

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE No. 1359.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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185-1w 1804-y

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[188-3y]

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[189-1y]

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One to an Entire Set  
Inserted on Gold, Silver, Aluminum and  
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Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.  
To persons wearing Rubber Plates which are a  
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[1894-1y]

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[1893-9m]

NOTICE.  
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED  
to me for goods purchased at my store at  
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owing, as it is my intention to close business at  
this place, and remove from Kauai. All accounts  
unsettled at the end of three months from this  
date will be collected by process of law.  
M. G. CORREA,  
Kekaha, Kauai, December 31, 1890. 1894-1m

## Hawaiian Gazette

10-PAGE EDITION.  
TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1891.

## CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR.

Governor Markham, a Self-Made  
Man—The Inaugural Ball.



Colonel H. H. Markham is essentially a self-made man. His early days were passed among the roughest surroundings. His first earnings were those of a farm laborer at \$12.50 a month. Till the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted as a private, his life was uneventful. As he states for himself, his army career "was short, and only that of the ordinary soldier, and remarkable in nothing."

In 1879 he went to California, where he made himself felt as an able man to build up the country. In 1884 he defeated Mr. Del Valle, the Democratic candidate for Congress. He is said "to be an honest man, an able lawyer, a thorough business man, and will undoubtedly make a good Chief Executive."

The Inaugural Ball was held at Sacramento, January 9th. The State Capitol was in a blaze of glory from dome to basement. It was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, while the Senate and Assembly chambers and corridors were gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting. The largest throng which ever attended an inaugural ball in this State was present, fully 700 guests being there. All sections of the State were represented.

The throng of guests was so great that the Senate and Assembly chambers proved too small for such an occasion, and the ladies did not have the desired opportunity to display their elegant costumes to advantage.

The supper tables were arranged in the lower hallways, and arrangements had been made to seat 400 persons at a time. So great was the number of guests that the tables had to be replenished twice.

Each guest received a very pretty souvenir of the occasion, consisting of a seven by twelve illuminated cardboard with handsomely-engraved portraits of Governor Markham and Lieutenant Governor Reddick, and a picture of the State Capitol building in one corner and the Yosemite Valley in the other.

Deceived by a Counterfeit.  
While a cart containing Celestials robed in the full dress uniform of Oahu jail passed in front of a Fort street store the other day, two members of the prison regiment, whose eyes were rolling in every direction, detected what appeared to them to be a Kalakaua dollar lying on the sidewalk. Regardless of discipline, they made for the sidewalk like madmen, and the liveliest of the two got possession of the coveted article. The lucky Celestial, almost buried with smiles, hurried to his seat, and then gave a side glance at his booty. Alas, to his inexpressible disgust what he had picked up was an imitation Kalakaua dollar, duplicates of which adorn Messrs. E. O. Hall & Son's calendar.

Freshets at Kalihuiwai.  
Heavy rains fell for several days at Kauai the early part of this week. At Kalihuiwai valley, several people who were camping by the river's bank were nearly washed down by freshets. They had gone up to gather wi, a kind of edible gasteropod found in the stream, and were taking a nap when they were awakened from their deep slumber by the rising stream, causing them to make all haste to reach the top of the valley.

## HAWAIIAN INDUSTRIES.

Effect of the McKinley Sugar  
Tariff.

An Essay Read Before the Honolulu  
Social Science Association, Mon-  
day, January 19, 1891.

BY W. F. FREAR.

Unfortunately this is a problem which, owing to the number, uncertainty and incommensurability of its elements, does not admit of exact solution. Predictions of this kind are peculiarly conjectural. But, considering the importance of the question, whatever light may be thrown upon it, cannot fail to be of both interest and value. The subject must necessarily be treated rather suggestively than exhaustively in so brief an essay. It does not cover the entire McKinley bill (a copy of which I have been unable to obtain) but only that part which relates to sugar. This part contains four principal divisions, (1) the bounty clause, (2) the reciprocity clause, (3) the duty clause, and (4) the free list clause. These will be considered in order, the first two mainly in their legal, the last two mainly in their economic aspects.

First, the bounty clause. This provides for the payment of a bounty on sugars produced in the United States, whether beet, cane, sorghum or maple. It is to be two cents a pound on sugars testing not less than ninety deg. by the polariscope, and one and three-fourths cents a pound on sugars testing less than ninety deg. and not less than eighty deg., and is to be paid for a period of fourteen years, beginning the first of next July. It may also be added that machinery used in the manufacture of beet sugar is to be admitted duty free until July 1, 1892, and that duties paid on such machinery since January 1, 1890, are to be remitted.

No fear of the bounty clause need be entertained so far as cane, maple and sorghum sugars are concerned. The production of these has not been materially increased in the United States during the last forty years, though during most of that time stimulated more by the protective tariff than it will be by the bounty. As to beet sugar the case is different. For the present low price of sugar, as will be shown below, is the result largely of the increased production of beet sugar due to the bounties paid by various European governments, and the beet sugar industry, which even in Europe is comparatively new, has already a good start in the United States, where, too, the available beet-sugar producing area is practically unlimited, and it is proposed to pay there to those producing at the very doors of their own and Hawaiian markets a bounty of forty dollars a ton, or greater than any ever paid in any European country, and which will be so much in pocket whatever may be the price of sugar, the lower the better, since the percentage of bounty will then be greater. In view of these considerations the bounty clause, if effectually carried out, may well be feared as perhaps not less disastrous in its effects on Hawaiian industries than the free list clause itself.

But the bounty clause is almost certainly unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States, in its most emphatic decisions, has in most emphatic language held that private property cannot, without the owner's consent, be taken for, nor, if taken, devoted to private purposes. The taking, if for private purposes, is unconstitutional, whether done under color of the right of eminent domain or of taxation, and even though compensation is made and the public in fact benefited. To be constitutional, the taking must in every case be for a public purpose, a purpose which is public in its nature, and not by reason of the number of persons benefitted or the magnitude of the benefit. Thus, in Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wall. 655, the leading case on this subject, the city of Topeka, in Kansas, was enjoined from paying interest on bonds issued under legislative authority as a donation to a bridge manufacturing company which had been induced thereby to establish its works in that place. So, donations to a rolling mill, and also to a foundry, and in State courts, donations to a grist mill, a lumber manufactory, a private school of learning, and many other private enterprises, as well as donations, for the purchase of food and seed, to destitute farmers who had lost their crops, and also loans (though well secured by mortgage) to sufferers from fire, have been pronounced unconstitutional. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the bounty clause is unconstitutional. The difficulty is to get the question before the courts. This is commonly supposed to be impossible, and probably there is no way in which this can be done as of right by opponents of the bounty. The ordinary remedy of injunction does not lie to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying out moneys, his duty in this respect being executive and not purely ministerial. But in case the Secretary shall be willing to have the question tested it may be brought before the Courts in at least three different ways. (1.) The Secretary may of his own motion under the Act of March 3, 1883, refer the question to the Court of Claims for its opinion. (2.) He may also do this under the Act of March 3, 1887, with the consent of the persons claiming the bounty. The opinion in either of these cases would be merely advisory, not a judicial determination of the matter. (3.) He may simply refuse to pay the bounty, and thus force the claimant to bring suit in the Court of Claims or in a District or Circuit Court, and from the decision of any one of these Courts an appeal would lie to the Supreme Court. The Secretary could not be compelled to abide by any one of these decisions, but there is little

doubt that he would. Hawaiian planters may do well to combine and contribute funds for the purpose of bringing proper influence to bear upon the Secretary to induce him, if possible, to test the constitutionality of this law.

But whether the test is made or not, the law is not likely to remain long on the statute books. It is too obviously an invasion of private rights, a taking of property from A. for the use of B., rank socialism, to be long endured by the American people. And whatever the law may be found to be eventually, no fear of it need be felt at present. It will take time to increase the production of beet sugar in the United States to such an extent as to materially affect the price of all sugars. Moreover, the American planters themselves opposed the law, being doubtful that the necessary appropriations would be made, and believing it to be unconstitutional and that it could not long continue, and knowing that it was enacted chiefly as a hind to silence their opposition to the removal of the duties. They will not on account of it materially increase their production until they are satisfied that it is to be effective. On the other hand, if the law is repealed or declared unconstitutional, it is possible some part of the duty will be restored.

Secondly, the so-called "reciprocity" but more appropriately called "retaliatory" clause. This empowers the President to suspend the free list clause "for such time as he shall deem just—when ever and so often as he shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars—imposes duties—upon the products of the United States, which in view of the free list clause "he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable." It is to take effect on the first of next January, and, in case the free list clause shall be suspended, the duties are to be one-half present duties on sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard, and slightly more than one-half present duties on sugars of higher grades. The clause seems to have been inserted in terror of other nations, particularly Spain, but appears not to have produced the desired effect, as the Spanish Premier has already taken steps to increase the duties on American flour and petroleum imported into the West Indies. The President will undoubtedly have ample occasion to exercise the power conferred by this clause, but it is doubtful if he will care to do so. It is true, the clause was inserted at the instance of his own Secretary of State, but this may have been as above intimated, only in terror of other governments. An exercise of the power would at best unnecessarily increase the already too large revenues of the government and stir up hot water both at home and abroad, and an attempt to exercise the power would probably prove futile. For, this clause also is probably unconstitutional, and there would be no difficulty in testing its constitutionality, should an attempt be made to exercise the power. It is a well settled maxim of constitutional law that legislative powers cannot be delegated, and though there are a few real and apparent exceptions to this rule, the case under consideration is not one of them. The legislators themselves must be the sole judges of the expediency of the law. For them "to say that they deem a law to be expedient, provided the people shall deem it expedient, amounts to an abandonment of the legislative functions." Decisions to this effect have been numerous in the State Courts. Thus, a law was held unconstitutional Ex parte 48 Wall. Cal. 279 which provided that it should be unlawful to grant liquor licenses in any township, if a majority of the inhabitants thereof should vote against it. So a law (Barto vs. Himrod, 8 N. Y. 483) which provided that there should be free public schools if a majority of the people of the State should so vote. If then a legislative body cannot delegate its power back to the people whence it came, how can it delegate it to a single man, whether the President or a local officer? The government of the United States is still republican; the people have not yet called for the tyranny of either of a pure democracy or of a despot. The Supreme Court of the United States has not, so far as I am aware, been called upon for a decision in a case of this kind, but would very likely decide in accordance with the numerous State decisions, if an opportunity were offered. We should not be hasty, therefore, (bearing in mind, however, that there is some difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of these clauses) either in being alarmed at the bounty clause or in building hopes upon the retaliatory clause.

Thirdly, the duty clause. This places upon sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard, a duty of five-tenths of a cent a pound with an additional 1-10th of a cent a pound upon such sugars coming from countries which pay a greater export bounty thereon than on sugars of lower grades. It was inserted for the benefit of refiners, and is to us the least important of the law. In view of it, however, Hawaiian planters may well consider whether they cannot profitably steam-wash part of their sugars, and bring them above this standard. They did so until 1887, and in 1877 their exports of such sugars to the United States amounted to 2,600 tons or nearly 17 per cent of the entire amount exported. Moreover, there is little or no danger of competition from unrefined beet sugars of these grades on account of their flavor and odor.

Lastly, the free list clause. This removes duties from all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard, and is to take effect the first of next April, but such sugars may be refined in bond after the first of next March. This is evidently the clause with which Hawaiian planters are most concerned, as it removes duties from all sugars of the grades now exported by them, and places them on the same footing with planters in other foreign countries. Under the treaty, Hawaiian planters at present receive about \$42 a ton, or an aggregate of over \$5,000,000 a year more for their sugars than they could obtain without the treaty, even supposing the same amount of sugar would be produced. It has been hastily inferred by some that this present gain under the treaty is the measure of the future loss

(Continued on Page 7.)



Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : : JAN. 27, 1891.

BOOTH.

"General" Booth's scheme has called forth a storm of opposition as well as a chorus of approval, the latter backed by gifts or promises of money assistance to the extent already of some £50,000.

We now propose to take under consideration some facts and figures brought forward by Mr. Loch, the Secretary to the "Charity Organization Society."

Mr. Loch quotes the history of similar attempts undertaken by the Governments of Holland, France and Germany leading in every instance to comparative, if not complete failure.

One point, however, Mr. Loch seizes upon as a lesson to all charitable persons and institutions, that is the necessity of concentration and co-operation.

"Yet concentration and organization are lacking. The true remedy lies there. Nothing but a concentration of trained force equivalent to the evils to be removed, can work a lasting reform."

The Good Work.

Committees selected by the Kawaiahae and Kaunakapili congregations are now visiting native homes for the purpose of supplying every house with copies of the Bible free, if not already supplied.

THE M'KINLEY BILL AND HAWAII.

[Springfield, (Mass.), Republican Jan. 2.]

The news comes from San Francisco that Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, is about to lay before Mr. Blaine a formal protest against the free sugar clauses of the McKinley bill.

Opening our doors freely to Hawaiian sugar was giving the sugar planters of these islands the same advantages of tariff protection enjoyed by the planters of Louisiana.

The problem before his majesty's government is said to be now what to do under the circumstances. As long ago as when the first treaty was negotiated England protested; and claimed under the "most favored nation clause" of a general treaty of amity, the same privilege as those accorded the United States.

There is enough of truth in this statement of the case to give it force, and to make it somewhat difficult for Mr. Blaine to meet. As the apostle of reciprocity he is bound to so conduct these negotiations as to retain for us every advantage we now possess of free access to the Hawaiian markets.

The largest vineyard in the world—that of Senator Leland Stanford—is in Tehama county, Cal., and consists of 3,825 acres, or about 3,000,000 vines.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE M'CALLY, J.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

The court opened at 10:05 A. M., with foreign jurors in attendance. Upon motion of defendant in the case of D. M. Crowley vs. the Hawaiian Gazette Co., it was continued till January 28th.

BEFORE JUDD C. J.

Su Wai vs. J. H. Soper. Plaintiffs appeal from decision of Mr. Justice McCully of March 4, 1891, at Chambers.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

In re bankruptcy of Ong Chan of Paia, Maui. Petition of Kung Hong Chan Co. for adjudication. Ordered that Ong Chan be adjudged a bankrupt, and Monday, Feb. 2nd, appointed for proof of claim and election of assignee. D. L. Huntsman for petitioners.

In re bankruptcy of Akai, of Waihee, Maui. Petition of H. Hackfeld & Co. for adjudication. Court orders Akai adjudged a bankrupt, and appoints Monday, January 26th, for proof of claim and election of assignee. F. M. Hatch for petitioners.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

In re guardianship of Samuel Kionia, a minor. Petition of the minor for the appointment of Mary C. Beckley as his guardian. Court ordered that she be appointed his guardian under \$500 bond. J. M. Monsarrat for petitioner.

BEFORE M'CALLY, J.

In re estate of James W. Smith. Petition of Mrs. M. K. Smith and Jared K. Smith, executors, for allowance of accounts, discharge and final order of distribution. Ordered the accounts be approved and executors be discharge. W. O. Smith for petitioners.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J.

The Court opened at 10:05 A. M.—Foreign jury in attendance. Recess from 10:25 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. At 1:40 P. M. the Court adjourned.

The case of Su Wai vs. J. H. Soper. Appeal from McCully, J., continued from Monday. Defendant's motion for non-suit granted. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; Deputy Attorney-General Creighton for defendant.

Court sat in banco on Wednesday, all the Justices present. Eight cases were argued and submitted.

Maria G. da Silva vs. Joaquin da Silva, appeal from the order of Justice McCully, who refused to grant a separation of the parties. Rosa for plaintiff; Whiting for defendant.

The King vs. J. R. Gaspar, liquor selling without license, on exceptions from Third Circuit Court. Owing to the absence from the kingdom of Messrs. Neumann and Brown, counsel in the matter, this case was continued over for the term.

The two garnishee cases, entitled L. B. Kerr vs. Wm. S. Wond and M. McNerny vs. Wm. S. Wond, were, by request of the defendant appellant, discontinued from further hearing. These cases were on appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu. The garnishee in both cases was the Minister of Finance. Messrs. Whiting and Parke appeared for plaintiffs; defendant in person.

J. Kila vs. P. Kahuhu, pound master, damage. This case is on appeal from the District Court of Koolau-poko on this island. The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Dole at Chambers, who decided in favor of the plaintiff, hence the defendant's appeal to banco. This case touches certain alleged damage sustained for overcharges by the pound master. Castle for plaintiff; Magoon and Kaulukou for defendant.

