

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1731.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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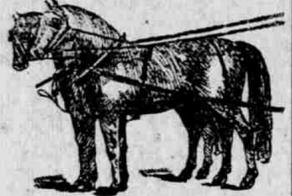
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plete uniformity of temperature with  
out atmospheric pressure and a perfect  
result is secured without charring the  
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process. It is claimed that these oils  
are actually cheaper in use, at the  
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every time you order. You can save  
money, as you get better goods at less  
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is a unique product, with many imi-  
tators, but without a rival at any  
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Our 600 W Cylinder Oil is the out-  
growth of over twenty years experi-  
ence in the manufacture of oils, and  
we guarantee it absolutely in every  
particular. We will cheerfully send  
you a barrel on approval, not to be re-  
turned unless it suits.

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Many of our patrons have wanted  
an oil at moderate price for all uses,  
except cylinder lubrication, of heavy  
body and great endurance, which  
could be depended upon absolutely  
anywhere and everywhere. We can-  
not speak too highly in its praise. It  
is one of the most remarkable oils ever  
manufactured. For all places where  
an oil must do a great deal of work on  
a small quantity, we can guarantee  
this oil against any other article. If  
you had a hard working machine, or  
a bearing that gives you trouble, try  
this oil. You cannot find its counter-  
part anywhere. It is a rich wine color.  
The best substitute for lard oil ever  
produced.

### Arctic Engine Oil.

This is an Oil for electric light, cen-  
trifugal and general high speed work,  
adapted for the Edison system, being  
used by the Edison Company and  
recommended by them. It is indis-  
tinguishable in quality, and can be fil-  
tered and used over and over again. It  
is a perfect dynamo oil.

### Vacuum Marine Engine Oil.

The only oil that meets all the re-  
quirements of Marine Engine Lubri-  
cation. Better than lard oil and  
cheaper.

### Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

For common shafting, exposed ma-  
chinery, car journals, etc. Has no  
equal for cart axles.

## A STATEMENT OF FACTS

### Ex-Minister Thurston States His Case.

### HARSH TREATMENT AT CAPITOL

The Late United States Secretary  
Gresham Anxious for a Quarrel.  
The Blount Episode—Denies Pub-  
lished Statements—The True Facts.

CHICAGO (Ill.), January 26.—The  
Chicago Times-Herald publishes a  
long statement from Lorrin A. Thurston,  
ex-Minister of the Republic of  
Hawaii, giving the facts leading to  
his recall last spring. Mr. Thurston  
says at the outset of his paper that he  
had a full reply to his Government of  
the complaints against him, but with-  
held it until his successor was ap-  
pointed. In the meantime Secretary  
Gresham died, and the story did not  
come out. Mr. Thurston says in part:

"The gist of the only charge made  
against me in the letter requesting my  
recall is, in substance, that I furnished  
the American press for publication  
matter which contained comments  
and criticism upon the policy pursued  
by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham  
toward Hawaii. At that time Hawaii  
was represented in Washington by a  
Minister and five Commissioners, all  
duly accredited and accepted, who  
had formally negotiated and signed  
an annexation treaty, action on which  
was pending before the Senate, while  
the relation between the two Govern-  
ments were, as they always had been,  
most friendly and cordial.

"Immediately after the President's  
inauguration information reached the  
Hawaiian representatives that he in-  
tended to withdraw the treaty. In-  
quiry at the State Department met  
with a curt refusal to confirm or deny  
the report, and the first and only news  
of the withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland  
through the newspapers. Thus was  
initiated the unique and extraordinary  
policy of secreting from the accredited  
and recognized diplomatic representa-  
tives of a friendly Government mat-  
ters vitally affecting them to learn of  
the intention of the Government to  
which they were accredited solely  
through the press.

"The immediate and continued en-  
deavors by the Hawaiian representa-  
tives to ascertain the intentions of the  
President were met by a frigid silence  
at the State Department, and the pos-  
sible refusal to state what course  
the President would pursue or to allow  
the Hawaiian Commissioners to make  
any statements or explanations. Mr.  
Gresham's repeated reply was: 'When  
I desire any information from you I  
will let you know.' Meanwhile the  
queen's agents were accorded full and  
confidential audiences, and received  
assurances that the President would  
do nothing until he had made an in-  
vestigation.

"From this time on the royalists  
were kept fully informed of every in-  
tended move contemplated by the  
President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis  
concerning Hawaii, while the Hawai-  
ian Government and its representa-  
tives were kept in ignorance thereof.

"The intention to make an investi-  
gation was soon announced in the  
press, but Mr. Gresham refused to  
affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian  
Commissioners. Then the papers an-  
nounced that Mr. Blount had been  
appointed and had started for San  
Francisco, whence he was to go to  
Hawaii on a special steamer. Still  
Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny  
anything.

"Arrived at Honolulu Mr. Blount  
rigidly adhered to the policy of his  
superiors. The first and only infor-  
mation which the Hawaiian Govern-  
ment received concerning Mr. Blount's  
instructions was gleaned from the  
columns of a royalist paper, in which  
they were published in full over Mr.  
Blount's signature, under the heading  
of 'An Address to the Hawaiian Peo-  
ple.' The manner in which Mr.  
Blount constructed the report is fami-  
liar history.

"After Mr. Blount's return I vainly  
inquired of Mr. Gresham what the  
result was. He would not even admit  
that any report had been made, stat-  
ing that such report, if made, was a  
confidential one, and that it was 'un-  
fair' for me to ask any questions con-  
cerning it.

"On the evening of November 7,  
1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I  
saw in an evening paper a statement  
that Mr. Gresham had recommended  
to the President to restore the queen  
and overthrow the Dole Government.  
I immediately telegraphed to Mr.  
Hastings, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires,  
to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was  
true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr.  
Gresham said to him: 'I assure you  
there is no foundation for the state-  
ment. Do you think I would take so  
important a step without informing  
you?' Mr. Hastings telegraphed me  
the substance of the reply. That same  
night at about midnight he was in-  
formed by a newspaper man that Mr.  
Gresham's letter to the President,  
recommending restoration, had been  
given to the press.

"As will be remembered, this letter  
adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions

throughout. The publication of the  
Blount report and Secretary Gresham's  
letter placed me in an embar-  
rassing position. On the one hand I  
was the diplomatic representative of  
Hawaii and by conventional rules was  
not authorized to discuss questions  
affecting the two countries except  
with Mr. Gresham. On the other  
hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing  
concerning myself and those whom I  
represented, administration papers  
and members of Congress were making  
the charges up and reiterating them  
and public opinion was forming. I  
could not bear from home, nor obtain  
denials nor explanations from there  
for weeks.

"With regret I was forced by the  
necessity of the situation and the  
tactics of the administration to meet  
them on the field of their own choos-  
ing, and published a reply over my  
signature to the charges contained in  
the Blount report and the Gresham  
letter. No notice was then taken of  
the matter by Mr. Cleveland, but to  
use an American expression, the ad-  
ministration 'had no use' for me from  
that time on. At the same time, I  
addressed an official protest to Mr.  
Gresham against the suggested resto-  
ration of the queen. No acknowledgment  
of or answer thereto was ever  
made."

"On January 25, 1894, I made a  
statement to Mr. Gresham concerning  
the friction that existed in Hawaii by  
reason of the continued demand by  
Japan that the franchise be granted to  
Japanese. He said:

"What do you mean by coming to  
me with complaints about Japan? Do  
you expect us to protect you from  
Japan? I should think that the last  
country in the world you would ap-  
peal to for assistance would be the  
United States. It is most extraordi-  
nary that you should make this state-  
ment to me. What do you want me  
to do? etc.

"I replied that I had not applied  
for assistance, nor did I want him to  
do anything; that the United States  
had for years followed a certain line  
of policy concerning Hawaii's relation  
with other foreign powers; that I was  
simply stating a fact, and that it was  
entirely for him to say whether or not  
it was of interest to or concerned  
American policy interests. He re-  
iterated his former statements in dif-  
ferent forms several times, and wound  
up by branching off from the subject  
entirely, and demanded what Presi-  
dent Dole meant by sending an 'in-  
sulting' reply to Mr. Willis (referring  
to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' de-  
mand that the queen be restored). I  
denied that the answer was or was  
intended to be insulting. Mr. Gresham  
said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr.  
Dole's able object was to say some-  
thing sharp to the American Minister  
when he had the opportunity.' He  
continued to talk in this strain until  
it became manifest that he was sim-  
ply trying to provoke a quarrel, and I  
left the room.

"During the summer and fall of  
1894 I was absent in Hawaii and  
Europe. On January 7, 1896, I re-  
turned to Washington, and called the  
next day on Mr. Gresham to see about  
presenting my credentials from the  
Republic of Hawaii, which had taken  
the place of the Provisional Govern-  
ment. After stating that they would  
be received, he said: 'What did you  
say to your Government when you com-  
plained that our arms were being ship-  
ped from California to Hawaii?' I re-  
plied that I knew of no such com-  
plaint; that I had only arrived the  
day before, and knew nothing of it.  
He said: 'Yes, they complained to  
us, and I have investigated the mat-  
ter, and there is not a particle of  
foundation for it. They have put us  
to all this trouble without any reason.'  
(By a remarkable coincidence the  
insurrection made possible by the  
use of these very arms had broken out  
the day before, and at that very hour  
Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu,  
shot to death with one of the guns  
which Mr. Gresham had investigated  
and found did not exist.)

"Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: 'I  
guess your Minister of Foreign Af-  
airs (Mr. Hatch) is a scaly kind of  
fellow, isn't he?' I replied: 'No. On  
the contrary, he is unusually cool and  
clear-headed. He said: 'Well, he  
acts like it, anyhow. I can give no  
reason for the complaint he made.  
He even put Mr. Willis to the ex-  
pense of telegraphing it over here.'

"He continued to talk in this strain  
until I became convinced that he was  
seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as  
there was no occasion for his bring-  
ing up the subject, of which he knew that  
I was ignorant.

"Immediately after news of the in-  
surrection reached the States," says  
Mr. Thurston, "the cue of the admini-  
stration was to minimize its import-  
ance. It was characterized as a 'little  
riot,' and ridiculed as 'a tempest in a  
teapot.' So sedulously was this view  
presented that it appeared as though  
it might be generally adopted.

"Knowing, as I did, the real serious-  
ness of the situation and fearing that  
my Government might feel it  
necessary to impose extreme pen-  
alties upon some of the leaders, as a  
deterrent example for the future, I saw  
that if the American public became  
impressed that the insurrection was  
an insignificant affair, any severity of  
punishment would cause a reaction of  
feeling against us. I accordingly  
took pains to give to the press the  
fullest information concerning the  
facts. This I had a perfect right to  
do, as the matter was purely domes-  
tic. The statement made in the  
press that the ground of the request  
for my recall was because of my giv-  
ing to the press information contained  
in official dispatches was without  
foundation.

"On February 12, 1896, a representa-  
tive of one of the press associations,  
who had frequently called, came in as  
I was reading the mail received that  
morning from Hawaii and made a

remark to the effect that the trouble  
in Hawaii was 'only a little fracas,'  
and did not amount to much. I re-  
plied that he was mistaken; that it  
was through no lack of intent on the  
part of the royalists that the results  
were not worse, and that there was  
still most intense feeling over the  
matter in Honolulu, as he could see  
by the letters I had just received. I  
thereupon read to him from several  
private letters, not with the intent  
that he should publish what was read  
to him, but to disabuse his mind of a  
false impression. There was nothing  
said about publication. There was no  
intention on my part that the refer-  
ences in the letters to the Ameri-  
can administration should be pub-  
lished, and they were not published;  
but the gentlemanly press representative  
treasured up such references and com-  
municated them either directly or in-  
directly to Mr. Gresham. I under-  
stood it has been denied that this was  
the avenue of his information. I know  
that it was, for the letters to me were  
shown to no one else but the news-  
paper man in question.

"In speaking to me in relation to  
the matter later Mr. Gresham said, in  
explanation of his possession of the re-  
ference: 'Some of our newspaper  
friends have abused your confidence.'  
When Mr. Gresham spoke to me con-  
cerning the subject, I gave in sub-  
stance the following explanation, say-  
ing in connection therewith that I  
understood myself to be at liberty to  
give out for publication facts concern-  
ing Hawaii, but that there had been  
no such intention in this case.

"In his letter requesting my recall,  
Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed  
my explanation, stating only that I  
claimed that the references in ques-  
tion were news which I had a right to  
give out.

"I had committed no intentional  
breach of diplomatic etiquette; but,  
knowing the spirit which animated  
the administration toward everything  
Hawaiian, and desiring to prevent  
friction, if possible, I tendered an ap-  
ology through the location, even inad-  
vertently, and even though it had not  
been published. Mr. Gresham im-  
mediately requested an apology in  
writing, stating as a reason that this  
was a personal matter between my-  
self and the President and that he  
ought to know exactly what I said.  
The matter had been presented to me  
informally and I saw no reason for  
treating it otherwise on my part,  
especially as I did not know to what  
use it might be put in my absence  
and without explanation. I accord-  
ingly declined to make the written  
apology requested."

## IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

A Company Under New Prin-  
ciples.

### REGISTRATION ONE FEATURE.

The Kobe Company Works an In-  
novation—None but Laborers Im-  
ported—Precaution Taken for  
Their Return to Their Country.

Of all the immigration compan-  
ies doing business with the planta-  
tions on the islands, that known as  
the Kobe has rules and regulations  
for supplying labor which as nearly  
conform to the proposed Registra-  
tion Act as anything in existence.

This body is incorporated under  
the laws of Japan, and its object is  
to furnish laborers at the current  
rate of wages. So far as that point  
goes, it does not differ materially  
from any other corporation.

The Kobe company claims to get  
its remuneration by way of com-  
missions from the laborers when  
engaged in Japan as well as from  
the steamship companies, or  
through transporting the labor-  
ers in vessels chartered for the  
purpose, when the orders for labor-  
ers will warrant it, and bringing  
them here, together with freight.

