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Time Table.

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S. S. AUSTRALIA.

Arrive Honolulu Leave Honolulu

From S. F. for S. F.

March 24 March 31

April 21 April 28

May 19 May 26

June 16 June 23

THROUGH LINE.

From San Francisco From Sydney for San Francisco.

Arrive Honolulu Leave Honolulu

MARIPOSA, Apr. 12 MONOWAI, Apr. 5

MONOWAI, May 10 ALAMEDA, May 3

ALAMEDA, June 7 MARIPOSA, May 31

MARIPOSA, July 5 MONOWAI, June 28

MONOWAI, Aug. 2 ALAMEDA, July 26

ALAMEDA, Aug. 29 MARIPOSA, Aug. 23

MARIPOSA, Sept. 27 MONOWAI, Sept. 20

MONOWAI, Oct. 25 ALAMEDA

NOTICE!

The PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

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IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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Stmr "CHINA" April 16, 1894

Stmr "GAILIC" June 5, 1894

Stmr "BIRGION" July 5, 1894

Stmr "CHINA" September 3, 1894

Stmr "OCEANIC" October 2, 1894

Stmr "CHINA" November 12, 1894

Stmr "OCEANIC" December 11, 1894

Stmr "CHINA" January 21, 1895

Stmr "OCEANIC" February 19, 1895

Stmr "CHINA" April 2, 1895

For SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu on their way from Hongkong and Yokohama to the above port on or about the following dates:

Stmr "CHINA" March 26, 1894

Stmr "GAILIC" May 14, 1894

Stmr "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" July 5, 1894

Stmr "BIRGION" August 21, 1894

Stmr "CITY OF PE

WHAT'S IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE.
Suing the Sugar Trust.
Graves of Ancient Indians.
Museum in a Tree.
Those Carnegie Plates.
International Land Swap.

SECOND PAGE.
Out of Their Own Mouths—editorial.
Editorial Paragraphs.
In Defense of the Chinese, by "1853".
Gloomy Forebodings, by "An American".

THIRD PAGE.
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Local and General Items.
Judiciary Jottings.
Another Japanese Warship.
An Expert in Explosives.
The Lantern Views.

FOURTH PAGE.
An Idyl of Arizona.
Boats of Alutimnu.
Tag David B. Hill Meets Cleveland.
New Line of Steamships Proposed.

The Daily Bulletin.

Pledged to neither Sect nor Party,
But Established for the Benefit of All.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894

There is at least one man who achieved greatness on January 17, 1893, when many others had it thrust upon them. He has been eulogized in Congress by Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. "Immortal Oscar White!" exclaimed Mr. Daniel: "He ought to be promoted and brevetted, for he was the only man of the revolution so imprudent as to venture out to the theater of action with a rifle in his hand when the revolution began."

James Huddart is a man for the times. From out of the clouds of depression in Australia he projected a new line of steamers across the Pacific. Now he has contracted with the Dominion Government to start a new line across the Atlantic, to connect with the Pacific line by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This latter scheme only requires the sanction of the Dominion Parliament, and, as the matter of speedier steam communication across the Atlantic has long been agitated in Canada, the probability is that it will go through. In that case the permanency of the Pacific line, that gives Hawaii new trade connections on two sides of this ocean, will be assured, as one line is the counterpart of the other in a grand route of travel and commerce between the Mother Country and her colonies under the Southern Cross.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

If the documentary history of the present crisis in Hawaiian affairs ever be formulated into a digest, there is scarcely a position assumed by the authors of the great anti-national conspiracy which would receive support from the document. Most of their positions were taken as afterthoughts to save first their cause and next their credit, when the conspiracy of President Harrison's representative with Hawaiian rebels collapsed of its own inherent injustice whenever its nature became known at Washington. Such a digest as that mentioned would not need a line of testimony from the supporters of Hawaiian independence, to prove that the so-called revolution would never have taken place without the active aid of Minister Stevens and the forces of the U. S. S. Boston. There has been much heard of the alleged partiality of Commissioner Blount in making his investigation here. He has been charged with seeking evidence chiefly from royalists, ignoring, so far as he could with any semblance of fairness, those who had been chief actors in the revolution. The persons who make these accusations have dishonestly suppressed the fact that Commissioner Blount's conclusions are chiefly based on citations from leaders in the revolution and members of the Provisional Government. Supporters of President Cleveland's policy in Congress have pursued the same course. For instance, Senator Gray, in his powerful speech made his central argument on the realities of the revolution almost solely upon the text of the testimony of Messrs. H. E. Cooper, W. O. Smith and W. R. Castle. The circumstances connected with this testimony in themselves wipe out one of the false accusations with which the criticisms of Mr. Blount's course have been loaded. It has been charged that when Mr. Blount did receive P. G. evidence, he elicited it by leading questions in a brusque, domineering manner that disturbed the minds of the witnesses, also that he displayed such craft in cross-examination as to make them say things they had not wanted to say, and give answers that did not correctly represent their recollections of the events in question. The following quotation from Senator Gray's speech will show that these charges certainly cannot hold with regard to the testimony of the three witnesses or affiliates named:

"Senators will pardon me if I should prove a little prolix on this point, but the evidence is so important and so vital that I cannot omit reading it somewhat at length. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Cas-

tle, all of them members of the committee of safety, two of them now members of the Provisional Government, were requested by Mr. Blount, the special commissioner, to gather information for the President of the United States, to give him an account of what had occurred in their own way. After denouncing some time they consented, not to be examined by Mr. Blount, but to submit a carefully prepared statement written out over their own hands, deliberately and, we must believe, truthfully made. I am about to read from that statement now.

"Mr. George—They expressly declined to be cross-examined. "Mr. Gray—And, as the Senator from Mississippi says, I want to recall now that they expressly declined to be cross-examined. This statement is rather a joint statement between Mr. Cooper, Mr. Smith and Mr. Castle."

Senator Gray then proceeds to quote largely from Mr. Smith, making running comments on his testimony. From this testimony he makes it as clear as day that when the committee of safety began working on its scheme, it did not appeal to the people in the first instance but to the United States Minister. From Mr. Smith's own words it is learned that the first condition under consideration by the committee was the very strong position of the regular Government in being possessed of men, arms and strongholds. "And in view of the fact that at the station house there was a large armed force and at the barracks, and that nearly all of the arms were in possession of the supporters of the Queen, and there was no organization at the time outside of those forces," Mr. Smith testifies, "and it was simply unknown how many arms were available, the question was at once discussed whether a protectorate should not be sought from the United States steanship of war Boston." Upon which Mr. Gray remarks:

"That is the egg from which was hatched this revolution—the United States ship of war Boston; that is where the revolution started. These were the men who have been compared to the fathers of the Republic; to the men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish the liberties which we enjoy, and in which they of the Hawaiian country naturally enough wish to participate. "That question," Mr. Smith goes on to say, "was, of course, first raised, whether the United States would render assistance, or what their attitude would be, and then? The very first business, now—a special committee, consisting of L. A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder and H. F. Glade were appointed to wait—Upon whom, do you think? Upon their fellow citizens, and ask them to come at this crisis of their history and stake their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor on the result? Oh, no; not to do that, but to wait upon Mr. J. L. Stevens, United States Minister, and inform him of the situation and ascertain from him what, if any, protection or assistance could be afforded by the United States forces for the protection of life and property."—Recollect that. We shall have a great deal to say about the protection of life and property before we get through with this discussion—the unanimous sentiment and feeling being that life and property were in imminent danger." Mr. President, I commend the caution of these gentlemen to all succeeding revolutionists. Happy thought! I doubt whether it ever before entered the minds of the patriots who all over the world have sealed their devotion to liberty with their blood, that they might have avoided all that trouble and all that sacrifice by simply getting some paramount power, outside of themselves, to protect life and property, while they worked out the revolution."

Senator Gray proceeds from the same testimony to show that before anything else was done by the committee of safety, it had secured a promise from Minister Stevens "that the United States troops on board the Boston would be ready to land any moment to prevent the destruction of American life and property, and in regard to the matter of establishing a Provisional Government they of course would recognize the existing Government, whatever it might be." He tears to pieces the shallow pretense of Minister Stevens that he acted throughout for the "protection of American life and property," showing the humiliating position in which that puts a Minister of the United States—ostensibly doing his duty in protecting Americans at the request of a committee of thirteen, only seven of whom were Americans while all were acting as Hawaiian revolutionists, but really protecting a plot to overthrow a Government to which he was accredited as the representative of a friendly nation, and the only danger to occur being from the unlawful action of those he was protecting. From the same testimony Mr. Gray shows that Minister Stevens went beyond his promise—given solely to promote the then only projected revolution—that he would recognize any sort of government the insurgents would set up as soon as they had possession of the public buildings. He actually recognized the Provisional Government before it had taken possession of one of the defended or defensive positions of the Queen's Government, and when the only act of government it had performed was to issue an urgent

appeal for protection to the American Minister. Previously he had lauded the troops before his fellow-conspirators were ready. On this point Mr. Gray is worth quoting again, and then the subject may be continued to later issues:

"Mr. Smith says, with charming candor: 'The hour in the morning being immaterial, whether it was 9 or 8 or 6 o'clock in the morning, but we must have further time to prevent bloodshed, and Mr. Thurston and I were appointed to proceed at once to the American Minister and inform him of our decision.' 'Our decision' as to what? That the troops were not to land, that the revolutionists were not quite ready. They had agreed with Mr. Stevens that the troops should land that afternoon, but they found they could not get the papers ready. That was very natural. Who would not sympathize with them? I feel myself now in all the excitement with which they were surrounded in that little room, with their papers half drawn and their plans not perfected, with no arms, with discouraging reports from Mr. Wundenberg that he could not find more than sixty stand of arms in the whole city which were not in the possession of the existing Government, they were not yet ready and had asked the troops to land. They said, 'Things will be all out of joint, the troops will be landed, and we shall not be ready.' Think of it, Mr. Chairman, the troops landed, and the revolutionists not ready to revolt. (Laughter.) I almost had tears brought to my eyes when I considered the straits to which they were put as narrated by Mr. Smith."

In Defense of the Chinese.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—"American" in last night's Star asks if anyone knows of the Chinese having lost anything by their reclamation of land in the Hawaiian Islands. If "American" is not a newcomer to this country I must, after reading his letter, "write him down an ass." In the United States the man who reclaims land is usually the owner and benefits in proportion to the amount of the land improved. In Hawaii the land improved by the people of the Chinese race belongs, usually, to the missionaries, their descendants, or to natives who have placed their lands in the hands of Central Union lawyers for various reasons. When land is reclaimed by the leaseholder the owner derives a benefit through having his practically worthless land made valuable, nor does the owner or agent ever neglect to increase the rentals—for the improvements already done as well as prospective ones. These rentals are increased from time to time until they get too high for the land to be profitably used by the rice grower, and is surrendered to the owner, who casts his net for new victims.

Then there are instances where large tracts of land have been leased to the Chinese who have secured white men as their agents and have obtained from them advances to enable them to improve their land or harvest their crop. For such advances a one percent interest compounded quarterly is usually charged. Unless success has crowned the efforts of the rice grower in such instances he is closed up and some one is benefited. Is it the Chinese? The reclaimed land reverts to the owner. I do not mean to say that instances like the latter are frequent, but every resident of Honolulu for the past twenty years will bear me out in the assertion that they have occurred often enough to impoverish some people of that race.

I am not a lover of the Chinese because they are Chinese. Nor do I believe they should be given employment in preference to natives or whites where either of the latter class can, and will, do the same work even at a slight advance in wages. But I am in favor of such immigration because it is the best class of labor for the field and because each shipment of Chinamen landed at this port adds to the coffers of the white merchant. It is a fallacy to say that the Chinese deal exclusively with the Chinese merchants and they with their connections in China. For the past twenty years I have watched the growth of the commerce in these islands and particularly the business of the white men whose dealings are largely with the Chinese. Failures among such merchants may be counted on the fingers of one hand. I do not believe that you can select from the races on the face of the earth men who will do the same class of work better or with greater profit to their employers than the Chinese. These people came here poor and some of the successful ones have become rich. The same applies to the whites, the employer of to-day was the employed yesterday. The plantation man is not the kicker against Chinese, because he wants laborers and the Chinese are the best procurable. If the unemployed of Honolulu today feel that the Chinaman stands in the way of procuring employment, he has only to apply to the agents of any of the sugar companies and he will be given the same class of work, if he can do it. 1893.

Gloomy Forebodings.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—"The morning Tisler of March 17 waileth thus: 'The news that the Sub Finance Committee had recommended the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty spread an atmosphere of considerable gloom over business circles yesterday.' We will ask the Tisler man to be honest and candid for once, and acknowledge the truth of what caused and led up to the proposition to abrogate the treaty. Did not the missionary planters some very few years ago, in order to cripple Sprucek, join the sugar trust and turn their sugar over to that trust, thereby committing a direct stab against the American people? And have not the same class, through their vile writings to partisan American papers, persistently heaped abuse and calumny