The King vs. William Joe and others, on question reserved by Mr. Justice McCully. Defendants were charged with vagrancy in the Police Court of Honolulu. Prosecution argues that it being a summary case, an appeal does not lie to the magistrate; whereas the defendants claim that the charge being brought under the statute of 1886, an appeal must lie or the said statute is unconstitutional.

In the mandamus case of T. May and others, trustees, vs. His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu. Mr. Hatch for the plaintiffs, moved for a peremptory writ commanding the defendant to do that which the decision of the Court sets forth; plaintiffs claiming that defendant has not obeyed the order of Court. The writ was granted. No appearance of or for defendant. An affidavit in support of motion was filed, and service of a copy was certified to.

The Hilo Sugar Company vs. Mioshi, a Japanese, submission without suit. The points raised in this case are as follows:

1. That defendant is unwilling to work for said Hilo Sugar Co., his involuntary servitude being prohibited by the Constitution. 2. That defendant had no power under the Constitution to alienate his liberty. 3. That the Board of Immigration had no right or authority to make contract in the name of the Hawaiian Government. 4. That the Hawaiian Government is not bound by such contract. 5. That the Board of Immigration exceeded its authority by undertaking that the said Mioshi should be exempt from all and every kind of personal tax, and have the full, equal and perfect protection of the laws of Hawaii. 6. That such contract could not be assigned without defendant's consent. 7. That

neither the Board of Immigration nor the Hawaiian Government is a person within the meaning of Section 1417 of the Civil Code authorizing labor contracts. 8. That the contract is not properly stamped. 9. That the assignment is not properly stamped. This case is one that involves the labor system of the country. Hatch for the plaintiff; Huntsman for defendant.

THURSDAY, January 22.

BEFORE M'CALLY, J.

The Court opened at 10 A. M., with foreign jurors present. A recess was taken from 10:55 A. M. till 1:30 P. M., and at 2:52 P. M. adjourned till this morning. A mixed jury will be in attendance to-day.

The cases disposed of were: Joe G. Barros vs. Antone Borba. Assumpsit. Over from October Term, 1890. Discontinued. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; J. M. Davidson for defendant.

R. Rycroft vs. Richard Oliver. Recovery of a judgment of January 13, 1880, for \$1,077.10. Waiver of jury filed, and the matter continued indefinitely. W. O. Smith for defendant.

Alex. J. Campbell vs. P. G. Camarino. Covenant. Over from October Term, 1890, continued for the term; costs upon the defendant. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; A. P. Peterson for defendant.

C. R. Bishop et al. Trustees, vs. Chong Chow et al. Ejectment, continued by agreement of counsel. Carter for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

Lee Sing vs. Quong Yick Kee. Assumpsit. Defendant's appeal from Police Court. Defendant not appearing, appeal dismissed; costs upon defendant. J. A. Magoon for plaintiff.

King vs. Angee—vs. Ah Hung—vs. Ah Fook. Perjury. Over from October Term, 1890. Demurrer for defendants. Argued and decision reversed. Attorney-General Peterson for Crown; C. W. Ashford for defendants.

Hilo News.

On the 10th inst. there were six vessels in port, viz.: Kinau, Kilauea Hou, brig Lurline, two three-masted schooners, Dora Bluhm, and Sadie F. Caller.

Rev. Mr. Westervelt and wife are visiting Hilo, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry. We are pleased to learn from His Excellency C. N. Spencer that Dr. R. B. Williams has received the appointment of Government physician for Hilo.

Some months since the Hon. C. R. Bishop made the offer of \$10,000 to be given Hilo Boarding School if a like amount could be secured. At present \$6,000 has been subscribed, now will not some persons give the balance \$4,000 and make those interested supremely happy? Some ladies have made it a matter of prayer, now who will answer.

At the recent concert there were two new comers with us—Miss Curtis, from San Francisco, who has come to remain with us. She is a grand performer on her favorite instrument, the piano. We welcome her with pleasure to our midst. Dr. Wiggins lately came to Hilo from New York, is another great acquisition; he possesses a rich pure baritone voice. The entertainment was a perfect success. It closed with the sale of various handkerchiefs that had been left in the parlors; the sale for the benefit of the Gleaners' Society, and realized a nice amount considering that the sale was a farce. We missed our worthy President who is absent at the capital. J. A. M. Hilo, Jan. 15, 1891.

New Advertisements.

THE PERFECTLY ONLY FULL STRENGTH BAKING POWDER. IS THE ORIGINAL PRESTON & MERRILL'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER. TAKES ONLY HALF AS MUCH AS OTHERS. SOLD BY LEADING GROCERS IN ALL SIZED CANS. GEO. A. FISHER, 109 CAL. ST., S. F. AGENT.

CASTLE & COOKE. Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agents! AGENTS FOR: New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. OF BOSTON. Etna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford. UNION Insurance Company FIRE AND MARINE. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 1245 7-2. READ THE DAILY ADVERTISER if you want the latest news.

Advertisements.

Santa Claus! Santa Claus!

Has Arrived and is now Displaying an Immense Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS

N. S. SACHS, 104 FORT STREET, - - - HONOLULU

We have just opened an Immense Variety of the Latest Fancy Novelties Suitable for

Christmas and New Year Gifts

Which we offer at Very Low Prices.

Plush Toilet Cases, consisting of Comb, Brush and Looking Glass, at \$1.50 and upwards. Manicure Sets in Plush Boxes, 75c, \$1 and upwards. Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes, \$1.25 and upwards. Plush Handkerchief and Glove Boxes (two pieces), at \$1.50 set. Jewel Cases and Work Boxes, at \$1.25 and upwards. Fancy Plush and Metal Whisk Broom Holders, \$1.25 and upwards. Fancy Hand Mirrors, 75c, \$1 and upwards.

Porcelain Plaques! -:- Porcelain Plaques!

Painted, Illustrated with a Variety of Subjects, among them ANIMALS, FLOWERS, LANDSCAPES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW HAND SATCHELS, KID GLOVES and FANS, in Great Variety. FANCY TABLE COVERS and PLUSH EMBROIDERED TABLE SCARFS, in the Latest Designs, from \$3 upwards. INFANTS' CASHMERE CLOAKS, BABY BLANKETS and BAGGY ROBES, in Great Variety. TORCHON LACE TIDIES and SASH RIBBONS, in all Colors.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF Silk Shawls, Mohair Shawls, Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, and Fine SILK EMBROIDERED SCARF SHAWLS.

Gent's Silk Umbrellars, Fine Neck Wear, Fancy Socks, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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IN THIS LINE WE OFFER GENUINE BARGAINS: Fine White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Scalloped edge, only 25c. Mexican Drawn Work, only 30c. Fine White Hemmedstitch and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only 25c. White Hemmedstitch Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Mexican Drawn Work, only 40c. Extra Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in White or Colored, from 30c. upwards. Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, 1/2 dozen in a Box, \$2 a Box. Ladies' Dainty Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, from 50c. and upwards. Children's Printed Border Handkerchiefs, only 60c. a dozen.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS!

Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs, solid colors, 22 inches square, only 50c. Gent's White Silk Handkerchiefs, colored border, 19 inches square, only 50c. Gent's Colored Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, from 60c. upwards. Gent's White Hemmedstitch Silk Handkerchiefs, 23 inches square, only \$1. Gent's White Hemmedstitch Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered corner, only \$1.25. Gent's Cardinal Hemmedstitch Silk Handkerchiefs, white embroidered corner, only \$1.25.

Stamped Goods! Stamped Goods!

IMMENSE VARIETY AND LATEST DESIGNS. Stamped Splashes, Side Board Scarfs, Tray Covers, Plate Covers, Tidies, Doylies, etc. Also: Stamped Laundry Bags, Stamped Dust Bags, Button Bags, etc. Toilet and Newspaper Holders, Linen Floss in all colors.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ISLAND ORDERS. 1329-2w

NEW GOODS!

Just Received Ex Bark EDWARD MAY, And other Late Arrivals, a very heavy STOCK of GOODS, including:

Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools

CAST AND SPRING STEEL, NORWAY IRON, a fine assortment; CHARCOAL IRONS, BAR IRON, a fine assortment; GALV'D WATER PIPE, CARD MATCHES.

SHIP CHANDLERY

Of the most approved kind. 500 COILS MANILA ROPE, ALL SIZES, And Assorted SISAL ROPE, BALE ROPE, Galvanized WIRE ROPE, from the smallest size up to 4 inch. STOCKHOLM and COAL TAR in large quantity. PITCH, OAKUM, OARS of all sizes.

Hall's Plows and Breakers

HALL'S CANE KNIVES, the best in the market, and Agricultural Tools of all kinds; Lawn Mowers, RUBBER GARDEN HOSE.

ELECTRICAL GOODS in great variety.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and TELEPHONE GOODS. A Fine Assortment of

Reed & Barton's Celebrated Silverplated Ware!

And GORHAM SILVER WARE, suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents. COARSE SALT, always on hand in quantities to suit. Also, Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Cylinder and all other Lubricating Oils. PALE BOILED and Raw Paint Oil. All kinds of PAINTS, dry and ground in oil; Varnishes, Shellac, Alcohol; BRUSHES of all kinds, etc., etc.

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The Weekly Gazette and Daily Advertiser

ARE THE LEADING JOURNALS OF HONOLULU.



KOHALA DISTRICT.

Personal—Committed for Man-slaughter—Newsy Items.

On the 6th inst. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bond boarded the Kinau for Honolulu, for the purpose of entering Robbie and Edith at Panahou School. Mr. Bond intends to return by the Kinau on the 10th, while Mrs. Bond will remain several weeks. This is another drawback to the whites in this district; no way of securing an education for their children, without sending them to the public schools, unless they are sent to Honolulu or abroad. This does very well for those who have long purses; but how about the people with lean bank accounts?

From the evening of the 1st up to the 6th, the rainfall here was over seven inches. Pretty well for so dry a district.

On the Kinau of the 6th, arrived three of the Japs who ran away from Kohala Plantation a short time since. They were apprehended by Mr. Lucas, their lina, at Laupahoehoe.

On the 7th inst., T. B. Arcia was committed for trial at the May Term of Court which convenes at Hilo, on the charge of manslaughter, after a three days' examination, during which a great number of witnesses testified, and during which some hard swearing was done. This means he must lie in jail for four months, with no visible means of support for his large family. This, doubtless, is law, and may be justice, to him (if he is guilty), but what about his wife and little children, who leave for Honolulu in the Kinau?

The problem, as regards to the missing foreign mail, that has been so long due at this place, was solved on the evening of Saturday, the 10th, by the arrival at Mahukona of the schooner J. G. North. She left Honolulu on December 24th, 1890; consequently, occupied seventeen days for a trip of a trifle over one hundred miles. She must either have been becalmed or blown out of her course. The people now breathe freely, assured that their Christmas parcels from foreign shores are safe. Moral: send Hawaii mails by steamers.

Last week Halawa Mill began grinding, but broke a roller shaft the second day, and is now laid up for repairs. The roller and shaft go to Honolulu per Kinau.

We are informed that Messrs. Kynnersley & Wallace are laying a line of pipe from the Star Mill water main to their office, for the purpose of furnishing the people at Puehuhu and vicinity with a water supply. This is a much-needed and long-felt want, as cisterns are very objectionable and not always reliable. Messrs. K. & W. are entitled to the thanks of the Puehuhu people for this good work. By the time our water works appropriation is available—we don't count on it—we will not need it.

There seems to be some kind of a hitch between the Kohala Telephone Co. and the Hilo Co. in relation to route from here to Kawaihae. The Kohala Co. wants to run it via Kalua ranch, while the Hilo Co. insists that it must run along the beach. All are very anxious that the line shall be pushed to an early completion, and hope that with this end in view the misunderstanding will be speedily adjusted.

On Sunday, Jan. 11, Rev. J. M. Silver delivered his farewell discourse to a crowded house. He will be missed in this district and Hamakua, where he has endeared himself to the people by his uniform kindness and courtesy. Rev. A. Ostrum was unable, on account of indisposition, to officiate at the Foreign Church on Sunday, the 11th inst. He is again able to be up and around.

On the evening of Jan. 13th there were assembled at the house of Judge Atkins—the H. P. Wood place—nearly sixty people to give the "Parson" a parting send-off. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers, showing that the Judge has great taste in that line. Dancing was indulged in and continued almost uninterruptedly until the firing of two guns announced that supper was about to be served, when the gentlemen each escorted a lady and proceeded to the parsonage, just across the street, where an elegant and substantial collation was served. The tired and hungry dancers did ample justice to the spread, which consisted of several varieties of cake, sauces, turkey and chicken, ham, chicken pie, bread and butter, not to mention the "liquid comforts." The party broke up about 12 o'clock, and was a success. Nothing occurred throughout the evening to mar the harmony, with the exception of a light shower a few minutes before 12. Music was furnished by Messrs. Ignacio.

N. QUAD.

**Recent Arrivals.**  
The Hamilton House entertained the following named guests from the Mariposa's late arrival: Capt. D. E. Dekum, Portland; R. Jubitz, Portland; C. H. Shilling and wife, Colorado; Mrs. J. A. Louttit, Stockton, Cal.; C. Fisher, San Francisco; Mrs. E. B. Marshall, Chicago; Jno. Dyer and wife, Honolulu; M. Redmond, San Francisco; E. G. Pitkin, San Francisco; H. K. Armstrong, Philadelphia; A. W. Hudson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Barret, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, San Francisco.

**Justice of Samoa Court.**  
Dr. Filip Hagberg, Justice of the Supreme Court of Samoa, arrived by the Mariposa last week, en route to Samoa. He was a guest of H. W. Schmidt, Esq., Swedish Consular agent. Mr. Schmidt took the Doctor up the Punchbowl for a moonlight drive. The Justice's admiration for the beautiful view by moonlight was unbounded; afterwards he listened with surprise and delight to the excellent music given by the Royal Band.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Hon. Albert Horner, of Hamakua, Hawaii, and Miss Florence Winter, of Honolulu, United in Marriage at Judge Foster's on Nuuanu street.

The wedding of Hon. Albert Horner and Miss Florence Winter took place at 8:30 P. M., Tuesday evening.

Mr. Horner is a son of Mr. John M. Horner, of Hamakua, Hawaii, and the bride, a daughter of Mr. John S. Winter, formerly of Galesburg, Illinois.

The parlors were beautifully decorated with ferns, roses, plants and vines. The makai side of the parlors was adorned with pink roses and with a delicate bower of evergreen vines and tropical vines fitted up under which the bride and groom stood during the ceremony. The archway between the parlors was covered by ferns and roses ranging from pink through the different colors to yellow roses on the mauka side. The staircase and dining room were trimmed with Bigonia vine and flowers. In all the rooms presented a very pretty effect.

At 8:30 the bride entered the room on her father's arm, and approached the evergreen bower where they were met by the groom, and where the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D.D. The bride was beautifully dressed in a costume of white Bengaline silk, ornamented by diamonds, the gift of the groom.

The bridesmaids were three little girls—Charlotte and Florence Hall and Louise Clark. Mr. C. E. Coville, acting as best man. The ushers for the occasion were Cadets Phelps and Kaiser of the U. S. S. Mohican, and Messrs. Parke and Mossman of Honolulu.

The presents given the bride and groom ranged from the useful to the beautiful, and were quite numerous.

The Royal Hawaiian Band, under the efficient management of Prof. Berger, furnished many beautiful pieces of music.

The newly-married couple will reside at Waikiki for some time.

The following were the invited guests: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Neuman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Miss Annie Horner, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winter, Dr. J. S. and Mrs. McGrew, Dr. and Mrs. Day, His Excellency J. L. and the Misses Stevens, H. W. Severance Esq. and wife, and Miss Severance, His Excellency and Mrs. A. de Souza Canavaro, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. C. Clarke, Mons. d'Anglade, Miss Julia Toner, Mr. and Miss Mossman, Miss King, Miss Stonesifer, Hon. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Miss Campbell, Hon. and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Miss Judd, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mr. E. A. Jones, Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, Mr. W. C. Parke, Prof. and Mrs. M. M. Scott, Judge and Mrs. R. F. Bickerton, Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Kirikiri and others.

Towing in A. D. 1891.