The sum charged for transporta-  
tion is \$30. If the company has  
four hundred Japanese engaged  
under contract, it is probable a  
vessel could be chartered to bring  
them here for a much smaller sum  
and the difference would be the  
profit to the company. On the  
other hand, if the circumstances do  
not warrant the chartering of a  
steamer, the company believes ad-  
vantageous terms can be made with  
agents of the regular steamship  
lines for passage rates less than the  
same stated above. Whatever dis-  
count would be allowed the immi-  
gration company, would mean a  
profit to that amount.

The contracts with the laborers  
are for three years, and at the ex-  
piration of each six months during  
the term the sum of \$5 is deducted  
from the laborers' wages and de-  
posited with the immigration com-  
pany, this sum to be used in pay-  
ment of passage. In addition to  
this sum deducted there is another,  
amounting to \$1 per month, which  
is paid to the agent of the immi-

gration company and by him de-  
posited in the specie bank to the  
credit of the laborer. At the ex-  
piration of three months this  
amount is transmitted to the near-  
est relative of the laborer residing  
in Japan. In explanation of this,  
the agent says that in his four  
years' experience in dealing with  
Japanese laborers he has noticed  
that during the first year of the  
immigrant's life on the plantation  
he is in frequent communication  
with his family and friends in  
Japan. The frequency of the ex-  
change of letters grow less, how-  
ever, toward the end of the year, in  
some cases at the end of six months.

During this time the immigrant  
is prompt in sending a portion of  
his earnings to his family. The  
return letters to these are usually  
of an advisory character and often  
speak of the happiness expected  
when, at the expiration of the con-  
tract, the laborer will return with  
an abundance of wealth to his  
family.

While these letters are passing  
to and fro the laborer is contented,  
but with the formation of evil con-  
nections the desire to hear from  
home grows less and the remitan-  
ces cease; when the relatives in  
Japan do not receive money they  
are less apt to write as many of  
the peasants are ignorant and un-  
less there is a special object they  
dislike to call on their friends to  
write for them.

This new immigration company  
believes it will, in a great measure,  
solve the labor problem and keep  
the men more contented by send-  
ing home money in the name of  
the laborers and receiving replies  
for them; they believe that the  
influence of the home letters will  
keep the men in a more contented  
state and do away with any in-  
clination to desert contract service.

Another incentive to the avoid-  
ance of this latter deplorable char-  
acteristic of a Japanese laborer will  
be in the fact that once a laborer  
deserts he forfeits his right to any  
portion of his passage money in  
the hands of the company.

This company agrees also to  
give a bond to the Government  
guaranteeing to bring to the is-  
lands field laborers only, who, at  
the expiration of their contracts  
will be returned to Japan. During  
the time they are in the coun-  
try they shall not enter any other  
line of trade nor can they come in  
competition with white citizens as  
merchants or laborers.

The authorities in Japan desire  
the laborers to return to their  
homes as soon as their contracts  
expire and the company will see  
that the wishes of the Government  
are complied with.

This plan has been in operation  
in Australia for some time and  
has proven very successful. It is  
only an experiment here but it  
may be more satisfactory than any  
yet tried.

### MR. HILLIARD AT WORK.

Will Receive Visitors at His Study,  
Hawaiian Hotel.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist who is  
staying at the Hawaiian Hotel, is  
more impressed than ever with the  
beauty of the islands. He has  
visited most of the various points  
in and about Honolulu and has  
been making sketches in black and  
white.

Perhaps the best of these is a  
little sketch of Diamond Head,  
showing part of the Waikiki road  
disappearing among the coconut  
trees. This sketch differs from the  
old, worn-out style of representing  
Diamond Head—with a patch of  
blue sky, a small daub of water,  
with the poor promontory's nose  
sticking out into it and various  
patches of trees bunched at different  
points. Mr. Hilliard has merely  
suggested Diamond Head in his  
sketch, and yet it is more artistic  
than anything of the kind that has  
ever been painted here.

On the way to the Pali yesterday  
morning the artist was struck by a  
solitary tree on the left hand side  
of the road. This is on a promi-  
nence back of which is the chain of  
mountains. The whole sketch  
makes a very suggestive piece.

Mr. Hilliard will keep on with  
his work making sketches of vari-  
ous spots of beauty in and about  
Honolulu. He will receive visitors  
from 2 to 4 p. m. every day at the  
Hawaiian Hotel. Mrs. Anna Trum-  
ball, his sister, will receive with  
Mr. Hilliard.

Read the Advertiser the only  
live daily. 75 cents a month.

MUST WORK QUICKLY.

Cable Promoters Received Favorably in the Committee.

TO BE EXTENDED TO JAPAN.

Probable Reduction in Subsidy—Colonel Spalding Says Company Will Agree to any Fair Terms—Rates Reduced. Marshall Islands May be Touched.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—From the action of the House Committee on Commerce today there seems to be little doubt that the bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific Coast to the

has secured a subsidy of \$40,000 a year from the Hawaiian Government. Colonel Spalding proposed to give his concessions to the United States if this Government would undertake to lay a cable. As an alternative the company offer to invest \$1,000,000 if the United States would guarantee bonds for an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 for a term of twenty years.

DEATH OF HENRY OF BATTENBURG. Mourners Among "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was received at Osborne, Isle of Wight early today. The Queen and Princess Beatrice are prostrated with grief. The Prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Blonde returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled.

Spreckels Buys Horses.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.), Jan. 24.—Edward Corrigan of Chicago has sold to Adolph B. Spreckels, Lew Weir, by Longfellow out of Latonia. Mr. Spreckels also bought Eola, by

and T. S. Dickens. Later in the day the directors met and elected the following officers: President, J. D. Spreckels; vice-president, Charles Goodall; treasurer, J. D. Spreckels & Bros.' Company.—S.F. Examiner, Jan. 22.

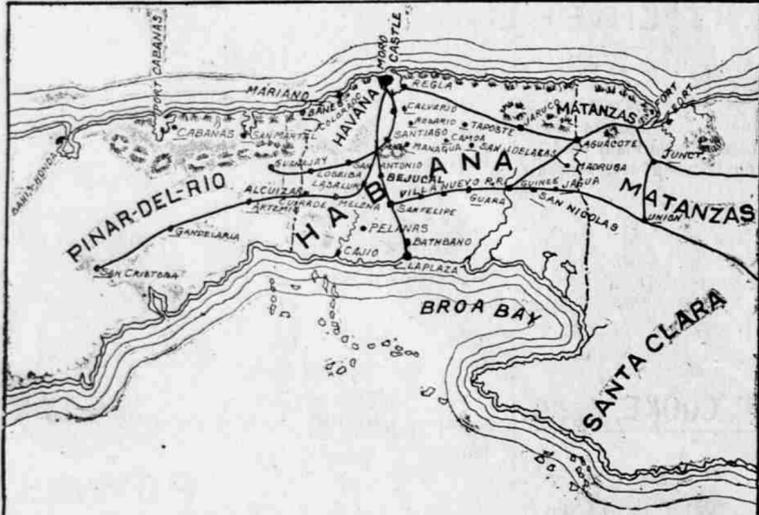
FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Syndicate of Honolulu Builders—A Good Scheme If It Works.

An attempt will soon be made to colonize South Africa by a few Honolulu residents whose training in profitable trades is almost a guarantee of their becoming wealthy.

John Bowler, E. B. Thomas, T. M. Lucas, T. B. Walker and T. W. Rawlins have canvassed the situation and decided upon a plan which, if carried out, will no doubt bring them substantial results.

Their idea is to purchase a vessel in Port Townsend, if possible, and load it with sash, blinds, doors and lumber which they will take to the nearest seaport near Johan-



The above map gives a general idea of the country about Havana where the activities of the Cuban insurgents are at present centered. At last accounts Gomez was still in the neighborhood of San Felipe. Serafin Sanchez continues toward Camaguey, Judas Martinez, Moses Prospero Rojas and thirty-eight citizens of Pinar del Rio are still very much interrupted, but reports received by couriers show that the insurgents there under Antonio Maceo are displaying great activity and are doing much damage despite the reports disseminated here to the contrary. It was admitted that some 200 residents of Pinar del Rio province have joined the forces of the insurgents. Pablo Oliva effected a junction at Punta de Lasieca, Pinar del Rio, with about 300 other insurgents, and afterward succeeded in capturing the private goods on the plantation of Murias. Maceo and his men are in the extreme western portion of Pinar del Rio, according to the latest accounts. The volunteer troops at Pao Real and Guanacay report that large numbers of insurgents have been passing there in the direction of the city Pinar del Rio, and that they have formed a junction with Maceo, whose following was about 4000 men.

Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be favorably reported.

The committee directed the subcommittee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable. There will be also a conference between the members and the State Department officials regarding the arrangements for a cable station on Marshall Islands, owned by Germany.

The principal points of difference between the cable company and the committee are the amount of Government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable. It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian Islands in eighteen months and completed to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted will reduce this time. The subsidy asked is \$180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the Government to have free use of the cable in that time.

In the course of the discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, \$6,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and the probable amount of Government business, which the committee estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese Government and possibly China. The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure to the United States Government the right of way in the use of the cable.

James S. Scriven, president and E. E. Baylis, vice-president of the company, have written to Chairman Hepburn accepting the suggestion made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the Treasury \$100,000 in bonds to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time; that the rates between the United States and the island of Oahu shall not exceed 75 cents per word and \$1.50 to Japan and China; also that after twenty years Government messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one-quarter of business rates.

Mr. Bennett of New York has asked Secretary Olney for an opinion whether it will be necessary to make a treaty with the German government to secure the right to establish a cable station on Marshall Islands.

COL. SPALDING TALKS.

Presents Cable Matters Before Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing today to Colonel Spalding, a leading planter of the Hawaiian Islands, who is working in the interests of the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey. The Spalding Company is chartered for cable connection between the United States and Hawaii, while another company proposes to lay its cable to Japan. Col. Spalding stated that his company was willing to agree to any reasonable terms which would secure the establishment of a cable. It

Eoleus, dam War Song, a full brother to Don Eole, and St. Seaview from James F. Cadwell. The prices are private. He also purchased a number of brood mares from different Kentucky breeders, all of which were shipped today in a private car for San Francisco, where the horses will be placed at the head of Mr. Spreckels' breeding establishment.

CLEVELAND FAVORS IT.

Nicaragua Canal Measure Meeting With General Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Commerce today voted to report to the House the resolution introduced yesterday by Doolittle of Washington requesting the President to transmit to Congress the report of the committee which investigated the Nicaragua canal last summer. A clause was inserted, "If not incompatible with the public interests."

Members of the House who have talked with President Cleveland upon the canal within a week, assert that he favors the general project, but wants an arrangement by which the government's risk of financial loss will be minimized.

Seeking Reinstatement.

VALLEJO, Jan. 21.—Lieut. P. J. Werlich, United States navy, until recently one of the officers of the United States steamship Philadelphia, and who was court-martialed on board that vessel a short time ago for intoxication, has departed for Washington, where he has gone with the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Navy to remit the six-months' sentence which he received from the court.

Will Assert Its Authority.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Herald's St. Petersburg cable says: A dispatch to Novoe Vremya from Vladivostok says that the Japanese Government wishes to assert its authority over the western half of the Pacific ocean, and also that it has decided to retain Corea within the sphere of its influence.

O. S. Company Election.

The Oceanic Steamship Company had its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of John D. Spreckels. Out of 25,000 shares of stock, 23,480 shares were represented. The directors elected were as follows: John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Charles Goodall, C. M. Goodall, A. L. Tubbs, A. C. Tubbs

nesberg. The cargo will then be taken overland to the principal town and disposed of. It is expected that the vessel will call here for the members of the syndicate and then go directly to South Africa. The vessel will load diamonds and Barney Bonato bank shares for return cargo to Honolulu.

Mr. Thomas said to an ADVERTISER reporter yesterday that an agent for the syndicate was now in Port Townsend trying to secure a vessel, and unless something unexpected should happen, the craft would arrive here in six weeks. He will not go with the party, but will remain here for some months longer looking after certain matters connected with his business.

Opium Case.

R. W. Davis, charged with having opium in possession, was on trial in the Circuit Court nearly all of yesterday.

Davis is the bumboat man who with one or two others were arrested when leaving the Olympia one day in last autumn. He was tried in the District Court and convicted. Judge Perry sentenced him to a fine of \$250 but the decision was appealed from and ex-Judge Magoon defended him yesterday.

Judge Carter's charge to the jury was fair and impartial and the jury in a very few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

Took the Bones Home.

Ah Chun, the Chinaman who dug up the bones of his relative from a burying ground on Kauai, was allowed to go free shortly after his arrest Monday afternoon. He was given his bones and walked out of the police station in a very much changed mood. Ah Chun left for China by the Coptic yesterday.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.



SATOLI A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Francis Satoli, who was recently made an American cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, still remains the pope's legate. He is the third to receive the famous red hat in America, his predecessors being Cardinals McClosky and Gibbons.

When Ordering Oil, ask your Agents to send you Tropic Cylinder Oil Tropic Engine Oil Tropic Machinery Oil and you will have the BEST Lubricating Oil for Sugar Mill and your Engines.

E. O. HALL & SON, HONOLULU, H. I.

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PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306 HONOLULU



OH! This is Good So pleased I can get GOOD TOBACCO

Hollister & Co.,

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

SEE THEIR SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

Smoking Stands. Cheap.

The Daily ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

Delivered by Carrier.

Quick Work

We don't mean that we throw things together in our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

But that we turn out orders by skilled workmen in less time and with better workmanship at less money than any place in Honolulu.

We make anything and everything in the Upholstery Line that can be produced in any other market in the world.

WE Have Skilled Labor; Have the Material; Have the Facilities.

