Stamps, as follows:

(These offers are per hundred and any quantity will be accepted, no matter how small, at the same rates.)

1 cent, violet	$ 75
1 cent, blue	75
1 cent, green	40
2 cent, vermilion	1 50
2 cent, brown	75
2 cent, rose	30
2 cent, violet, 1891 issue	50
5 cent, dark blue	1 50
5 cent, ultramarine blue	1 00
6 cent, green	2 50
10 cent, black	4 00
10 cent, vermilion	5 00
10 cent, brown	2 50
12 cent, black	6 00
12 cent, mauve	6 00
15 cent, brown	5 00
18 cent, red	10 00
25 cent, purple	10 00
50 cent, red	25 00
$1, carmine	25 00
1 cent envelope	50
2 cent envelope	75
4 cent envelope	2 00
5 cent envelope	2 00
10 cent envelope	5 00

No torn stamps wanted at any price. Address:

GEO. E. WASHBURN,
P. O. Box 2068, San Francisco, Cal.
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FOR SALE!

SOMETHING NEW.

A PRIESTMAN OIL ENGINE,

Five horse power; runs with ordinary kerosene oil without boiler or furnace; cost to run very small as compared with steam. Can be seen in motion at my warehouse on Queen Street.

1466-4 ROBT. CATTON.

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

PAUL'S PROCLAMATION.

That Mr. Paul Neumann should write a letter to the Provisional government for a political purpose is not at all strange, but that he should expect his little political dodge to have any weight with the public is altogether strange—stranger than truth and fiction have been ever yet in the annals of Hawaiian politics. Personally Mr. Neumann is a popular citizen, as far as transient social popularity goes. He is a hail fellow, well met with many people; but when it comes to politics—after Mr. Neumann's Hawaiian record—his letter to the Provisional government gives the intelligent public that "terrible tired feeling," for which there is no medical remedy in the royalist pharmacopœia.

It is not our purpose to discuss at present the substance of Mr. Neumann's political plea for a rehearing of the ex-queen's case before a popular native jury further than to say that the propositions made by him in his letter cannot possibly come up until the question of annexation, raised through the Provisional government, is settled either one way or the other by the action of the United States. The question which Mr. Neumann asks with owl-like absurdity, as to whether President Dole, his colleagues and partisans, "believe that a government established under the circumstances under which this government was created * * * can be permanently maintained," is sufficiently and fully answered by referring the learned lawyer and political fee-taker to the adjective "provisional," which, from its organization, has qualified the present government.

That a large portion of the special plea of the ex-queen's late political counsel is made up of assertions, not borne out by the facts of the last six months of Hawaiian history, is not unexpected. The fact is that, without a large number of unsustained assertions, the royalist cause cannot be sufficiently bolstered to make it presentable to the public gaze. It is quite plain that Mr. Neumann has taken the present occasion to set forth all the royalist arguments, he used so unsuccessfully at Washington, under the guise of advice to the Provisional government as to how they shall proceed in obtaining good government in Hawaii, which the ex-queen, Mr. Neumann and his political friends signally failed to give the people of these islands. Nay, more; if they had the power they would break down the present political reforms and turn Hawaii over again to the tender mercies of the ex-queen, the political boodlers and the lottery swindlers.

The point raised by the eloquent fee-taker that the annexation cause is based upon false reports forwarded to the Harrison administration, seems to be somewhat of an afterthought, when viewed in the light of that ex-royal power of attorney which Mr. Neumann carried to Washington in his pocket, and denied to the press of the United States that he had. When Mr. Neumann assumes to speak for the American people he places himself in a position quite as false and untenable as when he uses the plural "we" to represent the Hawaiian people in making demands of the Provisional government. Mr. Neumann simply represents himself and his political and royalist clients, but nobody else. As far as the political future of Hawaii is concerned, neither Mr. Neumann nor his friends will be in it in any event, until they get out of bad political company. The people are fully determined that hereafter good government of some form shall prevail here.

PROF. E. CHARLIER'S VIEWS ON HAWAII AND CALIFORNIA

[The following are extracts from a private letter from Prof. Charlier, who spent six months in traveling around this group. They contain some well-expressed sentiments on local affairs, and as the views of a gentleman of wide experience and liberal views, will be read with interest.—EDITOR.]

As I expected before leaving Honolulu, your political situation remains as it was then. President Cleveland is bound to wait for the re-assembling of congress, and Mr. Blount is in no hurry to come to a conclusion. All that was in the order of human events. Unless the United States government has lost common sense it is bound to accept the Hawaiian islands under one form or another; and in the meantime I do not see that you are any worse off than you were before. Your only great industry is sugar, and everything connected with it goes on as usual. I do not pity much the planters if they make only 10 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. They will have time to consider the labor question and adjust it to new circumstances. Of course when profits were enormous expenses were lavish, and a fictitious boom was created. Everybody felt rich, and now everybody feels poor, as the millionaire who loses half his millions, and declares that he is ruined.

Even if the United States does not accept the Hawaiian islands, the Provisional government is perfectly able to remain master of the situation. If pushed to the wall, the ex-queen may be put on a steamer and sent abroad with a few of her most ardent supporters. Let the first *practical agitator* be tried and shot, the others will not move. But I would allow full free speech and a free press. It is better to let people evaporate their ideas than to confine them in holes. It is better to know what our adversaries are doing than to have to discover their plans.

And, finally, if the United States refuses absolutely the Hawaiian republic, England is ready to take hold of it, and, under its rule, the labor question would present no difficulty; peace and stability would exist. I have seen its rule in India, and especially in Ceylon, with inferior races, and *I consider the English as the best rulers of Eastern nations.*

So, altogether, I feel little or no anxiety about the future of your Hawaiian islands, and, if I live, I may decide to go and end my days under your glorious climate, in spite of your mosquitoes, south winds and other drawbacks. By that time a cable may have been laid between Hawaii and the coast, and, if so, it would remove my greatest objection to living in the center of the Pacific ocean.

We spent two weeks in the Yosemite valley and its surroundings. It is a long, fatiguing, rough, dusty journey. The valley itself is geologically remarkable. A massive granite mountain was thousands or millions of years ago split by an earthquake; the result is a hole six miles long, two miles wide, surrounded by rocky walls 3000 feet high. The Merced torrent, which in old times came down from the highest summits (Mounts Whitney, Lyell, etc.) of the Sierra Nevada, by a succession of rapids and small falls, now tumbles down the valley by two big falls of 700 and 350 feet. Once at the bottom of the valley it is a peaceful, insignificant stream which receives a number of torrents that tumble down on all sides and form falls of great height. In May, when the snow melts, the streams are full and the waterfalls more attractive, especially at sunset, when the rays of the sun strike almost horizontally the spray, and form the finest rainbows which I have yet seen out of the sky.

The highest or longest of those falls is the Yosemite (Grizzly Bear) which tumbles down 1500 feet in its upper part, 2500 feet in all before reaching the Merced; but the impression made on the mind is not great and does not compare with the grandeur of Niagara.

Of course, we bring back many pleasant memories from that trip. On the summits I found the wonderful snow plant (sarcodes sanguinea) which comes out of the snow like a huge red asparagus, and developes a number of small flowers like those of a hyacinth, surrounded by most delicate leaves tinted with white. The bloody red color of the whole is its most remarkable feature.

The big trees of Mariposa (sequoia gigantica) are another feature of that region. They are ugly, and, surrounded by other very tall trees, do not surprise the eye by their heights, as do the cryptomevias of Mikko in Japan. It is necessary to study them, and we spent many hours amongst them. The "Grizzly Bear" is 260 feet high, over 90 feet in circumference. The "Wawonah" (big tree) is 27 feet in diameter. A passage 10 by 10 has been cut through it for a road. The photographs usually represent it with a carriage in it. A volume could be written on those trees, their history, etc.

A company of United States cavalry was camping in the Yosemite reservation to protect it against camp fires and destroying humans. On the top of Signal Peak (used for surveying) we found two officers trying to kill eagles. They were gentlemen, West Pointers, and knew the country, we divided with them our lunch, I invited them to dine and we were mutually satisfied with each other.

On our way up, we had the mishap to meet a party of Raymond tourists. Individually each one may be an angel; collectively they are like the Egypt grasshoppers, an unmitigated nuisance. The result was that we had to drive in an open wagon, with a snow storm in the afternoon, which lasted two hours. Luckily the road superintendent, with a buggy, came along and relieved us from a very unpleasant predicament. Altogether the Kilauea trip is easy in comparison with the Yosemite trip, and the lake of fire is a hundred times more interesting and novel than the split rocks of the Sierra Nevada.

San Jose is a prosperous city of 25,000 inhabitants, located in the fertile Santa Clara valley, mostly planted with fruit trees. We revelled in a cherry orchard, plucking the fruit from the branches and admiring the skillful way it is packed, boxed for the market.

Santa Cruz has a fine beach which is its only attraction.

Monterey would be nothing but for the hotel and grounds built and prepared by the Southern Pacific railroad company in the middle of a barren country. It is an oasis in the desert, and the hotel is the best in California, perhaps in the United States. With the California usual exaggeration (more or less imitated on the Hawaiian islands), it is necessary to reduce at least one-half of the extravagant praises bestowed on everything. Monterey Delmonte Hotel is the only spot which has come up to our expectations. Yet it is of it, as of the "Paradise of the Pacific," which is described in Whitney's excellent Guide Book, without the slightest mention of mosquitoes and their sanguinary love for new comers—especially tender ladies and children, whom they prefer to dried-up old invalids. Outside of Monterey hotel grounds, there is very little of interest.

Even now San Francisco is cool, and we are obliged to dress warmly. I am no admirer of its climate, such as it has been during the last two months.

I am not at all suprised at the Herald's position. It is customary of such deeds; it adopts an opinion and sticks to it in spite of all evidence. But I am surprised to see Mr. Nordhoff becoming its tool; I considered him above such a third-class business as he has been in. He used to be a writer independent in his own judgment. Tempora mutantur. He is no more himself.

E. C.

San Francisco, June, 1893.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The three tables laid before the councils a short time ago by Minister Damon are, upon careful perusal, strongly suggestive that the material interests and large investments held almost exclusively by foreigners, chiefly American residents in Hawaii, must cut a prominent and decided figure in the settlement of the future form of government for these islands. The tables referred to do not represent the entire wealth of the country, but such a large proportion of it that conclusions drawn therefrom will be approximately correct and applicable to the whole of the vested interests of Hawaii.

Space will only allow a general summary of the totals of these clear and suggestive tables; but even such a statement carries on its face food for political as well as financial thought. Each table is complete in itself, and, for the sake of brevity, will be summarized so as to place the results immediately before the eye.

The first table contains a detailed list of Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing the investments therein, together with the nationality of stockholders in each company. The table was compiled during the month of June, 1893, from the latest official returns. This table represents forty sugar companies, with capital stock aggregating $28,224,300, of which $27,964,290 has been issued. The following is a summary of amounts invested by nationalities:

American	$18,594,695
Hawaiian-born American	2,960,280
American half-caste	88,900
British	4,303,218
Hawaiian-born British	196,200
British half-caste	160,098
German	1,233,935
Hawaiian-born German	39,165
German half-caste	2,058
Native Hawaiian	38,991
Chinese	259,700
Chinese and Portuguese half-caste	34,000
Portuguese	49,500
Other foreigners	3,500

The second table contains a detailed statement embracing forty-three Hawaiian corporations, other than sugar plantations, showing the amounts of the investments with the nationality of the stockholders. This table represents the bulk of the mercantile interests of the Hawaiian islands, represented by a capital stock of $6,150,705, of which $5,877,400 has been issued. The following is a summary of the amounts invested by nationalities:

American	$2,690,994
Hawaiian-born American	948,197
American half-caste	33,473
British	1,289,520
Hawaiian-born British	233,006
British half-caste	201,639
German	299,523
Hawaiian-born German	28,839
German half-caste	4,701
Native Hawaiians	51,620
Chinese	44,640
Chinese and Portuguese half-caste	36,763
Portuguese	420
Other foreigners	13,595

The third table contains a detailed list of twenty-two firms and partnerships representing sugar plantations and planting interests, not incorporated, compiled from agents' latest reports to June, 1893. The estimated value of these interests is $3,000,000, held and controlled by the following nationalities:

American	$ 415,000
Hawaiian-born American	500,000
British	1,195,000
German	515,000
Norwegian and Portuguese	375,000

The corporations and firms represented by these tables aggregate a capital stock of $37,375,005, which, summarized by totals, gives the following suggestive result:

American	$21,700,689
Hawaiian-born American	4,408,477
American half-caste	122,373
British	6,787,738
Hawaiian-born British	429,206
British half-caste	361,737
German	2,048,458
Hawaiian-born German	68,004
German half-caste	6,759
Native Hawaiian	90,611
Chinese	304,340
Portuguese	49,920
Norwegian	375,000
Other foreigners	17,065

There is no guess work about these figures; they are all of record and constitute a plain statement of the investments by nationalities in the bulk of our commercial and agricultural industries up to date. Out of thirty-seven millions, Americans and Hawaiian-born Americans represent over twenty-six million dollars; while pure Hawaiians are represented with a paltry ninety thousand dollars, which, added to the investments of half-castes, barely suffices to raise the amount to half a million dollars.

These figures are in exact keeping with the statements published in this paper heretofore, that the native Hawaiian pays less than one-seventh of the taxes, owns not more than a sixteenth of the land of the islands, while, up to the present time, he has held two-thirds of the paid offices under the government. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the natives represent 70 per cent. of the voters, and have proved themselves incapable at all points of carrying out an enlightened and progressive system of government, such as the advancement of our island civilization now imperatively demands.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Paul Neumann's open letter to President Dole does not seem to have had the expected effect. The Bulletin apologizes for the letter in a sort of half-hearted way, in which it declares Mr. Neumann's intentions were of the best and that he "meant in all kindness to save the personalities of President Dole and his some highly-respected coadjutors from the humiliating consequences" alleged to be awaiting the establishment of good, economical government in Hawaii. A "valued correspondent" has a somewhat livelier appreciation of the absurdity of Mr. Neumann's letter, and does not hesitate to call the grand old fee-taker a political chump.

The Tacoma Herald expresses the opinion that the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE are distinctively American journals, and the Herald believes both papers "would like to see 'old glory' floating over the 'Paradise of the Pacific.'" The Herald is just about as near right as it ever was on an important question, and it might have added the ADVERTISER and GAZETTE reflect the popular sentiment of the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Robert W. Wilcox, the typical native Hawaiian politician, hit himself a "bat in the other eye" in Monday's Bulletin. Mr. Wilcox is very like Papa Nordhoff, he has put his foot in royalist mud and keeps it there to avoid raising the general snigger which would follow its removal. The only difference between Papa and Robert is that the former gets well paid for his absurdities and the latter does not.

The occupation of the old palace by the Provisional government has broken the political tabu in Hawaii forever. It cannot be restored by the royalists—try they ever so hard.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1893.

Yuen Lung & Company, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. John Burke, Defendant in Error.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERTON AND FREAR, JJ.

A person who puts his name in blank on the back of a negotiable note before delivery, and before it is indorsed by the payee, he being a stranger to the note, becomes *prima facie* a first indorser, in default of evidence of the intention of the parties. There being no date to the indorsement or evidence as to when it was made, the presumption is that it was made before delivery. An indorser is entitled to notice and demand, in order to fix his liability. The complaint in the suit should contain allegations of facts sufficient to show his liability as an indorser.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C.J.

In March of this year John Burke brought his action against See Lee and Yuen Lung & Co., declaring "that he claims of See Lee and Yuen Lung Co., composed of Yuen Lung and Pau Lum Mau, partners, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest according to the tenor of a certain promissory note dated November 16, 1892, payable two months after date, for value received, to the order of the plaintiff, a copy of said note is hereto annexed for reference. That ten dollars has been paid on said note, leaving a balance of $140 with interest still due by defendants and owing to plaintiff, which balance due, plaintiff has demanded of said defendants, who have and still to this date refuse to pay; wherefore," etc.

The note annexed is as follows:

"Honolulu, 16th Nov., 1892.

"$150.00.

"Two months after date we promise to pay to the order of John Burke one hundred and fifty dollars, at (1%) one per cent. interest per month until paid. Value received.

"Witness, (Sig.) See Lee."

"Loo Chit Sam.

"Due . . . . . ."

(Indorsed in blank on back without date, Yuen Lung Co. Payment of $10 and $20 are also indorsed.)

Service was made upon See Lee and upon the secretary and treasurer of Yuen Lung & Co. See Lee came to Court and confessed judgment. Yuen Lung & Co. failed to appear and were defaulted, and the Magistrate rendered judgment against defendants (plaintiffs in error) for $142.38, which included interest, commissions and costs. Execution was taken out against Yuen Lung & Co. April 11th, but not levied, as Yuen Lung & Co., on the 13th April, prayed for a writ of error to the District Court. The errors assigned are as follows:

1. That the complaint in said action does not contain averments to charge the plaintiffs in error as indorsers of the note sued on in said action, while the said note shows that they were liable if at all as indorsers.

2. That no proof was taken before said District Court on which to base judgment against the plaintiffs in error.

The crucial point in this case is whether Yuen Lung & Co., by placing their name on the back of the note, became *prima facie* joint promisors or makers with See Lee, or whether they are *prima facie* indorsers.

The indorsement being in blank, without date, and there being no evidence as to when it was made or as to what was the intention of the parties as to the liability of the plaintiffs in error by so indorsing the paper, we, upon authority, treat the indorsement as made before delivery to the payee and inquire what in law their liability is presumed to be. In the diversity of opinion on this question among Courts of higher character we are now to decide, for the first time we believe in this country, what the presumed liability is which attaches to the person who, being a stranger to a negotiable instrument places his name on the back in blank at the time of the making of the note, i.e., before delivery. Without reviewing in detail the vast number of cases on this point, we remark that in some States one indorsing in such a manner (often called an "irregular endorser") is *prima facie* regarded as a (1) guarantor, in others as an (2) indorser, and in others as a (3) joint promisor, and also in some States as a (4) surety. 2 Pars. Notes & Bills, 122.

The decisions are irreconcilable. As Daniel says, "For the reason that a third party whose name is on the back of a note before that of the payee does not appear to have derived title to the note by indorsement or assignment to himself, it is held by numerous authorities that he must be regarded *prima facie* as a joint maker." 1 Daniel Neg. Instr. Section 713A. Also Martin v. Boyd 11 N. H. 385; Colburn v. Averill 30 Me. 310; Mobley v. Ryan 14 Ill. 51; Silvester v. Downer 20 Vt. 355; Lewis v. Harvey 18 Mo. 74. In Massachusetts by a long current of decisions (Union Bank v. Willis 8 Met. 504) a person making such an indorsement was held to be a joint maker or promisor until 1874 when by statute (Ch. 404) it was provided that all persons becoming parties to promissory notes by a signature in blank on the back thereof shall be entitled to notice of non-payment the same as an indorser.