The Irish man-of-war, formerly known as the "Akamai," now commanded by Rear Admiral Bowler, undertook the Herculean task of towing the brig W. G. Irwin out of Port on Saturday last. The Admiral ordered the chief cook to "fire up there, Mickey," and when the bow-legged shaft revolved, it knocked the box into smithereens, one of which hit the Admiral on the rear end of his cocked hat, which in its turn dropped down the engine-room and scared the chief engineer, who shoved the hat in the furnace thinking it was the scalp of Old Nic himself. When the Admiral had sufficiently recovered to mount the quarter-deck again and box the compass, he found the captain of the Irwin had cut loose the tow-line, which fact was only discovered when the Admiral found he was going full speed at the rate of half a knot an hour.—Bush's "Leo o ka Lahui."

A Pleasant Surprise.

A surprise party organized by the Misses Carter was tendered Miss Harriet and William Lewers at Waikiki, Monday evening. At 8 o'clock a strong chorus of "As We Go Marching on" broke upon the ears of the unsuspecting recipients, and before they could realize an explanation to the circumstance about sixty persons thronged the Lewers residence. The lanai, which was closed but in readiness, was immediately repaired to, and dancing indulged in to the strains of the Waikiki band. Refreshments of coffee and sandwiches, cake, lemonade, etc., were served, and at 10:45 the jolly company adjourned to take the last car for Honolulu. All were unanimous in appreciation of the management of the affair throughout, and the event will be remembered as one of the most pleasant of the season.

Justice of Samoa Court.

Dr. Filip Hagberg, Justice of the Supreme Court of Samoa, arrived by the Mariposa last week, en route to Samoa. He was a guest of H. W. Schmidt, Esq., Swedish Consular agent. Mr. Schmidt took the Doctor up the Punchbowl for a moonlight drive. The Justice's admiration for the beautiful view by moonlight was unbounded; afterwards he listened with surprise and delight to the excellent music given by the Royal Band.

New Advertisements.

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Sugar Machinery, Irrigating Machinery, Steam Engines, Steam Rollers, Juice Tanks, Coolers, Molasses Tanks, Sugar Cars, Cane Cars, Elevators, Conveyors, Furnace Fittings, Wrought and Cast Iron Work for House Builders, Water Wheels and Gearing, Bar Iron, Etc.

DIFFUSION MACHINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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REPAIRS of all kinds of MACHINERY done at REASONABLE RATES and at SHORT NOTICE. 1354 145-3m

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Kitchen Utensils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods, and

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Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

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NUUANU AVENUE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY Hotel (situate in the most pleasant part of the City) continues to offer the comforts of a home to transient and others.

Adjoining the Main Building are several New Cottages specially constructed for family use. Table unsurpassed. Terms \$2.00 per day, \$12.00 weekly. Special arrangements for monthly boarders. T. KROUSE, Prop., 123 1350-y Honolulu, H. I.

H. F. WICHMAN WATCH CLUB!

The SEVENTH Club is now being formed. Come and secure a place in this Club.

Parties on the other islands can remit by mail.

The following drew their Watches on Monday, Jan. 19th:

- Club 1—Member No. 15.
- Club 2—Member No. 28.
- Club 3—Member No. 24.
- Club 4—Member No. 7.
- Club 5—Member No. 8.
- Club 6—Member No. 37.

We Have a Few More Places Open!

Parties living outside of Honolulu desiring to join one of the Clubs can make their payments by mail.

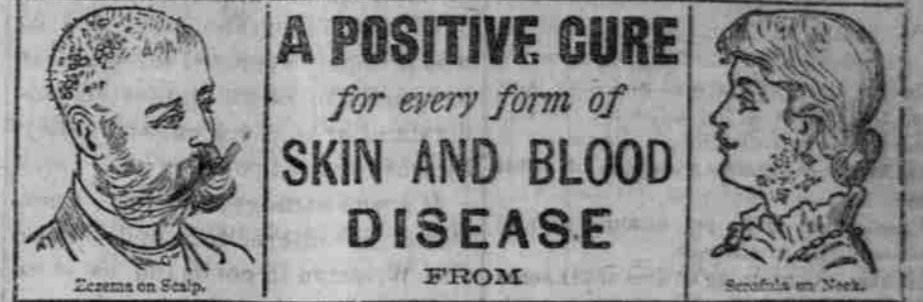
These watches are cased in solid 14 Karat Gold, with fine full jeweled Waltham Movements, and are warranted to be accurate Time Pieces.

2967-1t H. F. WICHMAN, Prop.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE at E. C. DAK'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 64 & 65 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it

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PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loothome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cure and Beautifier, externally.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medical Preparation for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Sifts Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Itches, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the Resolvent. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: "I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disgusting humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's." Send for our sixty-four page book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Address

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Fine Perfumes and Toilet Articles,

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M. A. Seed and Carbutt Dry Plates.

A Full Line of the Celebrated

STRAITON AND STORM CIGARS.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

Direct from the Factory.

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1373



By Authority



Sale of Lease of Government Lands in North Kohala, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, January 27th, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction, the Leases of the following Government Lands in North Kohala, Hawaii:

Opihipea.—Containing an area of 479 1/4 acres.

Upset price, \$336 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

Hokua.—Containing an area of 241 acres. Upset price, \$109 per annum payable semi-annually in advance.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Dec. 27, 1890. 1355-34 [Dec. 30, Jan. 6 and 27.]

Mr. C. F. HOBNER, has this day been appointed Chairman of the Labaina Road Board, Mani, vice W. Y. Horner, Jr., resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: C. F. Horner, Chairman. A. Hanneberg, D. Kahaloilo.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1891. 1359-34.

JNO. H. BROWN, Esq., has this day been appointed Electoral Registrar for the Kingdom under the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Election Laws of the Kingdom," approved November 14th, A. D. 1890.

C. N. SPENCER, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Jan. 10, 1891. 1358-34

THE GAZETTE CALENDAR.

January, 1891.

Calendar table showing days of the week (Su, Mo, Tu, W, Th, Fr, Sa) and moon phases (Jan. 2d Last Qr'r, Jan. 10th New Moon, Jan. 16th 1st Qr'r, Jan. 24th Full Moon).

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1891.

NOTICE.

The corrected time table of the Oceanic S. S. Co. accompanying this issue of the GAZETTE, should be posted over that on the calendar sent out January 6.

No one interested in sugar or in the working of the new sugar tariff of the United States, should fail to read Mr. Frear's article discussing the tariff. He takes the ground that the giving of a bounty to American sugar producers is unconstitutional, and if a case involving this question can be brought before the Supreme Court, it may be so decided, as has been done in several similar national bounty cases brought before it. Should such a decision be given, it would place the cane and beet sugar planters and manufacturers of the United States in precisely the same situation as the planters of Hawaii will soon be—robbed of all protective benefit by the abolition of the duty and by the nullification of the bounty clause passed to encourage the American and beet sugar industry. The sugar question will then assume a very singular position in American politics.

RECALL OF EMIN PASHA.

Emin Pasha has been recalled by Major von Wisemann. The Pasha, it may be remembered, was commissioned to open up a trade route from Bagamoyo on the south-east coast of Africa, to Mpwapa and the Victoria Nyanza Lake, and there to establish a terminal trading station. For this purpose he was abundantly provided with every necessary and started with everything in his favor. His past history would seem to have pointed him out as a man singularly well fitted for the undertaking, and yet he has failed egregiously from the outset. His porters deserted and he was unable to persuade the tribes amongst whom he found himself, to supply others in their place. More porters were sent from the coast, and the Pasha eventually reached the extreme

southern point of the Lake, whence he was recalled.

The Times, from which we gather the information given above, states that there was no information as to the immediate cause of the Pasha's recall, but points out that he cannot at all events plead undue interference from headquarters, as he is at least at a distance of ninety days' travel from the coast, and so was probably removed for general incapacity or unwillingness to understand or to carry out the policy he was charged to carry out.

It seems strange now that Emin Pasha is discredited, and Major von Wiseman in command, as it is not long ago that the former was the hero of the day, and the latter under a cloud.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. E. D. Preston, assistant in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, (who has twice visited these islands for astronomical and scientific work, in 1883 and in 1887), is expected here again next month. He writes as follows regarding the object of his visit:

(1) "The LATITUDE observations are to be made at the instance of the 'International Geodetic Association' of Europe, which association will also send a man about the same time. \* \* \* During the past year some work done in Germany seems to indicate that latitude are subject to a slight annual change, making a complete cycle during the year. In order to have more conclusive proof, they have selected a point opposite Europe in the Northern Hemisphere (Hawaiian Islands), and in order that the evidence may not depend entirely on one instrument and one observer, they have asked the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to aid them, by also detailing one of his assistants.

(2) "The MAGNETIC work will be done for the sake of getting the secular variation, and it is desirable to obtain again your oldest stations. \* \* \*

(3) "The Bache Fund of the National Academy is to give some money for the occupation of several GRAVITY stations on Hawaii; one at the sea, one at the summit of Mauna Kea, and, if possible one just above the cloud line.

(4) "During the mountain trip it is proposed to observe the force and direction of the wind, and perhaps other METEOROLOGICAL phenomena. Gen. Greeley of the Signal Service will probably lend some instruments for this part of the programme."

The Government Survey will assist this praise-worthy undertaking as far as its limited means will allow.

Football Notes.

Only a few months ago the Charleston foot ball team badly defeated our Honolulu foot ball team. It was very aggravating to see with what great ease they rushed the ball across the field, and made their touchdowns and kicked their goals. But our boys did not know the game at that time. Since then, however, they have learned the game to a certain extent. It ought to be a decided wish for the Honolulu boys to show the Charlestonians that they have got some pluck; at least, enough to play them an even game. But this can only be done by all joining in and trying to work up the strongest team possible. The team has not as yet been picked, but an effort is being made to get the strongest players together.

There will be a regular game every afternoon this week at the Makiki grounds. Let all who can go out to assist in working up the best team.

Personal Mention.

Among the passengers on the last trip of the S. S. Mariposa was Mr. Edw. Dekum, the son of one of the leading capitalists and bankers of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Dekum has been in poor health for some time, and seeks our genial climate in hopes of restoration to health. His father is the President of the North Pacific Industrial Exposition, which society has been in communication with Prof. Berger with a view of securing the services of our noted leader and musicians for their coming fair. Mr. Dekum is very much pleased both with our city and the people he has met, and after listening to the concerts given by the band, will do all in his power upon returning home to secure their services. Mr. Dekum has taken room at the Waikiki Villa, where he will remain for some time.

When Lawyer Kimbrough attempted to go on the stand to testify on behalf of his client, at Memphis, Tenn., the other day, Judge du Bose ruled that he must first retire from the case. "The rule of this Court is that no attorney in a case can testify for a client," said the Judge. "Wharton on Evidence" takes strong grounds against such practice and I will not permit it." Kimbrough formally announced his retirement and then gave his testimony.

SOUTH SEAS.

The Marshall Islands Taken Possession of.

[From Our San Francisco Correspondent.]

The schooner W. F. Beebe has arrived here from the Marshall Islands with a cargo of guano. She brought intelligence from the "ring" in the Pacific which tends to confirm the rumor that the German Government has taken the group under its wing. The islands number about twenty. From time immemorial they have been governed by petty native kings, who were blindly obeyed by the people. Some years ago several hundred German settlers went to the islands, attracted by their productiveness and the rich profits from guano, copras and cocoa nuts. The natives have a strong love for independence, and the Germans obtained the upper hand only by absorbing the land and making their victims dependent upon them in a measure.

Quite recently a paper was circulated among the islands which the chiefs were forced to sign. It proved to be a petition requesting that Germany should establish a protectorate over the group and protect the people. All the chiefs signed it under protest, excepting one, who declared that he was an American, owing an allegiance to the Stars and Stripes only, and that he was a king by right and would maintain it. The enforced petition by which the islands have been virtually bound to Germany is on its way to Europe. Meanwhile, a German cruiser arrived at Jaluit, and its formidable appearance effectually silenced any protests from the downtrodden natives.

A German agent told the islanders that they would be required to pay a yearly tax to him in copras. The amount of the tax is not known, but the agent allows only from 1/4 to 1 cent a pound of copras to the natives, while they have been accustomed to sell them for 1 and 1/2 cents. The result of this regulation has been to place all or nearly all the salable products of the islands into the German agents' hands, who enjoy the selling monopoly. The natives have an abhorrence of their taskmasters, and although usually peaceful, it is believed that any attempt at extensive colonization from Germany will result in a bloody outbreak.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE.

In connection with the proposed Canadian Pacific service to Australia, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company writes to Captain J. C. Rounding: "Our Government (Canadian Dominion) is now considering some tenders which have been received for a fast Canadian Atlantic service, average speed nineteen knots, and if any of these meet the requirements, and a contract should be made providing for this service, active steps will at once be taken towards an Australian service. (Cable news states that the above has been satisfactorily settled.) The first steamship for our China and Japan line was launched about ten days ago and the second and third will follow at intervals of a month. We hope to send one of them to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney on the way to Hongkong, but I am not yet sure that we will be able to do so." The Empress of India, the first of the three steamers ordered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was built at Barrow (England). Her dimensions are: Length, 435 feet overall; breadth, 51 feet; depth, 36 feet; engines, 10,000 horse power; average speed, 18 knots. She will run between Vancouver, China and Japan. She can be converted into an armed cruiser very readily. She is a type of the class of vessel that the railway company are prepared to build for the Vancouver-Australian service.

Supplementing the above information, in a letter dated Sydney, Captain Rounding says: "These vessels are 6,000 tons, eighteen knot speed, twin screws, fitted and classed as war cruisers, and the C. P. R. Co. intend to run vessels of this class to Australia from Vancouver. Such boats calling at Suva must advance the prospects of your port and colony—and especially those of the long-suffering growers and shippers."

Another correspondent writing on the same subject says: "Captain Rounding has for a long time been paying particular attention to the subject of banana carriage and stowage, with the result that in the arrangements determined for the Australian line it is laid down that the vessels shall call at Suva, and will take freight both ways, remaining about eight hours in Suva harbor. They will be especially fitted for carrying fruit by having fans to drive cool air through it, the railway fruit wagons running from Vancouver into Canada will have

warm chambers, so that the same temperature will be maintained throughout; and the fruit will not get too hot in the tropics or too frigid in the cold regions. The time will not exceed five days from Suva to Sydney or fourteen days to Vancouver; and the vessels will certainly be running within twelve months." The writer of the letter concludes by expressing the "hope that the Fiji shippers will not in the mean time enter into any contracts with other companies."—Fiji Times.

DANGER AHEAD.

The City of San Francisco Threatened.

The people of this city need to get awake to the danger that threatens our trade. Our land trade to the north and to the south has been lost by the building of the two great overland roads. And now our ocean commerce is threatened, and will be wrenched from us unless we exert every energy immediately to retain it. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has entered the field to secure the business of all countries touching the Pacific ocean, in both the northern and southern hemisphere. Three magnificent vessels will sail from New York in a few days for Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific, to ply hereafter regularly between that port and China and Japan. The steamers will receive the English subsidy for carrying the mail. The Canadian Pacific will make a hard fight for all the carrying trade between this continent and the Orient. It will compete the tea, silk and rice shipments, and also for the passenger travel. Every pound of freight it secures by its energy and vigilance, and every passenger it books, will be just so much out of the pockets of the people of this town. It is not a pleasing prospect. The merchants of Vancouver and Victoria will sell their flour and merchandise to Japan and China, instead of our merchants getting the business.

But this is not all that our city is threatened with. The Canadian Pacific proposes to put on a line of steamships between Vancouver and Australia, to touch at Honolulu. It proposes to take as much of the trade of those countries away from San Francisco as it can. President Harrison recommended Congress to join with New Zealand in paying the steamship line now running between San Francisco and Australia a suitable sum for carrying the mail in order to maintain the service. Congress has as yet done nothing. This city has built up a splendid business with the Hawaiian islands and Australia, and it would be a great blow to us to lose. Our members of Congress should exert themselves to the utmost to secure for the Oceanic line a decent allowance for carrying the mail, so that that line could be maintained.

There is a great problem before our merchants. The Post believes they are equal to the emergency, and that they will not let the city lose what ocean trade it has. Let them get together to advance and widen San Francisco's trade.—San Francisco Post.

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

An Interesting Programme Carried out at the Saturday's Meeting.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society met at the residence of Hon. A. F. Judd Saturday evening, and was attended by a large number of the members and visitors.