Our prices are the lowest; repairing costs less than you think it does. Let us figure on your work. Oak and Cane Seated Chairs for dining and bedrooms, \$1.15 and upwards; strong and well-finished. Take a look at them.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

PICTURES Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of? Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture? Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy. Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices. You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

KING BROS.' ART STORE,

HOTEL STREET.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

and Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

Rubber Stamps At Gazette Office.

**WHERE DANGER LURKS.**

A Tour of Inspection of Chinatown.

VIGILANCE IS THE KEYNOTE.

The Removal of Garbage—Leaky Water Pipes—Cesspools in Dining Rooms—A Place That Needs Attention—Dredger Work on Nuuanu.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion in the Board of Health meeting yesterday was the inspection of the Chinese district for the purpose of having the place as free from causes of disease as possible.

The resignation of G.W. R. King as health inspector was, to a certain extent, the cause which led up to the discussion.

What is known as Chinatown takes in the Ewa side of Nuuanu street and runs from the sea to Beretania street, and it was within these borders that the citizens' committee, during the cholera scare, worked hardest to keep clean. While known as Chinatown, a visit to the district will show that the population is nearly equally divided between Hawaiians and Asiatics.

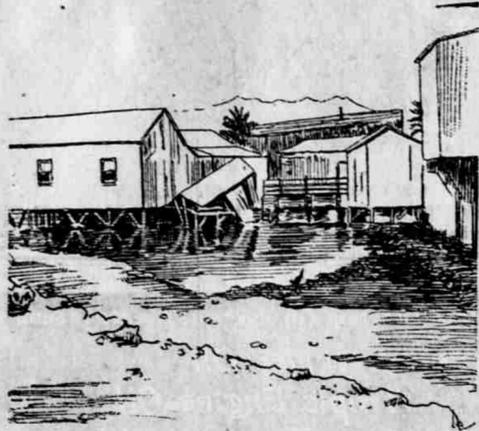
The difficulty in keeping this section of the city in good sanitary condition was explained to an ADVERTISER representative by Medical Inspector Wayson while going the rounds yesterday. In nearly every building the closets and cesspools are in such close proximity to the living rooms that unless they are kept absolutely clean and fumigated they will, at least, develop certain diseases, if not contagious ones.

A restaurant on Nuuanu street, south of King, has a closet within a half dozen feet of a dining table and directly adjoining the pantry. In another the closet was so con-

In the main the premises are cleanly; made so, probably, by the vigilance of the health officers, for, with a knowledge that the inspector is likely to come in at any time, they are careful to keep their places reasonably tidy. In none of the places were found accumulations of garbage—the stuff had all been put outside—so that if there was a cause for complaint, the responsibility would fall upon the wagons.

On the mauka side of Queen street, along the new extension of that thoroughfare, is, perhaps, the best microbe producer to be found anywhere on the islands.

The little bay which extended to the houses in the direction of King street and which are built on piles has been filled up in extending the



A MICROBE PLANT MAUKA OF QUEEN STREET EXTENSION.

street and the water on the mauka side has no outlet. What was formerly cleaned out by the rise and fall of the tide is now a pool of stagnant water made worse by the constant throwing out of waste water by the occupants.

This slimy mass is a menace to the health of the city. Exactly in the center of the group of houses, and back of the tumble down shed shown in the sketch was a house in which there were several cases of cholera during the siege last summer. All that remains of the house now is a few charred sticks. One or two of the houses in the

**THE BAND KICKED.**

Objections to Quality of Food on Kinau—Rectified by Mr. Wight.

A member of the Hawaiian band has complained of the treatment accorded them while on the Kinau, en route to Hilo. The objection was to the quantity and quality of the food, which the musician states, "was not as good as that supplied the Japanese laborers on the way to the plantations." The matter has been investigated by a representative of this paper with the following results:

The complaint as stated above was made to Professor Berger by one of the white members of the band, and the professor in turn reported it to C. L. Wight, president



A MICROBE PLANT MAUKA OF QUEEN STREET EXTENSION.

of the Wilder S. S. Co. who was on board.

Mr. Wight inquired of the steward and was informed that he had not received notification from the office that the band boys were to have food different from any other deck passengers. Mr. Wight regretted the circumstances, but said it could not be remedied. Professor Berger told him he would be obliged to take his men ashore at the first stopping place if provisions were not made.

Before reaching Mahukona, Mr. Wight gave instructions to the steward to go ashore and procure all the fresh meat and food necessary, and feed it to the men. When this was done the complaints ceased, and the band boys waxed fat.

Professor Berger states that the trouble was all caused through the fact of the unusual number of passengers on the steamer that trip, and compliments Mr. Wight on his promptness in remedying the cause for complaint.

**A Slippery Thief.**

Kaanaana, one of the sailors of the W. G. Hall, tried to turn himself into a dairyman at an early hour, but he was cut short in his calculations by Health Agent J. D. McVeigh. He was seen trying to sell butter to Fred Johnson. Mr. McVeigh suspected something wrong of a man that chose 4:30 o'clock in the morning to sell butter and immediately made the arrest. Kaanaana was brought up for trial in the police court a few hours later and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. He saw no loophole and plead guilty. Kaanaana has been an employee of the I. I. S. N. Co. for quite a while. He said he was sorry he had committed the offense but the qualms of conscience arrived too late.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

**Your Stock**

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

**HAY AND GRAIN**

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

**CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY**

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

**Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!**

If Sugar is what you want use

**FERTILIZER.**

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer" 50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

**A. F. COOKE, Agent.**



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

**CASTLE & COOKE**

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GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

- Sheet Zinc,
- Bar Iron,
- Anvils,
- Fence Wire,
- Hydraulic Jacks,
- Rain Gauges,
- Hubbuck's White Lead,
- Hubbuck's White Zinc,
- Sauce Pans,
- Tea Kettles,
- Fish Hooks,
- Dog Chains,
- Chamois Skins,
- Razors, Etc., Etc.

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Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

HONOLULU

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.**

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

**CARRIAGE BUILDER AND REPAIRER.**

All orders from the other islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 331.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

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In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,

164 Post Street, - San Francisco.

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A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

**COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT**

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

See the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.



**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED**

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its name is known throughout the whole civilized world.

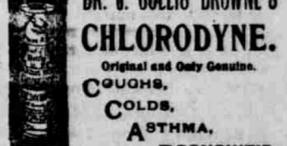
LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANTON COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu, HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.**

Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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 CHLOROXYNE, 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 is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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

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

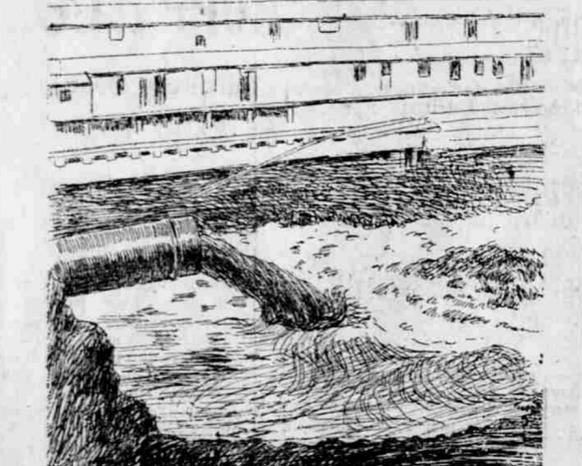
Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

AGENCY OF Kobe Immigration Company.

Office at A. G. M. Robertson's Law Office, Honolulu. P. O. Box 118. Telephone 539. 4211-11



DREDGER DISCHARGE PIPE, KING STREET, SHOWING MUD AND WATER FORCED THROUGH PIPES FROM DREDGER.

venient to the kitchen and the street that it was ordered closed up, and another, a few feet further off, was opened up.

Some of the stores and dwellings in this section are of two stories, the upper floors being occupied by one family and the lower floor by another, tenement fashion and it is in these where the greatest difficulty is encountered. The pipes leading to the top floors are often of poor material and make and the drippings from these pipes keep the ground below in a moist state at all times. In the absence of pipes for carrying away waste water, the occupants of these houses throw the water from the upper verandas to the ground without considering the danger or respecting the comfort of the persons below.

Among these people there is more or less trouble in the matter of garbage. Their receptacles for holding kitchen refuse and sweepings is limited, and their observance of the regulation hours for depositing containers in places where the drivers of the garbage wagons can have access to them is spasmodic.

Occasionally they manage to get their boxes and baskets on the sidewalks before the wagons get around but usually they are an hour or two late, and the stuff remains exposed to the sun and passes through a limited period of putrefaction before the driver gets around the next day. Every one of these baskets containing refuse so exposed is a precursor of disease which follows in their wake.

group are unoccupied by orders of the Board of Health and this branch of the Government has supplied the people with homes since then at a considerable expense pending the time the owners of the property would have the place filled up. At yesterday's meeting of the Board the secretary was ordered to notify the owners to put the place in proper condition or it would be done by the Board and the expense charged to them.

Another place that has caused considerable uneasiness among the people in the vicinity is on King street, where the dredger pipe discharges into the old bed of Nuuanu stream. Yesterday the pipe, as shown in the sketch, was discharging quantities of dirty water and mud, but it was absolutely odorless and its danger as a fever producer is not apparent.

Under the new assignments this district will be under the supervision of N. P. Jacobson who has proven a valuable acquisition as an inspector of the districts on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream. It will be arranged so that he can visit the crowded section once daily and the country districts less frequent.

That the Board of Health can keep the city free from disease in a section as crowded as this, where the law governing cubic space allowed to each individual is prominent in its absence, and where there is absolutely no sewerage system, borders on the miraculous.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

**The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.**

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF— DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. HUGHES, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS. THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are clean and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 300 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 43 acres in extent, with central gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. E. H. PIERCE, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MATS, S. F. ex-sept. In. Asylum; ROBT. A. McLANE, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco; DR. G. A. SHURTLEFF, Sept. Ins. Hosp. State Insane Asylum. 1895-96

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

A RECENT San Francisco dispatch says that President Cleveland is contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast during his summer vacation. It is rather unusual for a chief executive to wait until he is about to go out of office before making a tour of the country over which he has presided for eight years.

We note with pleasure the active interest which the citizens of Honolulu have taken in the endeavor of this paper to bring about some sort of a renovation in the districts inhabited by the lower classes, but which are, unfortunately, streets frequented by business men and their families. The suggestion of placing the matter before the Board of Health and obtaining an official investigation, the returns of which shall be placed before the Legislature, is a good one. The people who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist in working out this problem will find that they will receive the moral, if not active, support of the entire business community. There is a power for reform at their command if they will use it.

The only surprising feature about ex-Minister Thurston's statement of his dealings with the late Secretary Gresham is that he should have kept the facts secret as long as he has. This statement leaves no further question of the attempt to cast discredit not only upon Mr. Thurston, but upon the officials of the Provisional Government and later upon the Republic. Personal spite increased in its virulence by the fact that the aggressive party was balked at nearly every turn is evident throughout the whole affair. It may be said that owing to the death of Secretary Gresham, Mr. Thurston would have done better to have kept quiet. This is idle talk. Mr. Thurston was placed in a position where a less politic man would have forgotten the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. He held his place until the proper time for him to make public his side of the question. As a private citizen he would be doing himself and his country an injustice by withholding facts which should go down in history to show the true official character of the men who have figured in events of vital interest to this nation.

**A MEMORABLE DAY.**

In its issue of January 18th, the New York Sun made the following editorial notice of the natal day of the Provisional Government, which will be read with particular interest in view of recent events: "Yesterday was the day appointed for the third anniversary celebration of the downfall of the throne in Hawaii, with its natural sequence of the establishment of the present Republic.

It was on the memorable 17th of January, 1893, that the Committee of Safety installed a Provisional Government at Honolulu; that our Minister, Mr. John L. Stevens, recognized this "as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands," and that Liliuokalani abdicated under protest.

"During the six and thirty months since then the revolution has not gone backward. A certain dangerous attempt made in this country to restore a discarded and barbarous monarchy was put down by the force of American public sentiment. A feeble and fatuous effort of the royalists in Hawaii in the same direction resulted in getting their leaders into jail. Finally, since then, the Republic, conscious of its strength, has been releasing these misguided convicts, a few at a time, until lately only about half a dozen of them remained in confinement.

"Indeed, Mrs. Dominis herself, who long ago took the wise step of voluntarily and formally renoun-

cing all her alleged rights to reign in Hawaii, is on parole, and drives freely about the streets of Honolulu; and it is not unlikely, if we may trust recent reports, that she received her full pardon yesterday, as one celebration of the day.

"The 17th of January will hold a memorable place in Hawaii's calendar, even after the period which, we trust, is now not far distant, when she comes into the sisterhood of the United States."

If there is one paper in the United States that is a true exponent of American sentiment, that paper is the New York Sun. It has its political peculiarities, and is a strong party organ, but in its expression of national sentiment it is never found wanting. The 17th of January is a memorable day in Hawaii, and every true American as well as every Hawaiian citizen recognizes it as marking a new epoch when monarchy gave way to an advanced republican form of government. Unfortunately, there are a few who are not willing to make due recognition of this fact, but we are willing to leave them to the tender mercies of the American sentiment of which the Sun gives a good expression.

**MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION.**

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune, the editor gives vent to the most childish, evil-minded and we might well say dastardly attack upon the Government officials, that it has been our misfortune to read in any publication of this country that makes any pretension of being fair-minded or blessed with even an occasional scintillation of average common sense. Whose opinion, besides his own, he pretends to voice has not been discovered. We note with pleasure the prompt repudiation made by the directors of the company owning the publication. Had they not made the statement which we publish in another column they might well be considered candidates for a colony of anarchists. It is quite apparent that the editor is afflicted with chronic billiousness which his employers have discovered too late to remedy. The editor's dissertation on the island tour of the band, and his remarks on the treatment of the Hawaiians are not only ridiculous, but a disgrace to the columns of any paper representing a higher order of humanity than hoodlums and street-corner orators. He has thrown off his sheep's clothing donned when the lengthy salutatory was promulgated, and now comes out in the true colors of a narrow-minded mischief-maker. If the people of Hilo have any use for such writings they have degenerated to a condition which their worst enemy would not have the temerity to suggest. This country ought to be too small to allow such men to continue their work of spreading broadcast such flagrant and insinuating misrepresentations.