Randolph in 2 vol. Commercial Paper, Section, 831, says that "the legal effect of an indorsement by a stranger has been much discussed and variously decided. The view which finds most support is probably that which holds the indorsement of a negotiable note by a stranger before, or at the time of its delivery, to the payee to be *prima facie* an original undertaking as joint maker with an implied liability as such to the payee and all holders for value." And in Section 834, the same author says: "In opposition to the view above given it is held that such indorser contracts and becomes liable as an indorser, his position on the back of the note indicating that intention." In Pennsylvania he is held to be a second indorser because with the payee's name before his be cannot be considered a first indorser. Eilbert v. Finkheiner, 68 Penn, 247. In New York he is now considered as a first indorser; Moore v. Cross, 19 N. Y., 227; Coulter v. Richmond, 59 N. Y., 479.

Daniel expresses his own views thus: "Our own views are that the party who puts his name on the back of a negotiable note before it is indorsed by the payee, should be presumed to be a first indorser. If he intended to be a second indorser he should have refrained from putting his name on the note until it was first indorsed by the payee. By placing it first he enables the payee to place his own afterwards; and *prima facie* the facts would seem to indicate such intention. We do not perceive that there is anything insuperable to this view in the objection that there is no title in him to indorse away. Prior parties could not be sued without the payee's indorsement; but he being an indorser can be sued by any one deriving title under him."

In England such an irregular indorsement is considered to render the party liable as a new drawer. Penny vs. Innes, 1 Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe, 439. In California by Riggs vs. Waldo, 2 Cal., 487, and Jones vs. Goodwin, 39 Cal., 493, and by Code, he is held to be an indorser, and entitled to demand and notice to fix his liabilities.

This has been the view which has obtained for a long while in the business community of these islands. And being free to decide either way upon authority, and there being good reasons for both views we prefer to adopt the view which has prevailed here among business men, and hold that such a person is a first indorser. If the plaintiffs in error were indorsers, as we have held them to be, then they were entitled to demand and notice. An indorsement is held to be an independent contract. So distinct is the contract of an indorser from that of the maker, that at common law a separate action against each was indispensable. 1 Daniel Neg. Instr., Sec. 669, and cases cited. But by Act of 1876, Chap. 50, a holder of negotiable security "may join as defendants in any action for the recovery of the amount secured by any such instrument all or any of the antecedent parties to the same whether maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser." But this statute which dispenses with the necessity of a separate action against the indorser does not render it unnecessary to state in the complaint the facts which are essential to holding an indorser liable. These are allegations that the plaintiffs in error indorsed the note, that it was presented to the maker at maturity and notice of non payment thereupon given to the indorser and demand made upon him. A cause of action should be stated—the language may be varied, but the essential facts to show liability on the part of the indorser must appear. We notice that Sections 919 and 921 of the Compiled Laws by which the District Courts were not confined to forms, and which allow parties to be cited by oral message or by writing, etc., are repealed by Section 80 of the Act to Reorganize the Judiciary Department. None of the essentials above named appearing in the complaint, and there being no evidence of notice and demand, it was error to have rendered judgment for the defendant in error, and the judgment is reversed with costs.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiffs in error; J. M. Davidson for defendant in error.

Honolulu, July 8th, 1893.

DO YOU FEED THE BABY!

The Skin needs food. If the Complexion is sallow, rough, scaly, pimply, it is because it is not fed with

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

The Skin Food and Tissue Builder,

positively the only SAFE and RELIABLE article for the Complexion. Absolutely harmless, opens the pores, increases the natural and necessary secretions of the skin. Restores the flesh to firm healthy state of youth. Prevents wrinkles. Good for burns, chapped lips and hands.

Pot lasts three months.

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HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE

Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, yellow or muddy Skin, mouth Wrinkles or any form of facial disfigurement when MRS. NETTIE HARRISON guarantees to cure you. Don't consider your case a hopeless one.

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3406-tf

A POLITICIAN'S PLEA.

ROYALIST NEUMANN GIVES THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ADVICE.

He is Evidently Tired of Not Being In It.

The following article appeared in Tuesday's Bulletin:

HON. S. B. DOLE,

DEAR SIR—The situation in the Hawaiian islands is unsatisfactory and complaints are loud on all sides. To the present uncertainty are attributed hard times, languishing trade, and the wearing strain upon the mind and patience of the people; anyhow, it is thought that removing the existing uncertainty of our condition will abolish those evils.

The people of the islands have remained in conservative expectancy. Even those who are not wildly enthusiastic in favor of annexation willingly credit to the party at whose head you stand an honest purpose to benefit all the people of this country by their policy. Why, however, this delay in positive action?

This letter is addressed to you, firstly, because you have assumed all responsibility by assuming the leadership of your party; secondly, because a number of people, though not content with the state of affairs, yet give a tacit support to the Provisional government because they have confidence in your character, disposition, integrity and ability.

But their faith in your strength and in your courage to do what is just and right is wavering.

Leaving aside certain objectionable acts of your party—objectionable because they were certainly unnecessary and presumably impolitic—such as the childish interference with the band, the absurd military bill and others,—the people acquiesced in your leadership and in the direction of public business by your colleagues and by the advisory council. Because the people confide in your honesty nothing has been done to impede your course of action or to thwart your policy. Is, however, the present condition to continue indefinitely?

Do you, do your colleagues, does the council, and do your partisans believe that a government established under the circumstances under which this government was created—a government existing without, I will not say against, the consent of the Hawaiian people, can be permanently maintained? This, you know, is not probable, it is not possible; an attempt to shape your action to accord with such a belief may be fraught with very serious, perhaps, dangerous results.

It is not necessary to advance the proposition that annexation is entirely impossible; it is undeniably impossible without an expression of the will of Hawaiian people. The United States would not, without such an expression, annex this country in any form or under any conditions.

It is obvious that neither the previous "elan" which inspired the annexationists last February, nor the propaganda which a small portion of the American press and the stereotyped sermon of ex-Minister Stevens may make will induce the American people to garrote the Hawaiians and steal the islands.

It is strange that men of such intelligence and political experience as some members and partisans of the Provisional government are, could not foresee the fact that the American nation are not filibusters, and that instead of attempting to gain annexation by legitimate efforts in the islands, you tried by foreign and unlawful assistance to knock Mr. Stevens' ripe pear off the Hawaiian tree. It was a misdirected blow. The United States did not spread the bag to receive the pear; it is hanging there yet and nobody was struck, unless our respected friend Mr. Stevens, as one may fairly judge from the groans of pain which he emitted in San Francisco before the chamber of commerce. In the end not even the resolutions of the San Francisco chamber of commerce will help to annex the islands.

The point is, what can, what should be done, and what is your duty at this time? All possible propositions lead but to one conclusion, and a very cogent conclusion. A plebescitum must be held. Why wait until this necessity is pointed out by the American Congress, to whom very probably the President will submit the Hawaiian question? Does anyone believe that the indecency heretofore attempted through false reports sent to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Foster can be repeated, and that the Hawaiian people will be robbed of their independence against their expressed consent, or will have the benefits of annexation conferred upon them without their expressed wish? Whoever believes that does not know the United States of America.

If the qualified voters of the Hawaiian Islands ratify the actions of the committee of safety and of the Provisional government, you will need no army to strike terror into the hearts of the malcontents. If they do not indorse you, what right have you to usurp the functions of government?

If the people ratify those acts and approve your political existence as rulers, every decent, intelligent and well-meaning resident, though no adherent of your party, will array himself upon your side and sustain your actions and your policy. Then the prayer for annexation can be made in such proper, clean and justifiable manner that our great and good friend across the sea can, with propriety, give heed to your request. Then he may help us; if not by annexation, to his own detriment, yet by assisting us to maintain a stable and decent government.

A majority of representatives elected by the qualified voters of the country declare for a change of our form of government, irrespective of the possibility of future annexation, they will be sustained by the taxpayers and reputable citizens of this country, and no dissent will be heard if the present government should be placed lawfully and constitutionally in power.

The people will not submit to Prætorianism or indefinite delay in settling the question.

Either of the two conditions means ruin. Both are grossly unjust and inconsistent with the principles which the annexationists must possess and profess if they are fit to become American citizens.

The step recommended, that is, the convening of a body of lawfully chosen representatives and carrying out their conclusions, means sustaining right and justice. The people have the right to demand that it be taken; you (meaning the Provisional government) have no right to refuse to take it or to impede or prevent it—if you are honest.

But there is another and more urgent reason for such action. It should be impelled by gratitude to and consideration for our friend the United States. These islands, it is well known, have been befriended and in reality protected at all times by the great republic. It is claimed that our political change has been effected by representative of the United States in violation of justice, decency, comity, treaty obligations and international law.

That representative came near to casting an indelible stain upon the American nation. But why ask the United States to judge him? His future fate does not concern us. Let the Hawaiian people assemble by duly chosen representatives, let the people declare how and by whom we shall be governed, and ask the United States, if it should be necessary, to assist us in carrying out the conclusions of the people. Now we call upon you and the Provisional government, who profess an attachment for the United States so great that it impels you to surrender Hawaiian independence for American citizenship, to save our great friend and neighbor from a disagreeable task by taking the vote of the Hawaiian people and following the popular will. You will then show that you are fit to become American citizens, and do not wish to trample under foot every gift of liberty, every principle of representative government, every guarantee of justice and right. Do now what is just and right not from fear or necessity, nor until it is demanded by the United States, but because you owe the fulfilment of that duty to the people who permit you to represent them and to those whose faith in your honest motives must be justified by your own conduct.

Put your house in order so that you may show to the American Congress when it assembles what is truly the wish of our people, in whom after all the sovereignty rests, and ask your great neighbor to help you if the wish expressed is reasonable and rests on proper grounds.

This course will not alone preserve the high estimate in which you, and many of those who are with you, are held at home, but will commend your cause, which will then be the cause of the people of Hawaii, to a respectful and advantageous consideration in Washington.

I am, with every assurance of my high esteem,

Yours sincerely,

PAUL NEUMANN.

WATER FOR MAKIKI.

The Government Will Use the Old Artesian Well.

The government has authorized Mr. Andrew Brown to clean out the old artesian well near the Makiki reservoir, which was bored at an expense of $14,000, but never used. If practical and there is not too much expense connected with the undertaking, a large pump will be placed in position to pump water into the reservoir, so as to give the houses on the plain a more plentiful supply.

Mr. McCandless, the well borer, will make an examination at once, and in a few weeks' time the government expects to have a new water supply for Makiki.

Lepers in the Ewa Mountains.

Two desperate lepers named Manuel and Kaleiwahea are said to be in hiding in Waipio valley, Ewa, Oahu. Kaleiwahea was the one whom Officer Kingsley attempted to arrest several years ago. The leper shot the officer in the leg and then the latter retired. It is reported by reliable witnesses that the Waipio lepers visit Perl City frequently at night. They always go armed.

Government Land Sale.

Chief Clerk Hassinger held a land sale Tuesday at noon at the executive building. The sale comprised three peices of government land, viz.: 1. Aleamai, containing 79.7 acres, upset price $150; 2. Aleamai, containing 18.8 acres, upset price $94; 3, Alakahi and Mokuoniki, containing 511 acres, upset price $500. The three peices were knocked down to the Hilo Sugar Company at the upset prices.

Another Leper.

Jacob Sims, the negro bootblack, who was lately arrested as a leper suspect has been examined at the receiving station at Kalihi and declared to be a leper. He will go to Molokai with the next batch.

KOHALA CELEBRATES

WITH LAWN TENNIS AND HORSE RACES.

A Political Cloud Cleared Away. Local News Notes, Etc., Etc.

MAHUKONA, July 6.—The influenza has for some time proved a true friend to the doctors. There has been no lack of practice lately among the medicos. Mahukona citizens have felt the disease more severely than those of other parts of Kohala. But no part has escaped entirely.

Showery weather still continues. You can stand by, and see the young cane grow. But despite the weather there has been no lack of picnics and moonlight rides. Revellers have lighted their fires in defiance of the clouds and cooked their coffee in the open air as though rain was an unknown article. And picknickers have had their gypsyings despite of weather and they all say they had just splendid times, lolling in the shade of friendly trees or babbling to the babbling waves.

The Fourth of July was spent very joyously in Kohala. There was a picnic party or two in the morning. And baskets were unpacked by rolling surf and murmuring stream. And cliffs were climbed and ferns were gathered and leis of leaves were woven by light-hearted youth. And some went down into the pleasant sea and played among the breakers and chased each other on the sands. And some sat down in pleasant nooks with pipe or book or both and in calm enjoyment idled away the morning. It was a delightful day.

The devotees of the Tennis Court entertained their guests from Hamakua right royally, and early in the afternoon the game was called, and the champions from either district prepared them for the fray. The ladies were gaily decked with the favors of the competing sides—red for Hamakua and blue for Kohala. It was like a tournament of the olden days when knights strove for the mastery with lance and sword. Who was our Queen of Love and Beauty I will not tell. But I will venture to say that our knights were just as gallant and our dames are gracious as those of days long since gone the way that all days go. And so the contestants went forth with ball and racquet to win the smile of approbation from her who were his tourney favor.

The Reds were handicapped by the illness of one or two of their best players. But right gallantly they strove, and many an admiring cheer they won from rosy lips and many an encouraging glance they won from kindling eyes. But they were not strong enough nor skilled enough to win. The conquering Blues bore their honors modestly, as Kohalaites ever do. It was a glorious victory and right well deserved.

The Kohala seminary allowed the players the use of their beautiful grounds, and the spectators viewed the game from the spacious verandahs of that popular institution.

After the close of this gentle and joyous tourney, some of the male players attired themselves in skirts and amid the difficulties of clinging draperies and the unadulterated joy of the spectators, played a game that was full of incidents, and things.

The supremacy at tennis is settled, and like Alexander of old, Kohala is looking abroad for other worlds to conquer.

The sporting part of the community had some horse races at Halaula. The course was laid from Kohala landing up to the railway station. The interest and excitement never fagged for an instant. Where you have hired jockeys tricks are sometimes played as everyone knows; but here gentlemen riders are the rule. Owners rode their own steeds at the races here, and there was nothing to mar the general hilarity till near the close of the day. I think it was just after "Judas Iscariot" had won his second heat, a little difference of opinion about a trifling bet arose between two spectators. It turned out to be a case of mistaken identity, but not before it had precipitated a race war between a large number of Japanese and Kanakas, in which the Japanese got rather the best of it, to the entire satisfaction of all unprejudiced spectators.

Yes, we had firecrackers and big flags and little flags and any amount of fun, and just made a day of it, and slept the sleep of the tired patriot when nightfall came.

Miss Nellie Bicknell is the guest of Miss Bond for the holidays.

Most of our Hamakua visitors have already returned home and life has settled down into its usual ways once more.

Before the arrival of the Claudine a large and assorted variety of political rumors were flying around, and at one time there was a possibility of strained relations between Kohala and Washington, but with the Claudine came the intelligence that the status quo had not been changed, and the sun came right out from behind the clouds and smiled. We can stand almost anything so long as nobody monkeys with the status quo and the board of assessors equalizes the assessment roll so that citizens of Kohala can keep a little of their earnings to live on.

Puget Sound Sash and Doors for Hawaii.

Puget Sound wood-working firms are after the Hawaiian trade. Heretofore San Francisco has had the cream of this lucrative trade, amounting to about $200,000 per year. Next month Wheeler, Osgood & Co. of Tacoma will send a consignment of sash and doors to the land of Mother Hubbards and poi. It will be placed with the United States, British Columbia and Hawaiian Islands Trading Co., recently organized, who will handle the trade for the present.—Puget Sound Lumberman.

LOTTERY REVIVAL.

GAMBLERS AGAIN LOOKING TO HONOLULU.

Williams and Lee, Two Lottery Promoters, Have Recently Been at Work in This Country.

The Hawaiian lottery scheme is being revived and its projectors have been at work in this country for several weeks.

It will be remembered that last year a bill was introduced in the Hawaiian legislature authorizing a lottery company, composed of American capitalists, to transact a general lottery business on the islands. The company seeking to establish the lottery in Honolulu agreed to devote to the Hawaiian government large sums of money annually for educational and other purposes.

The lottery bill, as it was commonly known, failed to pass, and its projectors retired in disgust. The citizens of Hawaii made loud protests against the lottery scheme and it was condemned on every side. It was not known who were the Honolulu capitalists who were back of the bill in connection with the American projectors. The bill was fathered and engineered in the legislature by J. J. Williams, the leading photographer of Honolulu, who is also the publisher of the Paradise of the Pacific. Williams was the only man in the islands known openly to be interested in the scheme.

Early in May J. J. Williams arrived in San Francisco, accompanied by Peter Lee, who is known in Honolulu as the "volcano" man. He is a wealthy speculator and sporting man, and is the owner of hotels and resorts in the vicinity of the volcano, which is one of the chief attractions on the islands for foreign visitors.

Williams and Lee only remained here for a few days and then departed for Chicago and New Orleans on business. As nearly all the American stockholders and backers of the original lottery scheme were Chicago capitalists it is a foregone conclusion that the two gentlemen from Honolulu visited Chicago on business connected with a revival of the lottery scheme.

Williams, accompanied by Lee, returned to San Francisco on June 17th from Chicago and registered at the Occidental hotel. On June 14th a wealthy New Orleans gentleman of middle age arrived here with his wife and registered at the Baldwin hotel as "Eugene Dupie and wife." On June 18th the New Orleans man went to Monterey and remained several days. He left for Monterey the day after Williams and Lee arrived from Chicago. The same day, June 18, Williams and Lee made a flying visit to Monterey and there met the New Orleans capitalist.

Mr. "Dupie" returned from Monterey on the evening of June 19th, and on the following day left the city direct for New Orleans. He is described as a Creole, 45 years of age. On June 28th, three days later, Williams and Lee sailed for Honolulu.

It was learned by a Call reporter yesterday that an official of the Louisiana State Lottery Company was in the city during the week of June 24th, but every effort to ascertain his name and fix identity last evening proved fruitless.

Soard's New Orleans City Directory for 1893 does not contain the name of "Eugene Dupie," and from the descriptions of the two men it appears quite likely that he is the unknown State lottery official.