The exercises of the evening consisted of a piano duet by Misses Charlotte Hall and May Damon. For the Maile Wreath, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham read an original poem, "Eighteen Hundred and Ninety." Miss M. E. Spooner read a paper, "A practical illustration of the Missionary Spirit." Mr. A. D. Bissell then played a piano solo, after which Dr. A. B. Lyons gave a description of "Recollections of Two Weeks in Russia." Prof. W. D. Alexander related about "Capt. Bouchard and the Spanish Pirates," giving an account of the relations between these islands and Spanish America in early times. His remarks were full of valuable information, which has been overlooked by our historians.

A new corps of editors for the Maile Wreath was elected to serve for the next four months, also a new music committee for the next three months. The meeting adjourned, to meet at the residence of Mrs. C. L. Carter at the next time.

Cavalry Escorts for the King.

Two sections of cavalry of about thirty men each have been organized. One is captained by Capt. E. W. Parker, and the other by Major H. F. Hebbard. They are to escort His Majesty the King, on the day of his arrival, from the landing to the Palace.

These cavalymen are out on drill in the evenings under their respective captains. On Thursday evening Major Hebbard's division was out on review at Emma Square.

ARION PICNIC.

Successful Inauguration of the New Society at Remond Grove.

About 400 tickets were sold for the Arion picnic given Saturday evening at Remond Grove. The Arion is a name familiar to Honoluluans, but the Arion Society that gave the picnic last Saturday is an organization of about two months' existence, having been formed from the Arion that had been established for several years. Considering the recent establishment of the new Arion, they may feel very well satisfied with their first picnic. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Ashley, an extra train was run to the Grove to accommodate those who were kept at their business till late.

Everything at the grounds passed off pleasantly; after dancing for a time, members of the club sang some songs in German much to the appreciation of the assemblage. The choruses, under the management of Mr. O. Herold, were as follows: 1. Faterlandelied. . . . . Honolulu Arion. 2. Auf der Wacht (solo). . . Mr. J. Hubash. 3. Ritter's Abschied. . . . . Honolulu Arion.

Mr. Jas. Steiner, of Hart & Co., furnished the ice cream, cakes, coffee and sandwiches, while Mr. Jas. H. Hunt, of the Pantheon, furnished the liquid refreshments, to the satisfaction of all. In fact, all the committees did their best to cater to the wants of their guests. The committee of arrangements was:

C. W. Ziegler (chairman), G. Mueller, A. Young, H. H. Boettcher, F. Rowoldt, H. Kirsten, J. H. Hunt, H. Wolters, R. Mahr, A. Urou and H. Gumpfer.

Floor Committee—E. B. Thomas (floor manager), H. H. Boettcher, E. E. F. Wolter, A. Young and J. McArdie.

MAUI ITEMS.

Last night, Friday, January 23d, occurred the monthly literary and social given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Makawao Foreign Church. It was held at the residence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. The verandas of the house were gay with the lights and brilliant hues of Chinese lanterns, and the beautiful parlors never presented a more inviting appearance. About one hundred of Makawao's citizens honored the occasion by their presence. The programme was long, varied and most interesting. Rev. T. L. Gulick gave an informal and racy description of his trip up the Yosemite Valley, telling some snake, mule and other stories. The "finale" was a ludicrous representation of an exhibition held by the old-time district school. It was in costume and induced much laughter. Mr. H. P. Baldwin looked and acted the part of schoolmaster most thoroughly. Some of the little girls were Mesdames Dickey and Alexander, Misses Goodale, Beckwith and Gregory. Mr. C. H. Dickey was Richard, the bad, bad boy; Mr. L. Zumwalt, Samuel, the stupid boy, and Mr. F. W. Hardy, Georgie Washington, the goody-goody boy. After a very comical attempt on a competitive examination, the schoolmaster called on the eldest graduates to address the class. Messrs. George Beckwith and Warren Goodale, as the graduates delivered thrilling addresses. The cream and ices seemed to be in demand, in spite of the coolness of the Makawao night. At rather a late hour the guests departed homeward.

The monthly shoots for the three medals of the Maui Rifle Association, take place on the third Saturday of each month. The "Burchardt Cup" shoots, take place on the first Saturday of every third month.

Makawao, Jan. 24, 1891.

Wedding at Kamalo.

Kamalo, last Wednesday evening, was the centre of a very enjoyable affair—the wedding of Walter A. Hardy, son of Judge Hardy, of Koloa, Kauai, and Miss Ella Foster, daughter of Mrs. H. McCarrison, of Kamalo, Molokai. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride was beautifully dressed in white tulle silk, with lace trimmings, and wore a pretty wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Hannah Meyer and Miss Sarah McCarrison. The former being dressed in Nile green silk, and the latter, wearing a pretty cream colored silk trimmed with blue. The groomsmen were H. B. Hitchcock, 2d, and Mr. Theo. Meyer. During the ceremony the bridal couple stood under a large floral ball, Rev. Father Andrea performing the marriage rites. Among the guests present were a large number from Honolulu, as well as from Molokai. The wedding presents were both numerous and handsome. After the marriage ceremony the party adjourned to a large hall, where supper was served. After which dancing was indulged in, to the strains of the Molokai string band. At a late hour the guests took their departure, wishing the couple every happiness, in which the GAZETTE heartily joins.

Report of R. M. S. S. Mariposa.

The R. M. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, left the wharf at San Francisco at 3:45 p.m., on arrival of the mails. The first three days she had moderate westerly winds, with heavy westerly swell, thence light easterly winds to port. Oct. 13 at 4 p.m. met the O. & O. steamer Oceanic, bound to San Francisco. Oct. 15 at 2 a.m. met the U. S. S. Monowai, bound to San Francisco.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

J. J. Williams, the photographer, has another curiosity—and it's no Chinese curiosity either.

Building stones for the new Central Union Church are being rapidly piled up on the site of the church.

The Up-Town book, news and stationery store has a new announcement in this issue, which should be read by all classes.

More opium was brought down by the Consuelo. The importers seem to have had lines, as a great deal of the opium was captured lately.

Quite a number of Honolulu merchants are preparing for the King's arrival in the way of flags, banners, etc., to be displayed before the respective stores.

Six of the Mariposa's passengers left by the Kinan Tuesday afternoon to enjoy a few nights' viewing the world's greatest wonder—the Volcano of Kilauea.

The wharf at the Kealia landing, Kauai, is to be extended 100 feet. Captain Macaulay declares that when completed it will be the finest wharf outside of Honolulu.

The "Native Sons of Hawaii" are drilling for the parade on the day of the King's arrival. It is said they are having costumes made especially for use on such occasions.

Messrs. J. M. Peopoe and John Sheldon have opened a book printing establishment. They intend publishing books in Hawaiian, and their first work is a treatise on the Mormon doctrine.

The San Francisco Call, of January 7th, says: "H. W. Morse, son of the captain of the steamer Alameda and located at Port Costa, has organized an athletic club which will be devoted solely to fistieuffs."

"Jimmy" Barrington, the well-known athlete, will be given a benefit at the Opera House next Saturday evening, by his friends among the local amateurs and others. Mr. Barrington leaves for the Coast by the Australia.

Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd. have received advice that the steamship Amigo had sailed from Salina Cruz on the 9th, and would be due here on or about the 25th inst., when she will receive passengers for China as advertised.

Conflicting rumors are heard as to the date of the King's leaving San Francisco. The Charleston is placed at the King's disposal on the 24th inst., and it is altogether probable that he will start homeward by the 28th or 30th of January.

Prof. U. J. Ordway and others intend giving a musical entertainment some time in the near future. From what is known of Prof. Ordway's handling of the banjo, guitar and mandolin, the public may look for something worth going to.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Hon. C. J. McCarthy in his bereavement, news of which was brought by the Mariposa. His mother died in San Francisco, January 5th, and was interred at the Holy Cross cemetery, January 7th.

While leaving Kailua on Thursday, one of the sailors of the steamer W. G. Hall, who was ordered to take in the sparker sheet, fell into the sea. A boat was soon lowered, and he was picked up and taken aboard, not the least frightened at his deep-sea bath.

While excavating the cellar for the new Brewer block, at a depth of seven feet a large stone mortar of coral was unearthed. It evidently was used for pounding awa and must have been used long ago. It can be seen at J. J. Williams' photograph rooms.

The Government has just imported a large sprinkling cart, made at the factory of Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Indiana. Heretofore, the Government's carts of this description have been built in Honolulu, thereby patronizing home industry and native mechanics.

An Oakland Wedding.

Mr. Theo. Dredge, a relative of Mr. Theo. H. Davies and well-known in Honolulu, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Young, daughter of Mr. Alex. Young, at Oakland, January 7th. The S. F. Examiner has the following account of the wedding: The wedding of Miss Agnes Young and T. Faulkner Dredge was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young of Oakland, last Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McLean in the parlors, which had been beautifully decorated by the bride's lady friends. The bride's sister, Miss Susie Young, assisted as maid of honor, and her brother, Archibald Young, as groomsmen. The wedding presents were numerous and appropriate. They included a cottage home for the happy couple, the gift of the bride's parents.

Some New Words.

A "bibliodemon" is a book band; a "bibliopolyan" is a book destroyer; a "biblioklept" is a book robber; and a "biblioriptos" one who throws books around.—The Story of 33 Home.



**OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.**

Per R. M. S. Mariposa, San Francisco, January 12, 1891.

(From our special correspondent.)

(Concluded.)

**Sugar Notes.**

Hawaiian is coming in rather slowly and there have been no recent arrivals of Java.

The Mariposa takes 2,500 barrels of sugar to Australia on this trip. Immediately upon the dissolution of the receivership of the Central Sugar Trust Company in Brooklyn to-day by Judge Pratt, the property, which consisted of stocks of various sugar refineries, was placed in a coach and rapidly driven over the bridge to New York and thence to Jersey City. There the successor company, under the name of the American Sugar Refining Company, was formed and the certificate of incorporation filed.

The new corporation at once issued \$25,000,000 of preferred stock, \$25,000,000 of common stock and \$10,000,000 in bonds. The preferred stock is entitled to cumulative dividends of 7 per cent per annum. John E. Searles is Secretary and Treasurer, and on Monday the new company will begin business.

The holders of the Central Trust Company's receipts will receive share for share, one-half preferred stock and one-half common, and a bonus of 5 per cent cash. Bonds will be retained in the treasury of the company for future action. The Central Trust Company now has cash in its possession to pay the 5 per cent bonus.

The directors of the new company are H. O. Havemeyer, T. A. Havemeyer, F. A. Matthiessen, J. E. Searles Jr., William Dick, J. B. Thomas and George C. Megown. The Attorney-General's representative stated that he has not been consulted in regard to developments.

Judge Wallace has appointed M. C. Blake as referee in the case of the People vs. the American Sugar Refinery in order to determine the compensation which is due Patrick Reddy, the receiver of the refinery, and also Sullivan & Sullivan, the attorneys in the case.

H. F. Merritt, United States Consul at Chemnitz, in his report to the State Department, says that \$16,000,000 were paid by the people of the United States to the beet-sugar makers of Germany within one year. This sum, Mr. Merritt says, is nearly three times as much money as our people pay for any other given article imported from Germany.

General Grubb, the new United States Minister at Madrid, has indicated the desire of his Government to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Spain on the understanding that the treatment granted American imports in the Spanish West Indies should not be extended to imports from other countries, and that the United States in exchange would partly exempt Cuban sugars and tobacco from the import duties of the McKinley tariff. The Spanish Government, it is understood, would like to welcome this overture, but until all her European treaties expire, in 1892, Spain cannot grant the United States any reciprocity that European powers cannot also claim under the "favored nation" clause.

The News Ottawa special says: Minister of Finance Foster is expected back from the West Indies soon. The Government has been constantly advised by him of the progress he has made in his negotiations for reciprocal trade, but it cannot be said that he brings back any definite promises. The proposal he made to the different West India Governments was: "Canada will give you a differential duty on sugars and fruits that will secure your fruits and sugars a monopoly in the Canadian markets. In return you must give to Canada a differential duty upon the staple products of the Dominion that will give us an advantage in your market." The Canadian part of the bargain will take the form of a rebate of \$8.50 a ton on West India-grown sugar. Reciprocal action on the part of the West Indies will be required to be of such a nature as to put aside United States fish and flour, giving the Canadian product preference.

**The Shipping Bill.**

During the past week the House went into a committee of the whole on the shipping bill. The measure met at once with strong opposition from Southern members on the ground that it was a scheme to indiscriminately subsidize vessels of every character in the foreign trade.

Dingley of Maine made a forcible speech in favor of the bill, in which he stated that our country had but 12 1/2 per cent of the carrying trade, and could reap a benefit from subsidies far greater than any other nation. The maximum expense of the bill for the first year, he stated, would be \$2,000,000, of which from \$300,000 to \$400,000 would come from postage and tonnage. Taking the highest possible rate of increase and the greatest amount for any one year would be \$7,000,000, after which the rate of payments would decrease.

Dockery of Missouri declared that the bill was a scheme to take \$5,000,000 out of the farmer tax-payers of the West for the benefit of a few New England shipowners.

After a long, hot debate the House

adjourned without taking any decisive action on the measure.

**Steamer Changes.**

Commencing with February, a new timetable for the Oceanic Steamship Company between here and the Colonies goes into effect. The Mariposa, to sail on arrival of the English mails, presumably next Monday, will date the new schedule from the other end, and the Zealandia (due here on the 17th) will inaugurate it on this side. By the change through steamers, Alameda, Mariposa and Zealandia, will leave here on Thursdays instead of Saturdays, as at present, and the local to Honolulu, the Australia, will sail every fourth Tuesday instead of Fridays. The hours of sailing are changed to 3 P. M. for the through boats and to 2 P. M. for the Australia, and the schedule changes give the through vessels three weeks at the dock in Sydney, and only two weeks here, instead of the opposite, as has been the case.

It is understood that the change is mainly intended to benefit Honolulu and the Islands generally. Here before the Islanders had virtually but one steamer per month to this port, as the through boat and the local both departed the same week, leaving a three weeks blank. The change in the schedule is made especially for their accommodation, and by it there is a distribution of sailing dates that gives them alternate gaps of only nine and nineteen days; that is, the local steamer will always leave nineteen days after the through boat, and the through boat will always leave nine days after the local. The change is much appreciated by everybody connected with South Sea traffic, except the crews of the through steamers, who would much prefer three weeks here and a fortnight in Sydney to the new vice versa arrangement.

**The Hilo Line Deal.**

The big scheme by which Hawaii was to have a new steamship line to San Francisco has been withheld from public notice for some time past. Messrs. Livingstone, Clark & Co., who initiated the enterprise without any particular encouragement, ran the small steamer Faral lone as an experiment, endeavoring meanwhile to secure a paying subsidy from the Hawaiian Government. A bill calling for a subsidy of \$2,000 monthly was defeated and another subsidy of \$1,000 was finally passed.

Messrs. Livingstone & Clark give it out that they were negotiating the purchase of two large steamers to resume the service. They have been inactive so long, however, that the rumor spread that the big project had been abandoned. Owners of the fast-sailing fleet trading with the islands breathed freer when the rumor reached them. Yesterday, however, it leaked out that the proposition to establish a new steamer service was still on the tapis, and threatened to take larger proportions than at first expected.

The Hawaiian Government has expressly stipulated in connection with the voted subsidy of \$1,000 monthly that the company shall employ a steamer of not less than 2,000 tons. Trips will be made monthly and as many times oftener as the company shall desire. Stoppages to take on and discharge freight and passengers must be made at Honolulu and Hilo.

It was admitted by Mr. Livingstone of the firm of Livingstone, Clarke & Co., last week, that negotiations were now pending to sell the company's rights in the affair to a well-known shipping capitalist of Los Angeles, who is said to be Walter Maxwell. The negotiations are about closed and the new owner will charter two steamers and commence running them to the islands.

**Heavy Hawaiian Traffic.**

Hawaiian traffic, by the way, outranks trade with any other country doing business through the Golden Gate just now. Both exports and imports are remarkably heavy, and with the single exception of wheat to the United Kingdom there is no volume of trade from any direction to approach the California products for which the Hawaiians are exchanging their sugar and tropical fruit. The sailing fleet between here and the islands is larger than ever before, and every steamer carries a full cargo of freight. Machinery, lumber and live stock are entering largely into the exports just now, and the amount of sugar mill machinery that is being transported would indicate increased prosperity for Kalakaua's realm in this direction. The S. N. Castle, one of six vessels that have loaded at Mission 1 for Honolulu within a fortnight, took on two enormous pumps weighing over five tons each this afternoon.