upon President Cleveland, who is at the head of the American nation? President Dole, through his impertinent, bombastic letter to the American Minister here, casting reflections on the head of the American nation, has in a large measure hurried forward the proposition to abrogate the treaty. Is this to be wondered at? Is President Cleveland going to allow Dole to insult him? The world knows President Cleveland; but who is Dole? Who is Thurston? Harper's Weekly—one of the best American periodicals—has sized them up, and at what a cost to themselves. But the handwriting of Fate is now visible. President Cleveland has attempted to restore the Queen; but as the Provisional Government refused to resign, his plan is frustrated for the time being. But has President Cleveland failed? Most certainly not; as being an Anglo-Saxon he is not to be downed so easily. He is now about to commence. The treaty will be abrogated. Trade and business paralyzed; the Chinese will throw up and leave; white men, when they see the country is ruined, will soon emigrate, and who will be left? Hawaiians. What will follow? Formation of the Monarchy again, for the present Government and its supporters will be ruined out and out, and many of them forced to leave the country. Thus will President Cleveland restore the Monarchy and at the same time the land will revert to its owners again. Truly a sad picture to draw; but President Dole will often regret the day that he ever joined Stevens' gang to destroy the form of monarchical government—which, by the way, is the only one he has ever been able to make a living under. Dole, Thurston & Co. have played their last card and lost the game. Sic transit gloria mundi. AN AMERICAN.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
Maundy Thursday—7 a. m., Pontifical Mass; 3 p. m., Washing of the feet; 7 p. m., native sermon; 8 p. m., Portuguese sermon.
Good Friday—9 a. m., Service and Adoration of the Cross; 3 p. m., Stations for the Portuguese; 8 p. m., English sermon.
Holy Saturday—7 a. m., Service and High Mass.
Easter Sunday—Masses as usual.

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Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

We have just received another cargo of Hay and Grain by the "Irmgard," personally selected by our manager in California; and as we buy the best, a word to the wise is sufficient. Prompt delivery!

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By Lewis J. Levey.

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FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, March 23d,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT MY SALESROOM
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
One Gray Stallion,
Six years old weighing 1100 lbs., sound, gentle and partly broken to harness and saddle.

Out of imported "Morgan" mare by "Little Giant," sired by "Monarch" and imported by Richard of California from France. Well adapted for ranch purposes.

Lewis J. Levey,
AUCTIONEER.

By Jas. F. Morgan.

SALE NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF MR. M. R. COLBURN,
Chapter 9, Session Laws of 1892, I will sell by Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern, at my Salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, on SATURDAY, March 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, One Hundred and thirty-two (132) acres of land, more or less, formerly the property of W. C. Ash, the same having been made by said Ash in his obligations under the provisions of the above-mentioned statute.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer,
Honolulu, March 9, 1894.

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Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Saturday, March 17, 1894.
While the news received by the "Alameda" may not be favorable to the sugar planters and consequently to every resident of the Hawaiian Islands it is not of a character that should cause serious alarm. After calm consideration it is difficult to find where in the sugar planter will be worse off after the treaty is discontinued than he has been since the McKinley Bill became a law. When the duty was taken off sugar in the United States the price of that article dropped out of sight and our planters received a blow by being placed on the same level as those in other foreign countries; the putting on of a duty and the abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii does not alter their position in any respect provided the price of sugar advances to the extent of the duty.

It is probable that the cost of producing sugar in Cuba does not differ materially from that of this country, and there is no way that it can be reduced. It is reasonable to believe that if the price of an article is reduced by abolishing a tariff, the opposite must be the result if one is imposed. For months the people here have understood that the duty would be imposed and the bounty discontinued. Some people considered the probabilities of the discontinuance of the treaty, but a majority of them did not; they looked only at the "duty on" and contemplated the profits with the treaty still in force. To those people the news by the Alameda had the most depressing effect.

The question will be asked, "If it is in the power of the trust to advance the price of sugar, after the duty is imposed, why has it not done so since the passage of the McKinley bill?" There are several answers to the question but one, perhaps, will suffice. The trust, while not posing as a benevolent institution, may be considered an American one, and will naturally protect American industries when its purse is not touched. Germany comes next to the United States in its sugar production, and its planters are subsidized as are those of the United States; the low price of sugar made it undesirable for foreign producers to compete. If one Congress saw fit not to protect its planters through the tariff, the trust, which must be considered an interested party, did so by manipulating prices. Under the Wilson bill with the Senate changes the American planter is protected to a certain extent, but the benefits he will derive will not be equal to those under the McKinley bounty clause. If the trust kept the price down to benefit the American producer, the increase of a cent a pound on the foreign product will place him in the same position as under the McKinley law. If the present low price is maintained the Louisiana planter suffers, because he is out two cents a pound bounty and he gets no more for his product.