A special telegram from Richmond, Va., received by The Call last evening says in this connection:

"General Dabney H. Maury, formerly United States minister to Columbia, has been offered and has declined the position as superintendent of monthly drawings for the Louisiana State lottery at a salary of $30,000 a year."

The dispatch further states that the Louisiana State lottery is to be re-established on an island in the South Pacific.—S. F. Call, July 3.

All kinds of artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

LELAND STANFORD.

HOW HE WAS VIEWED BY MEN WHO KNEW HIM.

He Was More than a Railroad King and a Capitalist.

Provisions of the Will and Value of the Estate

The last will and testament of the deceased Senator Leland Stanford has been filed in the office of the county clerk. An accompanying petition asked that the will be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be issued to Jane Lathrop Stanford, widow of the deceased, named in the will as executrix. The petition of the widow is in the usual probate form. She starts out with a recital that Senator Stanford died at Palo Alto on

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

June 21st, that he was a resident of San Francisco and that he left an estate. From the petition appears no intimation of the value of the estate, which had been estimated at about $32,000,000. Mrs. Stanford simply states that the value of the estate is unknown. It consists of real estate in San Francisco city and county and elsewhere in the state, bonds, shares of stocks in various corporations, and other personal property.

Throughout the entire will appears the deep sorrow of Senator Stanford over the death of his only son and his interest and generous feeling toward the great university at Palo Alto, under the shadow of which he died. To the trustees of the Leland Stanford university is bequeathed $2,500,000, which sum the will increased to $5,000,000 in the event that Senator Stanford should survive his wife. The management and control of the remainder of the vast estate is almost exclusively invested in Mrs. Stanford. Aside from generous bequests to relatives of the dead senator, his only personal bequest is the sum of $15,000 to Herbert C. Nash, his private secretary and a former tutor of his deceased son.

The entire residue of the estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Stanford, from which fact it is assumed that the endowment of the great Stanford university is still far from complete, notwithstanding the latest bequest of its generous founder.

THOSE WHO KNEW HIM.

No better estimate of a man's worth, of the various attributes of his character, can be gained than from the expression of the opinions of him made by those who knew him best. It is when one sees another through the light afforded by intimate personal or business relations that opportunity is given to know that other for what he really is.

Men who knew Stanford, who had known him for decades, are concurrent in the expression of the opinion that in all the best sense of the word he was a great man. As great in his achievements as he was in his conceptions. His mind was a broad one. In All his works, not his individual profit alone was his aim, but the improvement by his hand of the condition of his fellows. By the building of a railroad he opened an empire to the world; as governor, he saved a state to the nation; as United States senator, he conceived a plan for the assistance of farmers by the government; as a philanthropist, he devoted an immense fortune to the cause of education. Nothing that was small could abide in him. The following appreciation of his worth and sorrow for his decease, by those who know him best, will be read with interest:

E. Black Ryan: "Many a story is told of the dead man's kindly disposition and his feeling for the men who worked under him. The poorest man in his employ could go to him sure of considerate treatment and a courteous reception. He could tell his story or his grievance, and would be listened to until he finished. One could rely upon the assistance and good word of his employer, and whatever the men might say of the railroad company of which Stanford was president, for him they had only words of kindness and respect."

Judge McKenna: "Senator Stanford was truly a great man, great not only in mind qualities. No one could talk to him without being the better for it. He achieved the highest honors among men, and their achievements and the qualities displayed in their achievement would justify an extended eulogy. But, nevertheless, his greatest claim to consideration, maybe worshipful consideration, was his unbounded sympathy for men, his belief in them, and his hopes for them, finding sympathy, yes, finding fulfillment, in hi great university."

Governor Markham: "Senator Stanford was one of the noblest men that the world has ever seen, esteemed by all who knew him for his generous heart and kindly manner to every one with whom he came in contact. Through his death not only the State but the nation sustains a loss that cannot be estimated. I considered him a pronounced type of the worthy American."

Chauncey M. Depew: "Mr. Stanford was distinguished for good judgment and clear insight into the future. His invaluable advice, counsel and help to the men who built the railway systems of California and the Central and Southern Pacific railroads did much toward the successful completion of the lines. In politics his death will be a serious loss to the party on the coast."

TWO SAMPLE ROYALISTS.

Spreckels' Boy Has Caught Papa Nordhoff's Malady.

"Already" said Mr. Nordhoff, "their adherents are beginning to fall away from them and the end is near. There is only one thing that can save the islands, and that is the return of Liliuokalani to the throne. In the future I guess she will behave herself.

"The discontents are the members of the old missionary party, that is, they are descendants of the missionaries. For a time some of the planters joined with them, but the latter have gone back to the queen. They need cheap labor, and would be apt to lose it if the United States took possession.

"Just before we left a sailing vessel arrived in port bringing with her a copy of the Bulletin containing the recent remarks of President Cleveland on the subject. They were construed to mean that annexation would not take place, and immediately there was a wild scene. The natives cheered, bonfires were built and the bands paraded the streets. The Provisional government is dead broke, and its end is near.

In a brief conversation on the steamship this morning Mr. Spreckels stated that the annexationists had given up hope, and that the end of the movement was near. "Some of the leaders," said Mr. Spreckels, "will have to flee the country in a short time, and eventually the queen will be restored.

"Her return is not only awaited anxiously by the natives, but also by the planters. Annexation means the ruin of every sugar planter on the islands, as it means good-by to cheap labor. Without cheap labor sugar cannot be grown with any profit.

"The annexationists have not got a cent, and they will never be able to get the loan they are trying for. In order to do so they will have to call an election, and an election will mean their overthrow. The only man in the party who has any means is Samuel M. Damon, the minister of finance. Evidently he does not intend to be held responsible for the debts of the government, for he is mortgaging his real estate, and turning all his property in cash and other securities easily carried. President Dole has not got a cent.

"Regarding that subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company, which you say Consul Wilder has given out is liable to be taken from us. I have only this to say: There was a special enactment passed giving us that, and it was voted for by the citizens of the islands. To take it from us and give it to another company would require a similar vote, and that they could never obtain. As far as the subsidy is concerned, however, I may say that it has not been paid now for three months, simply because the government has got no money."—S. F. Bulletin.

A Native Heard From.

Mr. Samuel Bent, brother of Mr. David Bent, of this city, has written a letter to Miss Mary E. Green requesting her to inform his relatives here of his present whereabouts. Mr. Bent is a half-caste Hawaiian and left here many years ago. He is now living at Akron, Ohio, U. S. A. He writes that his two daughters died last February of smallpox.

Kalalau Taro.

The valley of Kalalau is said to raise the finest taro of any place on the islands. The natives say that taro-roots grow so large in Kalalau valley that five of them will fill a sugar-bag. The reason the taro there reaches this size is said to be because in that valley it can stand for years in the patches without becoming rotten. It is not so elsewhere.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of" says Mrs Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, both for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

HAMAKUA NOTES.

HONOKAA ENJOYS HER FIRST TERM OF COURT IN THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

The Calendar and Cases Tried the First Day—Items of News—Personals, etc.

HAMAKUA, July 5.—Honokaa began to assume a state of expectancy on Saturday after the Kinau was telephoned. During the day a Chinese coffee shop assumed shape, where there had been none before, and Sheriff Williams also took up his abode in the village. Sunday and Monday completed the arrivals, and most of them are domiciled as follows: Judge S. L. Austin and Hon. Paul Neumann, with Mr. A. Moore at Paauhau; Sheriff Williams and Deputy Attorney-General Wilder are holding out in the Lumaheihei residence; Clerk Porter and D. H. Hitchcock are guests of the "club" boys; S. K. Kane occupies the Kaunamano residence, and H. L. Holstein is the guest of Deputy-Sheriff Moanaule.

Tuesday was generally spent in resting. Business began in earnest on Wednesday morning. Present: His Honor S. L. Austin, judge of the third circuit; George Williams, Esq., sheriff of Hawaii; Daniel Porter, clerk of third circuit; G. K. Wilder, deputy attorney-general; and Charles Williams, Hawaiian interpreter. The following is the calendar, and cases which were disposed of on the first day:

Provisional Government vs. Kailiula (k.); Hoomanamana, Chapter 35, Laws of 1887. Appeal from Hilo police court. Appeal dismissed; notice not put in writing within five days, as required. S. K. Kane for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Kaluuhonu (k). Same as the above; same disposition.

Provisional Government vs. Kala (k). Same as first case; same disposition.

Provisional Government vs. Guilherme Silvera; assault with deadly weapon. Appeal from district magistrate of North Hilo. Nolle prosequi entered. H. L. Holstein for defendant.

Provisional Government vs. Sau Pana; illicit traffic in liquors. New trial ordered by supreme court. Placed on calendar on motion of deputy attorney-general. Nolle prosequi to be entered on same when mittimus arrives from the clerk of the supreme court. Paul Neumann for defendant.

CIVIL CASES.

Kuahopu (k), by Kauhiolaia, his guardian, vs. Mrs. W. E. Scott and W. E. Scott; trespass. Continued from January term, Hilo. To come up before a mixed jury on Thursday morning. S. K. Kane for plaintiff; D. H. Hitchcock for defendants.

Ken Kaw (k) (Ch.), vs. Akoi (w); deserting husband. Appeal from Hilo police court. Contiued from January term, Hilo. To follow divorce proceedings. D. H. Hitchcock for plaintiff; S. K. Kane for defendant.

Kohala Sugar Company vs. Ben Keakua (k); deserting labor. Appeal from district magistrate of North Kohala. Appeal dismissed. H. L. Holstein for plaintiff.

D. H. Hitchcock, assignee of Wing Chong Tai, bankrupt, vs. Ku Leong & Cheaki (Ch.); assumpsit. Appeal from Hilo police court; discontinued. Settled out of court.

John Enias vs. Carrie Enias; deserting husband. Appeal from district magistrate of North Hilo. To follow divorce proceedings. H. L. Holstein for plaintiff; S. K. Kane for defendant.

Honokaa Store, by F. S. Clinton, manager, vs. Kelikuewa (k); assumpsit. Appeal from police court of Hamakua. Chas. Williams for plaintiff; S. K. Kane for defendant.

Manoel L. S. Ports vs. Geo. Williams by D. H. Pulaa, Deputy Sheriff North Kohala; Replevin. Appeal from district magistrate of North Kohala. Appeal dismissed. H. L. Holstein for defendant.

DIVORCE CASES.

Akoi (w.) vs. Ken Kaw (k.) (Ch.); Libel for divorce. Continued to January Term, 1894, Hilo. S. K. Kane for libellant; D. H. Hitchcock for respondent.

Kahema (k.) vs. Maleka (w.); Libel for divorce. S. K. Kane for libellant.

Carrie Enias vs. John P. Enias; Libel for divorce. Cause heard and taken under advisment. Decision to be rendered on Friday morning. S. K. Kane for libellant; H. L. Holstein for respondent.

William Van Natta vs. Rosa Van Natta; Libel for divorce. Divorce granted on proof of abandonment. Custody of children in the father continued. D. H. Hitchcock for libellant.

NEWS NOTES.

The Fourth was pretty generally observed by everyone. The Honokaa Rifle club had regular semi-annual shooting in the morning. R. T. Rickard took the gold medal for the second time on a score of 40. Several sets of prizes were shot for, very low scores being the rule on account of the strong wind blowing all day. Several small parties picnicked at various places. The wind and dust made it very pleasant to get away from the roads, into the woods and caves.

The small pox scared that passed through the district happily proved to be not founded on fact; it was an eruption on the skin that resembles that disease in it early stages.

Mrs. James Renton of Paauilo is the guest of relatives in Kohala at the present time.

Ed. Madden and C. H. Fowler, of Kukaiau, were Hamakua's representatives in the lawn tennis tournament in Kohala yesterday.

Bishop Willis is the guest of parishioners in Hamakua. His visit extended as far as Paauilo, where he baptized several children. He leaves for Kohala in the morning, and will return to Honolulu by this Claudine.

Mr. Bailey and Mr. Joanen, of the Honokaa plantation, leave on the next trip of the Claudine for Chicago and the World's Fair, to be gone some ten weeks. The former will extend his visit to his old home in Ohio. Mr. Chamberlain will probably make the trip at the same time.

The case of Bortfeldt for shooting the Japanese laborer at Kukuihaele a short time ago, was to come up today in the district court, but owing to the inability of the victim to attend has been postponed. The Jap is doing nicely, and was not dangerously hurt in the first place. He caused about 200 of his friends to contribute $2.50 each to the treasury for deserting work and coming to Honokaa. Bortfeldt is out on $1000 bail.

La grippe is prevailing at Kukaiau and Paauilo, and working gradually westward.

We are sorry to say that the health of C. von Mengersen, manager of Pacific Mill, does not improve, and is such as so cause his friends much concern. Heart trouble.

We had quite a refreshing shower this afternoon, enough to lay the dust and induce a hope that more is not far away.

* * *

JAPANESE POLITICIANS.

Cast Longing Eyes on Far Hawaii.

The Japan Herald's Sound Advice.

Japanese agitators are casting longing eyes on Hawaii, the recent occurrences there with reference to its government which was latterly seized by a band of conspirators with a view to the annexation to the United States of the little kingdom, presently followed by the President's disavowal of the act of the Provisional government, instigated by U. S. Minister Stevens in hoisting, without any proper authority, the U. S. flag, having excited their interest. All these occurrences when taken into consideration with the unwarlike character of the natives themselves, and the fact that there are now upwards of 20,000 Japanese immigrants to be found on the islands, whose passages have been advanced by the former government, controlled by the sugar growing interest, and that no foreign nation has either come forward to establish a protectorate, or is solicitious to annex the country, seem to have inspired a Mr. Suguwara Den, a Japanese lately resident in San Francisco, with the idea that Japan might, nay, ought to aspire to take a hand in the business. The climate, he says, is favorable to the propagation and continuance of his race there. The efforts made to secure the franchise, Mr. Den is confident will result in victory for his countrymen. The struggle which he declares to be impending between them and the Occidentals he considers to be of vital importance to this empire in order to test the capacity of its people to grapple with rival races in practical action.

Such are the sentiments propounded by Mr. Den in a long speech at a meeting of the radical party. Mr. Den is evidently a very ambitions sort of individual who fancies he sees in Hawaii's difficulty Japan's opportunity, but we do not mind telling him, with all possible confidence, that however supine England, Germany or France may be with regard to the exercise of sovereignty or protection over the Hawaiian group, in the event of the throne being either vacated by those who have a right by birth to its occupancy, or in the event of the line of succession being dispossessed of heritage, that it is of no use Japan casting an acquisitive look across the Pacific with a view to getting possession of the Island Kingdom, though America is, we are told the very dear friend of Japan, it would not allow the Japanese to possess it, to the exclusion of itself. If proximity counts, as it mostly does, in determining the fate of outlying countries, then the United States has the best title to step in on its own behalf, to the exclusion of Japan and every other foreign nation. We much fear that the Japanese in Hawaii are not fated to assume the role of rulers there, but their useful services as laborers in the cane fields will most likely continue to be in demand, but beyond that, the avenues to advancement in the direction to which they aspire, may be regarded as not open to them. —[Japan Herald Mail Summary, June 24.

Very True.

The demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is steadily growing from the fact that all who give it a trial are pleased with the results and recommend it to their neighbors. We feel sure that the remedy cannot be recommended too highly.—Wagley & Smead, Druggists, Newton, Iowa. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

MOKUAWEOWEO.

LAST ASCENT OF THE MOUNTAIN MAUNALOA.

The Present Condition of the Crater of Kilauea.

THE RECENT ASCENT OF MAUNALOA.

HILO, HAWAII, July 6, 1893.—This was effected June 24th, 1893, by a party of eight white men: Julian Monsarrat, of Kapapala, the leader of the party; Dr. Wm. Monsarrat, of Honolulu; Peter McRae, of Pahala; W. T. Fennell, of Punaluu; C. E. Stone, of Punaluu; J. J. Silva, of the firm of Gonsalves & Silva, photographers, Honolulu, and Edward P. Baker, of Hilo, with three native guides and assistants.

The party was kindly entertained by Mr. Monsarrat at the Kapapala Ranch, and partaking of a 4 o'clock breakfast on the morning of June 23d, were in the saddle by 5 o'clock, moving toward the place of encampment on the side of the mountain. A cavalcade of seventeen animals in all, horses and mules, moving in one direction, was an inspiring circumstance to men and beasts, and especially the former. The party divided about 9 A. M., one portion of it turning aside to obtain a supply of fresh meat by shooting wild cattle, the other portion making direct for the place of encampment which, reaching early in the afternoon, the tent was pitched and sundry other preparations made against the arrival of the balance of the company. About 5 P. M. they emerged to view from the thick cloud which then enveloped that portion of the mountain, the foragers bringing an ample quantity of fresh beef with them. The place where the tent was pitched was 7,500 feet above the sea, and from it the human eye could look into the crater of Kilauea and behold, what seemed after dark, balls of fire, or the illumination occasioned by the upheaval of the liquid lava of the lake.

At daylight on the morning of the 24th of June the party, eleven in number, were in the saddle, headed for the crater at the summit—fourteen animals in all going along. Traversing the rough pahoehoe of the mountain side, the feet of the horses were cut and made to bleed, while those of the mules exhibited at the same time scarce so much as a scratch. The brink of Mokuaweoweo, or the summit crater, was reached at 11 A. M. There was a fresh wind blowing for the N. E.; human hands enclosed in gloves and stockings even for protection, ached with cold. The temperature was estimated to be 40° or 45° Fahrenheit. However, the chilly wind drove off mountain sickness (not one of the party was affected), mountain sickness being quite sure to attack persons on reaching 12,000 or 13,000 feet, in case it is still warm at that altitude, as it sometimes is. The ordinary path of descent into Mokuaweoweo having been, by the fall of rocks, rendered impracticable, no one descended to the flow except McRae, who, as he himself reported, let himself down and climed up a perpendicular wall of lava of thirty feet stretch, with nothing but his toes and fingers to hold on to the little rocky protuberances of (say) two inches projection. A stay of only three hours on the summit did not afford sufficient time for a journey to the north end of the crater whence a comparatively easy and safe descent can be made to the floor below. The party rendezvoused on the brink near the ice crack, and two large blocks of ice were loaded on a mule, carried down and utilized for making ice cream at Kapapala Ranch next day. One of the party traversed the brink far enough to the South to pass the Wilkes' encampment and look into Southern Mokuaweoweo.