**The Nicaragua Canal.**

The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which was presented by Sherman this morning, recites the importance of the canal project and treats in detail the history of past negotiations on the subject.

The report says that the work of the private corporation on the canal has advanced with great rapidity; that the total cost of the project will be but one-third more than the Welland Canal, and that it will be completed within six years. The full cost of the work is set down at \$100,000,000. The committee believes it to be the part of economy, aside from considerations of national policy, for the United States to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of \$100,000,000, so that they may be sold at par. In the present form the bill meets the

objections raised by President Cleveland to the treaty negotiated in 1854, as it does not commit the United States to the defense of the territorial integrity of the Central American States.

**San Francisco News.**

Gozo Loteno, Minister of Japan to the United States, is stopping at the Palace, on his way to Washington.

There is an excellent chance that \$1,500,000 will be appropriated by Congress for a new Post Office in this city.

John J. Barnett, an ex-guard of the House of Correction, shot and killed May Sidney, a notorious woman of the town, on the evening of January 9th.

Over \$4,000 worth of smuggled opium was seized in Chinatown recently by police officers.

The splendid silver service which was bought by donations from the people of San Francisco for use on the cruiser San Francisco, has been presented to the officers of the vessel.

A party of twenty-five excursionists has gone to New Orleans to witness the Dempsey Fitzsimmons fight to night.

Robert Du Rose, formerly guard in San Quentin Penitentiary, shot and killed his wife on the evening of the 7th inst., at 118 1/2 Ellis street. She abandoned him for a cheap variety actor named Mitchell. It is generally supposed that he will be acquitted.

The usual periodical explosion took place at the dynamite works at Emale during the week. One Chinaman was blown to pieces and only his skull was found.

James P. Kerr, proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman and formerly cashier of the Call, has been vindicated of the charge of stealing \$25,000 from his former employers.

Judge John A. Wright has been allowed \$95,000 for counsel fees in the Blythe estate.

The local Jewish community have raised a fund for the relief of the Jews now being driven out of Russia.

**American News.**

New York is figuring on having a new postoffice to cost \$10,000,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Fogg, who died in New York on January 3d left a fortune valued at \$2,000,000 to various charitable institutions.

The Farmers alliance recently made an effort to capture the State Government of Nebraska, and Powers, their candidate for Governor, was sworn into office. Boyd, the Democratic candidate who was really elected also took the oath and is now in possession. Troops were stationed around the Nebraska State house at one time.

There has been no particular change in the Indian war situation. A few of the hostiles have come into the agency, but the great majority are still out and declare that they will not surrender. The cordon of troops is being drawn tighter around the redskins and within a few days they will be forced to capitulate or fight.

Governor Markham was inaugurated at Sacramento on the 8th inst. The Farmers alliance are now proposing to nominate Senator Stanford for President in 1893.

J. Gould is reported to have bought the Santa Fe system of railroads.

The steamer Pollux left Rouen, France, for Philadelphia on November 12th and on the 22d her rudder was carried away. It was found impossible to rig up a steering gear and the vessel drifted about until December 29th, when the crew was rescued by the steamer State of Nevada. All hands were then living on four ounces of meal and a pint of water a day.

Enma Abbott, the opera singer, died at Salt Lake city on the 5th inst. after a three days illness from pneumonia. She was born in this country in 1840 and was one of the best known singers on the stage. She left an estate valued at about \$4,000,000.

The elections bill has been killed in the U. S. Senate by the votes of the Western Republican Senators combined with the Democrats. When the discussion was at its height Senator Stewart offered an amendment taking up the silver bill which was carried, and it is believed that a free coinage bill will pass.

Senator Stanford has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the California Legislature. Stephen M. White received the complimentary vote of the Democrats.

Secretary Blaine has issued his ultimatum to Great Britain with regard to the sealing question. He proposes arbitration of three points: First, how far from the islands shall the jurisdiction of the United States extend. Second, whether there shall be a close season. Third, what months shall be considered as the close season.

The orange crop of Southern California is estimated at 4,000 carloads as against 2,600 carloads last year.

A revolution is feared in Chili. There has been an outbreak in Valparaiso, but the extent of the trouble is not known, as the Trans-Andean telegraph wires have quit working.

H. Rider Haggard, the author, has arrived at New York, en route to Mexico, where he will collect material for a new novel about the Aztecs.

A revolution is reported to have occurred at Lima, Peru, on December 3rd. It was led by Nicholas Pierola, who has already led three other revolutions. Seventy-five men were killed, and the Government troops won the first and only battle, after two hours' hard fighting.

Just before Governor Waterman retired from office, he pardoned Creighton and Northey, the in-

famous jury bribers. This was the crowning infamy of Waterman's infamous administration of the Governor's office.

Several New York physicians who have been experimenting with Dr. Koch's lymph, have declared against its use.

Bernhard's American tour is about to begin. Bernhard is said to be getting fat, but this is probably a gross libel.

Chicago capitalists are working to connect the Chicago river with the Mississippi by a ship canal to cost \$10,000,000.

Victoria has now over twenty opium refineries, and the import-amount to about 200,000 pounds annually. The opium is nearly all smuggled into the United States.

It is said that seven more vessels are to be sent to the Behring sea next summer to guard the sealing interests.

The were two sharp shocks of earthquake felt throughout the States on the 2d inst.

H. J. Ames, who was an inmate of Charles R. Hammond's notorious Cleveland street house in London, and who escaped with Hammond to this country, has made a statement, naming seven of the men who visited the house, among them the Earl Euston and Lord Arthur Somerset.

M. Van Marcke, one of the most noted cattle painters in the world, died in France, on the 7th inst. His paintings are widely known in America.

The cage on the elevator shaft in the Uteca mine at Angels Camp, near San Andreas, dropped a distance of 450 feet, the 5th inst., and ten men were killed. The accident occurred at noon when a shift of men was being raised to the surface. After the cage had fallen that distance, it went into a sump containing about 14 feet of water.

Balfour, the Irish Secretary, has asked for additional relief for the Irish people who are suffering from famine.

**Shipping News.**

the barkentines, by having a formal race from here to Honolulu. Under fair auspices the trip has been made in less than eleven days. At this season of the year, however, it is expected that the winning vessel will not make much better time than fifteen days.

Congressman Clunie has announced himself as opposed to the shipping bill.

Captain Scogland of the derelict lumber ship Straum, has arrived in port with his crew. They were brought down on the bark Tamor E. Marshal. The captain's report has nothing particularly new in it regarding the loss of the ship. In the twelve days that the crew stayed with the vessel, after the storm first struck her, the crew were reduced almost to starvation. The loss of the rudder, which could not be replaced, finally compelled the abandonment of the vessel. The captain was part owner of the Straum, and says it was not insured.

The opening of the new year will be made auspicious to shipbuilding by a commencement being made on the two steamers of the Pacific Mail Company. It is probable that work will be instituted on them at once. A few hundred skilled mechanics will be employed at the outstart, but the number will be quadrupled when the steamers are well under way. The two steamers which the new vessels are to replace are to be used on new routes which the company proposes to establish.

The Ferries S. Thompson was the scene of a contest of authority during the past week. The ship was returned to this port in a leaking condition a couple of weeks ago, after having started for Kahului, and Captain Howard was deposed by the owners, Captain Demy, having been appointed to succeed him. Captain Howard made a protest to the Collector of the Port, to the effect that the Thompson's owners were violating a contract with him, and the ship was temporarily tied up.

**Sporting News.**

The great middle-weight fight between Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons for the championship of \$12,000, will take place at New Orleans to-night. Dempsey will fight at 154 pounds and is the favorite at odds of 10 to 7.

A London despatch says that Lord Dunraven, owner of the cutter Valkyrie, who challenged for the America cup in the spring of 1889 through the royal yacht squadron, says he is still unalterably opposed to the conditions of the new deed of gift, and will never race under the present conditions of an international challenge. Yachtsmen here do not appear to seriously regard the talk of an international challenge on Lieutenant Henn's part. If a challenge is sent to the New York Yacht Club the yachtmen expect it to come through one of the Scotland yacht clubs. Colonel North, the nitrate king, is believed to be a possible challenger. If he does challenge, it is expected he will do so through a Scottish club.

The father of Jim Corbett has finally consented to a fight between his son and Peter Jackson, and the latter will take place in May.

Young Mitchell has been matched by the California Club to fight La Blanche, for a purse of \$3,500. The contest is to be on the 21st of February and is expected to prove a hot one.

The largest and perhaps the most practical of calendars comes from S. B. Rose, with compliments of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Also a holiday story with a moral—"Popped with a Policy."

**New Advertisements.**

**THE RISDON**  
Iron and Locomotive Works,  
Corner of Beal and Howard Streets,  
San Francisco, California

W. H. TAYLOR, President  
R. S. MOORE, Superintendent

**Builders of Steam Machinery**  
In all its branches.

Steamboat, Steamship, Land Engines & Boilers, High Pressure or Compound.  
STEAM VESSELS of all kinds built complete, with hulls of wood, iron or composite.  
ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advisable.  
STEAM LAUNCHES, Barges and Steam Tugs constructed with reference to the trade in which they are to be employed. Speed, tonnage and draft of water guaranteed.  
SUGAR MILLS and Sugar Making Machinery made after the most approved plans. Also, all Boiler Iron Work connected therewith.  
WATER PIPE, of boiler or sheet iron, of any size, made in suitable lengths for connecting together, or sheets rolled, punched and packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the ground.  
HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipes made by this establishment, riveted by hydraulic riveting machinery, that quality of work being far superior to hand work.  
SHIP WORK, Ship and Steam Captains, Steam Winches, Air and Circulating Pumps, made after the most approved plans.  
SOLE AGENTS and manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of the Helme Safety Boiler.  
PUMPS—Direct Acting Pumps for irrigation of city works' purposes, built with the celebrated Davy Valve Motion, superior to any other pump.  
JOHN DYER, Honolulu  
—137 1/2 Room No. 3, Spreckels' Block

**UP-TOWN**  
Book, News and Stationery Store.

**LADIES! GET YOUR**  
**New Stamping Outfits**

Also a full supply of the  
**CELEBRATED**  
**Merritt Typewriters!**

Just to hand per Australia.  
**THOS G. THURM.**  
137 1/2 Room No. 3, Spreckels' Block PROPRIETOR.

**FILTER PRESSES.**

PAHAUA PLANTATION, HAWAII, March 9, 1891  
Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco.  
Gentlemen—We have used two of your 30-chambered Filter Presses this season. They are convenient, easily handled, and are working entirely to our satisfaction. I can recommend no improvement on them.  
Very respectfully yours,  
GEO. R. EWART,  
Manager Pahaupa Plantation.  
HONOLULU, Sept. 25, 1890.  
Mr. JOHN DYER, Agent Risdon Iron Works Honolulu.  
Dear Sir: Please ship us one of your 30-chambered Filter Presses, 240 square feet surface, same as the one supplied us last season, which I am pleased to say has given us entire satisfaction. Yours truly,  
GEO. R. EWART,  
Manager Pahaupa Plantation Co.

These Presses are made extra heavy for high pressures, occupies a floor space of 11 x 4 ft., and presents a filtering surface of 340 square feet. A limited number in stock in Honolulu and are sold at very low prices.  
Risdon Iron & Loco. Works, San Francisco.  
For particulars enquire of  
JOHN DYER, Room No. 3 Spreckels' Block, Honolulu  
79 1243-q W. G. IRWIN & Co., Agents.

**California**  
**FEED CO.,**

**KING'S STABLES, - - - - - LELED,**  
(Near O. R. & L. Co.'s Depot),  
**Have on Hand and For Sale,**  
Ex Recent Arrivals:  
Wheat Hay, Oat Hay,  
Alfalfa Hay, Oats,  
Barley, Rolled Barley,  
Bran, Corn,  
Cracked Corn, Wheat,  
Middlings, O. C. Meal,  
Cut Hay in Bags, Rice Straw,  
**AT REDUCED PRICES!**  
Goods delivered to any part of the city promptly.  
Warehouse—Mutual Telephone No. 121.  
Office—At C. T. Gulick's, No. 38 Merchant street.  
Office Telephones—Mutual No. 139; Bell No. 345.  
1345 95-q

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

IMPORTERS WILL PLEASE take notice that the fine  
**BARK JOHN D. BREWER**  
CAPT. W. L. JOSSELYN,  
Will be laid on the berth in Boston to leave for this port on March 15, 1891, if sufficient inducement offers.  
For further particulars apply to  
79 1243-q C. BREWER & CO.

**New Advertisements.**

**Barry's Tricopherous**  
Established 1801.

Infallible for renewing, invigorating and beautifying the hair, removing scurf, dandruff, and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions of the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandruff, shedding of the hair, greyness, dryness and hardness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to its healthy action with Barry's Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin and of the substrata of muscles and integuments the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands that Barry's Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs it is a sovereign remedy.  
**Beware of Counterfeits.**

From the Greatest Living Prima Donna, Madame Adelina Patti-Nicolini.  
MONTEVIDEO, July 30th, 1888.  
Messrs. BARRETT & CO., New York.  
Dear Sirs—It is with pleasure in announcing to you that Barry's Florida Water is one of the few articles always to be found on my dressing case. In my conception it is one of the best of toilet waters, and for the bath it is not only delicious, but refreshing and invigorating. I recommend it without reserve.  
Adelina Patti-Nicolini

**HOLLISTER & CO.,**  
Distributing Agents.  
1341-y



**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral  
**Takes the Lead.**  
For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**  
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

**HOLLISTER & CO., 109 FORT ST.**  
HONOLULU,  
1364-y Sole Agents HAWAII ISLANDS.

**RUPTURE**

Inadvertently Dr. PIERCE'S MAGNETIC TRUSS is the assurance of Dr. PIERCE'S MAGNETIC TRUSS, the only successful one ever invented; has no iron hoops or steel springs about it, and being elastic, can be worn with ease and comfort Night and Day. It is a perfect restorative; see for further particulars of Trusses, and for stamps for Pamphlets No. 1 and 2, that Dr. PIERCE'S Genuine Elastic Trusses contain our Private Signatures exactly like that shown at foot of this advertisement. Beware of inferior imitations!  
**REMEMBER**  
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,  
704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal

**A New Cooking Stove!**

Messrs. KING BROS., have been appointed Agents for the  
**JEWEL GRAND**  
**GASOLINE COOKING STOVES**  
Which they are now offering for sale.  
The following are a few of the merits of the Stove:  
It requires no Chimney, there being no smoke to carry off.  
It does not blacken the cooking utensils. By the simple turning of a screw and the application of a match the Stove is ready for use.  
Water can be boiled in five minutes from the time the fire is started.  
Any kind of cooking can be done on this Stove, that can be done on any other.  
The expense of fuel is reduced to between ten and fifteen cents per day, and in some cases to much less.  
No cutting of wood or bother about coal with this Stove.  
The fuel comes in cases like kerosene oil, and a year's supply can be easily stored in a very small space.  
The best refined Gasoline is the fuel used, with which there is no more danger than with kerosene oil.  
For people who do their own cooking this Stove can not be beaten, and we venture to say that after they have gotten over the prejudice of the use of Gasoline, that they will not give the Stove up for a wood and coal stove under any consideration.  
There are at present six of these Stoves in successful operation on the island of Kauai and one in Honolulu, the owners of which will gladly furnish information to those wishing to know more about the Stove.  
For further particulars apply to  
**KING BROS.,**  
Hotel Street, Honolulu,  
P. O. Box No. 63.  
1363-3d



Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1891.

His Majesty of Hawaii, King Kalakaua, is having a jolly time of it here, says the San Francisco News Letter, and he deserves it. He is about the hardest worked man in the Islands when he is at home, ever promoting new enterprises for the advancement of that Eden of the Pacific.

The reiterated statements which have been published regarding the severe enactments of the Russian Government against the Jews residing in Russian territory, leaves no room to doubt their truth. After January 1, 1891, these laws says an exchange, will dispossess the Hebrews of any lands they may hold and forbid the leasing, selling or mortgaging of real estate to these people.

RECAPITULATION.

His Majesty arrived at San Francisco from an extensive tour in Southern California, on Thursday, 8th inst. The King expressed himself as highly pleased and gratified with his reception in the southern cities, but caught a bad cold in driving to an olive ranch fourteen miles from Santa Barbara, and this developed into a bilious fever which obliged His Majesty to give up some pleasant excursions which had been planned.