**WHAT FIGURES PROVE.**

Statistics taken by the Board of Health under the act to mitigate give signal proof that the growth of the "social evil" in this city has been largely due to the influx of Japanese women. In July of '93, of the total forty-three women on the register, two were Portuguese, two half castes and thirty-nine Hawaiians. In January of 1894 the Japanese made their first appearance, and of the total fifty-two on the register, forty-six were Hawaiians, two half castes, two Portuguese and two Japanese. The record of July, 1894, shows an increase of Japanese to thirteen and Hawaiians to fifty-five. During the following six months the Japanese had increased from thirteen to thirty-five, and on the 31st of January, 1896, the record is given as follows: Hawaiians, thirty-two; half castes, seven; South Sea island, one; French, one, and Japanese, sixty-seven, making a total of 108. During the two years ending January 31, 1896, the total number registered under the act to mitigate has increased a little over 100 per cent.

Since the Japanese made their first appearance they have increased over three thousand per cent. In 1894 the Japanese represented less than four per cent. of the total, while today over sixty per cent. of the prostitutes of the country are Asiatics. If this increase keeps on at the present rate, Honolulu will be a second Tokio in the course of a few years. In the face of these figures it is simply suicidal for the people of this country to sit still and make no move to check a flagrant evil. It is safe to say that each woman added to this list means an addition of at least five Japanese men to crowd of idlers and blackmailers now within the city. Trusting to luck will not put an end to this business; it will not solve the problem. Can any man or woman scan these figures and then say that the agitation over this matter is uncalled for and untimely. Unfortunately the figures don't tell one-half the story. The situation demands action of the people and officials to investigate the "social evil" that is gaining unprecedented headway in Honolulu.

**THAT UBIQUITOUS WAR CLOUD.**

The European war cloud is ubiquitous, if nothing more. Having gathered a fairly serious magnitude in consequence of the first outbreak in Armenia, it assumed a new phase in consequence of supposed Russian aggression in the Orient. Later came the Venezuelan question, then the Transvaal, and now, after having been blown hither and thither about the two hemispheres by the vigorous assertions of national leaders, it settles again over the old stamping ground. Russia's Oriental greed seems forgotten, England and the United States are talking with less vehemence, President Krueger is quietly working out his own salvation, and the Sultan of Turkey comes to the front. The manner in which these changes have come about, the readiness of the leading contestants to forget the harsh words spoken when it is found that danger is threatened from another quarter and a strong ally will be useful, the sudden remembrance of the "tie that binds," the developments growing out of the revolution of the wheels within wheels, all go to make up a most interesting study.

Whether it is true or not that Russia and Turkey have entered into a secret contract for mutual protection, it is quite apparent that Russia has not been idle while England, Germany and the United States were making their martial demonstrations. Great Britain's sudden change of heart in the Venezuelan affair, the assertion of cousinly friendship and the almost universal support which the British press gives the scheme for American interference in Armenia is not without its significance. This change, however, is not due to any new found love for the United States, but rather on account of the desire to prevent Russian aggression. If the United States could be used as the cat's paw to draw the chestnuts away from Russia, it would be so much gained for Great Britain.

Division of the Turkish Empire has been discussed since the days of Peter the Great and the discussion will doubtless continue to bear as little fruit as it has in the past. Neither Russia nor Great Britain will submit peaceably to a division that will jeopardize their individual interests in the Mediterranean. An Anglo-Saxon alliance for the suppression of the Armenian horrors is a beautiful theory, but so long as national jealousy, and the fear of any alliance with foreign powers retains its present hold upon the American mind, it is highly probable that the United States will allow Russia and Great Britain to settle their differences without intervention. Although it will be the result of territorial greed, it is not unreasonable to look to heartless Russia alone to bring the Sultan to terms and restore comparative peace within his sadly misgoverned empire.

**WHO IS THIS CRITIC?**

When in the course of human events a newly arrived individual in this, or any other, country finds himself called upon to set up a damnifying, mischief-making throne of his own and spread therefrom literature that partakes of the nature of his Ebenezer of corruption and misrepresentation, the first question, and a very proper one too, that is asked is: "Who is this new Moses who would lead us into greater dissension and arouse public distrust?" In Biblical times Saul was selected as a leader because he was head and shoulders above the people of his nation. This is sometimes true at the present time, but, unfortunately, there are those who endeavor to attract attention by waving the red flag above their heads. Since Hawaii was put down on the sailing route of the steamship lines it has been subjected from time to time with a class of men not unlike the tin-horn gambler type, who speak of their past history in a peculiar, many-thousand-miles-away tone and pass by on the other side.

So long as these men keep quiet and endeavor to lead a new life from that which has characterized their never-to-be-mentioned past, the public will keep quiet with them and assist them in their efforts to create a new record. But when they plant the seeds of discord, water them with the bile of the miserable malcontent, and endeavor to propagate a political vegetation that is a rank menace to established institutions, then the public has a right to demand with whom they are dealing.

The directors of the Hilo Tribune have declared that the sentiments expressed in their paper of Feb. 1, are those of the editor of the Tribune and possibly one other resident of Hilo, but they know of no one else in the whole island who holds the same views. The directors of the Hilo Tribune are honorable men and we believe they speak the truth. Consequently our attention is turned to the man who is solely responsible for the expressions that appear in the editorial columns of the Hilo Tribune. We refer to Payson Cadwell. He tells us that the time was when enthusiasm was fired by stirring music, little realizing possibly that the tintinabulations of his editorial column would stir up the searching spirits and lead to an investigation into the relics of the past, in order to note the straws which give evil character to the imprecations implied in his insinuations against Government officials. We agree with him that "we have no war," that "people are endeavoring to pursue peaceable avocations and to earn honest livings as a result of daily toil." Why then, we would ask, should there be allowed in Hilo this relic of a lawyer whose lack of integrity has been proven? We refer to Payson Cadwell. "Why should our people be enticed away from their new way by a showing"—a gross misrepresentation—conjured by one who found the legal atmosphere too warm for comfort in Montana? "Why should our people have placed before them an object lesson" of what pure cussedness and ability of vilification may exist in one man's mind, "especially at this time, when our necessities" for peace and quiet are so surely being realized? Why should this man, who dare not make application to practice in the courts of Hawaii for fear of his past record becoming known, be allowed to endeavor to pervert the minds of the people of this country by publishing articles in which are contained the very essence of political corruption and disorder? We agree with our evening contemporary that he is not the only one in the business, but we will give the others attention at a later day.

Again we ask: Who is our critic? We find, after careful investigation, that by taking off a little here and adding a little there, E. P. Cadwell of Montana, has become Pay-

son Caldwell of Hawaii. We find that Barbara Spieth's attorney who altered a decree; that the man who fraudulently indorsed a certificate of sale; that D. F. Grogan & Co.'s attorney who received \$100 and refused to pay it to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; that the attorney who passed a promissory note held by St. John Liddell into the hands of Rachael Creek and refused to account for the action; that the man whom Chief Justice Pemberton disbarred from the courts of Gallatin county, Montana, and the party responsible for the tirade published in the Hilo Tribune are one and the same. This is our critic.

We leave the people of this country to judge for themselves whether such men shall be allowed to continue to spread their sentiments about the country without question.

**THE BENEFIT TO KAWAIAHAO.**

Substantial Returns to Church. Receipts and Expenses.

"Meredith's Old Coat" has come and gone but it has left its mark in Honolulu and Kawaihauo church will better remember it than any other people in the city. All expenses in connection with the two performances of the play have been paid and the handsome sum of \$500 remains to be disposed of in making repairs and buying necessary furnishings.

Following are the receipts and expenditures as arranged by the committee:

**RECEIPTS FIRST PERFORMANCE.**

By sale of tickets.....	\$396 00
Do reserved seats and tickets at.....	
Hobson Drug Co.....	140 75
Door Receipts.....	13 25
Donation toward stage.....	50 00
Total.....	\$600 00

**RECEIPTS SECOND PERFORMANCE.**

By sale of reserved seats.....	\$200 00
Door receipts.....	15 00
Total.....	\$215 00
Total receipts both performances.....	\$815 00.

**EXPENDITURES.**

F. Wilhelm, building stage.....	\$90 00
Hawaiian Electric Co.....	25 00
Hopp & Co., chairs.....	16 50
Sanders' express, carting propertie.....	5 00
Maguire's Baggage Co., carting piano.....	6 00
E. O. Hall & Co., cotton for date and flies.....	13 45
Kauwihau Club.....	12 50
J. N. Wright, pavilion.....	30 00
The Independent.....	4 50
Evening Bulletin.....	8 00
Hawaiian Star.....	6 50
Hawaiian Gazette Co.....	24 50
Co-tume, A. St. M. Mackintosh.....	5 50
Canvas for doors.....	3 00
Paint for set pieces.....	2 00
Allee & Robinson, lumber for set piece.....	3 75
Hack hire and incidentals.....	58 50
Total expenditures.....	\$315 00
Total receipts.....	\$815 00
Balance.....	\$500 00

**Serious Accident.**

While exercising horses yesterday morning, Jack Dunsford, a Canadian, met with injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Dunsford was riding out along on Beretania street leading another horse. The latter shied at an approaching car while near the home of H. W. Schmidt and pulled back suddenly, Dunsford was pulled off his horse by a sudden jerk of the led horse. His head struck the ground with great force and he remained where he fell in a totally unconscious condition.

He was assisted in so far as it was possible by people who happened to be in the vicinity when the accident occurred. Later he was taken to the hospital. Examination proved that a blood vessel at the base of the skull had been ruptured. The top of the skull was trepanned and a small button of bone taken out. From this nearly a pint of blood flowed. At a late hour last night Dunsford was in a dangerous condition. It will be a marvel if he succeeds in pulling through.

**IN THE BEGINNING**

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

**THE W. F. BABCOCK.**

Sailors Do Not Like the Way They Are Treated.

Two Men Corroborate the Statements Published—No Relief for Men Regularly Shipped.

The editorial department of the ADVERTISER had two callers yesterday who wanted to know who wrote the article defamatory to the mate of the ship W. F. Babcock. The calls were made after an evening paper had published an interview with the mate of the vessel.

"There is but one fault to be found with the report in the Bulletin," said one of the visitors, "and that is that the reporter seemed to want to whitewash the officers of the ship rather than to verify the reports in the Star and ADVERTISER."

"So far as the ruptured man is concerned," continued the caller, "I saw him and talked with him and his condition is pitiable; he said he had tried to procure a truss suitable for his ailment and could not get one in Honolulu, that the mate said he would have to go with the ship anyway but he would prefer death to continuing on the voyage."

"The mate may be a Salvation Army man but if he is the man on the ship can't see the joke. I have no doubt that when he sends the old G. A. R. veteran to the main-t'gallant just before the time comes for a change of watch, and keeps him there until half the watch is over, he issues the order with a cheerful 'God bless you.' Have you talked with the mate? Well you should; go down some time when he is putting the men through a knee drill. There is a government official here who has secured the papers of this G. A. R. man, and is going to see what can be done for him."

The other caller was a water front man who has been to sea for years and is now second officer on an inter-island steamer. His statement was to the effect that the rumor of harsh treatment of the men on the W. F. Babcock, was common, and not without foundation. "Sailors are tough citizens, and have to be handled a little different from babies, but when men complain of continued rough treatment and can get no redress, it is about time that something was done for them by people on shore."

In the ADVERTISER's report of the doings on the Babcock there was no attempt at coloring what appeared to be a very unpleasant affair. The information was obtained from the sailors; if the reporter had interviewed the officers it would no doubt have resulted in a denial on their part of every charge made.

The case of the old "war horse" that shipped on the vessel was discussed in the G. A. R. post last night and the committee from that body will see the captain of the ship and ask his discharge; that is all that can be done. The man was regularly shipped at San Francisco and it will be merely an act of courtesy on the part of the captain to let him go.

**JP-TO-DATE PIANO**

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

**NEW-STYLE KROEGER**

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTRÖM, THURM'S BOOK STORE; Honolulu, H. I.

**NOTICE TO COFFEE PLANTERS.**

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery. Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents. COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO. J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

St. Valentine's day one week from today.

There was an unusually long Cabinet meeting yesterday.

L. V. Redpath is no longer in the employ of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The strawberry crew of the Myrtle boat club will begin practice next week.

Two boy prisoners for the Reform school arrived on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Mr. Callingham, who went to Maui on the Claudine Tuesday, will take the W. G. Hall to Hawaii Friday night. He will visit the volcano.

The proclamation calling for a session of the Legislature on the third Wednesday in February will be found in the By Authority column.

The U. S. S. Boston will sail for Yokohama on or about Thursday. No orders to the effect that she shall relieve the U. S. S. Bennington have been received.

J. F. Clay and wife, Robt. Ballantyne and Miss Grace were passengers on the S. C. Allen which arrived yesterday. Mr. Clay and wife look remarkably well after their long vacation.

The U. S. S. Boston did not get away yesterday. She will sail for Yokohama this morning. Officers of the Boston spent their last afternoon ashore yesterday pursuing various pleasant occupations.

A meeting of the Leilani boat club was held last night. Resignations were received and new members elected. Arrangements are being made to occupy a portion of the late King's boat house.

"Murmurs from the Pacific," a reverie for piano, Prof. E. Cook, now teaching music here, composer, has been received. This composition has had a big sale on the Coast. It is brilliant and effective.

The ADVERTISER is in receipt of a nicely printed circular from E. E. Boyer, excursion agent, descriptive of Hawaii and announcing the departure of excursions from Chicago to Honolulu on February 10th and March 5th.