But the tariff laws of the United States will have no effect upon an article like the Jones Fence. Its quality will be maintained and every consumer will be as well satisfied as Mr. Monsarrat, who says:

KAPAPAIA RANGE,
KAI, HAWAII.
MR. L. R. HENDEY, Manager Hawaiian Hardware Co., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—
I have just completed some three miles of the "Jones Fence" and must say that I am very much pleased with it, in fact it is the fence of a quality I had about a mile to construct over "pahoehoe," where it was nearly impossible to get a post down and found, in this case especially, the Jones Fence was a great saving of labor. There are places in this fence where the posts are at least 25 feet apart, the space between filled in with stays. There is no sag to it and it is as springy as a wire netting. I am confident that it will turn ordinary stock.

I have some two and a half miles more to construct over a country where wild cattle are very plentiful, and as soon as it has undergone the test there will be no question as to its value. If it will turn the stock on this part of the land, and a wire netting, it will, you can rest assured that it will turn most anything except a lava flow.
Very truly yours,
J. MONSARRAT.

Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spreckels' Block,
307 FORT STREET.

TEMPLE OF FASHION
Corner Fort & Hotel Streets.
I BEG TO INFORM MY CUSTOMERS THAT I WILL HOLD

SPECIAL SALES
EVERY WEEK DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

BIG INDUCEMENTS

Will be offered to the Public and it will pay you to trade at the "TEMPLE OF FASHION."

I AM OFFERING NOW
For Friday and Saturday Only.

Boys' Cambric and Flanette Waists
Elegant Assortment of Colors at 20 Cents Each.

Just Received by last "Australia" a Large Stock of
DRESS FLANETTES!

To be sold for ONE WEEK ONLY at 10c., 12½c., 14c. and 16½c. per yard. Goods worth 25c. a yard.

250 PIECES
VICTORIA LAWN

In 10-yard lengths, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents.

S. EHRlich,
Corner Fort and Hotel Sts., Honolulu, H. I.

Reorganization
The Drug Business heretofore carried by Hollister & Co. has been incorporated under the name of the

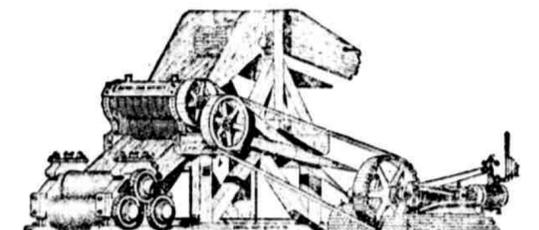
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Having the largest and most complete stock in our line, we are prepared to offer our customers the best goods at the lowest prices.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
(LIMITED)

522 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

National Cane Shredder
PATENTED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR these SHREDDERS and are now prepared to receive orders. The great advantages to be derived from the use of the NATIONAL CANE SHREDDER are thoroughly established and acknowledged by Planters generally.

The large number of Planters using them in the United States, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Peru, Australia and elsewhere, bear witness to the above claim.

The use of the SHREDDER very largely augments the quantity of cane the mill can grind (25 to 50%), also the extraction of juice (5 to 12%). It is a great safeguard, making known at once the presence of any pieces of iron, stakes from cars, or anything which would be liable to damage the mill, and allowing ample time to remove same before damaging the mill.

The SHREDDER is very strongly made, and from the manner of its operation it cuts or tears these pieces of wood or iron without often breaking the SHREDDER; and if anything breaks, it is simply some of the knives or cutters, which can be quickly and economically replaced. The SHREDDER, as its name indicates, tears the cane into shreds of varying lengths, perfectly opening it and allowing the mill to thoroughly press out the juices without requiring the immense extra power necessary to grind or crush the whole cane. The SHREDDER spreads the shredded cane uniformly and evenly to the mill rolls, and does away with the necessity of spreading the bagasse by hand between the mills, where regrinding is in use. No greater amount of boiler capacity is required to operate the SHREDDER than that which was sufficient for the mill, for the above reasons. We furnish full working drawings for the installation of our SHREDDERS, enabling any competent engineer to successfully install and start them.

In ordering SHREDDERS from us, please send small sketch, showing the diameter and width of the mill rolls with which SHREDDER is to be connected, also the side (either right or left hand as you face the delivery side of the mill), upon which the mill engine is located, also the height from floor line to center of front mill roll shaft, and distance center this shaft to front end of bed plate. These SHREDDERS are now being used by the Hilo Sugar Co. and Hani Mill, Kohala, where they are giving great satisfaction.

Prices and further particulars may be had by applying to
WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
— OF THE —
New-York Life Insurance Co.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

SUMMARY OF REPORT:

BUSINESS OF 1893.