A considerable change has taken place in Mokuaweoweo since 1887. A small crater was formed in the floor of the main one in the month of June, 1887, the date of the eruption of that year. Mr. Baker saw this crater in the month of February of that year. He also descended and went round it in 1888, and Messrs. Monsarrat and Thurston descended to it in 1889. This 1887 crater is now all filled up. Five years ago it was 200 feet in diameter and 200 feet deep, but the then vacant space of it is now occupied by solid lava, which is continuous with the general floor of Mokuaweoweo. A little smoke is now issuing from a place near the brink of this once crater, but the great volume of smoke now arising from Mokuaweoweo is from the old place whence it came prior to the formation of the 1887 crater. Southern Mokuaweoweo looks the same as it did five, seven or ten years ago.

Maunaloa seems to be in a condition of profound quiescence volcanically. Judging from present appearances only, one is tempted to feel (and this, too, despite the fact that appearances are deceitful) that Maunaloa will never again pour forth liquid fire, and its corpse never again terrify those living on it with its convulsive twitchings, usually called earthquakes. Mr. Silva, one of the party, an enterprising photographer, took a negative of the crater, which, developing well, will be a valuable addition to Hawaiian islands views. The same artist photographed the fourteen riders as they sat on their animals by the side of the great summit crater. The cloud view which met the gaze of the party on descending was of the finest. For hours the descending riders were looking down on the top of a stratum of cloud spread out like a sea below. The upper surface of the cloud stratum was white, because the sun was shining on it. But there was a single cloud near the sun just before it set, and this cast a dark shadow on the white cloud surface which was spread out in front of and below the eleven excursionists who were descending to reach camp.

To Mr. Monsarrat, leader of the party, much credit is due and many thanks extended for his appreciation of higher interests in originating the expedition, and careful attention to small details in bringing it to a successful issue.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE VOLCANO.

The Halemaumau crater in Kilauea has filled up about 100 feet within the last nine months. Molten lava is still all the while pressing up from the bottom and cooling, and in another year the Halemaumau crater will be entirely obliterated, perhaps so and perhaps not. Then (unless there occur another breakdown similar to those which occurred in 1886 and 1891) will follow a series of flows on the floor of Kilauea itself, and visitors will stand face to face with little lava streams and thrust their walking staves into masses of liquid fire. So that with the Volcano house readily reached, the accommodations first class, the molten lava easy of access, a fine trail to Halemaumau, a house on the brink of it, a telephone in the Halemaumau house (which failed to work at first for lack of ground connection—lava is largely silica or glass and a non-conductor—a defect which two wires will instantly remedy), a good path down to the lake, and the prospect of molten lava being readily approached for a considerable time to come, Kilauea should be largely visited by people from all over the world. No other spot like Kilauea is to be found on the face of our planet, where molten lava (melted rock) is uniformly and continuously accessible. The visitor to Vesuvius ascends a cone, looks into a deep pit and sees possibly, an illumination; but the visitor to Kilauea can usually thrust his staff into melted rock. The intelligent public should be made aware of what it now seems ignorant—that at Kilauea it can enter Vulcan's own smelting works, that Halemaumau is a wonder of the world absolutely unique, and there should be a rush to see it ere it ceases, as cease it will sooner or later. The embankment begirding the present lake in Halemaumau is even now showing signs of becoming a hollow cone, which will have to be climbed to catch sight of the lava reservoir inside; but the prospect is a good one that for a considerable time to come the cone will pour forth streams of fire; and to stand face to face with molten rock, even though in small quantity, is worth making a long journey.

A RECENT VISITOR TO THE VOLCANO.

A MORNING BURGLARY.

Shots Exchanged by C. B. Wilson and the Thief.

Mr. C. B. Wilson's residence on Kinau street, below the baseball grounds, was visited by a burglar on Tuesday morning. Mr. Wilson was awakened from his slumber by hearing a strange noise in the house. He got up, and securing his rifle, proceeded to investigate. The intruder, doubtless hearing him moving, became alarmed and decamped. Mr. Wilson ran out of the house and ordered the burglar, who was making a rapid retreat, to stop or he would shoot. His only reply was a shot. Mr. Wilson then fired at the fellow but did not succeed in hitting him and he quickly disappeared from sight. Mr. Wilson returned to the house and upon examination discovered that his gold watch, a gift valued at $250, $6 in silver coin and a $50 bill were missing articles.

The thief has not been caught, but Mr. Wilson believes him to be a stranger and a white man.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. C. B. Card
Oakland, Cal.

Made Over Anew

Chronic Headache Cured—Weak Lungs Made Strong and Well.

"For years I had sick headaches every day, and —I also had **very weak lungs.** Since I have —been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have —been **entirely cured** of headaches, and my —lungs are strong and well. Friends often say

How Well You're Looking.

I tell them it is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I —am small in stature—never weighed over —100 pounds before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and at the time I began taking it I had —run down to 85 pounds, but now I weigh —111½. My friends thought I would be **dead —long ago,** but I am perfectly well. I am —unable to express my thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done me." MRS. C. B. CARD, 1215 Adeline —Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS.

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Work,

DIMOND BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET

A NEW LINE OF **Stoves and Ranges**

SUPERB, APOLLO, WELCOME, PRIZE, WESTERN, DANDY. A supply of the favorite REDWOOD

Invoices of Goods ex Amy Turner and Australia just to hand for the

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'D.

A Water Filter at Low Cost; Cone Filters for Water Cocks. A NEW LINE OF

CHANDELIERS!

Hall, Banquet and Hanging Lamps; Revere Garden Hose;
Turkey and Ostrich Dusters; Tuck's Packing; Coe's Wrenches,
Zinc and Brass Oilers; Cow Bells; Carriage and Machine Bolts;
Nuts and Washers; Sal Soda; Ox Bows;
Cut Nails, Galvanized and Plain; Cotton Waste;

Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails

Tinware, Rinsing, Dish and Dairy Pans, Cork Screws,
Charcoal Irons, Yard Brooms, Locks, Night Latches, Yale Locks,
Disston's Saws, Files and Cane Knives, a full assortment;
Ratchet and Spofford Braces, Hook Hinges, Brass and Iron Butts,

Chisels, Squares, Bitts, Chest Handles!

Cup Hooks, Paints, Lamp Black, Putty, Brushes,
Insecticide Wash and Spray Pumps,

JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all styles,
CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns.

"Household" Sewing Machines

Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements.

—Also on hand—

Westermayer's Celebrated Cottage Pianos!

Parlor Organs, Guitars and other Musical Instruments.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. 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.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Vice Chancellor Sir. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY CHOERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM in one dose generally sufficient.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe The Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—

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33, Great Russell Street, Lon., W. C.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A sale of lease of government land in Kohala, Hawaii, is advertised for August 9th next.

The minister of the interior advertises a sale of lease of government land in Kohala on August 9.

The minister of the interior gives notice in the "by authority" column of several sales of government land.

Act No. 42, conferring additional jurisdiction upon certain dirtrict magistrates appears in the "By Authority" column.

H. C. Adams has been appointed commissioner of fences for the district of Koolaupoko, this island, in place of W. H. Lowell, resigned.

Copies of Thrum's Almanac for the following years are wanted at the GAZETTE office: 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1887, 1891, 1892, 1893.

The late Mrs. Louisa Johnson Bindt was 50 years of age, and was buried at Kawaiahao cemetery beside her mother's grave, and not at the Nuuanu cemetery, as reported.

A native writes from Kauai that Koolau is still in Kalalau valley, and that he fired his rifle as a farewell salute while the steamer Iwalani was well towards Haena last Wednesday.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Millie Ashe, the daughter of Mrs. Caroline L. Ashe, and Harold M. Sewell, of Washington, D. C., formerly consul to Samoa.—San Francisco paper.

The following graduates of Oahu college will leave by the next Australia to attend American colleges: A. F. Judd, Jr., J. R. Judd, and C. M. Cooke, Jr., will enter Yale, while Alexander Atherton goes to attend school at Amherst.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. enumerates a number of useful articles in their column this morning. In addition to those mentioned as on hand they will receive by the S. N. Castle a lot of bird cages which they will sell very cheap.

W. W. Chamberlain, lately bookkeeper at Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s branch store at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, came down to Honolulu by the steamer Lehua last week afternoon. Willie is going by the next Australia to see the World's Fair.

The following gentlemen have been re-elected officers of the Wm. G. Irwin & Co., L'd., for the ensuing year: Wm. G. Irwin, president and manager; Claus Spreckels, vice-president; W. M. Giffard, treasurer and secretary; T. C. Porter, auditor.

The new upholstery and furniture store of Messrs. Ordway & Porter, on Hotel street, Robinson Block, is now open to the public. This firm will keep in stock the latest lines in furniture of all descriptions. They will manufacture and repair furniture in a first-class manner, the proprietors being practical men.

It Reaches Molokai.

The tug-of-war craze has reached the leper settlement at Molokai. On the Fourth of July, while the leper Koolau was shooting soldiers at Kalalau, the happy and contented lepers of Molokai were celebrating the day with a tug-of-war contest between teams from Kalaupapa (947 lbs.) and Kalawao (1047 lbs). The Kalawao team carried the honors. A collection of $10 was taken up for the victorious team.

Reward for Koolau.

It is understood that the government has determined to offer a reward of $1000 for the body of Koolau the leper outlaw to be delivered either dead or alive to the proper authorities. The official announcement will probably be published within the next twenty-four hours.

Fire in Chinatown.

On Saturday evening about 10:45 o'clock, the fire department was called out to extinguish a small fire on Maunakea street, near Hotel. The blaze was caused by someone who threw a lighted cigar end under a house. But little damage was done.

Around the Island.

Messrs. A. L. C. Atkinson and T. P. Cummins, who left town yesterday morning at 4 o'clock on a record-breaking trip around this island on wheels, arrived in town again same day at 4:58 P.M., covering the distance in 12 hours and 58 minutes, including stops.

MAUI NEWS.

SERIOUS RESULT OF CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

Society News and Stray Scribblings.

MAUI, July 15.—"Action is equal to reaction in the opposite direction,"—hence after the excitement of last week's celebrations; the serenades by stringed bands during the early hours of the 4th, the long and exciting race day amid Kahului's wind and dust, the picnic in Makawao, and the two dancing parties in the evening, —a most serene and perfect quiet has been the order of the last seven days on Maui.

On the night of the 4th mauka of Kahului, upwards through Spreckelsville towards Haleakala, many a rideless horse wandered about, and many a rider full of "glory" made a couch of mother earth. A collision or two have been reported, but no serious casuality, excepting in the case of an aged Hawaiian who is now in Wailuku hospital in a comatose condition, still nursing a badly bruised skull,—the result of a superlative celebration of the great day, a fall from a restive horse, and exposure caused by a night's slumber among the sand hills of Spreckelsville.

STRAY SCRIBBLINGS.

Last Saturday Miss May Bailey who has been visiting at D. D. Baldwin's at Haiku, departed for Makaweli via Honolulu.

Mr. Luther Zumwalt also left for Kauai, having made arrival and departure during the same week.

At the polo game on the Makawao grounds during the P. M. of the 8th, a most exciting contest took place with sticks and ball. The winning side generally being the one assisted by the strong trade wind.

J. W. Kalua, Esq., together with some lady friends are to be credited with the pretty decorative effects of the skating rink during the night of the 4th. Mrs. T. J. McLaughlin is to be thanked for the elegant badges worn by the gentlemen in charge of the evening's amusement.

Miss Katie Fleming of Punahou is a great addition to the Makawao church choir, and Dr. Fraser, Mr. Gulick's substitute from California, though weak in voice is strong and earnest in expounding good doctrine.

La grippe is losing its grasp on Maui—warm weather and the regular trades have dealt it a deathblow. The Wailuku hospital, which has of late been full of patients, has now but six or seven.

Surprise parties seem to be most popular in Makawao recently. Last Thursday evening twenty-five young folk met at the Hamakuapoko reading room, and when all was ready, promenaded to the cottage occupied by Miss Ethel Mossman and her father, completely surprising the young lady. The gathering was made in honor of her birthday. Of course a pleasant evening was inevitable.

Makawao and Kealahou schools close on Monday the 17th; Hamakuapoko on the 18th and Paia and Wailuku hold receptions on the 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nishwitz, who for several years have been conducting the Kealahou (kula) school, will soon leave for the Coast expecting to be absent five or six months. The gentleman has been and is still suffering from a severe attack of grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wodehouse, of Honolulu, and Mr. C. Sneyd-Kynnersley, of Kohala, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Tempsky of Kula.

Mr. Wodehouse and bride will visit the Makawao polo grounds this afternoon and witness a sharp contest which is partly given in honor of the newly-wedded couple.

That the tax on light brakes has been reduced to $2 (when valued less than $75), is received with favor on Maui.

Query:—Why not change the position of the grand stand so as to avoid wind and dust, gentlemen of the Maui racing association?

The Maui Teachers' association hold their second meeting at Wailuku government school house during Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st instants.

The bark Colusa, Capt. Johnson, could not make the harbor Wednesday night but lay outside and came in during Thursday A.M. the 17th, inst. She came in ballast and made the trip from Central America in 6¼ days. She will be busy for a week or more loading sugar.

The Makawao picnic on the 4th occurred in the beautiful grounds of H. P. Baldwin, Haiku.

Weather:—Hot, windy, and dusty—so much so, that people are beginning to seek a mountain climate. Miss Paris's Haleakala residence is full of guests, and Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Ehlers of Honolulu are occupying the Olinda House.

Maui, July 15, 1893.

CHAIN LIGHTNING.

Doctored Liquor for the Indians of Alaska.

Over fifty barrels of whiskey have been landed from the steamer Australia. This is evidence that a number of whalers will soon put in at this port for supplies. In speaking of this whiskey the San Francisco Examiner says:

"There is a law against selling whiskey to the Indians in Alaska, yet 200 barrels of the stuff is sold there by the whalers and sealers every year.

"When the steamer Australia leaves for Honolulu part of her cargo will consist of fifty-five barrels of whiskey, and it is an open secret that it is sent down to be placed on board the whalers bound to Bering sea.

"The liquor is doctored and adulterated, so that by the time it reaches Alaska it has doubled in quantity and is a first-class article of 'chain lightning.'

"The Indians will give everything they possess for the whiskey, and the captains find it far better than gold in trading with the natives."

SATURDAY'S GAME.

The Kams. Defeat the Hawaiis by a Score of 4 to 1.

A fairly large audience witnessed the game last Saturday between the invincible Kamehamehas and the Hawaiis. The audience showed their appreciation of the good plays made by the players by giving loud applause.

The Kams. introduced two new faces on the diamond, Henry Wise and W. Bridges, who played as pitcher and catcher respectively. These new comers were worthy successors of Messrs. Meheula and Baker, who filled other positions during the game. The Kams. defeated the Hawaiis by a score of 4 to 1, the game lasting 1 h. 7min.

The Hawaiis made their only run in the 7th innings, while the Kams. made 2 in the 1st and 1 each in the 3d and 4th innings. Mahuka made a daisy double play in the 7th innings, putting out Pryce and Willis. The score by innings was as follows:

Hawaiis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Kamehamehas	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*—4

A MILITARY COURT.

Some Talk of Holding One at an Early Date.

It is understood that a military court of inquiry will be held at an early date to investigate the deaths of Anderson, McCabe and Hirschberg, the three men who were killed in the Kalalau valley, during last week. It is expected that a charge of interference will be brought against Larsen, who, it is claimed, ordered the soldiers about without the knowledge of Lieut. King. The investigation promises to be an interesting one.

Benefit to Mrs. Stolz.

Mr. W. B. Ash and others are arranging a benefit to be given the widow of Deputy Sheriff Stolz, killed by the leper Koolau. The benefit will be under the patronage of prominent citizens and officials, and will be held at the Opera house on July 22. The entertainment will consist of a musical act and theatricals. The propramme will be published hereafter. The Hawaiian band will furnish the music.

Affairs in Hawaii.

Mr. Henry N. Castle, who lately occupied the editorial chair of this paper, is now in Chicago taking in the World's Fair. From a private source it is learned that while he was in New Haven, Conn., he delivered a lecture before a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "Political Affairs in Hawaii." He has been requested to repeat the lecture at other points in the United States.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Contract for Paiai Awarded.

Dr. Oliver Granted Leave of Absence—Report on the Vaccine Farm—The Next Examination of Lepers—News from the Settlement, etc., etc.

The board of health held a called meeting last Saturday morning at 11:20 o'clock, to consider tenders for paiai for the leper settlement. Several matters of special business were taken up and as many more went over to the next meeting to be called by the president.

There were present President W. O. Smith, members John Ena, Dr. Day and J. O. Carter and Agent C. B. Reynolds.

Messrs. Bailey and Richardson of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company were also present on invitation of President Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read. On motion of Mr. J. O. Carter the minutes were approved and the action taken by the last meeting when the rules and regulations of the leper settlement were adopted, was affirmed by the full board.

The following are the new rules and regulations as they stand, signed and approved by the government.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LEPERS AND KOKUAS LIVING AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT ON MOLOKAI, PROMULGATED IN ACCORDANCE TO SECTION 5B OF CHAPTER XXXIII. OF THE LAWS OF 1870, AND SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER LXI. OF THE LAWS OF 1888.

Section 1. All lepers and kokuas are required to live in an orderly and peaceable manner, and to respect the laws of the Hawaiian Islands as well as the rules and regulations of the board of health, and lawful orders of the superintendent.

Sec. 2. Lepers shall not leave the settlement except on an order from the board of health, under penalty of punishment by fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25) or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days with or without labor, as the case may require.

Sec. 3. Lepers shall not scale or climb up the palis without a permit from the superintendent, and then not beyond the limit prescribed by the superintendent.

Sec. 4. Lepers and kokuas shall not enter or live on the kuleanas, or in the houses owned by the kamaainas at Kalaupapa or other portions of the settlement. Any person violating any of the above rules will be liable to a fine not exceeding ($20) twenty dollars, or imprisonment with or without labor for a term not to exceed (40) forty days.

Sec. 5. All able-bodied lepers are required to keep the surroundings of their houses clean; and to whitewash or cause to be whitewashed the houses in which they live, which are not painted with oil paints, inside and outside, twice a year, at intervals of six months, for which lime and brushes will be furnished. On failure of lepers to comply with this rule, without showing good cause, the work will be done for them at their expense.

Sec. 6. Noises after 9 o'clock in the evening and disturbances of the quiet of the night are forbidden under a penalty of a fine not to exceed five dollars or imprisonment with or without labor not to exceed ten days.