Adjutant Broome brought down with him from Hawaii a very fine specimen of the Equus asinus on the last Hall. The adjutant will have pack saddles made and the animal will be used when the regiment goes off on a march.

D. Ferreira, the Portuguese who attempted suicide Monday afternoon because none of his relatives would bail him out, plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery in the police court yesterday morning and was fined \$5 and costs.

Ensign Robison, of the U. S. S. Boston, was a visitor on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday and indulged in several sets of tennis with various members. Mr. Robison is a good player, and shows excellent handling of the racket.

Tomorrow is the occasion of the great shoot between the California Nationals and the N. G. H. There will be no lack of excitement at this end of the line. News of the result of the California shoot will arrive by the Australia of February 21st.

Fred Whitney, son of H. M. Whitney, will leave on the Monowai for his home in Montana. He came to Hilo on a sailing vessel and spent some days visiting his sister Mrs. Goodale. He is engaged in mining operations and has been away from the islands for ten years.

Judge Dundee, wife and daughters were passengers on the Coptic en route to Japan. During their short stay in Honolulu they were the guests of Mrs. W. W. Dimond. The Misses Dundee are remarkably beautiful and talented young ladies and it is regretted they could not remain here longer.

The Mariposa, which arrives next week (Thursday) will bring a party of tourists who have booked for Cook's annual spring tour to the islands. The party will remain in Honolulu until the 20th, when they will leave for the volcano. They will return on the Alameda of March 5th. The second section leaves San Francisco on February 15th.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even when it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his ailment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BRONSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

STRAWS AND RELICS.

Incidents in the Life of a Montana Lawyer.

DISBARRED FROM THE COURTS.

He Seeks Fame and Coffee in Hawaii. Record Follows After—Brought Out by His Misrepresentation of Kindly Offices of Government Officials.

The editor of this paper received by Wednesday's mail from Hilo a second letter from E. E. Richards, secretary of the Hilo Tribune Company. Extracts from this letter are given as follows:

"The Hilo Tribune of this date (February 1st) is out with an editorial headed 'A Relic of Monarchy' which should never have been published, as it is not the opinion of anyone in Hilo outside the editor himself and possibly one other party. The Hilo people were glad to have the band here, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody, and the officers and stockholders of the Hilo Tribune regret that the above-mentioned article should have appeared in their paper."

As this and the previous letter previously published give very good proof that the man passing by the name of Payson Caldwell, editor of the Hilo Tribune, is solely responsible for the articles mentioned, a representative of this paper cast about to discover the history of this new Moses to whom general interest is so suddenly directed.

Payson Caldwell first set foot on Hawaiian soil May 26, 1895. He came down on the Australia as a tourist. Later, he appeared somewhat interested in the coffee industry. He said he was a lawyer from Montana of considerable wealth, having made and lost three fortunes. He was introduced to members of the legal fraternity by Judge Cooper and Senator J. A. McCandless. A few days later these same gentlemen, for a reason not stated, visited their friends and withdrew any guarantee they might have given of the man's legal standing by virtue of their assuming his introduction.

Some weeks later a letter was received from Chief Justice Pemberton of Bozeman, Gallatin county, Montana, stating that the description of Payson Caldwell tallied exactly with the personal appearance of E. P. Cadwell, against whom seven or eight indictments had been found in the Montana courts and who was finally disbarred from the bench owing to gross frauds. Mr. Pemberton also added that E. P. Cadwell was known to be in Hawaii and that wherever he was he was a menace and a disgrace to the legal fraternity.

Turning to the fortieth number of the Pacific Reporter, page 175, the searcher of records found the decision of Chief Justice Pemberton in the disbarment proceedings on the relation of Charles S. Hartman and others against E. P. Cadwell given in the Supreme Court of Montana on May 6, 1895.

Among the charges brought against E. P. Cadwell was on which states that on the 6th of February, 1893, Cadwell purchased property and duly received the certificate of sale. This was deposited with a bank as security for the payment of a debt at the bank. Later this was attached for the payment of a promissory note. Cadwell then took the certificate of sale from the bank "and fraudulently indorsed thereon the date of assignment [to the bank] as March 2, 1893. Still another charge was that on October 1, 1892, D. F. Grogan & Co., who had retained Cadwell as attorney, placed \$100 in his hands to settle an account with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Cadwell kept the money, with the result that the suit was pressed and resulted in judgment for \$324.06 against the Grogans. Again on May 23, 1892, Cadwell endeavored to erase his name from a stipulation made with other attorneys "to take the deposition of one Jesse Butler, a notary public," in connection with a divorce case of Worsham vs. Worsham.

On June 28, 1893, Cadwell appeared as attorney for Barbara Spieth against D. F. Grogan and J. P. Grogan. The jury was waived and the case was tried before Judge Armstrong, who made certain findings of fact and required the attorney to prepare a decree. Cadwell prepared a decree, submitted it to the attorneys for the defense, who agreed that it was satisfactory, handed the copy to Cadwell, who retained it and refused to file it until ordered to do so by the court. While the decree was in Cadwell's possession it was altered by interlineation, when changed the whole tenor of the decree. These alterations were discovered by the counsel for the defense when the decree was being recorded by the clerk. After Cadwell had been disbarred by Barbara Spieth he made a motion, as her attorney, to "affirm, vacate and modify" the said decree "so as to make the same correspond with the findings of the court."

So it goes on till all the cussedness which a lawyer may get into seven teen different cases is placed before the public. When the matter came before the court only two of the charges were taken under consideration. A review of the case is made as follows:

1. On an issue in disbarment proceedings as to whether respondent changed a decree after it was signed, the two opposing counsel in the case in which the decree was rendered testified that there were no interlineations to return when it was presented to the court. Respondent denied this, and another attorney testified that he advised certain changes, which respondent interlined, and that respondent then went to judge's office and returned, saying that the decree was signed; but there was evidence that

this witness, stated on learning that the decree was rendered in open court, that he could do nothing for defendant. Defendant retained the decree for two years, and only filed it in response to a peremptory order. Held that a finding that respondent inserted the interlineation after the decree was signed was proper.

2. A client of respondent in order to avoid costs in a criminal case against him, at respondent's suggestion made to him certain notes secured by a mortgage, and these notes, with the exception of one for \$600 were deposited with a bank by respondent. This client testified that when he asked for the notes, respondent promised to return them when he got them from the bank, but that he thereafter failed to do so, and subsequently claimed that the \$600 note was given to him for his services, and respondent so testified, though he had given to said client a receipt in full for his services at the time of the receipt of the notes. Held that a finding that none of the notes were delivered to respondent in payment of his services was proper.

3. The fact that respondent in disbarment proceedings was enabled to defraud his client by reason of a corrupt scheme entered into by them to defraud the county does not prevent the client from testifying as to such scheme.

4. Conviction of a crime is not a prerequisite to the disbarment of an attorney.

5. An attorney altering a decree, with a corrupt purpose, after it has been signed by the court, and also defrauding a client by negotiating notes entrusted to him by the client for safekeeping, should be disbarred. There are papers in the possession of officials in this country which show that E. P. Cadwell, the disgraced lawyer of Gallatin county, Montana, and Payson Caldwell of Hawaii are one and the same person.

CASHED BY THE WRONG MAN.

A Draft Which Caused the Arrest of A. J. Smith.

Deputy United States Marshal J. D. Harris last night arrested A. J. Smith, who claims to be in the secret service of the Hawaiian Government. Smith is charged with cashing a draft for \$18.75 addressed to a man bearing his name. The complaint was made by Assistant Cashier Burns of the United States Sub-Treasury before Commissioner Heacock.

The A. J. Smith to the draft was a restaurant keeper at the Midwinter Fair. He returned revenue stamps to Washington and the Treasury Department sent him the draft. The wrong A. J. Smith cashed it and it was not until a few days ago that the fact was discovered. The prisoner claims he intended to return the money. He was taken to the County Jail, being unable to furnish \$1000 bonds.

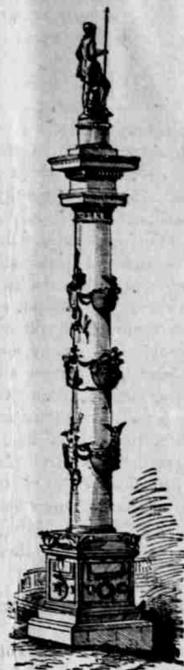
The accused man was a member of the Emerald smuggling ring and by turning State's evidence escaped punishment.—S. F. Chronicle.

Accident at the Hotel.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night people in the dining room and hallways of the Hawaiian Hotel were startled by a crash in the kitchen and rushing out into that place, they found Manuel de Mello stretched out upon the floor in an unconscious condition.

Five Portuguese laborers had been employed by the management of the kitchen and were at their work mounted on scaffolds made of boards placed from rafters to

Neptune's Lofty Vigil.



The god of the deep is sleepless. From his lofty column he scans the wonders of the Fair. The inland sea, a thousand miles away from his domain, unfolds its myriad beauties to his view. Upon the shore, where dash the ocean's waves, sublimer spectacle never met his gaze than here his eyes encounter.

Coadjutor of Columbus, Neptune figures fittingly at the World's Fair. The column bearing his figure is appropriately symbolical of his limitless empire.

The highest award was conferred on

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

at the Chicago Exposition. Superior leavening strength, perfect purity and wholesomeness were the attributes which enabled it to distance all competitors. The victory at Chicago has since been confirmed by the highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair. The midland triumph is grandly crowned on the coast.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

rafter, Manuel de Mello was working in the mauka Waikiki corner of the kitchen when suddenly the board upon which he was standing broke. Manuel fell head first and struck his back upon the large table directly beneath. One of the legs of this was broken by the blow and Manuel fell to the floor in an unconscious condition.

Dr. Miner was called in and recommended that the man be removed to the hospital immediately. At a late hour last night the man was resting comfortably, and it is believed that the injury done his back is not serious.

A Nauseating Find.

Yesterday morning Manuel Silva sent his Chinaman to a Chinese sausage store on Maunakea street to buy some sausages for lunch.

The Chinaman bought a nice fresh looking bunch of sausages and returned home triumphant, thinking what a fine meal he would prepare for his master out of these.

He fried them until they were nicely browned and then placed them on the table in a white dish to make them look tempting.

The family sat down and were

in the full enjoyment of their lunch when one of the last sausages was bitten by one of the members.

Nicely cradled in this was a very large-sized cockroach looking for all the world like a chick in an egg.

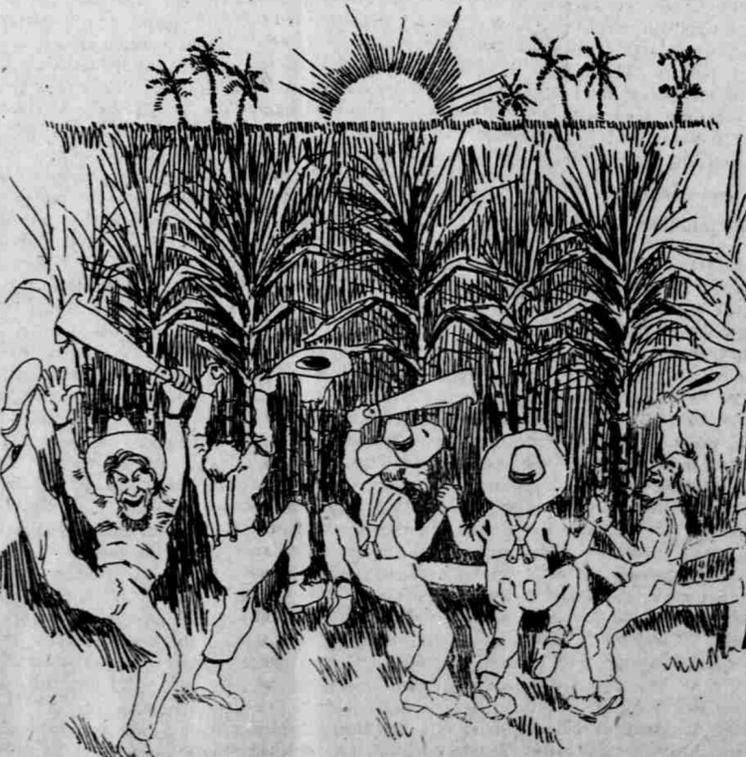
Of course that finished the lunch and the sausage was held for investigation. The Chinaman was arrested and taken to the police station with his sausage machine.

He looked decidedly dirty and greasy and seemed to take it as a matter of course that the bug had been found in his sausages. He was released later on \$50 bail.

A Long Ocean Race.

The China ships Clarence S. Belmont, Captain Franck, and William Conner, Captain Pendleton, crossed the Sandy Hook, N. Y., bar together Jan. 22d outward bound. The John Currier, Captain Lawrence, and the Josephus, Captain Gilkey, left later for the same port, Shanghai. The ship that first reaches her destination will win a purse of \$400, which the captains have made up.

W. C. Weedon will receive shortly some well-trained homing pigeons.



SUGAR IS GOING UP.

—With apologies to the San Francisco Call.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.

First of a Series of Presidential Articles—Book Reviews.

The contribution in the February Atlantic which will attract perhaps the widest attention is an able paper entitled The Presidency and Mr. Reed. It is a thoughtful presentation of the requirements of the presidential office and a discussion of Mr. Reed's fitness for it. It is the first of a promised series upon the issues and some of the personalities of the forthcoming campaign.

Another feature of importance in this issue is Glasses, a complete story, by Henry James. The central idea of this story is most unique, and affords Mr. James an unusual opportunity to exercise his talents as a story-teller.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes some recollections of Howthorne, covering the period of his English consulate.

The second of Mrs. Catherwood's studies in provincial France is entitled A Little Domestic, and is a charming picture of peasant life. The second installment of F. J. Stimson's Pirate Gold is full of dramatic interest.