Premium Income	\$ 27,488,657.44
Interest, Rents, etc.	6,374,989.51
Total Income	\$ 33,863,646.95
Death Claims	8,440,093.46
Endowments and Annuities	2,494,902.90
Dividends, Purchased Insurance, etc.	4,103,453.91
Total to Policy Holders	\$ 15,038,450.27
Number of New Policies Issued	85,111
Amount of New Insurance Written	\$228,417,114.00

CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1894.

Assets	\$148,700,781.20
Liabilities, 4 per cent Standard	131,675,151.03
Surplus	17,025,630.18
Number of Policies in Force	253,876
Amount of Insurance in Force	779,156,678.00

PROGRESS IN 1893.

Increase in Benefits to Policy Holders	\$ 1,043,437.84
Increase in Assets	11,201,582.22
Increase in Surplus	220,682.08
Increase in Insurance Written	54,812,044.00
Increase in Insurance in Force	89,908,049.00
Increase in Number of Policies in Force	37,908
Increase in Number of Policies Written in 1893 over 1892	18,852
Increase in New Premiums Income over that of 1892	1,682,698.42

In the following respects the New York Life, in 1893, has **BROKEN ALL RECORDS** ever made by herself or any other Company.

- FIRST—Number of policies applied for in 1893 95,506
- SECOND—Number of new policies actually written in 1893 85,111
- THIRD—Amount of new insurance issued in 1893 \$223,800,000
- FOURTH—Number of new policies actually paid for in 1893 70,000
- FIFTH—Net gain in new business over the previous year \$51,812,000
- SIXTH—Net increase in number of policies in force 37,908
- SEVENTH—Net gain in insurance in force \$89,908,049

C. O. BERGER,

904-1m GENERAL AGENT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CLEARANCE SALE

— OF —

Furniture, Glassware

— AND —

CROCKERY!

PRICES REDUCED 25 PERCENT

— FOR FOUR WEEKS —

- English Wardrobes, Plate Glass Front;
- Marbletop Wash Stands,
- Marbletop Dressing Tables,
- Scotch Chests of Drawers,
- Dining Hall and Parlor Chairs,
- Rattan Suites, Pictures, Etc.
- Royal Worcester Vases,
- Royal Worcester Tea Sets,
- Dinner Sets, Tea Sets,
- Decorated Vases, Tumblers, Glasses,
- Claret Jugs, Lamps, Screens,
- Iron Bedsteads, Matting,
- Etc., Etc., Etc.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

The Prize Awarded!

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. Wins the Prize at the World's Fair with their "EAGLE" Brand Beer.

St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1893. Messrs. MacFarlane & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sirs:—We have mailed you a copy of the Globe-Democrat announcing the great victory won by the Anheuser-Busch Association with their "EAGLE" Brand of Beer.



The above is a fac-simile of the Label of the "EAGLE" Brand which took the Prize.

In ordering this Beer be sure to ask for the "EAGLE" Brand.

Macfarlane & Co., Ltd.
Agents for Hawaiian Islands

Dai Nippon!

Dai Nippon!!

The above Store has received another splendid invoice of

Japanese Silk & Fancy Goods

Per S. S. "Oceanic."

Beautiful Silk and Crape

FOR DRESSES

Cushions, Table Covers, Bed Covers, Gowns, Chemises, Shawls,

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

DOILIES, SCARVES, HANSHES, JACKETS, CAPS, SCREENS,

Silk and Cotton Kimonos

COTTON CRAPE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

"DAI NIPPON"

Hotel Street (Arlington Block)

Mrs. J. P. P. Collaco, Proprietress.

WM. DAVIES,

Rigger and Stevedore,

WRECKER.

ESTIMATES AND CONTRACTS ON ALL KINDS OF WORK.

The Schr. "MAHIMAH" Will run regularly between this port and Waialua, Kawahai, Mokuia, Keawe-nui and Paikuli on the Island of Oahu. For Freight, etc., apply to the Captain.

Inquire at office of J. S. Walker, over Speerke's Bank, Fort street, 367-11

NOTICE.

Having sold our Entire Stock to

Messrs. Hoke & zur Oeweste

Our Stock will be sold out at greatly reduced prices till March 31st next when "Ka Maie" will cease business and be succeeded by the above firm.

MRS. G. E. BOARDMAN, Proprietress.

AN IDYL OF ARIZONA.

Love of a Soldier for an Indian Maiden. An Indian maiden's dark eyes—says a New York telegram of March 5—are responsible for what may prove to be a tragedy in far-away Arizona that was Saturday recounted in a New York police court.