Sec. 7. The inmates of the homes or hospitals shall conform to the rules and regulations made by those in charge of the said homes or hospitals, under penalty of dismissal from the same.

Sec. 8. Lepers are permitted to build houses for their own use, and to select building sites, subject to the approval of the superintendent of the settlement; provided however, that, if at any time the Board of Health desires any such land for any purpose, the board shall have the right to remove any house thereon to another site. All expenses of moving shall be borne by the board, and the board shall pay to the owner of the house all actual damage caused him by reason of such removing.

Sec. 9. They may sell or give away or devise by will such houses, but only for the use and occupation of other lepers, and with the knowledge and approval of the board of health.

Sec. 10. No leper shall be permitted to build or own more than one dwelling house.

Sec. 11. Property left by lepers who have died without leaving a will, and who have no legal heirs at the settlement will be sold at public auction and the proceeds, after deducting the lawful expenses, will be remitted to the president of the board of health for the benefit of the legal heirs of the deceased, and, if after due advertisement in an English and Hawaiian newspapers, no lawful claiment shall appear, such proceeds, after deducting the expense of advertising, shall be turned over into the public treasury as government realizations.

Sec. 12. Lepers may leave their personal property and effects at the settlement by will, but only by a written will, signed in the presence of not less than two witnesses, one of whom shall be the superintendent of the leper settlement, or other officer authorized by the superintendent.

Sec. 13. After the death of a leper no claim for services rendered him will be allowed unless proofs are produced that the deceased in his lifetime verbally acknowledged such service in the presence of a credible witness, or may have been by him acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of the superintendent or other officer authorized by the superintendent.

Sec. 14. Lepers trusting one another do so entirely at their own risk, as they will not be assisted in collecting claims by the board of health or the superintendent.

Sec. 15. Lepers are allowed to plant on the lands of the board of health and to dispose of their crops without giving a share to the board, or paying for the use of the lands. They may select grounds suitable to the crops they intend to raise, subject however to the approval of the superintendent. But no one shall be allowed more land for his or her own use, than he or she can cultivate; nor shall he or she be allowed to transfer such planting ground to another without the knowledge and consent of the superintendent; provided, however, any person to whom land for planting has been assigned who neglects to plant on the same shall forfeit his or her right to the said land, and such planting ground may be assigned to another person.

Sec. 16. No person who is not a leper shall be allowed to live at the leper settlement as a kokua for lepers, without having first obtained written permission to do so from the board of health.

Sec. 17. Every kokua must minister to the wants and the necessities of the lepers for whom he or she has been permitted to live at the settlement. Any kokua who deserts or neglects the leper with whom he or she obtained the permit shall forfeit such permit, and shall be expelled from the settlement.

Sec. 18. All permits of kokuas terminate with the death of the party or parties for whom they have been serving as kokuas and such kokuas must leave the settlement on or before the expiration of two weeks after the death of such party or parties; provided, the physician at the settlement shall, on examination, pronounce such kokuas to be free from all suspicion of leprosy.

Sec. 19. Kokuas must work for the board when called upon by the superintendent, and for such services they shall be paid fair wages; provided, however, they shall not be called upon by the superintendent when the condition of the party or parties for whom they are kokuas shall demand their constant presence and attendance, for which the certificate of the physician shall constitute a sufficient proof.

Sec. 20. Kokuas may build houses for the party or parties for whom he or she is the kokua, under the same condition as lepers.

Sec. 21. Kokuas shall not be entitled to rations of any kind. They shall not be allowed to own horses or dogs at the settlement. Food rations, however, may be issued to them in lieu of services rendered to the board, on the recommendation of the superintendent.

Sec. 22. Kokuas shall not leave the settlement without the written consent of the superintendent, and then only on important business concerning the board of health.

Sec. 23. Any kokua, duly convicted for violating the laws or for disregarding the rules and regulations of the board of health, shall forfeit his or her permit, and must leave the settlement within one week after conviction, or suffer the penalty provided by law.

Board of health, by its president,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Office of the board of Health, Honolulu, July 15, 1893.

We hereby sanction and approve of the foregoing rules and regulations:
SANFORD B. DOLE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney General.

President W. O. Smith stated that the tenders for supplying the leper settlement at Moloki with paiai for the next two years would be read. The Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company had held the contract for several years past and received sixty three cents a paiai. This was the least they could furnish it for and guarantee the supply and quality of the paiai.

The bids ranged from 63 cents to 49½ cents a paiai, to be delivered under the terms of the contract.

Considerable discussion took place as to the reliability of the persons tendering and the feasibility of accepting the lowest bid. Several facts of more or less importance and interest were brought out during the discussion. Mr. Bailey stated the regular order was for the month, but the weekly order sometimes largely increased the supply needed and was received about six hours before the paiai was shipped. It took at least 150 acres of growing taro to keep up the supply for the settlement under the terms of the contract. The amount demanded at the settlement would average about 750 paiais a week.

The question of raising the bond required was also discussed and it was determined it should remain at $1000.

The tender of Lee Chu of Honolulu, was accepted to furnish paiai to the leper settlement for the period of two years at the rate of 49½ cents a paiai, under a contract and bond to be drawn and approved by the president of the board.

Dr. Oliver was granted a leave of absence for one month during the coming fall to allow him to transact some necessary private business in the district of Kau,—with the understanding that Dr. Oliver furnish a substitute during his absence.

A letter from Superintendent Meyers was read which included his monthly account of expenses. It also stated that the steamer Lehua had landed the last lot of lepers sent up and that as only three of them had entered the Bishop home for treatment the expected crowding had not taken place.

Dr. Goto's last letter for more medicines was read. The secretary stated that the medicines had already been forwarded.

The matter of the charges against the Japanese physician near Hilo together with a letter containing his reply to the same went over until the next meeting of the board.

Dr. Day stated that they had not yet been able to get the vaccine farm started owing to the fact that the virus thus far used had not taken. They had sent East by Dr. Miner for a fresh supply of virus which they hoped would proved better than that from New Zealand.

It was ordered that the physician at the government dispensary be temporarily appointed to fill the place of Dr. Henri McGrew on the board of examiners at the leper receiving station at Kalihi.

Agent C. B. Reynolds stated that another examination of the lepers at the station was desirable soon—next week, if possible—as the present lot had to be kept constantly under guard.

At 12 o'clock the board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Will Study Law.

Prof. J. Q. Wood, who has been a teacher of mathematics and English literature at Oahu College during the past two years, leaves by the steamer Australia to attend the law department of Harvard College for three years. He intends also while at Harvard to pass examinations for the A. M. degree. Mr. Wood will spend several weeks in California visiting relatives, and another several weeks at the Chicago fair, reaching Harvard next September. Mr. Wood's numerous friends wish him bon voyage.

Bicycle Importation.

Mr. George H. Paris received by the steamer Australia $1500 worth of Columbia pneumatic-tire bicycles, which is probably the largest lot of high grade machines ever brought to Honolulu at one time. Among the large lot it is worth mentioning that five are ladies' wheels, and as many as five different styles for ladies and gentlemen are included. As there is already a ladies' bicycle club organized here it is expected the present importation will increase the interest therein.

An Office Abolished.

The office of inspector of lepers has virtually been abolished by the order of the board of health. Mr. David Dayton, who has heretofore held the position, retired from the office on the 15th of the present month and no successor will be appointed, as the work properly falls under the executive officer of the board, Mr. C. B. Reynolds.

Another Dividend.

Word has been received from Chicago that the Cyclorama company will pay at once a second dividend of ten per cent. to shareholders. This makes two dividends within as many months aggregating twenty per cent. and are likely the smallest that will be paid, as the receipts of the Cyclorama are increasing, as the fair progresses.

She Must Be Good.

Lewis J. Levey has received a letter from the manager of the Adele Payn dramatic company, who wants to know if a season of ten or twelve weeks in this city would pay. He says his star can play anything from Hamlet to a harmonica which is saying a great deal for her versatility.

Election of Officers.

The Pioneer Building and Loan association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Theo. F. Lansing; Vice-President, S. B. Rose; Secretary, J. G. Rothwell; Treasurer, J. H. Fisher; Attorney, Charles Carter.

The Marshal Is Better.

Marshal Hitchcock's condition is reported as being very much better. He is expected to be at his office to-day. In all probability he will leave for Hawaii on Friday and will be absent a week or two.

How They Stand.

The following is the standing of the clubs of the Hawaiian Baseball League, season of 1893:

CLUBS.	GAMES. PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.
Kamehamehas	9	9	0
Hawaii	10	3	7
Crescents	9	2	7

AT THE CAPITOL.

MINISTER DAMON REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

He Denounces the Statements of Spreckels' Boy.

The Military Bill Referred to Committee.

THURSDAY, July 13th.

The councils convened at 1:38 P.M.

There were present Ministers Dole, King, Damon and Smith; Councilmen Brown, Waterhouse, Allen, Wilder, Hatch, Emmeluth, Bolte, Morgan, Suhr, Tenney, Mendonca and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Minister Damon read the following weekly financial statement:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1893.

Current Account Balance July 5, 1893	$40,066 02
Total Treasury Balance	$40,066 02

RECEIPTS.

Interior Department	$ 2,758 98
Customs	8,304 50
Fines, Penalties and Costs	1,505 50
Revenue Stamps	197 00
Water	4,150 00
Post Office	1,200 00
Brands	515 00
Electric Light	522 00
Taxes	4,756 97
Crown Lands	900 00
	$ 24,809 95
	$ 64,875 97

EXPENDITURES.

Civil List, Permanent Settlements and Legislature	$ 50 00
Judiciary Department	772 15
Department of Foreign Affairs	300 00
Interior Department—	
Bureau of Survey	50 00
Bureau of Public Works	990 95
Water Works	50 00
Board of Health	920 60
Miscellaneous	319 00
Finance Department—	
Salaries, Incidentals, etc.	2,021 46
Interest	5,963 50
Attorney-General's Department	2,065 00
Road Tax—To Special Deposit	1,722 00
School Tax—To Special Deposit	1,830 00
	$ 17,045 66
Current Account, balance	$ 47,830 31
Total Treasury Balance, above date	$ 47,830 31
	$ 64,875 97
Outstanding Bonds	$2,549,800 00
Treasury and P. M. G. Notes	230,000 00
Due Postal Savings Bank,	501,432 10
	$3,281,232 10
Net Indebtedness	$3,281,232 10

EXPLANATORY.

(This amount of $149,377.21 was paid from General Revenue in the Treasury to carry on public improvements under Section 2 to date, and all receipts from sale of bonds under loan act of 1893 pass into General Cash as off-sets until this debt is cancelled)	$ 149,377 21
Less bonds Act of 1893 sold to date	58,000 00
	$ 91,377 21
Amount due from P. S. bank for advances from general revenue to cover excess of withdrawals over receipts	37,521 36
Amount due General Treasury this date from Loan Act	$ 128,898 57

Postal Savings bank memo.:	
Due depositors, P. S. bank this date	$ 501,432 10
Notices this date of withdrawals maturing in June, July, August and September	31,635 00
Cash on hand, P. S. bank, this date	16,296 07
Expenses, Prov. Govt. memo.:	
Exps. Prov. Govt. to date. (This amount covers all expenses, including military and items not appropriated by the last Legislature.)	$ 88,744 93

Memo., cash in Treasury:	
Outstanding Certificates, $263,000.00.	
Certificates withdrawn from circulation and deposited for safe keeping $49,000.00.	
Cash in Treasury to redeem certificates	$263,000 00
Road Board fund in Treasury	23,636 71
School Board fund in Treasury	2,457 15
Available cash, as above	47,830 31
Total cash in Treasury	$ 336,924 17

Finance Department, Honolulu, July 12, 1893.

At the conclusion Mr. Damon stated: There have lately appeared two anonymous letters in the Bulletin criticising the financial statements heretofore made. The writers of the letters appear to have more or less financial knowledge, and, although not the usual custom, I think under the present state of political affairs it is better that the questions raised should be fully and candidly answered. The following statements will be made as full and exact as if they were to be placed before an investigating board of a corporation, and are taken from the figures and records on file in the finance office and the different departments of the government. They are inclusive and exhaustive and contain a complete list of the amounts due to the government and by it to creditors. The statements are voluminous and the totals are all that it is necessary to read, but the vouchers and proofs for every item are in the finance office and open to inspection at any time and by any person.

After reading the first letter from the Bulletin the minister referred to the fact that he had made a clear and explicit statement at the last council meeting showing that all the obligations previous to the 1st of April were provided for except one item due the Risdon iron works.

With regard to the debt due the Risdon iron works, he wished to state that the government had received a communication from that company containing a proposition to settle the amount in Hawaiian government bonds, but the government prefers to pay the amount due in cash with interest in next December. This is the only outstanding item that I know of.

The following statements contain a summary of the itemized accounts presented by Minister Damon in answer to the charges made against the finance department in the Bulletin:

DR.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, JUNE 30, 1893.

Judiciary department	$ 2,104 35
Foreign "	3,807 34
Finance department—	
Proper	298 53
Custom house	640 62
Post office	2,249 65
Tax office	1,048 85
Attorney-general's dep't	8,019 88
Interior department—	
Proper	3,801 91
Fire department	1,337 11
Immigration	334 00
Insane asylum	2,695 68
Survey	243 64
Water Works	1,201 78
Market	27 10
Board of health	17,681 12
Public works	8,323 60
Military department	12,256 83
Auditor-general	75 00
Advisory council	396 60
Subsidy O.S.S. Co. (June)	1,250 00
	$67,702 99
Surplus	$20,895 92

CR.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS DUE THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, JUNE 30, 1893.

Interior department—	
Rents	$ 6,878 42
Licenses	4,052 00
Land sales	6,372 25
" " (interest)	754 85
Homesteads	445 55
Water rates	2,200 00
Water pipe (old)	216 63
Electric lights	870 90
Reg. conveyances	46 00
Road board	482 13
Board of health	500 00
Public works	
Crown lands	3,851 88
Tax office (Kona, Oahu, only)	14,097 99
Cash on hand	47,830 31
	$88,598 91

The minister stated that the amount of $67,602.99 must be provided for by the government. He also gave a list of a part of the debts inherited from the monarchy contained in the following table. These do not include any already paid off:

DEBTS DUE UNDER MONARCHY.

*Risdon Iron Works	$47,000 00
Palace furniture	1,616 50
Road damages (Sec. 2)	411 00
Repairs and care of roads, Hilo	74 54
Roads, Honolulu	7,839 22
State entertainments (old bills)	610 00
	$57,551 26

* Payable December 20, 1893, with interest.

Of the item charged to Honolulu roads, the proportion due under the monarchy has not yet been separated from the small amount to be charged under the present government, but otherwise the amounts are absolute.

The minister stated that he recommended the road boards be made and held responsible for their own bills. The custom has been to allow the boards to spend the amounts they had and then charge balances expended to the general government.

The item of $610 was for bills for state entertainments to Chinamen which had been handed in by the steward of the Pacific club.

As there were always two sides to every financial question, he wished to call especial attention to the collections and accounts due the government already mentioned, which showed that at the end of this quarter there would be a surplus left of over $20,000.

Proceeding, Mr. Damon read the second letter from the Bulletin which he answers in detail, stating that there appeared to be much sympathy exhibited between the two letters. He stated by items the amounts spent for public works such as dredging of harbor, Hilo water works, bridges, volcano road, etc., and also read the details of the expenses of the Provisional government.

In concluding Mr. Damon said he wished to call attention to statements published in the San Francisco papers by young Mr. Spreckels after his departure from Honolulu. Mr. Spreckels had said the government could not pay the subsidy due the Oceanic steamship company. This statement was absolutely false and was known to be so at the time it was made; for at that time the government owed the Oceanic company but one month's subsidy, which, as soon as due, had been paid, which left unpaid at the present time only $1250 for the month of June, the current month. This the government was able to pay, the Spreckelses to the contrary notwithstanding.

There had not been a meeting of the finance committee yet, but they would be called together as soon as matters were got into shape for their consideration. He had been very busy preparing this complete answer to the political attacks made upon the finance department which had been prepared solely for the public benefit;—the finance department and the government knew that everything was sound and correct.

The report was listened to with the deepest interest and its acceptance was carried with hearty unanimity.

W. F. Allen submitted the following report from the special committee on ex-palace property, which was adopted.

To His Excellency SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of Hawaii:

SIR: Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution: "To report upon the condition of certain relics of royalty, such as uniforms, trappings, glass and china, and certain gilded chairs, including two or three chairs classified as thrones, and to recommend to this council a disposition of the same," would report that they have examined the articles mentioned in the resolution, and would recommend that all of them be carefully packed and safely stored for the present time.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. ALLEN,
E. D. TENNEY,
J. ENA.

Honolulu, July 13, 1893.

President Dole said he had received a proposition, or rather a suggestion, from the Hawaiian Rifle Association that the government should pay the rent of the rifle range, amounting to $10 a month, as the range was used almost exclusively by the enlisted soldiers of the government. Whenever the men-of-war in port used the range they were charged. It was moved and carried that the request be granted.

Minister Smith made a long and exhaustive report on the expedition to Kalalau, which is covered with large additions and details in the report of the ADVERTISER'S staff correspondent, published elsewhere. During his remarks Minister Smith took occasion to compliment the behavior and coolness of the government's troops during the trying ordeal when they were facing an unseen danger. He also mentioned in passing a slight disaffection existing owing to the conduct of Commander Larsen.

Mr. Emmeluth presented a petition from residents of Palama, asking for water improvements. The petition was referred to the superintendent of water works.

The bill amending the act conferring jurisdiction on certain district magistrates passed second reading—after considerable discussion between President Dole and Minister Smith, and after an amendment suggested by President Dole, had been lost.

The military bill came up for the second reading. Mr. Brown moved it be laid upon the table owing to its evident imperfections, as exhibited by the first section. He afterwards withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to the following special committee for amendment and report: W. C. Wilder, E. D. Tenney, F. M. Hatch, John Emmeluth, and John Ena.

President Dole announced that the funeral of the soldiers killed at Kalalau would take place from the court house next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The men had lost their lives under circumstances of great danger and hardship, and their devotion and services should be recognized in a suitable manner. He hoped that all members of the government would attend.

At 2:50 P.M. the councils went into special session.

Will Stand Independent.

It is understood that Mr. Henry van Giesen, teacher of the English government school at Halawa, Molokai, will be asked to resign at the close of the present school year. Mr. van Giesen has been teaching at Halawa during the past eight years and is very popular with both pupils and parents of that district. The people of Halawa will request Mr. van Giesen to open an independent school if he is removed from his present position.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS DOUBTFUL.