H. Sidney Everett contributes a paper on Unclaimed Estates. He gives minute and most interesting information in regard to the large European estates which are supposed to be awaiting American claimants. Mr. Everett's long diplomatic career has afforded him every opportunity of securing inside information.

Further contributions by Gilbert Parker, Bradford Torrey, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and others, exhaustive book reviews, comments on new books, and the Contributors' Club, complete this readable issue.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sailed Jan. 25, British steamer Monowai, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the Republic of Hawaii.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution requires that the first regular Session of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii shall be held on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896;

NOW THEREFORE, I, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice that such Session will convene at the Executive Building in Honolulu, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Written at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1896.

[Signed] SANFORD B. DOLE,

[SEAL] By the President: [Countersigned:] J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 4219-35 1731-24

DR. ST. D. G. WALTERS has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. W. Wilcox, resigned. The Board now consists of:

Dr. St. D. G. Walters, Chairman; J. H. K. Kaiwi;

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 4th, 1896. 1731-31

MRS. SUSAN KEKELA has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 4, 1896. 1732-34

MR. A. W. HOBSON has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, January 29, 1896. 1729-34

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher. Only Complete Guide Published. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 75c. For Sale by Hawaiian News Co., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

PRESIDENT DOLE HOME.

Returns With Party by W. G. Hall.

A VERY SATISFACTORY TOUR.

Probable Change in Land Law—Hawaiians Generally Satisfied—Demonstrations at Hookeana and at Lahaina in Honor of the President.

President and Mrs. Dole, Curtis Iaukea and Adjutant Broome arrived from Hawaii by the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday after a decidedly unpleasant voyage across the channel.

The President was seen by an ADVERTISER reporter at his residence last night regarding his visit to Hawaii and the impressions formed from his meeting the people on the big island.

"Our trip," said the President, "was entirely satisfactory to us all particularly to me, because I learned more about the people on Hawaii and their wants and needs. I made a tour of the island and saw from the condition of the people where a change or two may be suggested in the new land law which will act advantageously."

"Do you mean, Mr. President, that the new bill will require changes before it will work satisfactorily?"

"Not exactly that," he replied, "but I think there is a change to be made in one particular clause that will be agreeable to the Hawaiians. The homestead leases are inalienable and run for 999 years, and the Hawaiian who wishes to secure a homestead of this character may do so on complying with certain conditions, but with no other consideration beyond the payment of actual taxes. To a certain extent it is a charitable donation which is not altogether pleasing to the average Hawaiian. He feels, rather, that he is put on a reservation and told to work."

"What changes would you suggest as a means of obviating such a feeling and at the same time not make it a hardship for the Hawaiians to secure the leases?"

"I cannot say that I have perfected a plan. I have ideas, of course, and the one that seems the most practicable and least burdensome is to have these homesteads appraised and let the Government charge, say, four per cent. of the appraised value as the price of the lease."

"The appraising of the property would be placed in the hands of competent men; the land agent or his deputy, I presume would be the proper person to do it."

"Would there not be danger of over valuation under this law and create dissatisfaction just as the assessing of certain properties by the tax assessors?"

"I do not think so although I found in Hamakua where lands had been appraised even higher than the Government puts upon it as an upset price. In some portion of Hamakua I learned that lands were appraised at \$35 per acre—a price much higher than I consider is the value."

"The Government will see that this is more carefully looked after and the values graded. I believe the plan I suggest as a change is a good one for every person. The Government has no desire to speculate in lands nor does it wish to give them away. I believe it will be better to have some small consideration."

"The new law has not practically gone into operation yet and I do not believe there would be much opposition to the change I mention being made."

"What opinion did you form of the roads on Hawaii? There have been many complaints made of the neglect of the Government on this score. Did your inspection tour lead you to believe the complaints were just?"

"To a degree they were so far as Kona is concerned, but that is all being changed. When the roads now in course of construction are completed Kona will advance just as the building of the Volcano road added to the value of the holdings and increased the population in Oloa. Kona has been neglected in matter of roads until now. During my visit there I saw four high class roads being built, Macadamized, and as fine roads as one would find anywhere."

"Two of these run out from Kailua, one from Napoopoo and one from Hookeana, but, unfortunately they run up to nowhere. I

am in favor of asking the Legislature for an appropriation that will enable us to build a road equally as good as these and to connect them with it. It would go through the north portion of South Kona and the south portion of North Kona and would be an elegant drive way."

"In your intercourse with the people on Hawaii, Mr. Dole, did you find much opposition to the Government on the part of Hawaiians?"

"No. When I visited Hawaii fourteen months ago, I saw very few natives; they did not exhibit any inclination to see me and be friendly and I did not intrude myself upon them. I met them only as I come across them. This time it seemed different; there was every evidence of kindly feeling on their part and in nearly every place I visited I was asked to address them and at the close of the meetings they were profuse in expressing their feelings by cordial handshakes."

"Politics is not deeply seated in the hearts of Hawaiians. A majority of them do not seem to care particularly for the monarchy, but they are interested in land, which, to my mind is encouraging."

"There seemed to be a good feeling for the Republic everywhere, but I do not wish you to think there was a demonstration wherever we went. Such was not the case. In Hookeana, however, there was a genuine demonstration. The same may be said of Lahaina. I was asked to address the school children at a great many places, which proves that parents are not inculcating prejudices against the Government in the minds of the rising generation."

"What about Hilo?"

"I met very few natives there, but most of the white residents were excessively cordial. As to the Hawaiians—well, there seems to be a strong royalist influence at work which only time will counteract."

"Will you go to Kauai before the Legislature convenes?"

"No; my next trip will be to Maui. You remember I intended visiting Maui about the time the cholera broke out, and that detained me. I want to visit that island, and just as soon as I can get away I will go there."

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Scene at the Wharf—Accident to Mrs. Dole—Salutes Fired.

The Inter-Island wharf was crowded yesterday afternoon long before the arrival of the steamer W. G. Hall, the event of interest being the return of President Dole and party from Hawaii.

When the W. G. Hall came steaming into the harbor the shore battery fired a salute, and as she came past the lighthouse both the Boston and the Bennington fired salutes.

The Hawaiian Band was stationed on the wharf, and as soon as the W. G. Hall came alongside the "National Guard of Hawaii" was played. The President and Mrs. Dole appeared a little later.

Minister Cooper, Major Potter and Captain Camara went aboard to meet the President and Mrs. Dole as soon as the gangway was let down; then followed Attorney-General Smith, Minister King and Mr. Henry Waterhouse.

The President and Mrs. Dole passed down between two lines of police in command of Lieutenant Hart. Mrs. Dole was carried down on a chair by two policemen, she having turned her ankle while in Kailua.

THEIR EDITOR CALLED DOWN.

Hilo Tribune Directors Object to Recent Editorials.

The following letter to the editor of this paper explains itself:

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., Feb. 3, '96. MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, held this date, the following motion was passed:

"That the secretary be instructed to write a letter for publication in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, setting forth the fact: That the editorial articles in the February 1st number of the Hilo Tribune under the title 'Relics of Monarchy' and 'Straws' were written without the knowledge and consent of the directors of said paper, and that we wish and do hereby express our disapproval of the editorial policy as evidenced by those articles."

E. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me."

For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. I.

Notes from Hawaii.

A letter from Kapapala ranch says that several light shocks of earthquake were felt during a few days previous to last Friday. On that day a very heavy shock was experienced.

Peter Lee is jubilant for the Volcano house has been filled to overflowing ever since the fresh outbreak of Kilauea.

Dr. McWayne met with a serious accident at Naalehu a few days since. He stepped on a stone and dislocated his ankle.

The fence surrounding the land of Kapapala ranch has been completed and now the trouble with regard to cattle roaming on other property will be entirely obviated.

Small Opium Seizure.

The Chinese sailors of the bark Velocity have been watching the Custom House officers detailed aboard to search the vessel since her arrival in port, and yesterday two of them tried a little trick which they thought would work.

While the officers were searching for opium these gentlemen concealed each two tins of opium upon their persons and went to work as usual. But the Custom House officers had been watching also and caught the Chinamen without any trouble. They were taken to the police station by Guards Schmeden and Kanuha who had found the opium in canvas pouches under their jackets.

Ballots Examined.

The box containing the ballots cast in the recent election on Hawaii was opened yesterday in the presence of Chief Justice Judd, upon the request of W. A. Kinney, attorney for Alexander Young, one of the candidates. Lorrin A. Thurston, attorney for H. L. Holstein, was also present.

The ballots were casually examined by the attorneys presumably with a view to ascertain what, if any, possible grounds there were for a contest.

OUR REGARDS TO MR. RUSSELL.

The writer of these lines hereby tenders to Mr. W. Clark Russell the assurance of his thanks and appreciation. I have always loved sea stories, and those of Mr. Russell stand at the head of the class. From "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" to "Last Ye Landsmen!" I have read them all. Yet all water, and the things thereon and therein, are not the only things he knows about; not by many degrees of latitude.

In his last book he makes a sailor talk thus: "I have suffered from the liver in my time, and know what it is to have felt and I saw it in some moments when I could scarce restrain myself from breaking windows, kicking at the shins of all who approached me, knocking my head against the wall, yelling with the yell of one who drops in a sea, and all the while my brain was as healthy as the healthiest that ever filled a human skull, and nothing was wanted but a musketry of calomel, to dislodge the fiend, &c. &c."

So much for what Mr. Russell's sailor (or Mr. Russell himself, says) and the example of people who can testify that this is not a bit overdrawn. One fact in particular it helps us to realize namely, that the life of a sailor does not guarantee good health. It is a long, hard, and a little of which river complaint is a sequel, and a symptom—is as common among sailors as among landmen.

One of the latter, however, may now tell of his experience. "All my life," he says, "I had suffered from biliousness and sick headaches. I would have an attack about every three weeks. At such times my appetite left me, and I could neither eat nor drink for days together. I suffered from dreadful sickness and straining, and vomited a greenish-yellow fluid. My head felt as though it would burst. I had a bad taste in the mouth, sawdust skin, and the whites of the eyes turned yellow. I was recommended to try a vegetable diet, and did so, but the attacks were just as frequent and violent. I consulted doctors and took their medicines, but was none the better for it. In this way I went on year after year."

Well, we shall agree that there could scarcely be a worse way to go on, and it all came about thus: The overworked stomach put more work on the liver than the latter could do. Indignant and disgusted at this, the liver refused to do a stroke more than its proper share. Hence more bile accumulated in the blood than the liver was able to remove. This surplus bile acts as a slow poison—and in a slow way it enters the system. It turns the heat, and feels dull and heavy; the eyes and skin are greenish yellow; there is dizziness and nausea; cold hands and feet; spots before the eyes; a pungent, biting fluid rises into the throat, constituting a high colored kidney secretion; prostrated nerves; irritability; loss of ambition; fears and forebodings, etc., etc.

This is biliousness, or "liver complaint" in its simplest form. When long unchecked it produces the action of the heart, rheumatism, gout, and any, or all, of a dozen other organic disorders. There is no more certain or powerful impulse to misbehavior, suicide and other crimes often resulting.

What to do? To get rid of the poison by start up the skin and bowels into energetic action; then to keep them going at a healthy and natural pace. How to do this? Let our friend Mr. F. Widger, of Portland square, Plymouth—show us, we have just quoted—speak on that point.

In his letter, dated March 3d, 1893, he said: "Two years ago, after a medicine had failed to relieve me, I bought of one, Siegel's Curative Syrup. I procured it from Mr. E. S. Luke, Chemist, Tavistock Road, and began to use it, and nothing else. After having consumed one bottle I found myself vastly better, and by continuing with it I got rid of my old complaint altogether."

We should mention that Mr. Widger is a sailor and outlander at Plymouth and well known and respected in that community. He permits us to use his name as a gratitudo for his recovery. The potency of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup over liver disease is due to its ability to cure indigestion and dyspepsia, which is (as we have said) the cause of liver disease.

Every house on the land, and every ship on the sea, should have this remedy as a necessary part of their stock and stores. Perhaps Mr. Russell may recommend it in his next book. But no "musketry of calomel pills." Oh no.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED, SHIP CHANDLERS

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds.

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND: Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Pick and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin. Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D., HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

A Valuable Hand Book for Office or House is the

The Reason for Advertising.

Advertisers use the Advertiser because they get profitable results from their advertising in it.

They know, also, that each one pays a like price for a like service.

Advertising space is not given to one house in order that it may act as a decoy duck for others.

No "discount" for one, "special discount" for another and "extra special discount" for still another.

Like price for like service is the only fair way.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ld. 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., Ld., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

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., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. 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 sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000 Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000 Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000 Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

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

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ld., Life and Fire Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894. £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000 Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0 3—Fire Fund 2,410,992 7 8 4—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7 Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,359,821 10 9 £2,906,678 15 4

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

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

GOR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied ON SHORT NOTICE

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.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

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 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' 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 Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

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 W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents,

Corner Fort and Queen sts., Honolulu.

FOR HAWAIIAN GIRLS.

Opportunities Offered Them in the Kindergarten.

INFLUENCING FUTURE GRANDMAS

What May be Done for the Nation. Childhood Minds Early Taught to Seek Proper Paths—Careful Work as Well as Constant Prayer.

(Continued.)

We cannot, and need not, in the very nature of the case, require as high an educational standard of admission from them as is being required more and more now in America, but we believe that if Froebel's idea is good for any part it is good for the whole race, and therefore may be adapted to this part of it, which is yet in the childhood period of development.

We desire then, as soon as practicable, to make the normal class certificate a passport of admission to our future training class. As educational work advances in Hawaii we hope that higher standards may be developed along the line of our special branch of it, but we must have patience—remembering that Rome was not built in a day.

Our training class finished its first year's work at Christmas term, 1895.

It is at a standstill just now, but the vital importance of it calls for its early resumption, not only that it is a necessary factor to the success of the kindergartens, but because we feel as never before how much may be done for this Hawaiian race through its agency. With this end in special view we are now considering how best to accomplish it and the others as well.