Michael Quirk, a soldier of the regular Army, was arrested Saturday on a telegraphic order from Fort Apache, A. T., charging him with the attempted murder of a sergeant at that fort. The story of the trouble, as gleaned by the detectives, is that Quirk enlisted in the Army at Brooklyn. For two years he was stationed at Fort Apache. Three months ago he met an Apache girl, 18 years old, the daughter of a chief. She is known as Star Eyes. She is described as an exceedingly pretty young woman.

They fell in love and Quirk spent most of his spare time in her society. About three weeks since he became jealous of Sergeant John Frede of the same company to which he belonged. The girl's pony had run away one day with her and the sergeant stopped him on the edge of a bluff. Private Quirk misconstrued the girl's expressions of gratitude to the sergeant for saving her life, and thought she was transferring her affection to her rescuer. There were several stormy scenes between the two men. Their comrades in the garrison vainly tried to smooth over the trouble.

The chief heard of the dispute between the private and the sergeant, and forbade his daughter visiting the camp. This enraged Quirk beyond all bounds, and he accused Frede of having placed the girl beyond his reach. Some days ago the men came to blows, and Quirk came out second best. He was heard to make threats after the fight that he would be revenged. That night Frede was attacked while sleeping and nearly killed. He was stabbed repeatedly in the body with a bayonet. In the morning Quirk was missing, and was immediately suspected of the attack.

The garrison authorities could get no trace of Quirk. It was, however, suspected that he would go to Brooklyn, where he enlisted, especially as he was known to have several pay checks, payable at the Army building. Superintendent Byrnes was made acquainted with the fact by telegraph from Fort Apache. He assigned two detectives to watch the Army building. There was no sign of Quirk until Saturday afternoon, when he presented his checks at the paymaster's window. The officers, who had been standing across the room, on a signal from the paymaster stepped forward and arrested the young soldier. He admitted his identity and was locked up.

Sergeant Frede, whom Quirk savagely attacked, is still in a dangerous condition.

Boats of Aluminum.

Detailed plans of the Wellman Arctic expedition have attracted attention at Washington. The use of aluminum for boats, in particular, has been noticed by scientists and officials. Superintendent Kimball of the Life-saving Service is much interested in these boats, and now the Navy Department is awakening to the possible fact that boats of this material may be a valuable addition to the equipment of men-of-war. In order that the department may be posted as to just what has been done with the metal Naval Constructor Woodward has been ordered to make a thorough test of three Wellman boats and report as to the practicability of having aluminum life boats and launches for the new navy. Mr. Woodward, in company with J. C. Maguire, engineer in charge of the equipment of the Wellman expedition, has gone to Baltimore, where a thorough test of the boats will be made.

Tug D. B. Hill Meets Cleveland.

The steamer Violet, with the Presidential party aboard, arrived at Norfolk, Va., at 5 p. m. of March 5. The Violet resumed the trip to Washington at 9 p. m. The President stated that he had killed about thirty ducks and twenty geese and swans. The reporters who interviewed the President went down the river on the tug David B. Hill. As the little craft approached the light-house tender the President, Secretary Gresham and Captain Evans craned their necks for several minutes, looking at the name of the little vessel in amazement. The President looked as if he thought the matter might have been a put-up job, but the reporters aver that it was merely a coincidence.

New Line of Steamships Proposed.

An Ottawa despatch to the Colonist says that the Government has entered into a ten years' contract with James Huidart, subject to the sanction of Parliament, for a line of Canadian Atlantic steamers, capable of steaming twenty knots an hour, to connect with Australian steamers by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Quebec and Halifax are to be the Atlantic terminals. It is expected that the Imperial Government will handsomely subsidize the service.

"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edison. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. New York is one of the healthiest places on the Atlantic Coast and yet there are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edison does not tell you how to cure a cold but will take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Golden Rule Bazaar.

W. F. Reynolds, : Prop.

We do not go in for grinding out Spectacles and Eyeglasses, but we can fit you at prices in accordance with the times.

OUR LINE OF

DOLLS & GAMES

IS WELL ASSORTED.

DOMESTIC

SEWING

MACHINE

ALL KINDS OF

SEWING MACHINE

Needles & Fittings!

Remington : Typewriters

The King of All Typewriters.

Purses and Card Cases,

Tennis Rackets and Supplies,

Cricket and Baseball Goods,

Full Supply of Fine Stationery,

Mourning Stationery,

Office Stationery,

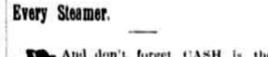
Guitars from \$4.00 Up.