Hawaiian Annexation and Chinese Deportation Will Likely Come Up.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There appears to be thus far absolutely no agreement reached as to the programme for the extra session of congress. In a general way the objects to be accomplished are known, but the plan upon which these ideas are to be carried into execution are things that must be decided hereafter. Between now and August 1, there will be little opportunity afforded the leaders of the party in power for consultation. By the beginning of the month there will, however, be a return to the city of those upon whom the policy of the democracy largely depends. No details of organization have been arranged, the question of rules has not been taken up, and above all, the solution of the financial problem has not been approached.

The leaders of the house have in contemplation measures upon which most of the time of the next congress will be spent, and are aware of the end which they wish to gain. In an informal way the leaders of the senate have been conferred with on this subject, and a general understanding exists. The administration is understood to be in harmony with these suggestions so far as they concern two or three measures, and upon others is believed to be indifferent.

An effort will be made to repeal the Federal election law, the 10-per-cent. tax on State banks, the Sherman law, and, in addition, a revision of the tariff to a considerable extent will be tried. These, together with an income-tax bill, will probably engage most of the time of the fifty-third congress.

The most important matters affecting Pacific Coast interests will be the question of Hawaiian annexation and Chinese deportation.

Will Break the Circuit.

The interior department has upon request granted Mr. John Cassidy of the electric light works a two months leave of absence to begin with July 27th. During his vacation it is Mr. Cassidy's intention to visit and thoroughly inspect the electrical department at the World's Fair at Chicago, where all the modern improvements and electrical appliances will be on exhibition.

Paradise of the Pacific.

The Paradise of the Pacific for June was issued yesterday. The number contains several special articles on local features of Hawaii, a bright personal page and the usual number of short, pithy editorials. As usual, it is well illustrated, the scenes in this issue being taken from the islands of Kauai and Oahu.

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TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies	101,650,000
Total	Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks	8,350,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies	35,000,000
Total	Reichsmarks 43,350,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

1356 1y

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S Boston Line of Packets.

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the fine SHIP HELEN BREWER —, Master,

Is to Sail on or about OCTOBER 1st.

For freight or particulars apply to

BREWER & CO.

ÆTNA Assurance Company

FOUNDED 1808.

Capital	$ 6,000,000
Assets	$ 9,000,000

Having been appointed Agents of the above Company we are now ready to effect Insurances at the lowest rates of premium.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS.

W. H. RICE, STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr
Norman Stallion ..... Captain Grawl
Native bred Stallion ..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

1293-1y W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

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 juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

1282 q

All kinds of artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.

Foreign Advertisements.

THEO. H. DAVIES. HAROLD JARVIS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL. 1356 1y

Only "Pebble" Establishment

1886. 1863.

Muller's Optical Depot

135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal.

Specialty 35 Years.

The most complicated cases of defective vision thoroughly diagnosed FREE OF CHARGE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1356 1y

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ld

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Union Fire and Marine, of New Zealand.
Wilhelma of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co
Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1373-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG-BREMEN Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1356 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1339 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agts

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas —AT THE— Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Term

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

y356tf Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1892. £11,141,294 1s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
1—Authorised Capital...£3,000,000			
Subscribed " .. 2,750,000			
Paid-up Capital	687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds	2,678,988	12	2
3—Life and Annuity Funds	7,774,555	8	11
	£11,141,294	1	1
Revenue Fire Branch	1,577,976	7	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,216,736	1	10
	£2,794,012	9	7

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

1383 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

OF A. JAEGER.

No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, - - - Honolulu

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hamburg, Germany.
LION FIRE INSURANCE CO. of London, England.
ORIENT INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn.

1354-y

MR. STEVENS SPEAKS.

Another Damaging Document by Liliuokalani.

NO CHARGE THAT THE U. S. TROOPS INTERFERED.

A REQUEST TO SUSTAIN THE EX-QUEEN.

A Well-Deserved Tribute to Captain Wiltse.

The Causes and Conditions Which Preceded and Followed the Overthrow of Monarchy.

The following letter from the citizens of Augusta, Maine, irrespective of party, to Hon. John L. Stevens, ex-United States minister to Hawaii islands, and that gentleman's reply, will be of interest to every reader:

AUGUSTA, ME., June 26, 1893.

Hon. John L. Stevens:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned would be pleased for you to name a date when it would be convenient for you to meet your fellow citizens of Augusta, in an informal reception at the Augusta opera house and address them upon Hawaiian affairs.

The people of your city, irrespective of party, feel a just pride in your distinguished public services, and desire an opportunity to give a general expression of the warm welcome home that is in their hearts—an opportunity that would have been sought earlier but for the sad bereavement in whose shadow you returned to us.

Awaiting your pleasure, we remain, with assurances of our high personal regard.

(Signed by several hundred citizens.)

To whom Mr. Stevens sent the following reply:

AUGUSTA, ME., June 26, 1893.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication proposing to give me a public reception on my return from several years official residence in Honolulu, and requesting me to make an address on Hawaiian affairs, has been received. Thanking you sincerely for this kind recognition, I will respond affirmatively to your request at such time and place as you may determine. The future destiny of the noble American colony on the Hawaiian islands is of profound interest to all friends of humanity and especially to the citizens of the United States.

Most truly yours,
JOHN L. STEVENS.

The reception and address took place at the Opera house in Augusta, Maine, on June 29th, and the following, published in the Kennebec Journal, is

EX-MINISTER STEVENS' SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Circumstances outside of my control, and no wish of mine, make it proper for me to have something to say about Hawaiian affairs. Returning to my old home after nearly four years absence in a distant country, whose conditions and events deeply interest you, I feel assured that my old acquaintances and friends, whom I have known many years, will believe that I will speak only the plain truth, and that no personal vanity, but a duty to my country and to the people whom I have just left, induce me to try to throw some additional light on the Hawaiian question. I trust you will receive my assurances that I cannot and will not speak from the standpoint of party. The kind of public service which I have just left, and in which I have spent thirteen years of my life, does not admit of partisan prejudice and partisan aims. When the diplomatic servant leaves his own country for service abroad, he goes under the flag of the nation and not with the badge of a party. As he sails thousands of miles away, distance and patriotism very soon unite to cause him to think only of the great American family whose interests the minister is bound to watch and defend against foreign rivalries and intrigues.

I am, then, claiming no special merit when I say, that as an American representative abroad I have maintained it as a cardinal principle of my service to recognize no home or domestic politics in my official action. Looking through the telescope of distance I have been able to see only a common flag floating proudly over the united American nation.

Touching Hawaiian affairs at this time I deem it especially fitting to stand in this attitude of an American only. I fully recognize, and am glad to recognize, that in the seventy years of American relations to the Hawaiian islands, the great parties of this country have occupied common ground and shown a firm American front to our foreign rivals and an equal determination to protect the American and native Hawaiian interests in those islands. We have said, in effect, if not in words, to other nations, you may, if you will, take possession of many islands in the Pacific, subdue and improve them at your will, but in these islands standing at our gates and fronting our coasts, American rights and interests are before all foreign claimants, the natives shall be protected and civilized, and American interests defended. This broad American claim to priority and superiority has been equally maintained under the whigs by Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton, as secretaries of state; under the democrats by President Pierce and Wm. L. Marcy, and by President Cleveland and Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, and under the republican administrations by William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine.

Assuming the responsibilities of the Minister of the United States at Honolulu, in the light of these facts, my duty was plain. The records of the Legation for more than half a century indicated what my country had the right to expect of me, and that if I permitted American interests to suffer by my neglect or want of courage, I would be held responsible. In no way interfering with the internal political affairs of the islands, cultivating the best possible relations with the then existing authorities, I carefully set myself to a thorough investigation of the moral, political and commercial state of affairs. This required many months, for it was proper for me to obtain thorough information in a quiet, unobtrusive way. The result of my observation was duly and consecutively communicated only to the Washington department of state. Everything bearing upon, or liable to effect, the interests of his own county, taking place in the country to which he is accredited, the minister is bound to communicate to his government even some things which may be unsavory or seem puerile. The records of the Legation and my investigation, during more than the first two years of my residence on the islands, clearly indicated that a great change had been going on in the past fifteen years. To this change had largely contributed, among other causes, the extinction of the old Kamehameha race of kings, the election of the Kalakaua family to the throne in 1874, and the prosperity and great profits of sugar raising under the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The large increase of government revenues, the low and irresponsible character of the two last sovereigns, resulted in astounding palace abuses, and the appointment to official places of foreign adventurers and unworthy natives, to a degree greatly adverse to public interests and to public and private morals. In the nature of things it was impossible that the Hawaiian monarchy could continue. It was allowed to exist by tolerance, years after its foundation was gone, for it formerly rested on a kind of feudal basis of chiefs, that no longer existed, time and death having removed them forever. The monarchy died by its own revolutionary hand—a suicide of blindness, incompetence and corruption. The manner in which the Hawaiian monarchy came to its end, the circumstance which caused the landing of the United States naval forces at Honolulu, January 16, I have already stated in my address at San Francisco, which I need not now repeat, I will not occupy your time in repeating the absurd charge of the fallen queen's unscrupulous lawyer and the other individuals of the lottery and opium gang, who corruptly shared her association, the charge that the United States Minister and the commander of the Boston overturned the monarchy. As a matter of curiosity bearing on this point, which may interest you somewhat, I will read a copy of the communication addressed to me by the queen signed by herself and by the four ministers who had been closely identified with her in her revolutionary proceedings:

"The assurance conveyed by a royal proclamation by myself and ministers yesterday having been received by my native subjects, and by them ratified at a mass meeting, was received in a different spirit by the meeting representing the foreign population and interests in my kingdom. It is now my desire to give your excellency as the diplomatic representative of the United States of America at my court, the solemn assurance that the present constitution will be upheld by me and my ministers, and no changes will be made except by the method therein provided. I desire to express to your excellency this assurance in the spirit of that friendship which has ever existed between my kingdom and that of the government of the United States of America, and which I trust will long continue.

LILIUOKALANI, R.
SAMUEL PARKER, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
WILLIAM H. CORNWELL, Minister of Finance,
JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of Interior,
A. P. PETERSON, Attorney-General.
Iolani Palace, Honolulu. January 17, 1893."

This earnestly-pleading document from the fallen monarch and the terror-stricken lottery gang came to me more than twenty hours after the men of the Boston had landed. This plainly enough implies that the fallen queen and her confidants then knew, as they could not have failed to know, that we had not taken part in her overthrow, which had already been accomplished. An hour later the fallen ministers came to the Legation and urged on me the inquiry, if I could not use the United States force to sustain the queen. My answer was what you can readily suppose it must have been—that the United States soldiers were on shore for a specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in aid of the fallen monarch, nor with those who were then masters of the situation, and were creating a new government. But these facts have been already given you by the public press, and I need not dwell upon them.

The raising of the United States flag over the Government buildings took place two weeks later, and on that transaction there is some misapprehension which it is proper for me to correct. You may be assured it was not hastily or thoughtlessly done. It was done with all the serious sense of responsibility that the United States Minister and Captain Wiltse could command. And there I may pay a fitting tribute to Captain Wiltse and drop a tear over his honored grave. He is no more on earth to speak for himself, and I can justly defend him against any implications on his intelligence or his honor. Forty years in the naval service, a brave officer in the war when shot and shell did their work of death among those who stood in defense of the Nation's life, he loved the flag of his country with the devotion which the Christians of the early centuries had for the cross. In his breast beat as loyal a heart as ever throbbed with human life. At home he belonged to one of the two great political parties, and myself belonged to the other. But abroad we knew no party but our country,—no duty but that of American representatives. Captain Wiltse and the American Minister were in complete accord in raising the flag, February 1st. He knew the situation thoroughly. The Provisional government made the request that it be done, and these were its reasons: It had been created only two weeks before. There were no trained troops on the islands available for its use. Many of the men in official places on the different islands, selected under the monarchy from palace favorites, had not been removed and their future conduct was uncertain. Men from the business circles and occupations, from the stores, banks, offices, and workshops, had been on guard day and night for two weeks, and business was suffering from their absence. There had not been time to create an efficient police, nor to organize and drill a small military force. In a city of twenty-four thousand people, of various nationalities, it were reasonable to suppose there might be some elements of disorder. On the plantations not far off and in the city itself were believed to be many Japanese who had served in their own army before they came to Hawaii. It was feared that the fallen queen and the lottery and opium ring around her would obtain the assistance of the Japanese and other foreigners to restore her to the throne, she compensating them by granting them the right of suffrage and other favors, which the queen in her desperation readily would have promised to grant. Fear and panic began to gain headway in the city. A riot was feared. Millions of American property and life and order were in peril. In these circumstances the only sure hope of safety was in the American naval force at hand. Should the American representative run the risk of anarchy and bloodshed when it was certain he would be held rigidly responsible if catastrophe and calamity should come? It was this pressure of necessity which compelled the American representatives to act with promptness and vigor. These were the reasons which led the Provisional government to ask our assistance, and these reasons are known to the American public. But there were other potential reasons which pressed upon me. For nearly half a century our government had claimed rights and interests in the Hawaiian islands superior to any other foreign nations. Repeatedly there have been attempts to induce our government to agree to dual or tripartite responsibilities at Honolulu. John M. Clayton, secretary under President Taylor, repelled this forty-three years ago, and such has been our policy since. It was well known to me that this idea of joint action had not been given up, but was still insisted on by one, if not two foreign representatives at Honolulu. There was one Japanese war vessel in the harbor and another powerful ironclad—larger than the 'Boston—had been telegraphed for. I knew the English war ship was soon expected. I had reason to think, and the Provisional government had reason to fear, that these foreign representatives would insist on the same right to land their naval forces which we had exercised. We were five thousand miles from Washington, with no cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, and the long space between mail steamers would not permit communicating with our government and our receiving an answer in less than three weeks. We knew not then that Ashmead Bartlett in the English House of Commons had asked the Gladstone ministry what it had done or would do relative to English interests at Honolulu, and that Lord Grey in behalf of the English ministry had answered, that it would trust the American government to protect English life and property in Hawaii. We *did* know that the attitude of the English minister at Honolulu was quite otherwise than this,—that he still wished to have joint responsibility with the American minister as to the landing of troops and the maintenance of public order at Honolulu. I was therefore compelled to decide whether I would risk the danger of a practical abandonment of the long maintained American policy of non-joint responsibility in Hawaiian affairs. To thus surrender in practice what we had long claimed, I knew well would prove me unfit to be an American representative. Here were difficulties which could be effectively and conclusively overcome only in one way, that was by raising the flag over the Government building as a symbol of our superior right to protect the Hawaiian government. This would not only prevent all the danger of riot and bloodshed, but would shut out the landing of any other naval force except our own. Captain Wiltse saw this as soon and as clearly as I did. With an American heart loyal to the core, conscientious, firm, self-possessed, fully aware of the grave responsibility of the act, he was prompt to do his duty. The officers under his command were as intelligent and loyal as their own veteran commander. The following are the words read by Lieut. Rush of the Boston on the steps of the Govenrment building simultaneously with raising the flag, which was immediately published by posters and in the newspapers.

TO THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

"At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian islands for the protection of life and property, and occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the Provisional government.

This action is taken pending, and subject to, negotiation at Washington.

JOHN L. STEVENS.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
United States Legation, February 1, 1893.
Approved and executed by
G. C. WILTSE,
Captain, U.S N.,
Commanding the United States ship Boston."

It will be observed that the plain intent of this little document is non-interference with the sovereignty of Hawaii—that it claimed to establish only a qualified and limited protectorate, and instead of infringing on the sovereignty of the country, it was a response to the only government of the islands to aid it in maintaining its own sovereignty. The salutary effect of thus raising the flag was immediate and remarkable. Quiet, confidence, perfect order, at once took the place of panic, fear and distrust. Language cannot adequately express the joyful feelings of the large American colony and of all the better elements of the other nationalities. All save a few sympathizers with our national rivals looked on the American flag floating in those genial skies with profound respect. None more so than many of the native Hawaiians.

It has been said that President Harrison and Secretary Foster disapproved of our action. I have never so understood it. Secretary Foster after our action was taken, did carefully define just how far the effect of our qualified protectorate and flag raising should go, and his definition and instruction on the subject were just what the Provisional government and the American representative intended when the flag was raised, and just what the Provisional government and American representative thought and intended that our published document and official action expressed. The one essential and effective step we took was to raise the flag—we only did that, and precisely that President Harrison and Secretary Foster never disapproved. It remained up seventy-five days. During that time all had been accomplished which had been promised and expected when it was raised. In that time two foreign warships had arrived at Honolulu, but the American flag was up and thus all danger of dual or tripartite arrangement as to Hawaiian affairs was avoided, and the just American predominance successfully maintained. They are dull statesmen and poorly equipped diplomatists who do not know the advantage which the party has who is in actual possession. I am but too glad to believe that the present administration has no thought of giving up this vantage ground, to which the bold and vigorous dispatch of Secretary Bayard, approved by President Cleveland, to Minister Merrill, July 12, 1887, powerfully contributed.

The language of the dispatch when an outbreak was feared in the summer of 1887, was the following:

"The interests of American citizens which has grown up under the extension of commerce between Hawaii and the United States and the guaranties of existing treaty *must not be jeopardized by internal confusion in the government of these islands, and it is the duty of the United States to see that these interests are not imperilled or injured, and to do all things necessary for their just protection.*

* * * * * * * *

While we abstain from interfering with the domestic affairs of Hawaii, in accordance with the policy and practice of this government, yet *obstruction to the channels of legitimate commerce under existing law must not be allowed, and American citizens in Hawaii must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power, and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them.*"

These were the latest instructions to the United States minister at Honolulu, on file at the legation, for guidance in case of circumstances precisely like these which arose when the Hawaiian monarchy fell in January last. It was the language of this dispatch which Captain Wiltze of the Boston had for his instruction.

The essential objects to be accomplished by raising the flag were gained during the seventy-five days its bright, starry folds were before the people of Hawaii. The Provisional government had secured the necessary time to organize an efficient police and military force, to substitute reliable officials in place of the unreliable, and to consolidate the new government, with the approval of the best and most responsible men of all the islands. That country now has, the best government it has ever had, administered by men of intelligence, education and character, and as thoughly American in sympathy and interest as we have at the head of any of our American states and territories. That government and those back of it—all the responsible and the best critizens of the islands—ask for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the United States. This is desired because it is believed to be best for the native as well as the foreign born population of the islands. The Hawaiian monarchy has been especially injurious to the welfare of the native Hawaiians. The government and those supporting it desire annexation because they justly regard present Hawaii in reality an American colony closely identified with American interests and governed by American ideas, American laws, and American judicial rules and decisions. In reporting the treaty of annexation in January last the Senate committee of foreign affairs acted as American statesmen in dealing with facts, events and interests as they found them. They came to the same conclusion as did the Democratic administration of 1854, when Secretary Wm. L. Marcy, authorized Commission Gregg to negotiate a treaty of annexation, which that commissioner did negotiate, though he exceeded his instructions as to the provisions of the treaty.