Much earnest thought has been bestowed upon this matter, and out of it has come the conviction that this work for the girls would better be done in connection with educational work at the seminaries, where it is practicable.

It is essential that they should be under protecting influences during their training to ensure the best results for them and for their practice work in the kindergartens.

It is essential also that the main effort of the training be concentrated upon them, and we believe that this can be more fully accomplished in the seminary environment than outside of it.

If this work is done in the seminary it will lend an important influence to the other work there. That the trainer will be a very helpful member of the faculty goes without saying.

Being with the girls in their homes, she will feel a personal responsibility about them as they go to and from their work each day, for she will be supervisor of the kindergartens, in which they will act as assistants. Thus she will be able to shield them in some measure by her presence or her influence from the insults from white-kinned, but dark-hearted, men which they are too often subjected to as they walk through our streets. She cannot remove these temptations, but through the opportunity of her daily life she can help them to resist and overcome what they cannot avoid.

We might mention other reasons why the incorporation of this training work into the seminary curriculum will be of inestimable advantage in the working out of the Hawaiian problem that confronts us there, but we do not need. Enough has been said to invite thought, and we are all of one mind as to the desired end. We hope it may be proved by actual experience some day.

The natural place for the inception of this work as a part of the educational scheme for Hawaiian girls would seem to be at the Kamehameha Girls School, for it would be a most fitting conclusion of the graded system that is being inaugurated there. The young women could pass from the normal into the training class room in the natural order of things and for the indispensable practice work of the course. Surely the thickly-populated district of Palama could furnish material enough for a kindergarten annex which might be established within the spacious grounds of the seminary.

We do most earnestly hope and pray that it will not be long ere the financiers of that great institution will realize the paramount importance of this branch of work for Hawaiians, and that no monument of wood or wood or stone can be as lasting or of as great moment to any country as the preservation of the life-blood of the nation. What we do for this remnant of a most interesting and lovable people must be done speedily, and the power to do it lies in the hands of that magnificently endowed enterprise at Kamehameha as in no other.

That place is too remote, perhaps, from our kindergarten work in Honolulu to be available as a supply for our needs on account of the expense of daily transmission by car of the ten or twelve assistants whom we could use in our various departments; and there are other objections also, but we hope to see an independent work going on there at an early day which will be a great blessing to the present generation of young women and to the coming generations in general by the necessary enlargement of the kindergarten work in that neighborhood.

This cannot be done too soon to meet the exigencies of the case. As an adjunct to the Free Kindergarten work, Kawa'aboo Seminary, on account of its central location, is the most practicable place for the establishment of our training class. The pupils could more readily and without expense reach the different kindergartens in the city, where they would act as assistants, and the trainer, who would also be our superior, could more profitably attend to that branch of her work. It is possible that the pupils who graduate from the normal class at Kamehameha will be unwilling to come afterwards to Ka-

wahao to enter the training class there, but if so we hope their objections could be overcome. We cannot now tell how this will be. If they are not available it might be that our standard of admission would have to be lowered somewhat for a time at least. We must do the best we can and hope to work up to higher places gradually. This factor in our problem we feel to be a serious one, and it is not yet clear how it may best be solved, but something must be done and light will surely come.

The work of the Free Kindergarten Association must of necessity be a limited one in our small community. We have five departments well established, the running expenses of which, for this year, are estimated at about \$3500. The regular income for this year, at the present showing, is \$3439. Three hundred dollars of the expense this year is for pay of assistants and helpers. This work will be done by pupils in the training class when we have one again and that amount can then go towards the salary of the trainer, the balance of which is yet to be raised from some quarter—just where it is to come from is not yet apparent.

Since beginning this article our thought has been turned for the first time towards this society of cousins, who are directly interested in the work for Hawaiian girls and who have for many years been contributing towards their support in the boarding schools of the land. Can it enlarge these contributions? If the way is not clear to do this, will it, between now and the close of the year in June, look over the ground and consider whether it is putting its fund for Hawaiian work where it will give the best returns.

A good business man considers most carefully the nature of an enterprise before he invests his money in it, especially does he do this if he is handling trust funds. This year the society is paying out \$800 for the support of pupils in the different Hawaiian boarding schools. This provides at least sixteen individuals with educational advantages superior because of the home atmosphere to what they can get in our Government common schools which we know however are generally excellent and increasingly so.

The question we would bring before the society now is, "Will this fund be better invested in a branch of work which may reach fewer individuals, on the whole, in our generation, but cannot fail to multiply results in the next in a far larger ratio than anything we are doing now?" It is so natural to measure our success by the numbers we reach.

There is a tendency in our human make-up to be satisfied that we are doing a great work if our churches are full to overflowing, if our boarding schools are crowded, if we are covering a great deal of ground in any line of effort. Quantity appeals more to the general mind than quality. Will not our society take up this matter and consider carefully whether that \$800 we now pay out for the direct benefit of sixteen individuals will not be better invested by endowing a training class department at Kawa'aboo?

We know that this suggestion is open to the ready objection that it is contrary to the policy of the society, which seeks to divide its funds as much as possible amongst the various branches of work on the different islands and that such concentration of funds on work in Honolulu will not meet the approval of the contributors to the society on the other islands who are interested in work in their special localities. We cannot believe, however, that there is anything in this objection. Does Honolulu belong to the people who live in it? No, indeed! Every inhabitant of this group owns a share in its capital city. Every cousin by birth or by affiliation who is really interested in this Hawaiian people, and contributes to the support of work for them, desires first and most that their money shall be invested where it will do the most for the people they love and wish to help; it matters not to them whether the work is done in their especial district or some other, they only care that it shall be done in the best place and in the best way, and we call upon all of them from Hawaii to Niha'u, from California to Boston, (for many have gone back to the fatherland, yet have not forgotten the dear land of their birth.) We call upon all of them to consider this question, for it is a vital one, one for which we shall be held responsible by our Lord when he shall call upon us, his stewards of the talents he has entrusted to us for investment, not for ourselves but for all of his children whom we can reach in this and the generations to come—for humanity! Whether our portion be the two talents or the ten, one responsibility to Him, whose they are, is the same.

Let us put our best thought, one most careful judgment into the investigation of this question now, and be ready when we come to lay out the work for the next year to do it in a way that will ensure the most far-reaching and permanent results for the race.

Let us consider again and well the inspired needs which we have quoted. "The destiny of nations lies in the hands of women" and remember also that "The hope of the world is in the children."

HARRIET CASTLE COLEMAN.

TO KEEP MEATS COOL.

Latest Improvement in Refrigerators Used by the Central Market.

The Central Meat Market on Nuuanu street has just received and placed in position a large refrigerator made by Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of Chicago and New York. Its dimensions are 8x10 and 12 feet high. It is claimed for the new refrigerator that meat can be kept for over fifteen days in the very best of condition. The temperature, which ranges from 46° to 48° F., is regulated by a series of cooling pans at the top. About two tons of ice are kept constantly in the refrigerator. An automatic air escape provides for the shutting

out of warm air. When the doors are closed, the warm air is forced out and a valve closing immediately prevents the escape of any of the cold air. Anyone would be amply repaid by calling at the market and seeing the new refrigerator.

IT MIGHT BE INVESTIGATED.

Complaints from Deep Water Sailors—Something for the U.S. Consul.

When men desert a vessel shortly after her arrival in port then it seems to be freely evident that something is radically wrong aboard. Likewise when it is common talk along the water front that a vessel is a "hard" one there is some room for such belief. Where the two are combined then there remains but little doubt.

The ship W. F. Babcock is a vessel that answers to the above description. Yesterday two sailors, one the boatswain, were caught in the hold of the Kaukaeouli just as that schooner was about to put to sea. They were of course arrested and taken to the police station. They had a story to tell and told it like men. While aboard the Babcock they received nothing but curses for whatever they did. The sympathy of those who know what has been encountered aboard the Babcock is with the men.

On Monday last two men from the same ship went ashore and swore they would not go back on account of the cruelty of the first mate. They are aboard again, but it is believed they failed to bring things to a favorable turn.

A member of the G. A. R. was aboard the W. F. Babcock yesterday making investigations in the case of a comrade, and in walking forward found a Swedish seaman stretched out in his bunk suffering from a severe case of rupture contracted during the voyage. He had been working, trying to stand the pain, up until Monday. While working on that day he nearly fainted and was told to go to his room. He was promised the services of a physician Tuesday, but up until yesterday afternoon none had arrived. The man was in great pain and could not help himself.

There are just a few facts to call the attention of the public to the realization that the internal workings of a vessel cannot always be gauged by her beauty of exterior finish.

BIG HOSE WAGON.

One of the Products of the Hawaiian Manufacturing Co.

The Fire Department is now using its big hose wagon, which is a thing of ornament as well as of vast utility. It carries 150 feet of hose, and is as large as any used in the United States or elsewhere. It was constructed at the shops of the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company under the direct supervision of Chief Hunt, whose close attention to all details connected with fire equipment and service has brought the efficiency of the Honolulu Fire Department up to its present high standing.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of January, 1896, was 50. Distributed as follows:

Table with columns for age groups (Under 1 year, 1-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80) and nationalities (Males, Females, Hawaiians, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Great Britain, United States, Other nationalities). Total deaths: 50. Unattended: 11. Non-Residents: 0.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Table comparing mortality for Jan. 1892 (56), Jan. 1893 (38), Jan. 1894 (48), Jan. 1895 (49), and Jan. 1896 (50).

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Table listing causes of death: Accident (1), Beriberi (1), Bronchitis (2), Consumption (8), Digestion (1), Convulsions (1), Cholera morbus (1), Cancer (1), Childbirth (1), Diarrhea (1), Fever (5), Typhoid (1), Gun shot wound (1), Heart disease (2), Inanition (3), Marasmus (1), Meningitis (1), Old age (5), Obstruction of bowels (1), Pneumonia (1), Paralysis (1), Syphilis (1), Unknown (1), Whooping Cough (4).

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Table showing deaths by ward: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Total deaths: 50.

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 21.33. Hawaiians 34.28. Asiatics 12.63. All other nationalities 15.00.

C. B. RETKOLD, Agent Board of Health.

Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising the great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Take in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is a great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c per box. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY. DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00 (LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 2 3/4 x 4 3/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices. Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE OF CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large assortments of their iron bars "Pat. Standard" and "A. C. Pfleger" (from Europe) and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., in the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment. Silvest, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Heltons, Serge, Kammergarns, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroiders, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, & C.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seater Planos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dampfjohns and Corks.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

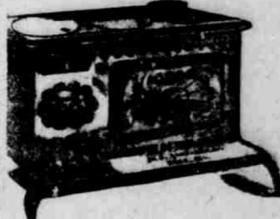
Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES,

Housekeeping Goods,

AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Nose, PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

The Bark "Iolani"

Will go on the berth in New York or about January 1st, and sail this port on or about

FEBRUARY 1st, 1895.

If sufficient inducement offers. For particulars, call or address CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Killy street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., L.D., Agents, Honolulu.

KAHULUI HOTEL,

KAHULUI, MAUI. Sam Bing Proprietor. Special Attention to the Traveling Public. MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT. NAVAL. U.S.S. Bevington, Pigeon, Hilo. U.S.S. Boston, Wilder, San Francisco. (This list does not include coasters.)

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED. YVES. Where from. Due. St. Paul Isenberg, Liverpool, Feb 8.

ARRIVALS. TUESDAY, Feb. 4. O & O S S Coptic, Seattle, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES. TUESDAY, Feb. 4. O & O S S Coptic, Seattle, for China and Japan.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY. Star J A Cummins, Neilson, for Oahu.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVALS. From San Francisco, per O & O S S Coptic, Feb 4—Miss Louise Stables, Miss Blanche Tisdale and Rev G H Wells.

IMPORTS. From San Francisco, per bark S C Allen, Feb 5—800 tons general merchandise.

EXPORTS. For San Francisco, per bk Albert, Feb 5—17,781 bags sugar, 100 bags coffee and 270 bales wool.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS. It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex.



WEATHER BUREAU REPORT. Feb. 6, 9 P. M.—Temperature, 68°; dew point, 64°; barometer, 30.05.

DIAMOND HEAD, Feb. 6, 10 P. M.—Weather, cloudy; wind, light north. Ship off port.

The bark Pactolus now at Portland, Or., will arrive here soon to load sugar for New York or Philadelphia.

The barkentine S. N. Castle arrived in San Francisco, January 23, 14 days from this port, and the bark Mohican on January 25, 15 days from this port.

The U. S. S. Boston has not room enough in her bunkers for coal sufficient to make the trip to Japan.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic sailed for China and Japan at 5 p. m. sharp yesterday. She took several cabin passengers from here, together with 135 Japanese and Chinese.

The Coptic took away one family of nineteen yesterday. When they walked up the gang plank the father led, the children followed and the mother brought up the rear.

A large ship was sighted off the other side of this island Monday afternoon. She disappeared and it is believed that she will not arrive in port for several days yet on account of the wind.

The brig Lurline has been sold by Captain Matson to the Hawaiian Commercial Co., and will hereafter be commanded by Captain Miller, formerly in command of the brig Courtney Ford.

Following are the latest charters of vessels at San Francisco for this port: Ship Roanoke, in ballast, thence to New York; ship John McDonald, in ballast, thence to New York or Philadelphia.

The schooner Spokane, Jamieson master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 31 days from Port Gamble. She brought a cargo of lumber for Allen & Robinson. The Spokane had a very rough trip down.

The steamer Lulu returned from Hawaii yesterday afternoon with thirty-six lepers—fifteen from Hilo, sixteen from Hoonaka and five from Kohala. They were taken to the Kalihi receiving station to be examined.

Upon returning from assisting the O. & O. S. S. Coptic yesterday afternoon, the tug Eleu ran into the Pacific Mail wharf near the Waikiki end and smashed in three of the large timbers. Another was pretty badly dented.