From Pine Ridge, January 8th, the Chronicle announces that the 4,000 hostile Indians now menacing the Nebraska and South Dakota frontiers, can see four divisions of U. S. troops which are soon to march upon them and destroy them if they do not surrender unconditionally.

From Europe much suffering is reported in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather. Throughout the northern part of Germany, snow and ice are blocking the ports, and railway traffic is dreadfully impeded.

From Spain a furious gale is reported along the coast of Valencia, and a violent earthquake was experienced on the 7th inst. at Granada. Austrian railroads are blocked up; even in Italy snow fell

continuously for fifty hours in the neighborhood of Mantua and several persons lost their lives. At Fiume and Trieste, on the Adriatic, a storm is raging (8th inst.) with unprecedented severity; all theatres and places of amusement are closed and street cars stopped running. Much distress is felt in Paris, where the bodies of three persons frozen to death were picked up on the streets in one morning. In London all out-of-door trades have been suspended for seven weeks and a large number of persons thrown out of employ, parade the streets to solicit the necessaries of life from the charitable.

IRISH POLITICS.

The Parnell and anti-Parnell embroglio is becoming more and more confused. Conferences and contradictions, accusations and retorts, criminations and re-criminations between the two sections of Home Rulers, and between both sections and the leaders of the Liberal party at Westminster, are bandied about day by day. At Limerick, before 20,000 people, on the 11th inst., Parnell accused Gladstone of being the cause of "the present trouble" by his mandatory letter. As to the different accounts of the Hawarden conference, Parnell of course maintains that his is the true and Gladstone's the untrue story.

Negotiations are going on between the two factions. McCarthy and Sexton are said to be traveling to Boulogne, where they expect to receive O'Brien's final decision. The plan proposed appears to be that McCarthy is to be persuaded to resign the leadership of his wing to O'Brien, the latter to share his authority with a committee of eight others. Probably McCarthy will be glad to be rid of a responsibility thrust upon his unwilling shoulders. He is not sufficiently pugnacious, and not likely to be able to control such men as Sexton and Healy, moreover, it has yet to be ascertained whether the bulk of the party will recognize McCarthy's withdrawal in favor of O'Brien, and, again, the latter gentleman would have to rule from Boulogne with a temporary lieutenant in England. The Kilkenney election, for which both sides made the most strenuous fight for success, both appearing to consider it as a sort of test case, went thoroughly against the Parnell party.

Meanwhile, the Earl of Zetland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, have started a subscription list for the relief of the distressed districts and in a very short time raised £17,000.

Sugar Consumption.

Willett & Gray's letter in the Louisiana Planter of a recent date contains the following: "The consumption of sugar in the United States for the sugar crop year ending October 1st, 1890, shows a notable increase of 159,900 tons, or 11 1/2 per cent. over the preceding year, and reached 1,548,631 tons, against 1,388,731 tons the preceding crop year. The United States now leads the world in the consumption of sugar, and will easily keep ahead under the free sugar schedule. For the same crop year Great Britain consumed 1,351,000 tons, Germany 510,000 tons, France 501,000 tons, Austria, 297,000 tons, Holland 51,000 tons, other countries in Europe 379,000 tons, say, total of Europe 3,039,000 tons, against 2,751,000 tons for the preceding year, an increase of 338,000 tons, or 12 1/2 per cent."

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom

TRIBUTE TO HON. W. L. GREEN.

At the meeting of the Honolulu Social Science Association, held Jan. 19, 1891, in accordance with a previous vote, the Secretary read a special minute in reference to the death of Hon. W. L. Green. On motion of Hon. A. F. Judd, the Secretary, was requested to furnish a copy for publication in the P. C. ADVERTISER:

"The death of Hon. W. L. Green, which occurred Dec. 7, 1890, at the close of an active, useful and honored life of seventy-two years, is an event that must make a marked impression in the social and literary circles of this community. This association has, indeed, never enrolled on its list of members this earnest and devoted worker in the fields of physical science and political economy. But as one of the organizations interested in the development of all that pertains to the highest welfare of the people of these islands, and to the good name accorded to them in other lands, this association desires to put on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to science, pure and applied, by one long prominent in this community for mental ability and personal worth. The confidence of the general public has been repeatedly shown in entrusting to him the place of leader in the administration of public affairs. But especially noteworthy, in scientific and literary circles, has been the result of his investigations in regard to the volcanic phenomena of these islands. No fruitless search was his; no ill-directed and unrequited toil. After patient labor, maintained through months and years of observation and inquiry, of conjecture and comparison, the key was forged that fitted the wards, and unlocked the barriers, and thus opened to this patient worker a hitherto unknown section of geologic science. His theory of the tetrahedral collapse of a molten globe, propounded with marvellous exactness, a satisfactory explanation of the great tellural phenomena of mountain ridges, and their lines of longitudinal and transverse demarcation. It demanded for its demonstration, as for its apprehension, mathematic abilities of the very highest order. His theory of hydrostatic pressure as the sufficient quantitation force for the upheaval of the molten lava, as well as its subsidence, and its appearance at different levels, shows him to have possessed keenest analytical faculties of observation. Only powers, trained in scientific methods of accurate investigation, could comprehend and unfold the laws, with their causes and effects, controlling with uniform consistency these diversified phenomena. His example of devotion to higher intellectual pursuits not for personal recreation merely, but for the general good, while burdened with cares of governmental administration and the management of an expanding business, is a striking instance of a noble use of life and its opportunities. It is an example that deserves to be marked and honored by all this community, and elsewhere, who are interested in the development of universal science with fullest scope for highest human activity."

C. M. HYDE, Secretary.

The Use of Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, new-made coffee without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one-eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first-class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling it too long. If coffee required for breakfast be put into a granite kettle over night and a pint of cold water poured over it, it can be heated to just the boiling point and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that, while the strength is extracted, its delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner. It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sickroom. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—The Epicure.

In a divorce case in a New York town the wife exhibits 165 love letters which her then lover wrote her in three months. He sometimes wrote her six per day, and his shortest notes contained six pages. He had been married only six months when he boxed her ears.—Detroit Free Press.

NEW VENTURES IN HIGH LATITUDES.

The more desperate the enterprise for the search of the North Pole becomes, the more enthusiastic scientific men are in the search. Dr. Nansen, the distinguished Norwegian explorer, will head an expedition that will start early in 1892 from Norway to find the Pole. His expedition has been partly fitted out by King Oscar, and partly through the contributions of a private individual. The cost of the outfit is estimated at \$100,000. The little ship which has been built expressly for the use of the explorer is only 170 tons burden. It is theoretically iceproof. When the ice closes around the little craft, the theory is that, by virtue of the peculiar model, it will be lifted out of the water. There never was a ship constructed which was thoroughly iceproof. Some have been lifted out of the water by the ice while others have been nipped and have disappeared within ten minutes after the pinch. If Dr. Nansen is provided with a ship that is thoroughly iceproof, it will probably be the first that has ever been constructed. The theory of iceproof ships has been cherished for a long time.

Some of the modern steam whalers, with their solid bulkheads and steel shoes, will break ice of immense thickness. It is not unusual for masters of these whalers to run the bow of the ship out of the water and to break down the ice by the weight of the ship. But these ships are only ice-proof at the bows. Caught amidships in the ice, it would be about an even chance as to whether they would be lifted out of the water or disappear in a few minutes.

Dr. Nansen will provision his iceproof ship for five years. He expects to "drift from the island of New Siberia across the North Pole and down on the other side to the southern end of Greenland." The Arctic Ocean during the past summer was clear of ice to an unusual extent. It was for the most part open water as far as whalers in the highest latitude could see. Three small whalers had no difficulty in reaching the small islands near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, where they have gone into winter quarters with outfits for three years.

Next year an expedition will set out for the Antarctic Pole, sailing under the auspices of the Australian Government, but partly fitted out by the private munificence of the same man, a Swede, who has contributed part of the cost of Dr. Nansen's outfit. It is now nearly or quite half a century since Sir James Ross discovered what was supposed to be a great antarctic continent, on which were seen two volcanoes or mountains, as high as any in Europe. Subsequent expeditions have accomplished very little. The theory of a great continent still remains open for further confirmation. While many persons have passed winters in the Arctic circle, and little account is made of that circumstance, it is not known that any human being ever passed a winter within the Antarctic circle and came back alive.

The Kootenai Courier says that an Idaho editor is in hiding, while his foreman is trying to arrange matters so that he can come home without fear of being pulverized. In describing the house plants owned by the wife of a prominent citizen he used the phrase, "Mrs. Blank has the prettiest plants in town," but in making up the form the "l" in plants dropped out and the paper was printed and distributed before the error was discovered. The editor saw the irate husband hustling along the street with a huge blacksnake and at once dropped from a back window, whence he took to the woods. The foreman made a beautiful apology the week following, but the editor is still at large.

Advertisements.

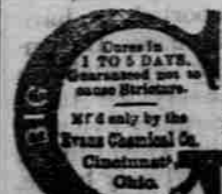
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Mariposa brought a mail of 4,824 letters and 8,046 papers Monday.

P. A. Engineer J. L. Hannum has been detached from the Iroquois and ordered to the Thetis.

The case of D. M. Crowley vs. the Hawaiian Gazette Co. was postponed for trial till Wednesday, January 28th.

The room of the Minister of Finance in the Government building has been very nicely fitted up, new floor, carpeting, etc.

Paymaster Sullivan of the Mohican gave a champagne dinner to a few of his friends at the Hamilton House Saturday evening.

The Christmas number of the San Francisco Argus contains excellent portraits of His Majesty the King and Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

The stone mortar unearthed the other day in the cellar of the new Brewer block, was bought by Mr. P. C. Jones, to be used as a water filter.

A "pia bulb" raised by a native at Kalihii is now on view in the Hawaiian News Company's window. The pia or arrowroot is unusually large.

The Board of Education has authorized the building of an addition to the school house at Kalihihaka, also a cottage for teachers at the Waiaina School.

A buggy was seen yesterday with an arrangement attached for measuring the distance traveled. When seen on Fort street it showed a run of twelve miles.

Work on the new Central Union Church building will be delayed on account of defectiveness in the plans. The plans of the new Brewer block are also rejected.

The police are being drilled in military movements by the sergeants. They will receive the King on the day of his return from the Coast with military honors.

Hon. Geo. E. Richardson's term of office (Circuit Judge of Maui) has been extended four years more, a new commission having been issued to him on the 19th inst.

"Mai Fai's" poems for sale at the office of the Pacific Home Supply Association at the Central House on Alakea street by Miss Oliver, and at the Hawaiian Hotel as before.

The Kealia mill is grinding sugar at the rate of 900 bags a day. The James Makee is making semi-weekly trips there, bringing to Honolulu about twenty-five hundred bags each trip.

The services of the Royal Hawaiian Band have been secured for a public concert in honor of the birthday of Emperor William II, this evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

It is proposed to have a juvenile Iolande in the near future. Mrs. Gray, who arranged several similar entertainments in San Francisco and Berkeley, will assume the management of it.

A whaling vessel was sighted off port yesterday afternoon. Some of the fleet have left San Francisco, and they may be coming in almost any day. Several of the captains will be down on the next steamer.

The Uniform Rank, K. of P., fully decided, at a meeting held Tuesday, to hold their ball February 19th, at the Opera House. Great preparations will be made to have it one of the best balls ever given by any order.

The Waihee Sugar Company elected the following named officers at a meeting held Monday: President, Z. S. Spalding; Vice President, E. D. Tenney; Secretary, J. O. Carter; Treasurer, P. C. Jones; Auditor, J. O. Carter.

Caps with gold bands and gold laces for uniforms have arrived for the officers in the employ of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. When the officers don their new uniforms, perhaps they will be approached only with military dignity.

The Honolulu athletes have chosen a select team from the three local teams to play a match game of football with the Charleston team soon after the Charleston's arrival. The selected team practices at the old baseball grounds Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The murmurs of patrons of the Electric Lighting Company is assuming louder tones. It is an injustice to those who went to an expense to have electric lights fitted up in their stores and residences and then not get what they contracted for in the way of light.

A company of twenty couples arranged a surprise party, Monday evening, for Mr. and Mrs. A. Guild, who were recently married. The company drove in two "buses" to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Guild at Waikiki, where the evening was passed in a very pleasant manner.

The many dates set for the King's arrival make matters a little undecided in reference to preparations for receiving him. Under the circumstances it is safe to say the Charleston will not arrive till after the Australia comes in, bringing definite news. It is not at all likely the Charleston will steam in unexpectedly with preparations hardly started for receiving the King.

HAWAIIAN INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

under the new law, or that the effect of the new law will be the same as that of an abrogation of the treaty. But, obviously, a removal of duties from others' sugars would not have the same effect as an imposition of duties upon our own. It is true that in either case Hawaiian planters would be placed on the same footing with other foreign planters, but it is equally true that all would be worse off paying duties than not paying duties. For the duties are borne in part at least by the producers. Moreover, since Hawaiian sugars constitute only about seven per cent. of the total amount consumed in the United States, and since their price is already as high as the price of duty-paid sugars, an imposition of duties upon them would scarcely affect the price of sugar in the United States, but would merely reduce the price now received by Hawaiian planters to that received by other foreign planters, transferring the balance into the United States treasury; but a removal of duties from others' sugars (which constitute about 85 per cent. of the total amount consumed in the United States, and which therefore determine the price), would result in such a reduction of price as to greatly increase demand, and so prevent the price from falling the full extent of the duty—especially since such a removal would practically operate as a removal of duties, amounting to \$70,000,000 annually, from all sugars consumed in the United States, including domestic and Hawaiian sugars, the price of which is enhanced by reason of the duties. It is absolutely certain, therefore, that the prospective loss will be less than the present gain.

But what will be the amount of the loss? This involves a discussion of supply and demand, the sole causes upon which the price of sugar, as of every other commodity, depends. In general, it is possible to say in what direction, but not to what extent, an event will affect supply and demand and so price. Thus it may be said that as the time approaches when the duties are to be removed, the price of sugar will fall in amount, and an increased supply, that when that time arrives, sugar will flow into the United States from other countries resulting in a reduction of price but not to the extent of duty; for, the fall in price will be checked by the increased demand occasioned thereby in the United States, as well as by a cessation of the inflowing from other countries due to the increased price occasioned thereby in those countries. And so the temporary oscillation will go on, until equilibrium is established with the price of sugar lower than before in the United States, though not to the extent of the duty, and higher in other countries. The rise of price in these other countries will tend to stimulate production, until the price shall fall to a point at which ordinary profits will be obtained. Such will probably be the qualitative effect upon the price of sugar caused by the removal of duties in the United States.

What will be the quantitative effect, it will be impossible to predict with an equal degree of probability. But it will not be fruitless to consider some matters bearing upon this point. The inquiry will naturally be (1) of the immediate effect on price due to the immediate effect on supply and demand, and (2) of the ultimate effect on price due to the ultimate effect on supply and demand.

(1) Of the immediate increase in demand. It will take time to cultivate the tastes and habits of the people and also to start and extend industries in which sugar is used as a raw material. Moreover, statistics show that temporary variations in the per capita consumption of sugar depend not so much upon temporary variations in price as upon other causes, perhaps chiefly on the general state of prosperity or depression. The immediate increase in demand will therefore probably be small.

(2) Of the immediate increase in supply. The present supply in the United States is furnished by more than thirty different countries scattered all over the world, and next to the largest source of supply is Germany, the chief beet sugar country across the Atlantic. There are few articles of food produced in a larger number of countries or over a larger area of the earth's surface than sugar. It is a commodity the distribution of which easily adjusts itself to circumstances. There will be little to check an increased flow into the United States from other countries except the increase of price in the latter caused by the out-flow and the reduction of price in the former caused by the inflow. In 1888 the beet sugar supply of the United Kingdom fell off 139,000 tons as compared with the previous year, but cane sugars raised from Java and the West Indies and nearly made up the deficiency, but still there was an increase of price. May not additional beet and cane sugars be expected to rush into the United States with nearly equal ease? The immediate increase in supply will, therefore, probably be large.

(3) Of the ultimate increase in demand. The aggregate demand for sugar, in common with other commodities, will undoubtedly go on increasing with the increase of population, which in the United States is very rapid, and the per capita demand likewise will go on increasing with the increase of per capita wealth, or purchasing power, which also is very rapid in the United States. But there are certain peculiarities in the demand for sugar which require special notice.