The treaty of 1854 failed through divided counsels at Honolulu and the probable duplicity of the Hawaiian Minister of foreign affairs—a wily Scotchman who had no love for American institutions. Wm. L. Marcy was a bold and able man, and his view of the value of Hawaii to the United States was fully shared by Wm. H. Seward, who had remarkable foresight as to the vast future of American commerce it the Pacific, and looked forward to the annexation of Hawaii as necessary and inevitable, and would have urged it during his occupancy of the state department, had he found the Honolulu authorities ready for it.

Marcy, the able Democratic leader of his time, a cool, sagacious statesman, in a dispatch to the United States Minister Mason at Paris, December 16, 1853, speaking of the Hawaiian Islands, said:

"Both England and France are apprized of our determination not to allow them to be owned by or to fall under the propection of either of these powers or of any other European nation. It seems to be inevitable that they must come under the control of this government."

Luther Severance, an able, safe and sagacious man, whom the people of Maine many years knew so well, whom Daniel Webster honored, after four years' residence at Honolulu, came to the same conclusion as did Secretary Marcy.

None have defended this view more ably than James G. Blaine, in a remarkable state paper during President Garfield's administration, and none more eloquently than Senator Morgan, of Alabama, just selected by his Democratic colleagues, as the chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Now this rich prize is freely offered us. I cannot think it possible that our people and our statesmen will refuse to accept it. To spurn and reject this important and thoroughly American colony, planted by some of the most devoted of America's sons and daughters, fostered by American benevolence and sympathy, aided by a million and a half of dollars of private contributions, encouraged for more than sixty years by the American government—to abandon them now at this crucial period of their history would be cowardice and inhumanity that I believe no self-respecting Christian nation will be guilty of, the least of all the great American nation, whose vast opportunities in the North Pacific it would be a great want of wisdom and patriotism to ignore.

MADE ONE.

St. Andrew's cathedral was the scene of a brilliant wedding Mon day evening, when Mr. Ernest Hay Wodehouse, son of the British commissioner, and Miss May Ward, daughter of Mrs. Victoria Ward, were made man and wife. The floral decorations in the chancel of the cathedral, where the ceremony took place, were effective and beautiful. The happy couple stood underneath an arch of evergreens while being married. There was a large and fashionable assemblage in the cathedral to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. The front seats in the cathedral were specially reserved for the relatives of the contracting parties.

Shortly after 7:30 o'clock the bride, who looked lovely in her bridal costume, walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of her uncle, Hon. Mark P. Robinson, who gave her away. The choir of the second congregation sang the hymn, "How welcome was the call," and also the wedding psalm. During the entire ceremony Mr. Wray Taylor played soft music on the organ and Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party left the cathedral. Miss Kulamanu Ward, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Wodehouse, sister of the groom, bridesmaid. Mr. Alfred W. Carter and Major George C. Potter were the groom's best men. Those old veterans, Messrs. George E. Smithies and Edmund Stiles, officiated as ushers.

At 8:30 o'clock the wedding reception was held at the Old Plantation, King street, the residence of the bride's mother. The illuminations and decorations were on a very elaborate scale and a large number of Honolulu's best society people called and offered their congratulations to the newly-married couple. The wedding presents were numerous. Refreshments were served during the evening.

BOOKED TO LEAVE.

Another Big Passenger List for the Australia.

The following persons are booked at the office of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to leave on the Australia for San Francisco:

C. Maertens, J. Maertens, W. D. Giffard, O. B. Spalding, E. W. Fuller, Dr. Lundy, F. C. Atherton, W. L. Hopper, Judge W. F. Frear, Alex. Atherton, C. M. Cooke, C. M. Cooke, Jr., Robt. Halstead and wife, J. A. Lovejoy, W. W. Bruner, Mrs. Sayers, Max Kauffman, Miss Broughton, F. F. Baldwin, H. C. Carter, A. W. Van Valkenberg, A. F. Judd, Jr., Jas. Judd, R. Beverly Cole, B. C. Kenyon, E. B. Redmayne, G. W. Darwin and wife, Thos J. Burke, J. A. Scott and wife, H. M. Yerington and wife, J. C. Burns and wife, Miss May Damon, Mrs. E. K. Moore, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, Miss L. Roy, Prof. M. M. Scott, Prof. Woods, Miss Helen Hopper, Miss Bernice Halstead, A. Herbert, Rev. J. Goddard, C. W. Rogg, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. L. W. Smitten, Miss Bachelor, Prof. Hosmer and wife, Miss Braunschweiger, Mr. Braunschweiger, Master Yerington.

For the twenty-fifth time F. A. Schaefer has been elected secretary of the Queen's hospital corporation.

AT "SANS SOUCI."

Farewell Ball Given at the Seaside.

A most successful and enjoyable affair took place at the "Sans Souci" hotel, Waikiki, Friday P.M., when Herr Max Kaufmann of Berlin gave a dance to a circle of friends from amongst the very best of Honolulu society. Genial George Lycurgus, the popular caterer, fairly excelled himself in the manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Dancing commenced about 9 P.M. and was kept up until the early morning, the music being furnished by Professor Berger. Cold supper was partaken of shortly after midnight, with liberal supplies of champagne and etceteras, and was simply a masterpiece of culinary art, Mr. P. Lucas having charge of this department.

Appended is a list of the guests invited:

Dr. Atcherly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolte, Senor Antonio Canavarro, charge d'affaires, Portugal, Dr. Cordero, U. S. S. Adams, Miss Cornwell, Miss Aolani Cummins, Miss Maria Cummins, Mr. Edward Dowsett, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. S. Adams, Lieut. Feilke (German army), Heeia plantation, Miss Finkler, Captain and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Hermann Focke, Dr. Foote, Lieut. C. E. Fox, U. S. S. Adams, Miss Herbert, Prof. Oscar Herold, Mr. Le Roy, Chief Engineer Magel, U. S. S. Adams, David Kawananakoa, C. K. Kalanianaole, Mr. Morell, U. S. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Paymaster McDonald, U. S. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Miss Neumann, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Eva Parker, Lieut. Rush, U. S. S. Boston, Mr. Schomburgh, Misses Skerrett, Miss Spreckels, Mr. Louis von Tempsky, Miss Vida, Miss Belle Vida, Miss Kate C. Vida, Monsieur Vizzavonna, French Commissioner, Ensign Vogelgesang, U. S. S. Adams, Misses Ward, Miss Widemann, Mr. Carl Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. D. Wilson.

A PROMINENT NEVADAN

Who Will Return by the Australia Next Week.

H. M. Yerington, of Carson city, Nevada, who is here on a visit with his wife and child, returned from the volcano by the steamer W. G. Hall Friday afternoon. Mr. Yerington is one of the oldest and most influential and popular men in that State.

For nearly thirty years he has represented the large interests of the California Bank of San Francisco in Nevada, being mainly interested in mines and mining. He is superintendent and general manager of the Virginia and Truckee railroad and of the Carson and Colorado railroad. The firm of Yerington & Bliss at Carson city is perhaps the largest wood and lumber firm in the State, and supplied the Comestock mines, with all its lumber and wood for years.

Mr. Yerington is a highly educated gentleman, and universally popular with both political parties of his State, from the fact that he is the only man in the State who never asked for or held a political office. Mrs. Yerington has for many years been a leader in social circles in Nevada. It is understood that Mr. Yerington and family have greatly enjoyed their visit to Hawaii. They will leave by the Australia on Wednesday next.

"German Syrup"

A Throat and Lung Specialty.

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, on the following dates, till the close of 1893.

LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	DUE AT HONOLULU FM. SAN FRANCISCO.
Oceanic......July 17	Warrimoo, from Vancouver.......July 21
Australia.....July 19	Mariposa.....July 27
Rio Janeiro...July 25	Oceanic.......Aug. 7
Monowai.....July 27	Australia.......Aug. 9
Miowera, for Vancouver.....Aug. 1	Miowera, from Vancouver.....Aug. 21
Gaelic.........Aug. 6	Monowai.....Aug. 24
City Peking..Aug. 15	Australia.......Sept. 6
Australia.....Aug. 16	China.......Sept. 18
Alameda......Aug. 24	Warrimoo, from Vancouver.....Sept. 21
Warrimoo, for Vancouver.....Aug. 31	Alameda.......Sept. 21
Australia....Sept. 13	Australia.......Oct. 4
Mariposa.....Sept. 21	Oceanic.......Oct. 16
Oceanic......Sept. 25	Mariposa.......Oct. 19
Miowera, for Vancouver.....Oct. 2	Miowera, from Vancouver.....Oct. 21
Australia.....Oct. 11	Australia.....Nov. 1
Monowai.....Oct. 19	Monowai.....Nov. 16
Warrimoo, for Vancouver.....Nov. 1	Warrimoo, from Vancouver.....Nov. 21
China.........Nov. 6	China.......Nov. 27
Australia.....Nov. 8	Australia.....Dec. 6
Alameda.....Nov. 16	Alameda.....Dec. 14
Miowera, for Vancouver.....Dec. 2	Miowera, from Vancouver.....Dec. 21
Oceanic.......Dec. 4	Oceanic.....Dec 25
Australia.....Dec. 6	Australia.....Jan. 3
Alameda.....Dec. 14	Warrimoo, from Vancouver.....Jan. 21
Warrimoo, for Vancouver.....Jan. 1	
City Peking...Jan. 2	

Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Day.	July	Barom. 9 a m	Barom. 3 p m	Thermo Min.	Thermo Max	6 a m Rain in	9 a m Humidity.	Clouds	Winds	Force
Sun	9	30.09	30.04	72	82	0.00	67	3	NE	2
Mon	10	30.12	30.07	74	84	0.00	63	3-4	ENE	3
Tue	11	30.12	30.08	72	83	0.00	67	3	NE	3
Wed	12	30.10	30.08	72	85	0.00	65	3	NE	3
Thu	13	30.14	30.09	74	84	0.03	62	5	NE	3-5
Fri.	14	30.16	30.10	73	82	0.04	60	3	ENE	5
Sat.	15	30.13	30.06	71	82	0.00	59	5	NE	3

Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day	July	High tide large	High tide small	Low tide large	Low tide small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
		p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			
Mon.	17	7. 5	6.45	1.20	0.30	5.27	6.44	10.18
Tues	18	7.35	7.50	1.55	1. 5	5.28	6.44	10.52
		a.m.						
Wed	19	10. 0	9. 0	2.50	3.15	5.28	6.44	11.26
Thur	20	10.30	9 .50	3.25	4.40	5.29	6.44	12. 0
Fri	21	11.40	10.30	4. 5	5.50	5.29	6.43	......
		p m.						
Sat	22	1. 0	11.20	5.15	8. 0	5.29	6.43	0.34
Sun	23	1.25	......	6. 5	10. 0	5.30	6.43	1.11

First quarter of the moon on the 20th, at 6:31 a. m.

Time Whistle blows at 1h. 28m. 34s. P.M. of Honolulu time, which is the same as 12h. 0m. 0s. of Greenwich time.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY, July 10.

Am tern Glendale, Johnson, 17½ days from Eureka.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

Am tern Allen A. Schage, 19 days from Eureka.
Stmr Lehua, Weisbarth, from Hamakua.
Stmr Waimanalo, Dudoit, from Koolau.

THURSDAY, July 13.

O S S Australia, Houdlette, 6¼ days from San Francisco.
Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, from Kalalau.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, 12½ from San Francisco.

FRIDAY, July 14.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.
Schr Liholiho, Berry, 5 days from Makaweli.
Schr Mary E Foster, 3 days from Makaweli.
Schr Mile Morris from Koolau.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Stmr Waialeale, Smythe, from Hamakua.
Stmr C. R. Bishop, Le Claire, from Kilauea and Hanalei.
Stmr Waimanalo, Dudoit, from Koolau.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Molokai.

SUNDAY, June 16.

Stmr Mikahala, Chaney, from Kauai.
Stmr Likelike, Cameron, from Maui.
Schr Ka Moi from Hamakua.
Stmr Pele, Peterson, from Makaweli.

DEPARTURES.

MONDAY, July 10.

Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, for Koolau.
Stmr C R Bishop, Le Claire, for Kapaa, Kilauea and Hanalei.
P M S S China, Seabury, for China.
Stmr Iwalani, Freeman, for Kalalau.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hamakua.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Molokai.
Br bk Sharpshooter for Eureka.
Schr Ka Moi for Koholalele.

TUESDAY, July 11.

Am bkt W H Dimond, for San Francisco.
Stmr Kaala, Gahan, for Waianae and Waialua and Kahuku.
Stmr Waialeale, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua.
Stmr Claudine, Davies, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Likelike, Cameron, for Maui.
Stmr Mikahala, Chaney, for Kauai.
Stmr Pele, Petersen, for Makaweli.
Schr Ka Moi for Hamakua.
Schr Kawailani for Koolau.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

Br bk Sharpshooter, for Eureka.
Schr Haleakala for Kilauea.
Schr Mahimahi for Waialua.

FRIDAY, July 14.

Am bk Ceylon, Calhoun, for San Francisco.
Stmr Lehua, Weisbarth, for Paauhau, Honomu, etc.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Br bk Routenbeck, Russell, for Victoria.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(This list does not include coasters.)

NAVAL VESSELS.

U S S Boston, Day, from a cruise.
U S S Adams, Nelson, from Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

Br sch Norma, Macquarrie, Yokohama.
Am schr W H Talbot, Bluhm, Newcastle.
Am bkt W H Dimond, Nilson, San Fran.
Haw bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Fran.
Am bktne Planter, Dow, San Fran.
Ger bk Geo N Wilcox, Wolters, Liverpool.
Am tern Glendale, Johnson, Eureka.
Am turn Allen A. Schage, Eureka.
O S S Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Where from.	Due.
Haw bk Mauna Ala	S Fran	July 18-25
Br bk Ladstock	L'pool	July 25-31
Ger bk J C Pfluger	Bremen	Sept 5-15
Am bk Martha Davis	Boston	Dec 5-15
Am bk Colusa	Guatamala	June 5
Am schr Alice Cooke	Pugt Sound	July 25
O & O S S Oceanic	San Fran	Aug 8
C P S S Warrimoo	Vancouver	July 21
C P S S Miowera	Sydney	Aug 1
R M S S Mariposa	San Fran	July 27
R M S S Monowai	Sydney	July 27
Br S S Gaelic	China	Aug 7
Am bk Amelia	Puget Sound	Aug 30
Am schr Transit	San Fran	July 26-31
Am bk Annie Johnson	S F (Hilo)	July 31
Haw bk R P Rithet	San Fran	Aug 1
Am bk Albert	San Fran	Aug 10
Am bgt Consuelo	S F (Kah)	Aug 5

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Kalalau, per stmr Iwalani, July 13—His Ex W O Smith, Capt Larsen, Lieut G W R King, Lieut J W Pratt, Frank L Hoogs, Frank Godfrey, Capt J Kauhane, Dr Cooper, C B Reynolds, 30 soldiers and about 5 policemen.

From San Francisco, per O S S Australia, July 13—Miss Mary Alexander, A D Baldwin, Miss Barnes, Gambier Bolton, Dr J Brodie, W J Cæsar, S E Damon, Miss Lizzie Fennell, M D Garratt and wife, Francis Gay, Rev John Goddard, Geo Grotfend, Dr M E Grossman, J E Grossman, T W Hobron and wife, Miss Margaret Hopper, T J King, Miss Kinney, Elder John Kaler and wife, Mrs T E Krouse, Mrs Lothrop, Mrs J W Marshall, Duke of Newcastle and valet, Geo H Paris, Leonard Peterson, W C Peacock and wife, H D Priest, Mrs G Robertson, A G M Robertson, Mrs S B Rose, L Severance, Miss Severance, Elder G R Wells, S W Wilcox, Mrs A Willis, A Young and wife, R Ziegler and wife.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr W G Hall, July 14—For the Volcano, H M Yerington, wife and son, G Darwin and wife. For wayports: E W Fuller, R M Fuller, Dr W T Monsarrat, wife, servant and child, E Barthrop, O McQuade, A T Atkinson, W Goodness, J Brown, Misses Speckmann (2), T Gay, L Chong, C Hopper, Miss Hopper, J Makainai, M Ross and son, W Burlowitz, W Lanz, and 62 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, July 16—Hon Paul Isenberg, A Cropp and wife, Dr Howard and wife, J H Blackhall, H Gormann, J Cunningham, Mrs S Bertelmann and servant, C von Hamm, Dr Tiemann, R C Spalding, Wm Blaisdell, F F Baldwin, J O Howard, H Brack and wife, and 32 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr Likelike, July 16—A Shepherd and wife, W H Cornwell, C L Brito, V Backa, H P Robinson, W A Baldwin, Mrs Ferguson, Mrs Anderson, A W Van Valkenberg, T J McLaughlin, and 24 on deck.

DEPARTURES.

For Hanalei and Kalalau, per stmr Iwalani, July 10—His Ex W O Smith, F Godfrey, Misses Dayton, Corporal T King, Privates Hignett, Schussler, Naylor, Cavanagh, Thompson, Bohick, Semmel, Landon, Ferry and McCobbin, and about 12 on deck.

For San Francisco, per bkt W H Dimond, July 11—A. L. Assam, Mr and Mrs D Petty.

For Hong Kong and Yokohama, July 10—Captain Walker, T A Goldsworthy, D Yonedy, W Haner, 130 Chinese steerage passengers and—passengers in transit including 139 Chinese.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Claudine, July 11—For the Volcano: Miss Caddick, Mr Reiss. For wayports: Miss Agnes Walker, T R Keyworth, E P Thompson, A Ahrens, Dr Russell and wife, Mrs G W A Hapai, Miss J Hapai, C Kaiser, Mr Brons, J A Spear, R S Yeszi, Dr R Oliver, Miss Emma Blake, Mrs M Kealoha and child, Miss H Kekoa, Paul Jarrett, J Maguire, C L Wight, W H Hayselden, J Macy, and about 40 on deck.