Music and Books ordered by

Every Steamer.

And don't forget CASH is the basis of our business and it always talks.

Thoroughbred Stock



FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale the following Beautiful Stock:

— THE FINE HORSE —

"DUKE SPENCER"

AND THE FOLLOWING MARKS:

"Angie A.," "Josie W.,"

"Sally Black" and Colt,

"Yum Yum" and Colt,

"Ivory," "Violet,"

"Leilehua,"

"Kapiolani Girl,"

"True Blue" and Colt,

"Bazaar Filly."

Full Pedigrees of the above can be seen at Greenfield Stables, where price and terms can be arranged to suit the times.

Greenfield Stables, : Kapiolani Park.

W. H. RICKARD.

Mokuleia Stock Farm,

Waialua, H. I.

SENATOR STANFORD

WILL COVER TEN MARES AT

\$30 EACH.

"Sonny Boy" Service, \$20.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE!

THOS. W. GAY,

937 2nd St. Manager.

KANEOHE RANCH

Good Pasturage by the month or year. All Horses will be well-looked after and kept in paddocks.

THE STANDARD BREED TROTTER-STALLION

"NUTGROVE,"

Record 2:32 in Honolulu.

Will make the season at this Ranch until July 1, 1894. TERMS, \$20.

DESCRIPTION: F. bred 1881, blood bay, 16 hands high and weight 1100 pounds.

PEDIGREE: By "Crossbone," by "Admirator," by "Rydyk's Hamiltonian B." Dam by "Nutwood," record 2:18 1/2.

For further particular apply to

J. P. MENDONCA, Kaneohe, or

C. BOLTE, Honolulu.

953-1m

For Local News

Fifty presented

Take the

Bulletin

Every time.

Hawaiian

Electric

Company.

Notice to Consumers!

The new works of the Hawaiian Electric Co. being now completed, notice is hereby given that from and after January 15th the Company is prepared to supply incandescent electric lighting to customers.

In a few days the Company will also be prepared to furnish electric motors for power, and of which due notice will be given.

The Company further announce that they are prepared to receive orders for interior wiring and can furnish fixtures and all fittings in connection with new service.

Printed rules, regulations and Company's rates can be had on application to the Superintendent.

Wm. G. IRWIN,

1832-11 PRESIDENT H. E. CO.

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR

Corner Hotel and Nuuanu Sts.

MUTUAL TELE. No. 438

Received per S. S. "Oceanic"

Silk Dress Goods,

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Silk Shirts

With Four-in-hand Ties to match.

Windsor Silk Scarfs, extra long; Ladies' and Gents' Silk Sashes, all shades;

Japanese Crepe of All Colors,

Gentlemen's Japanese Crepe Shirts made in Yokohama—perfect fit.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Straw Hats,

Japanese China Tea Sets,

Japanese Flower Pots,

Ladies' Silk Chemise,

Handsome Silk Quilts, Etc.

A M E

The Best Food for Infants.

We have a large assortment of

Japanese Goods

Which we offer at Very Reasonable Prices.

FOR YOKOHAMA!

A FINE JAPANESE STEAMER



"AIKOKU MARU"

Due here on or about March 25th, and will be despatched with Mails and Passengers for the above Port on or about

APRIL 2d

For further particulars regarding Passage and Freight, apply to

K. OGURA & CO.,

903-2m AGENTS.

DAVID DAYTON,

Agent to Take Acknowledgments

Will attend to Management and Sale of Property and Collecting in all its branches.

Houses and Land For Sale

Northerly corner of Emma and Beretania streets.

OFFICE: One door below Lewis J. Levey, Fort street.

NICOLAS BREHAM,

— DEALER IN —

"Soft Soaps" & Tallow

182 KING STREET.

P. O. BOX 341.

97-11

THEOSOPHY.

SPECIAL LIBRARY OF SCIENCE and Fiction open every THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.; second floor of Foster Block, Nuuanu street; entrance on the lane leading to Foundry.

Books lent out to responsible persons in Honolulu, and when practicable, to residents of the other Islands.

Elementary Class in Theosophy every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, in the Library Hall.

977-5w

DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Are Receiving New Invoices of

BOOK AND JOB STOCK

BY EVERY STEAMER

— AT THEIR —

Electric Printing Office,

MERCHANT STREET.

Where they are fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the latest styles, at the shortest notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

Poster Printing

Executed in the Most Attractive Manner.

BILLEHEADS, LETTERHEADS,

STATEMENTS, NOTEHEADS,

MEMORANDUMS, ETC.