Demand varies inversely as price, but not proportionally so. Represented mathematically, the former is a curve, the latter a straight line. A variation in price is generally followed by a greater or less and a retarded or accelerated, not proportional variation in demand. Each commodity has its own peculiarities. Thus, in case of some commodities, considered necessities of life, about so much must be had, and in times of scarcity will be purchased, whatever the price within reasonable limits, while in times of plenty little more is cared for and the commodity becomes a glut on the market. The same is probably true of some luxuries used on a small scale. Their cost is so small that people will have about what they desire though the price may rise by a large percentage, and yet the consumption will not be greatly increased if the price is reduced. But with some commodities, especially some luxuries used on a large scale, the rule is different. People will get along with a comparatively small amount when the price is high, but will indulge largely when the price is moderate. Sugar is such a commodity. Though it is coming to be considered more and more a so-called necessary of life, it is still, as to a large part of its consumption, a luxury. There is perhaps no article of food which is used more widely, in larger quantities

and in more ways than sugar, and every reduction in its price not only increases direct personal consumption, but also greatly stimulates old industries and creates new ones in which sugar is used as a raw material.

In 1884, the price of sugar in Germany, the United States and England was 9, 7 and 5 cents a pound respectively. The consumption per capita in those countries was 12.51 and 6.75 pounds respectively. In 1888, sugar was 2 cents cheaper, the British people, though poorer and more economical than the American, consumed 74 pounds per capita, while the American people consumed but 54 pounds per capita the year before. In the United Kingdom, where, owing to the European bounty system, the price of sugar has been lower than in the United States by about the amount of the duty, not only has direct personal consumption increased, but the jam and marmalade trades have been practically created, these commodities coming to be used to some extent in place of butter by the poorer classes; the confectionery trade and preservation of fruits have been greatly stimulated, and sugar is used more largely in biscuit making, brewing, distilling, in mineral waters, and to some extent as a food for cattle, and there has even been talk of using it as a fertilizer. Perhaps more marvellous results may be looked for in the United States, where wealth is greater and more rapidly increasing and the people are more extravagant, and especially in our own market on the Pacific Coast where these things are true in a marked degree and where also fruit preserving and other industries which require large quantities of sugar are carried on so extensively. On the other hand, it may be that commodities in which sugar is used as a raw material are manufactured to a greater extent in the United Kingdom than in the United States to be consumed elsewhere; and also that the change in consumption in the United States may be rather to better than to more sugar.

In the decade 1874-1883 (which period is selected partly because there was during it comparatively little to cause unusual disturbance in the price of sugar, and partly because it is the decade least favorable to the point of view to make) the price of sugar in the United Kingdom, where sugar was admitted duty free, averaged lower than the price in the United States by about the amount of the duty, and yet during that time the annual consumption per capita increased over fifteen pounds there, while in the United States it increased less than five pounds. Should the consumption of sugar in the United States during the coming decade increase as fast as it did in the United Kingdom during the decade just mentioned, we should expect an aggregate increase of 750,000 tons in the annual consumption, as the result solely of the reduction of price, supposing the price to fall by the amount of the duty. This increase is about three-sevenths of the present consumption and is totally distinct from the increase due to increase of population, wealth, inclination to indulge, etc. There can be no doubt that it will have a very considerable effect in checking the fall in price. Of course, the price will not actually fall but only tend to fall the full amount of the duty, and the demand will not actually increase but only tend to increase by the above mentioned amount. These two tendencies will come into equilibrium at some intermediate point.

(4) Of the ultimate increase in supply. The gradual increase in consumption in the United States will tend to increase price throughout the world and so to stimulate production. The presumption is that production is such that prevailing prices yield the ordinary fair return on the labor and capital invested. Otherwise it would not have been carried so far. If this presumption is also the fact at present, the only result of an increased consumption would seem to be a further increase of supply until prices fall to a point where ordinary profits will be realized, that is, to a point where prices less the duty. But if there have been special causes at work which have led to overproduction and if these causes are about to cease, the increasing consumption in the United States due to the special event of a removal of duties will tend rather to counteract a contraction than cause an increase in production; in other words, prevent a rise rather than cause a fall in price. The most vital point to be considered, therefore, is the effect of the new law on the world's production. This involves an inquiry into the present condition of the world's sugar industry, the causes that have led to this condition, and the future prospects of the industry.

In 1869, Germany imposed an excise tax on beet root in the manufacture of sugar. When sugar was imported a drawback was paid on the then nearly correct supposition that it took twelve tons of beet to make one ton of sugar. Producers, seeing their opportunity, exerted themselves to the utmost in improving processes of cultivation and manufacture, and with great success after 1876 until, in 1886, one ton of sugar was obtained from 8.8 tons of beet. But as the drawback on a ton of sugar continued to be the amount of tax paid on twelve tons of beet, there was practically paid on each ton exported a bounty equal to the tax paid on 3.2 tons of beet. This clear bounty amounted for a number of years previous to 1889 to seven or eight million dollars a year, or seven or eight dollars a ton on the entire production, which increased from 200,000 in 1876 to 1,155,000 tons in 1888, or nearly six-fold. Other European countries felt constrained to follow Germany's example and, in 1884, France levied an excise tax on beet roots and paid a drawback on exported sugars on the supposition that beets yielded 5 1/2 per cent of their weight in sugar. Improvements were made until, in 1887, this percentage was raised to 8 1/2 and the bounty from \$5,000,000 in 1885 to \$18,000,000 in 1887 (\$100 per ton exported, or \$30 per ton produced), the output at the same time increasing from 308,000 to 555,000 tons or about 50 per cent. Belgium's annual bounty grew at the same time to \$4,000,000. Holland's to \$1,500,000 (besides \$8,000,000 paid to relieve Java sugar planters), Austria's to \$3,250,000. Russia at first paid a direct bounty on exported sugars, then enacted an almost prohibitory tariff, which stimulated production until it equaled home consumption, and then again paid a direct bounty of over \$30 a ton. The United States also assisted in this work. Besides paying, through the operation of its protective tariff, over \$40 a ton or an aggregate of, say, \$12,000,000 annually on domestic and Hawaiian sugars, causing a nine-fold increase in the latter, it paid by way of drawbacks a clear bounty of \$8 a ton on exported sugars, with the result that refined sugars were sold to foreigners at less than the cost of the raw material, and the export of such sugars increased

from 11,000 tons in 1881 to 126,000 tons in 1888. In Brazil and the Argentine Republic, a return of from 5 to 6 per cent on the capital invested in the sugar industry has been guaranteed and sugar machinery admitted duty free. Spain has relinquished the greater part of the taxes on the sugar product of Cuba and Porto Rico.

To sum up, probably not less than \$35,000,000, or \$14 a ton on the entire product, was paid in 1886 as a subsidy to the sugar industry in Europe alone. As a result of this, and partly of the normal increase in demand and reduction in cost of production, the world's output of beet sugar increased 43 per cent from 1881 to 1885, and of cane sugar, which received less aid, 13 per cent, of both together, 23 per cent.

This brought about the extraordinary fall in price a few years ago, and the consequent depression of the sugar industry nearly all over the world. In European countries, planters, in blind reliance upon governmental assistance, brought disaster upon themselves by increasing production until prices fell to a point where with the bounty added there was little or no profit in the business. At the same time, the price to consumers was kept so high by the diminished supply, due to tax and the large exportations encouraged by the drawbacks, that consumption ranged only from eight to twenty-eight pounds per capita. Prices received from foreigners fell until, with the drawback added, they were only equal to prices received at home. The Germans and others were merely paying for the sugar consumed by the English and other foreign nations. The bounties were also a serious drain on the treasuries from which they were paid. Cane growers also in other countries were driven to the verge of ruin by competition with the bounty-assisted beet growers.

There was bound to be a reaction. Germany reduced her bounty one-half in 1889. France, in 1888, raised the estimated yield of sugar from beets from 5 1/2 per cent. to 7 per cent., with another 1/4 per cent. to be added each of the following four years. Russia, in 1886, abolished bounties altogether. Spain passed a law by which her high duties should be gradually reduced until, in 1892, they should be entirely abolished, as to sugars imported from her own colonies. In the United States the treasury rules were revised in 1885, reducing the drawback bounty from \$8 to \$3.40 a ton, and now the bounties are about to be withdrawn from domestic and Hawaiian sugars. The European Governments are not only each endeavoring to gradually reduce and finally abolish sugar bounties, but they have recently taken steps toward united action. At a conference held in 1887, at which nearly all the European states were represented, the bounty system was unanimously condemned and a convention adopted for submission to the various Governments, providing for the complete abolition of all bounties "open or disguised."

At the next meeting, in 1888, a new convention was adopted, the provisions of which relating to modes of enforcing the agreement were objected to by the representatives of a few states. Final action will not be taken until September of this year. Owing in a great measure to the overproduction due largely to bounties and also to the prospect of a discontinuance of the bounties, the sugar planters of Europe have already begun to check the increase in production; and, owing to competition with beet growers, many planters in cane-growing countries, as, for instance, the British and Spanish West Indies, Java, Madagascar, etc., have been compelled to abandon cane growing altogether and to raise other things instead, such as coffee, tea, tobacco, tapioca, etc. To these circumstances are largely due the recent high prices.

As a general statement, it may be said that from 1876 to 1887 the production of sugar was artificially stimulated to an enormous extent that there was no profit in it save in a few exceptional cases; that since 1888 this artificial stimulus, amounting to from fifty to seventy million dollars a year, has already been wholly withdrawn; that production in bounty paying countries will tend to decrease until the diminished supply shall raise prices to a point where fair profits may be realized; that in cane-growing countries there will be a slight but not equal tendency to increase production. At the same time consumption will increase in bounty-paying countries on account of reduced prices there. On the whole, there will be a very considerable tendency to restrict production, and the increased demand in the United States will be spent rather in offsetting this tendency than in calling for a further increase in production, and thus hasten the time when prices will again be such as to fairly remunerate the labor and capital invested. Surely the removal of duties comes at an opportune moment for other sugar planters, and could not come, if come it must, at a better time for Hawaiian planters.

To sum up, as a result of the removal of sugar duties in the United States, the immediate increase in demand will be slight, in supply great, the ultimate increase in demand great, in supply small. The immediate fall in price, and neither can possibly equal the amount of the duty and probably will not nearly equal it.

Precedents are few and inferences from them are apt to be fallacious owing to the presence of unknown elements, but for curiosity's sake, I will cite the two which, so far as I know, come nearest the present case. On January 4, 1871, sugar duties were reduced in the United States 3/4 of a cent a pound. The average price for 1871 was only .45 of a cent a pound less than that of 1870, while that of 1870 was 1.96 cents less than that of 1869. The price continued to fall steadily for three years after (but not so fast as it had been falling before) the reduction of duties, and then rose steadily during the succeeding four years. In 1873, sugar duties, amounting to from 1 to 1.4 cents a pound, were abolished in the United Kingdom. The price of sugar fell gradually during the following three years, but no faster than it had been falling before the removal of duties, and then rose higher than it was just before the duties were removed.

The fall in prices due to removal of duties must not be confounded with the fall due to other causes. Improvements will continue to be made in processes of cultivation and manufacture and facilities of transportation, which will indirectly tend to cause a further reduction in prices, but this will not cause a reduction in profits, and Hawaiian planters will enjoy the advantages of improvements as much as and probably more than most other planters. Supply will also vary much from year to year on ac-

count of climatic and other changes as heretofore.

While, however, the fall in prices will probably not nearly equal the amount of duties removed, yet planters must expect a considerable reduction, and one which will come entirely out of profits. On the other hand, there will be some compensatory advantages. Large profits are but one of the inducements to industrial enterprise. Certainty of profits is equally essential. It is well known that where there is little prospect of reaping the fruits of one's labor and capital there is little inducement to save and re-invest or make progress in general. Such is the case with those who, like soldiers and seamen, lead lives especially exposed to dangers, or those whose property is liable to be seized by the hand of a despot or whose crops are especially liable to destruction by storms or droughts, or with whom risk is great for any cause. These are extreme cases, but there can be no doubt that, though we may not realize it, much of our sugar industry has grown up under the fear of a removal of all or a large portion of the profits at any time by removal of duties or abolition of the treaty, and that as a consequence the rate of interest has been high, much capital has been taken to other countries, and needed improvements have not been made. Hereafter planters and others will know better what to count on. Industry will be more settled. It is true this element of greater certainty will not be as advantageous as former high profits, but it will do much to offset the disadvantage of lower profits in future.

The effect of the new law upon other industries will now be briefly noticed. And in the first place it may be premised that the existence of an industry in one country does not depend so much upon competition with similar industries in other countries as upon competition with other industries in the same country. To illustrate, shortly after the discovery of gold in Australia, there were imported into that country large quantities of butter and cheese from Ireland and timber from the Baltic. It was inferred by many that the people of Australia could not successfully compete in these industries with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. Gradually, however, profits in gold mining declined, and at the same time the dairy, timber, sheep and other industries grew up. It was soon found that for these industries Australia possessed facilities scarcely equaled elsewhere in the world. Labor and capital always seek that which pays best, and a country may be well adapted to profitable industries which do not exist because of the existence of other industries which are more profitable. May it not reasonably be expected that, with the decline of profits in the sugar industry an impetus will be given to the creation and growth of many other well paying industries in the Hawaiian Islands? A long list of such possible industries, mostly agricultural but many manufacturing, might easily be made up.

In view of such possibilities our reciprocity treaty with the United States should, if possible, be extended to cover all commodities except those that come within police regulations. An endeavor should be made to accomplish this as soon as possible, not only that the advantages may be enjoyed at an earlier date, but because present circumstances are perhaps especially favorable to success, such a treaty being in harmony with the policy of the present Secretary of State, Congress at the same time feeling in some degree under moral obligations to remedy the injury done to the Hawaiian Islands by failure, through its own act, of the chief consideration for the treaty on the part of the Islands, and there being at present apparently little for the United States to lose and much to gain, the stimulus to other industries not yet having taken effect.

While speaking of the indirect effects of the new sugar tariff on other Hawaiian industries, it may be well to remark that there are other provisions of the McKinley bill which affect these other industries directly and in a favorable way. Indeed, the retaliatory clause itself provides that in case it shall be carried out there shall be a duty of three cents a pound on coffee, ten cents on tea, and some duty on hides. Hawaiian industries are on the eve of receiving many other boons. The railroad age has just begun. The trans-pacific cable is more than a mere project. New lines of steamers are in view. The Nicaragua canal will soon be opened. It would be interesting to discuss the effects of each of these and many other things on Hawaiian industries, but they do not fall within our subject, even were there time.

As a general conclusion from the premises, we may confidently feel that the outlook for Hawaii is by no means a dismal one; that, though the blow that is about to come upon Hawaiian industries is undoubtedly serious, yet there is much to compensate growing out of the blow itself; there are special circumstances just now by reason of which the severity of the blow will be somewhat mitigated, and the blow itself more easily borne. Indeed, aside from the premises, it would be strange if a bright future could not be expected for a country blessed, as ours is, with such perfection of climate, fertility of soil, favorableness of location, and enterprise, intelligence and character of people.

UP-TOWN Book, News and Stationery Store.

- A Full supply of MERRITT TYPE WRITERS—this instrument has no equal for the price.
STAMPING OUTLETS, comprising hundreds of patterns with books of instruction in all kinds of Embroidery—price complete only \$1.50.
A nice variety of INDOOR GAMES—Checker Board and Checkers, 25c.
BOXING GLOVES, BASE BALLS, BATS, GLOVES and MASKS.
CROQUET SETS, LAWN TENNIS SETS, INDIAN CLUBS, DUMB BELLS.
SHEET MUSIC, NOVELS, PRESENTATION BOOKS and ALBUMS, SOCIETY STATIONERY, OFFICE STATIONERY.
A fine supply of GOLD PENS and HOLDERS.
Genuine PIG SKIN and OTHER Purses. The best line of POCKET BOOKS in the Islands.
THOS. G. THURM, 1336 124-y PROPRIETOR.

The City Drug Clerk.