The doctor and purser of the Coptic secured wheels yesterday, and spent the time before departure of the steamer in a ride about the city. The doctor ran into a tram-car coming in the opposite direction on Fort street. He was considerably shaken up by the accident.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond began discharging her cargo of general merchandise at the Oceanic wharf yesterday morning. The great number of vessels in port was the cause of her being forced to discharge her cargo by hand, all the donkey engines being employed elsewhere.

The old Nicaraguan bark Don Carlos, which was recently bought from the estate of the late N. C. Richard by R. D. Hume & Co., was put on the Merchants' drydock for overhauling and repairs. The vessel will be sent to Alaska in the spring to act as a tender for Hume's canneries.—S. F. Call.

The largest battleship in the world will soon be launched at Blackwall, England. It has been built for the Japanese Government, and will be called the Fuji, instead of Fusi Yama, as originally intended. It is 400 feet long, 73 feet broad and 44 feet deep, and is protected by Harveyized armor plates.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Record of Wednesday Afternoon's Meeting.

PETITION ABOUT FISH DENIED.

Maukaea Street Free from Fish Stands. The Late Dr. Williams—Father Conroy's Request Denied—Poisoned Pineapples at Settlement—Leprosy.

The Board of Health held a regular weekly session at 3 o'clock Wednesday, W. O. Smith (president) in the chair. There were present Doctors Emerson, Day and Wood, T. F. Lansing and David Keliipo; members, Doctors Wayson and Monsarrat, Charles Wilcox and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer.

The usual routine was followed in reading the minutes of the last meeting and receiving reports from the various city officials connected with the Board. President Smith read extracts from pamphlets received from English authorities on the subject of cholera.

From these it is shown that in countries where the disease is epidemic less attention is paid to quarantine matters and more to stamping out the disease once it makes its appearance. Passengers on vessels from infected places are allowed to land and are closely watched for the ensuing five days, during which period the germs, if there are any, are in a state of incubation.

A petition, signed by 300 persons, asking for permission to sell fish on Maukaea street, from King street to the sea, was read by President Smith. Mr. Smith asked that the matter be considered, as the petition contained the names of a number of persons from the western section of the city, who found the location of the new market inconvenient.

The board as a body objected to granting the permission, as the new market was occupied today simply through the old one becoming a nuisance. If the permission was granted Maukaea street south of King would be in a sanitary condition similar to the old one.

Mr. Lansing suggested that the matter had better come up through the Interior office. Mr. Smith said that would do if the petition was for a new market, but it was not, it was simply a request for permission to sell fish in a certain restricted locality.

Mr. Lansing asked if Maukaea street was ever used by fish dealers? Mr. Smith replied that it had not, years ago there were certain days in the week when the locality of the bull tower was used by market men, but it had been stopped, and for the past twenty years the dealers had been going to the market by common consent.

In response to a question by Dr. Emerson, Mr. Smith said the practice of selling fish elsewhere had never been prohibited by law. Dr. Wood thought that it was within the province of the Board of Health to see that market places did not become nuisances.

The new market had been built with concrete floors and marble top stands were used for the purpose of keeping the place in good sanitary condition. He objected to the petition and would favor, rather, the establishing of a new market on Maukaea street.

Mr. Smith said it was not a question of markets; they were simply to decide whether or not fish could be sold on Maukaea street from King street to the sea.

The petition was denied by a unanimous vote. In the discussion on the subject of fish inspection the members decided it was good policy to follow the plan permanently. Mr. Smith stated that he had received several complaints regarding the severity of Mr. Keliipo's method. He had personally investigated several of the complaints but found no cause for action.

From a Portuguese woman he had a complaint that the inspector was lax in attending to his duty. In this latter case a dealer had sold her some back number fish, which, to her, seemed to ripen quickly on her way home.

Mr. Smith read a communication from Father Conroy (who was present) asking permission to reside at the settlement and attend to some of the sick. The letter stated that patients in some of the homes had died without having any one to look after their physical needs. He offered his services free in the capacity of helper.

Mr. Smith remarked, after reading the request, that he would present the request, but could not recommend it to the Board. He then asked the reverend gentleman if there was anything he would like to explain to the Board in connection with the matter. Receiving a negative reply, Mr. Smith suggested that he leave the room and call on the clerk today for the answer.

In the discussion on the subject it was shown that the services of Father Conroy were not desirable, for the reason that he was constantly stirring up strife at the settlement and meddling with affairs which did not concern him as spiritual adviser.

Mr. Smith reported that, with the last lot of lepers brought from Hawaii, all but three of the known lepers on that island were in the hands of the authorities. These exceptions were ready to come to the hospital, but the weather was too rough to bring them off.

through the improvements that had been made at the settlement. Hawaiians who had objected to leaving their homes had been captured and sent to Molokai. These people had written to their friends of the excellent treatment they had received, and the information had been circulated among other lepers. He cited the case of the Kalalau lepers. Some of them had expressed great satisfaction at the methods, and regretted not going before.

Mr. Meyers, superintendent, had several communications on the table which were read. One of them related to the distribution of the funds raised by benefits for Christmas presents. It was decided to have the money divided in small sums and distributed without delay. Another letter referred to some pineapples sent him from Honolulu in a half ripe state, which had decayed as the boxes through poison being placed on the shelves, in order to prevent other persons from propagating that particular brand.

The matter was referred to Medical Inspector Wayson for investigation. Another complaint from the same source related to landing lepers at night. Steamship Co. ordered to stop this practice.

Complaints were read regarding pools of stagnant water on mauka side of Queen street, extension under follows in vicinity of places where cholera was rampant last summer. Secretary Wilcox was instructed to notify owners to have place filled in or it would be done by the board at their expense.

An investigation was ordered of the reports that children in Fort Street school refuse to be vaccinated. Mr. Smith read a letter dated January 27th from Dr. Williams at Hilo, in which he stated his reports would follow on the next steamer. The reports have not yet been received. Mr. Smith stated the trouble he had met in his efforts to secure reports from Dr. Williams. He has sent none since last May when he transmitted a batch for the year previous, with a promise to be more prompt in the future.

Mr. Lansing said that if the board was not good enough to recognize, it was not good enough to work for, and recommended asking for the doctor's resignation. Doctors Day and Wood suggested milder methods, and it was decided to invite Dr. Williams to visit Honolulu at his own expense and confer with the board, as to getting the reports here once in a while.

G. W. R. King's resignation as health inspector was accepted and it was decided not to fill the vacancy at present. Mr. Jacobson, who had proven a very efficient inspector, had charge of Mr. King's district in the future.

On the strength of a letter received from the Hawaiian Carriage Company, Mr. Lansing advised securing prices from different dealers or manufacturers when work was to be done for account of the board.

C. B. Reynolds reported on the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs and it is probable an appropriation will be asked for a new one. The question of a new cemetery site was not discussed. Mr. Smith stated that the most suitable place he had found was the Punahoa back pasture. He had done nothing concerning it. Adjourned.

HE LIKES THE BIRDS.

Entomologist Perkins Finds Various Specimens. But Four Birds Native to the Islands. The Number Decreased From Nine. Collecting for Bishop Museum.

R. C. L. Perkins, collector for the Royal Cambridge Museums of England and the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Honolulu, will leave for the Waianae mountains in a day or so on a collecting tour of birds and insects. He has hopes of finding something new in the bird line in the Waianae mountains and will spend a fortnight or so in camp there. He will then return to the city, leaving for Maui shortly afterward. Haleakala will be his main point. He will also visit Waikuku, Waiehe and other main towns. Mr. Perkins hopes to find something new on that island and will make a diligent search.

In a conversation regarding his recent trip to the island of Hawaii, Mr. Perkins spoke very interestingly on various points in connection with the object of his visit. "I went immediately to Hilo and remained in that district for two months. My energies were, of course, devoted to collecting birds and insects, of which I succeeded in getting a very good number.

"One of my main objects in going to the Hilo district was to obtain a bird known to scientists as Viridonia Sagittirostris, which resembles the Amakihi of this island. "When Rothschild's collectors were here in 1892 they obtained two of the birds. When I came to the country I was resolved not to leave without first finding the bird. I am glad to say that success has crowned my efforts. The bird is one altogether unknown to the natives and extremely rare, so of course I feel much elated over my capture."

In referring to the birds of Oahu Mr. Perkins said, "Fifty years ago there were nine birds known here. Now there are but four—at least collectors in recent years have been successful in finding no more than that number. The Amakihi, Elepaio, Iiwi and Apsani are the ones I have reference to."

The undersigned having this day been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of C. H. Bertelmann of Puna, Island of Kauai, viz., W. G. Smith, resigned, and also guardian of minors hereby give notice to all concerned that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted in the name of said estate nor in the names of the minor children, without my written order.

Administrator and Guardian of Minors. Iliou, January 23, 1896. 1728-12t

Administrator's Notice. The undersigned having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.

Notice to Creditors. The undersigned, having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.

During Mr. Perkins' stay in Honolulu he has succeeded in gaining control of the native language so well as to be able to pronounce the names of the various birds almost as well as a native Hawaiian. He is a most energetic man and has been at work continually on the mission that he started out to accomplish. Mr. Perkins will be on the islands about a year longer.

FAITH IN SUGAR BEETS.

Claus Spreckels Has More Capital to Invest. Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels returned to this city last evening after an absence in the country of about a fortnight, says the S. F. Examiner. They have spent most of their vacation at their country home in Aptos, at Watsonville, where Mr. Spreckels' beet-sugar factories are located, and in the Salinas valley, where he has large ranches and business interests.

Mr. Spreckels expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result of his tour from a commercial standpoint, at least. "These late rains have been of inestimable value to that part of the country," he said, "and the outlook for this year is very promising. This is particularly true concerning the beet-sugar industry. In the Pajaro and Salinas valleys a considerably increased acreage has been planted, and all of it is in a splendid condition. Sugar beets have been of great material benefit to that part of the State. My investments there and elsewhere in California, in fact, have been of such a character as to inspire me with the utmost confidence in the profitability of the industry."

"I have still more capital to invest in the beet-sugar industry. Wherever I find the farmers sufficiently interested in the subject, if the climate and soil is suitable, I am ready and willing to assist them in developing the industry, not alone by the establishment of factories in their immediate vicinity, but also in the way of assisting them financially in the cultivation of the raw product. In other words, I am willing to back up my faith in beet-sugar by all the capital that may be required."

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of ANN MARIA DIMOND, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Henry Waterhouse and Julia Waterhouse, Executors of the Will of Ann Maria Dimond, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed \$464.43, and charges licensed with \$103.20, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court house at Honolulu, 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, H. I., this 5th day of February, A. D. 1896. GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

Estate of Mary Winter Foster, Deceased. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the above Estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at 42 Merchant street, Honolulu, within six months from date.

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 17th day of April, 1894, made by A. P. (P. of) L. K. Kowalewsky, Island of Oahu, to A. Jaeger, Trustee of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, aforesaid, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 26, folio 468-470, the said A. Jaeger, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen Street, in said Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz: All those four pieces or parcels of land situate at said Lala, containing an area of 74,900 of an acre more or less, and being the same premises more particularly described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent No. 622. Land Commission Award No. 19,222 to Peke, and that were inherited by said Apsani (A) from his mother Puakaina who died the daughter and sole heir-at-law of said Peke.

A. JAEGER, Trustee. Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. M. MONAHAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. Honolulu, January 24th, 1896. 1727-8t

Administrator's Notice. The undersigned having this day been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of C. H. Bertelmann of Puna, Island of Kauai, viz., W. G. Smith, resigned, and also guardian of minors hereby give notice to all concerned that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted in the name of said estate nor in the names of the minor children, without my written order.

Administrator and Guardian of Minors. Iliou, January 23, 1896. 1728-12t

Administrator's Notice. The undersigned, having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.

Notice to Creditors. The undersigned, having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company 1896. Steamship "Kinau," CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makani the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihe and Lanipahoehoe, the following day arriving at Hilo the same evening.

Table with columns for Day, Date, and Time. Friday Feb 11, Tuesday Feb 11, Friday Mar 3, Friday Mar 13, Tuesday Mar 24.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lanipahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihe same day; Makani, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns for Day, Date, and Time. Friday Feb 8, Tuesday Feb 18, Friday Mar 28, Friday Mar 10, Friday Mar 20, Tuesday Mar 31.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

Steamship "Claudine," CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 4 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, on second trip of each month. No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live Stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Sup't. Honolulu, H. I., January 1, 1895.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—LEIALOHA (W) vs. AHUNA (Ch). Label in Divorce. THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy,—GREETING: You are commanded to summon Ahuna (Ch), defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the December Term thereof, to be held at Lahaina, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Leialoha (W), plaintiff, should not be a warrant to her present to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon. Witness Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit at Waialuku, this 11th day of November, 1895. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continuance of said cause until next June term of said Court. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk. Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 1724-61t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING A business to transact with the Hawaiian Sheep Station Company are forbidden to travel over the road trails on the lands controlled by said company without previously obtaining permits. Dogs found on the land will be destroyed, and on the side of animals be allowed to pass over the road. HAWAIIAN SHEEP STATION COMPANY. Kalahele April 29, 1895.

NOTICE

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, held this day, the following officers have been elected to serve during the ensuing year, to-wit: G. N. Wilcox, President. J. F. Hackett, Vice President. Ed. Suhr, Secretary and Treasurer. T. May, Auditor. ED. SUHR, Secretary. Honolulu, January 29, 1896. 1729-4t

Notice to Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of George Ahuna late of Honolulu, are requested to present same, duly approved, within six months from this date to P. C. JONES, Executor of the Estate of George Ahuna. Honolulu, February 3, 1896. 1730-54w

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned, having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.

Notice to Creditors. The undersigned, having this day been duly appointed by W. A. Wright, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, of Kalihi, Island of Oahu.