For Maui per stmr Likelike, July 11—Ernest Wodehouse and bride, Carl Widemann, J L Hedemann, Geo Cummings, Masters Richardson, A B Scrimgeour and 25 on deck.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, July 11—Miss Pindar, Miss Wodehouse, Miss May Bailey, Dr Howard, L M Zumwalt, E Flohr, J Blackhall, Albert Trask, Ah Wai and wife, and 30 on deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr Lehua, July 12—Mr and Mrs Dunn, S K Ka-ne, W W Chamberlain and Mr McKee.

IMPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bkt W H Dimond, July 11—C Brown, 60 bbls whiskey (2683 gals); W G Irwin & Co, 8714 bags sugar; C O Berger, 1740 bags sugar. Domestic value, $57,040. Foreign value, $2010.

For San Francisco, per bk Ceylon, July 14—Theo H Davies & Co, 1120 bags sugar; C Brewer & Co, 3671 bags sugar; F A Schaefer & Co, 789 bags sugar; Castle & Cooke, 4500 bags sugar. Domestic value, $46,939.

BORN.

HOUGH.—To the wife of L. W. Hough, Jr., at 5:30 A. M., July 10th, a son.

HARRISON.—At Waikiki, July 10, 1893, to the wife of Fred. Harrison, a son.

BERGERSON—In this city, July 12, 1893, to the wife of H. Bergerson, a daughter.

KOLOMOKU — At Kawaiahao, July 14, 1893, to the wife of Hiram Kolomoku, a daughter.

DIED.

BINDT.—At the insane asylum, July 9, 1893, Mrs. Louisa J. Bindt, a native of Hanalei, Kauai, aged 50 years.

MACAULEY—In this city, July 11, 1893, Mrs. Macauley, relict of the late S. Macauley.

OSBORNE—In this city, July 13, of la grippe, Ritta L. Osborne, aged 10 years.

YARICK—At Wailuku, Maui, July 11, 1893, Mrs. C. A. Yarick, aged 19 years and 2 months, wife of Charles A. Yarick, of Wailuku, Maui.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR JUNE.

From Observations Made at Oahu College by Prof. A. B. Lyons.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR.

Hours of Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Aver.
6.30 a. m.	75°.0 June 24	66°.0 June 17	72.43
12.30 m.	84°.0 June 29	79°.0 June 9	81.70
9.30 p. m.	76°.0 June 27	72°.0 June 21	74.27
Average	77°.3 June 14	74°.0 June 3	75.80

Dew point (average for month), 65.2°
Indicating moisture 6.66 grains per cubic foot.
Dew point highest, 67° on the 17th.
Dew point lowest 61° on the 4th.
Relative humidity at midday 63 per cent.
Relative humidity in the night 73 per cent.
Total rainfall 0.64 inches. (Average for June, 1.89 inches.)
Trade wind prevailed throughout the month.
Rain exceeding .02 in. fell on 9 days in month.

BAROMETER (CORRECTED READINGS.)

Hours of Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Aver.
9.30 a. m.	30.23 June 24	30.07 June 17	30.145
3.30 p. m.	30.17 June 24	30.03 June 17	30.089
Average	30.20 June 24	30.05 June 17	30.117

Barometric maxima on the 11th and 24th.
Barometric minimum on the 3d and 17th.
Cloudiness 43 per cent. in the day time.
N. B.—In the absence of Dr. Lyons, the above data are supplied by, C. J. LYONS, Government Meteorologist.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The steamer Kinau will come down from the marine railway tomorrow. She will go on her regular Maui and Hawaii route next Friday. The steamer Claudine will resume her route to Kahului, Hana and other Maui ports, next Tuesday week.

The S. S. Australia, H. C. Houdlette, commander, left San Francisco on Thursday, July 6th, at 2 P.M., with 44 cabin and 28 steerage passengers, and 19 bags of mail. On July 9th, at 11:30 A.M., in lat. 30·40 W., long. 139· W., passed and exchanged signals with the bark Dochra, of Greenock, bound to Adelaide, all well on board. On the 10th, at 2 P.M., passed the S. S. Peru, bound to San Francisco. On the 13th, exchanged signals with an English ship, showing numbers M. S. N. V., 35 miles N.E. of Honolulu, bound for San Francisco; asked to be reported. Experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, and arrived at Honolulu on the 13th at 9 A.M.

The fine ship Helen Brewer, of the Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston line of packets, will sail from Boston for this port on October 1st.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived, July 3d, Am. bkt. Discovery, 19 days from Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE.—Arrived: July 2, bkt. Klikitat, 14 days from San Francisco; 3d, Am. schr. Alice Cooke, 6 days from San Francisco.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1893.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Hilo Town	100	9.74
Pepeekeo	100	5.97
Honomu	300	8.71
Honomu	950	11.00
Hakalau	200	6.53
Laupahoehoe	10	4.87
Laupahoehoe	900	7.40
Ookala	400	4.42
Kukaiau	250	2.08
Paauilo	750	2.23
Paauhau	300	1.67
Paauhau	1200	1.34
Honokaa	400	1.79
Kukuihaele	700	2.36
Waipio	30	2.83
Niulii	200	3.46
Kohala	350	4.68
Kohala Mission	583	4.09
Waimea	2730	2.48
Holualoa	1200	3.14
Kealakekua	1580	4.99
Naalehu	650	0.15
Volcano Road	2225	9.27
Olaa Coffee Co	1312	11.01
Kapoho	50	4.04
MAUI—		
Waikapu	600	0.12
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.55
Kaanapali	15	1.33
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	1.41
LANAI—		
Koele	1600	1.46
OAHU—		
Punahou	50	0.64
Honolulu (City)	20	0.44
Kulaokahua	50	0.29
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.21
Kapiolani Park	10	0.02
Manoa	100	0.90
Insane Asylum	30	0.89
Pauoa	50	1.36
Nuuanu	250	2.65
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn)	405	4.09
Kahuku	25	0.59
Waianae	15	0.00
KAUAI—		
Lihue	200	0.60
Hanalei	......	6.07
Makaweli	......	1.15
Molokoa	300	1.41

C. J. LYONS,
In charge of Weather Bureau.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortuary Report for the Month of June, 1893.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of June was 68, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	15	From 30 to 40	7
From 1 to 5	7	From 40 to 50	5
From 5 to 10	1	From 50 to 60	4
From 10 to 20	7	From 60 to 70	8
From 20 to 30	7	Over 70	7
Males	48	Females	20
Hawaiians	43	Great Britain	3
Chinese	10	United States	1
Portuguese	5	Other nationalities	2
Japanese	4		

Total	68
Unattended	14
Non-Residents	0

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

May, 1889	30	May, 1892	45
May, 1890	49	May, 1893	68
May, 1891	76		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Beriberi	2	Hemorrhage	2
Bronchitis	1	Influenza	21
Carbuncle	1	Inflamati'n bow'ls	1
Consumption	5	Jaundice	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Mania a Potec	1
Croup	2	Opium	1
Cancer	1	Old age	9
Dropsy	1	Pneumonia	4
Diarrhœa	1	Pleurites	1
Debility	1	Peritonitis	1
Fever	4	Unknown	4
Gunshot Wound	1		

Annual death rate per 1000 per month

	35.48
Hawaiians	46.90
Asiatics	28.00
All other nationalities	18.86

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

Something Good.

I have sold and used in my family for several years, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and have found it one of the most useful and satisfactory remedies I ever handled.—C. H. Lewis, Druggist, Salt Lake City, Utah. For sale by all medicine dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & Co.,
Agents for H. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 302,000 people in the Fair grounds at Chicago, July 4th.

In the Steubenville, Ohio, district 1500 miners have gone on a strike.

At Petrolia, Penn., a fire burned the Kilroy block and, spreading, destroyed twenty-two business houses and several residences. The loss is $300,000, half insured.

Ward's bank of Forestville, N. Y., has closed its doors, and its owner committed suicide.

The American Bimetallic League has called a national convention for the 1st of August, at Chicago.

The People's party of Ohio has placed a State ticket in the field, headed by J. Bracken of Columbus for governor.

A letter from President Cleveland of a patriotic character was read at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration at New York.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania is satisfied that no conviction can be had of the Homestead rioters, and in September the district attorney will be instructed to have the cases dismissed.

The London Standard's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs on June 30th that business in that city has been paralyzed by the changes made in the currency system of India and the ruinous import duties, especially those levied upon opium and India yarns.

On July 1st the amount of money available for the enforcement of the several Chinese acts was $65,000.

It is said that the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore custom houses will be investigated after New York.

A second eruption of Mount Azuma in Japan has occurred.

The 50-ton gun built at the Chinese arsenal near Shanghai has been successfully tested.

Two Swedish missionaries named Wickholm and Johannsen have been murdered at Macheng, sixty miles from Hangow, China.

While approaching Romanov, on the Volga, Russia, the Alofon's boilers exploded and killed twenty-six persons, General Petrushewski being one of them.

In the house of lords on July 4 the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs said, in reply to an interpellation, that beyond a doubt the trial of the Armenians in Angora, for sedition, was conducted unfairly.

Europe produces almost as much tobacco as does the United States, Austria supplying about one-third of the European crop.

At the beginning of this year there were $340,000,000 in gold and $251,400,000 in silver in the vaults of the Bank of France.

The average cost of travel on the London roads is only .16 of a cent a mile, and the Great Eastern comes at .046 of a cent a mile.

San Francisco has one saloon to every 93 persons. Albany comes next with one to every 110 persons, and New Orleans, one to every 121 persons.

A Japanese inventor has patented a device by which every member of the parliament may record his vote by pressing an electric button at his desk.

For Sunstroke

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. L. Zurker, Melrose, Minn., says: "It produced a gratifying and remarkable regenerating effect in a case of sunstroke."

Legal Advertisements.

Wanted.

ONE COPY EACH OF THRUM'S Almanac for the following years, for which the publisher's price will be paid: 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1887, 1891, 1892, 1893.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
3428 1488-2t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREby gives notice that he has this day purchased from Hang Same the plantation at Kailua, Oahu, known as Tong It Rice Plantation.
Dated Honolulu, June 28, 1893.
SHU HOY.
1488-3

Notice of Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of W J ROCHE, late of Honolulu deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said W J Roche, duly authenticated whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to Cecil Brown at his office No.— on Merchant street, Honolulu, 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, July 18, 1893.
FRED. H HAYSELDEN,
Administrator Estate W J Roche deceased.
1488-4

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been duly appointed executrix and executor of the last will and testament of JAMES GAY, late of Honolulu deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said James Gay duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to H Focke at Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.'s office on Bethel 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, July 18, 1893.
HERMANN FOCK,
MARY ELLEN GAY,
Executor and Executrix last will and testament of James Gay deceased. 1488-4

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT FIRST CIRcuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of D HANLEY, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of D Hanley deceased, having on the 10th day of July, A. D 1893, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Charles L Carter having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that MONDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the court room of said court, at Honolulu in Aliiolani Hale, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 10, 1893.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS,
1487-3 Deputy Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of GEORGE SNYDER, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W C Parke administrator of the estate above named, wherein he asks to be allowed $783.95, and charges himself with $2438.75, 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 WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, 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.

Dated at Honolulu, this 26th day of June, 1893.
By the Court:
HENRY SMITH,
1486-3 Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of GEORGE HARRY LUCE, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Eliza Prescott Luce of Honolulu aforesaid alleging that said George Harry Luce died intestate at said Honolulu, on the 26th day of June, 1893, and praying that letters of administration issue to her.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 28, 1893.
By the Court:
HENRY SMITH,
1486-3 Clerk.

Notice of Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been duly appointed executorix and executor of the last will and testament of JOHN S WALKER, late of Honolulu deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said John S Walker duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to Hugh E McIntyre at his office on the corner of Fort and King streets, 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.

JANE WALKER,
HUGH E McINTYRE,
Executorix and executor of the last will and testament of John S Walker deceased.
Dated Honolulu, July 11, 1893. 1487-4

Administrator's Notice.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE Estate of the late KEKAHA (k) deceased, of Waiehu, Wailuku, Maui, H. I., must be presented properly sworn to before a Notary Public, to the undersigned who has been duly appointed administrator of said estate within six months or they will be forever barred; all debts owing to said estate must be paid on or before said expiration of six months.

W. H. DANIELS,
Administrator of the Estate of Kekaha, deceased.
Wailuku, Maui, October 25, 1892. 1451-6m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Estate of ADOLF ASCHHEIM, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to me at the office of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., at Honolulu, Oahu, and that all claims not so presented within six months from publication hereof, or within six months from the day they fall due, will be forever barred.

C. BOLTE,
Administrator of the Estate of Adolf Aschheim.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 28, 1893. 1486-4

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the estate of R. C. BARNFIELD, deceased, are requested to present them to me within thirty days from this date, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to me.

THOMAS RAIN WALKER,
British Vice-Consul.
Honolulu, June 27th, 1893. 1486-3

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, made by J W PII and D P KAUHIKOA to H Dimond, of record in the Register Office Honolulu, in Liber 132 on pages 202, 203 and 204, and for the breach of conditions in said mortgage deed contained, to-wit: the non-payment of interest when due, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage.

Notice is also hereby given that all the land and property described in the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F Morgan, on SATURDAY, August 12th, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property to be sold is thus described in said mortgage deed:

1—All that land situated at Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu, granted to Hookii, Royal Patent No. 1402 (Award No. 8082), the same conveyed to Mrs. Paahao Pii by Keola (w) and Kahakai (k) her husband, the heirs at law of Hookii, by conveyance dated May 28, A. D. 1879, recorded in Liber 58 pp. 287 and 288, and it contains 1.96 acres, more or less.

2. All those lands granted to Naili by Royal Patent No. 1403, Award No. 10483, containing an area 1 52-100 of an acre, more or less, the same being conveyed to Mrs. Paahoa Pii by conveyance dated April 24th, 1879, from Ainoa (k) recorded in Liber 59 pages 353 and 354, and the same conveyed to the said Ainoa (k) by conveyance dated February 3, 1879, from Naili, recorded in Liber 59 page 146.

3—All those lands situated in Kalaepaa, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu, Award No. 8336, containing 2 37-100 acres, more or less; its boundaries are fully described therein. The same conveyed to Mrs. Paahao Pii by conveyance dated November 6th, A. D. 1878, recorded in Liber 56 page 398.

4—All that land awarded to Haupu deceased, by Award No. 8083, Royal Patent 5455, the same being conveyed to Mrs. Paahao Pii by conveyance made by Alana (Pake) and Nakipielua, dated August 13th, A. D. 1877, recorded in Liber 51 pages 270 and 271, the same land conveyed to the said Alana (Pake) by Nakipielua, Naili (w) and Naili (k) the heirs at law of Haupu deceased on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1876, recorded in Liber 46 pages 343 and 344.

And the said lands by will of Mrs. Paahao Pii were demised, one-half (½) to W E Pii her husband and one-half (½) to Kane, and the said will was dated the—day of——A. D. ——and was duly probated before the Probate Court before Honorable Edward Preston, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1889. And the said James W Pii owned one-half of the above lands by virtue of a deed made the said W E Pii, by deed made on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1889, recorded in Liber 116 pages 79 and 80. And the said P Kauhikoa owned one-half of said lands by virtue of a deed to him by said Kane dated April 17th, 1889, recorded in Liber 114 pages 402 and 403, the said Kane being one of the devisees of the said Mrs. Paahao Pii.

Purchase price payable in U. S. gold coin.

Surveys if any and conveyances at purchaser's expense.

Further particulars can be had of Charles L. Carter, 201 Merchant St.

Dated Honolulu, June 22nd, A. D, 1893.
H. DIMOND,
1488-5 By his attorney Charles L. Carter.

Any kind of printing at the GAZETTE Office equal to work done abroad.

Business Cards.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S

TIME TABLE

STMR. KINAU,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo at midnight.

LEAVES HONOLULU

Tuesday	Dec.	13
Friday	"	23
Tuesday	Jan.	3
Friday	"	13
Tuesday	"	24
Friday	Feb.	3
Tuesday	"	14
Friday	"	24
Tuesday	Mar.	7
Friday	"	17

Returning leaves Hilo, touching at Laupahoehoe same day; Kawaihae A. M., Mahukona 10 A. M.; Makena 4 P. M.; Maalaea Bay 6 P. M.; Lahaina 8 P. M. the following day arriving at Honolulu 6 A.M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Wednesday	Dec.	21
Saturday	"	31
Wednesday	Jan.	11
Saturday	"	21
Wednesday	Feb.	1
Saturday	"	11
Wednesday	"	22
Saturday	Mar.	4
Wednesday	"	15
Saturday	"	25

☞ No Freight will be received after 12 noon of day of sailing.

STMR. CLAUDINE,

DAVIES, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, and Paauhau, Hawaii. Returning will arrive at Honolulu every Sunday morning.

☞ No Freight will be received after 4 P. M. on day of sailing.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight, as we will not hold ourselves responsible after such freight has been landed. While the Company will use due diligence in handling live stock, we decline to assume any responsibility in case of the loss of same, and will not be responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in the care of Pursers.

W. C. WILDER, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt. 1382-q

BISMARK STABLES!

GENERAL LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stables

Maui Street, Wailuku, Maui.

CARRIAGES OBTAINED IN 5 MINUTES NOTICE

with reliable drivers.

SINGLE or DOUBLES TEAMS,
SADDLE HORSES.

Gentle for Ladies use.

☞ Carriages will be at every Steamer landing, on Steamers arrival.

WM. GOODNESS,
1413 q Proprietor and Manager.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE

— OF —

FORECLOSURE AND SALE

The undersigned, H. Hackfeld & Co., the mortgagees, named in a certain mortgage deed from Ahona of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, dated January 24, 1893, of record in Liber 138, on pages 468 and 469, give notice that they intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest, and will sell at Public Auction at the Salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on

Monday, July 31st

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

The Property in said mortgage: Lease from Kimo Pake of Kohala to said Ahona of Store Premises in Kohala, Hawaii, 100 feet on Government Road and 66 feet deep, at an annual rental of $100. Lease dated July 22d, 1891, for 10 years, with privilege of 5 years extension.

☞ Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Jas. F. Morgan,
3431-td AUCTIONEER.

Information Wanted

RESPECTING BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, who was in Honolulu some years ago; any information regarding him will be thankfully received by KATE MAHONY, No. 5 Lydenham Terrace, Monkstown, Cork, Ireland. 1487

NOTICE.

THE ROAD FROM PAHALA to the VOLCANO HOUSE, known as Peter Lee's Road, is a private road. Any one wishing to travel over the same must pay $2.50 toll. Payable either at the Volcano House or at the Half-Way House.
1389-tf PETER LEE.