He is well up in physic, has a recipe for phthisic, that will cure a case that's chronic in the quickest sort of style. For while he was at college he absorbed all sorts of knowledge with a keenness and avidity that made his teachers smile.
He can tell you to a fraction, writing out the full reaction, how much maltose is converted when you brew a pint of beer.
For on substance organic, whose origin's botanic he's a mine of information and was never known to err.
He is up in mathematics, can explain electrostatics, when it comes to pharmacognosy he's a perfect mine of wealth.
He can analyze a water, and can tell you what you ought to do to make it fit to drink without injuring your health.
He explains the metric system with an air of sapient wisdom, he knows a little Latin, on a pinch "apricht etwas Deutsch."
He reads the leading journal, and his wit springs ever vernal, and when discussing politics he's never in the lurch.
He can draw you soda water with an air of freezing hauteur, that quite precludes necessity for having any ice; Though when customers are pretty he can be very witty, and the girls unite in saying that he's everything that's nice.
Such a brainy aggregation is quite fit to rule a nation, yet he deals out pills and powders with a condescending air.
For a paltry compensation that's a shame to his vocation, and I leave it to the public, do you think that this is fair? —(Pharmaceutical Era.

The copper mines of the whole world are being taxed to their utmost to supply the demand for copper wire and the other apparatus used in the application of electricity.

Auction Sales.

BY JAS. F. MORGAN

AUCTION SALE

BY ORDER OF MR. T. MAY, Trustee, I am directed to sell at Public Auction, at RYAN'S BOAT SHED, near the Fish Market.

On Friday, Jan. 30

- AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
The following property of the HAWAIIAN PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY:
2 Large Iron Booms
2 Cable Booms
2 Mushroom Anchors
1 Cable Machine (complete)
1 Large Wooden Tank
2 Life Boats
12 Shackles and Thimbles
2 Leading Blocks
1 Engine and Boiler
24 Reels Cocoanut Twine
Barrels of Tar, Wheels of Frames
Lamps, Handwires
Cable, Rope, &c., &c.
JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

I have received instructions to sell at Public Auction, at my Salesroom, Queen St.,

On Saturday, Jan. 31st

8 Head of Horses and Mares

Being well bred young stock from the Kaula Ranch.

ALL BROKEN TO HARNESS.

J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

Mortgagee's NOTICE OF SALE!

WHEREAS, THE MORTGAGE hereinafter mentioned hath been heretofore duly foreclosed by advertisement of mortgagee's notice of intention to foreclose, now therefore by order of Alexander J. Cartwright mortgagee of a certain indenture of mortgage made by Keia Marble and George Marble her husband of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, dated April 25, A. D. 1889 and recorded in the office of Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 116 folios 54-6. I am directed to sell at Public Auction

On Wednesday, the 4th Day of February, 1891,

At 12 o'clock noon, at my Salesroom, on Queen Street, in Honolulu, the property (inclosed and described in said mortgage and situated at Hanalei, in said Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:
1st. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Hanalei, and containing an area of 1.1210 acres, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2313, Land Commission Award No. 10975-5 issued to Waiaina.
2nd. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Hanalei, containing an area of 1.94100 acres and being apas 1 and 2 of Royal Patent No. 2011, Land Commission Award No. 8314, issued to Kamoohiui.
3rd. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at said Hanalei, containing an area of 0.100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2292, Land Commission Award No. 8417 issued to Kaloa.
4th. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at said Hanalei, containing an area of 41.190 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 1425, Land Commission Award No. 10728, issued to Poojoo.
5th. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Hanalei, and containing an area of 31.350 of an acre, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 1424, Land Commission Award No. 10201, issued to Makuahala.
The several above described parcels of land being the same that were conveyed to the said Keia Marble by Malua Kamoohiui by deed dated April 25, 1889, and recorded in Liber 116, folios 52-4.
TERMS CASH. Deeds at expense of purchaser.
For further particulars apply to
J. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.
Or to J. M. MONSARRAT, Attorney for Mortgagee; Honolulu, January 10, 1891. 1237-4t.



BREVITIES.

Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow: It strayed away one summer day Where lambs should never go.

BANANAS.

A Few Points For Housewives. The following direction will serve to show the variety of styles in which the banana may be prepared so as to make a palatable table dish:

Baked Bananas for Dessert.—Put three teaspoonfuls of butter, six teaspoonfuls of sugar and three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice in a bowl, which must be set in hot water till the butter is melted.

Banana Fritters.—Beat the yolks of two eggs, and one-half cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon of olive oil, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one cup of flour and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and added the last thing.

NOTED NAMES.

Learned and Curious Notes Respecting Men of the Time.

The following are derivations and meanings of names of some prominent men of the present day:

Pattison—This is an Irish name, and means the son of Patrick. The name Patterson is the same. Patrick is derived from the Latin Patricius, meaning noble, a Senator. The name was bestowed upon the eldest sons of the Roman Senators.

Delamater—This is a French name, from Le Maitre, meaning the preceptor, a master or landlord.

Blaine—This name is from the town of Blain, in France. It has also a claim to Welsh origin, and in that case it signifies the summit or top.

Tilman—The farmer or Alliance Governor of South Carolina is well named, as his name means tiller of the soil.

Parnell—The deposed Irish leader has not an Irish name. It comes from Italy, and is derived from Petronilla, a pretty stone, and also an inmodest girl.

McCarthy—This name is pure Irish, and means the son of Canthach, who was an Irish chieftain of the eleventh century.

Dillon is Welsh, from Dillyn, meaning handsome, brave.

Vanderbilt is Dutch, from Byl, a hatchet or bill. The ship carpenters in Amsterdam were nicknamed Die Byltye, the hatchet or bill men. Van; the Dutch for the word of. Hence Van die bilt, or the bill man.

Astor is Scandinavian, from the town of Oster, in Jutland, meaning star.—American Notes and Queries.

A Much-Named Family.

There is a family living near the Fair Grounds in Athens consisting of seven children. The parents seem to like a superfluity of names.

The first child is named Mary Magalina Mandy Mectum Elizabeth Betsy Polly Mack Barrett.

The second child is named Alice Georgia Ann Yorena Barrett.

The third child is named Mattie Frances Anna Trauna Barrett.

The fourth child is named Emory Saper Walker Buster Barrett.

The fifth child is named Tila Cory Coston Estelle Liniment Ettie Isidier Barrett.

The sixth child is named Montine Cinicar Barrett.

The seventh child is named Effice Bozma Mondenay Virginia Barrett.—[Athens (Ga.) Ledger.

Advertisements.

E. G. SCHUMAN

Hotel Street near Fort, Fine Columbus Buggy Co.'s

Phaetons and Carriages

For Sale Cheap! Warranted to Wear!

A Large Assortment of

Carts, Brakes and Wagons.

E. G. SCHUMAN

Carries a Large Stock of Cart, Wagon and Carriage

MATERIALS,

Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Rims,

OAK, HICKORY SECOND GROWTH ASH.

All of which are offered at Reduced Prices.

Correspondence Solicited.

1335-3m HONOLULU, H. I.

Wing Wo Tai & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Chinese, Japanese, American and EUROPEAN GOODS.

Per Bark VELOCITY, from China.

RATTAN CHAIRS.

And a full Line of Japanese Crockery,

Camphor Trunks, White Silks, Pongee Silks, Silk Handkerchiefs,

Manila Cigars, best quality, etc.

1512-2m

Steamer For Sale!

"FRANCIS CUTTING."

AN 1100 TON STEAMER, schooner rig; nearly new and in first-class condition.

Dimensions: Length 87 feet, breadth 22 feet; depth of hold 5 1/2 feet. Suitable for Passengers or Freight. Speed nine knots.

For further information apply to T. W. HOBBEN, 1319-1y W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kaua

General Advertisements.

Boston Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands, C. BREWER & CO.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands, C. BREWER & CO.

HAMBURG BREITEN Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms.

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

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

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

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST JANUARY, 1890, £10,075,212 17s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £1,000,000 £ s. d.

2—Paid-up Capital, 657,500 0 0

3—Revenue Life and Annuity, 2,943,253 19 10

4—Life and Annuity Funds, 5,669,436 17 4

£10,075,212 17s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,953,530 9 6

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 809,998 14 2

£12,750,535 3s. 8d.

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, GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

For Sea, River & Land Transport —OF DRESDEN—

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

Risks against the Danger of the Seas —AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1394 1y Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

—OF NEW YORK.—

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1890, \$1,919,928.02

Reliable, Profitable, Prompt and Certain.

Those who desire safe Life Insurance are invited to apply to

S. B. ROSE, 1298 1y General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Northern Assurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Accumulated Funds: £3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance

In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. Theo. H. Davies & Co., 1279 9m AGENTS.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs 6,000,000

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs 1,100,000

Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, 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. 1394 1y

W. H. RICE, STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Arabian Stallion, ALIF

Norman Stallion, SPAYDON

Norman Stallion, ROVER

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 communication to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kaua

1319-1y

General Advertisements.

Insurance Notice

The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamer.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., 1298 1y Agents Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Co LIVERPOOL,

Capital and Funds, \$ 29,000,000

UNION—New Zealand, Capital, \$ 10,000,000

—TAKE RISKS ON— BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, MACHINERY, FURNITURE,

And all other Insurable Property at Current Rates.

JOHN S. WALKER, 1392-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Union Fire and Marine, of New Zealand,

Madgeburg General Ins. Co., Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER, 1392-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]

Assets, \$ 40,000,000

Net Income, 9,079,000

Claims Paid, 112,549,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co. 1329-6m

FRANK GERTZ,

Fort Street, Honolulu.



Importer and Manufacturer of

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Youths'

—FINE—

BOOTS & SHOES

Of the Best and Latest Make.

1329-3m

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

Bege 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

Smoker's Sundries

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

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Is connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate. 1343 3m

BENSON SMITH & CO.

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

Medicinal Preparations, AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

1343 113 and 115 Fort Street. 3m

Foreign Advertisements.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Shipping & Commission Merchants 202 Market and 3 Pine Street, San Francisco. 1231

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 77 and 79 Broad Street, New York. Reference—Castle & Cooke, and J. T. Waterhouse. 1304 1y

THEO. H. DAVIES, HAROLD JANDON, THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL. 1304 1y

Only "Pebble" Establishment



Muller's Optical Depot

133 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F., Cal. Specialty 35 Years.

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

Compound Astigmatic Lenses Mounted to order at two hours' notice. 1304 1y

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will procure yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meurlogia, &c.

From Sykes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Manila, January 5, 1890. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their renown there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the efficacy of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist or pharmacist and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Sykes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist.

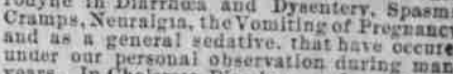
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 19, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Green-tinted medicinal testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacture—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 1329 6m

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



King Street.

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Congelator Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1343 3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT N. Pakai or Pokai Noahalama of Waialua, Oahu, do hereby revoke, cancel and annul all instruments of every kind and nature that may have been before this time given by me to Kepa Milama, H. N. Kahulu or any other person, authorizing him or them to act for me in any capacity whatsoever, and that all acts by him or them in my name will be absolutely void.

(Sd.) N. PAKAI NAHALAMA. Dated Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1890. 137-1w 1351-4m



**KING KALAKAUA.**

**His Movements in Southern California.**

San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara Visited—Comments on the Trip.

The San Francisco Wave, speaking of the King, says: Kalakaua has been very generous in his patronage. He has attended everything in sight, and has been received everywhere with the eminent respect due his royal rank. The "Straight Tip" at the California Theatre had the honor of his presence one night last week. He and the suite occupied a train of adjoining boxes, and E. L. G. Steele, wearing his Hawaiian decoration, was a sufficiently imposing figure in immediate proximity to Kalakaua.

The Messrs. Hymans entertained King Kalakaua at their residence on California street, on Saturday last. The rooms were rather too crowded for comfort, though I got a glimpse of the decorations which were quite appropriate, consisting of Hawaiian ornaments, feathers, shells and other articles that Miss Hymans brought up with her from Honolulu some months ago.

**Off for the South.**

King Kalakaua and party left by the southern overland (27th) for Los Angeles and San Diego. The party went on the ferry boat in a coupe, and General Manager A. N. Towne of the Southern Pacific Railroad accompanied them across the bay. A private car attached to the overland train accommodated the King and suite, and they will make use of the accommodation on their trip in lieu of staying at hotels.

**At San Diego.**

The King passed a quiet morning in his apartments at the big hotel, and attended to some private business, which was explained to be the writing of a number of official and other letters to the officers of his government and others in his island kingdom.

This evening (30th) His Majesty will be a guest of San Diego Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, and a special session will be held.

To-morrow he will visit Sweetwater dam as the guest of the Land and Town Company and Frank and Warren Kimball. Thursday morning he will leave for the north.

During and after his trip over the city yesterday afternoon the King expressed great admiration for the beauty of the surroundings. In fact, he was enthusiastic, and remarked to Hon. Ohn Wellborn, who escorted him in the carriage, that the climate and surroundings were so attractive that he should like to have a residence here. The palms and other tropical trees and shrubbery gave the place an appearance more like the scenes at Honolulu than he had found in any other city in the United States. He also again manifested much interest in the commercial capabilities of the harbor.

After the reception last evening, he expressed a high sense of appreciation for the hospitality and courtesy shown him by the people of San Diego, and again expressed a desire to become better acquainted here, and said he should do so on another visit.

On Wednesday (Dec. 31st) the King accepted the invitation of the National City & Otay Railroad Company to visit the Sweetwater dam and Tia Juana. During the trip Mr. Kimball explained to him the process of caring olives and making olive oil. The King remarked that there was much unutilized land in his country suitable for the growth of the olive and that it was a business in which small holders could engage. The main industry of the islands being sugar, small holders were excluded, or if they engaged in the business it was at the risk of losing their lands.

The Sweetwater dam enterprise called forth his admiration and he remarked that there were many sites in his country for storing water. He admired Mr. Whitney's orange orchard in Sweetwater. The multitude of fine homes and small holdings at Chula Vista were remarked upon.

On the return trip the ladies of the party sang some Hawaiian airs, the King joining in. His Majesty is a composer of music and has a magnificent voice. All who met the King were impressed with a sense of his social and intellectual accomplishments, and join in wishing that commercial relations between his kingdom and San Diego county may be benefited by his visit.

**Leaves San Diego.**

King Kalakaua and suite left yesterday, January 1st, by early train for Riverside. Saturday will be spent in Los Angeles and from thence the royal party will go to

Santa Barbara, where a stop of several days will be made before returning to San Francisco. All unite in the highest expressions of pleasure over their trip to San Diego county and of the grandeur and extent of the palatial hotel on the beach.

**At Los Angeles.**

David Kalakaua the eighth monarch who has ruled the Kingdom of Hawaii, accompanied by the members of his suite and a detail of American officers arrived in the city at 2:45 yesterday afternoon in a special car.

The special car carrying the King and his party was taken off the regular Southern Pacific overland train at San Fernando-street Depot and run over onto the Santa Fe track.

The distinguished visitors were met at the San Fernando-street Depot by Mayor Henry T. Hazard, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Lieut. Baker, of the Glendale staff, and Col. H. G. Otis.

After being introduced to the King, the Mayor, on behalf of the Informal Reception Committee, extended to His Majesty and the members of his suite the freedom of the city.

The royal party included the following gentlemen: His Majesty King Kalakaua, Col. George Macfarlane, chamberlain and secretary to the King; Col. R. H. Baker, an aid on the staff and a native of the Kingdom of Hawaii; Lieut. George P. Blow, United States Navy, detailed by Admiral Brown to accompany His Majesty on his tour through Southern California; State Senator Whitney of Alameda county, who accompanies the party as one familiar with the country passed through.

Just before the train departed for the south, in response to the general demand, the Mayor appeared upon the rear platform of the car and presented His Majesty to the assemblage. This seemed to satisfy the crowd, and the unusual sight of American citizens cheering a King was witnessed.

His Majesty regarded the crowd with the utmost sang froid and took the matter very coolly. While standing upon the platform and surveying the multitude he puffed away at a cigar with evident satisfaction.

King Kalakaua is a very ordinary-looking personage, even if he is king. He is of average height and his skin is well tanned. He was attired in black clothes and wore a soft, light hat. He has a mustache with light goatee and side whiskers.

The car in which the party are travelling is a special of the Central Pacific—The "Sacramento." It is very handsomely furnished and fitted up, and the King and his friends live in it altogether while upon their trip.

**At San Bernardino.**

This city was visited, this forenoon, Jan. 2, by King Kalakaua and suite. They were shown throughout the city by the City Trustees. The King was well pleased with Southern California climate.

LOS ANGELES, January 2.—King Kalakaua and suite arrived from the south and spent the day at Raymond. To-night they attended the performance of "Carmen" at the Opera House, returning to Raymond for the night. To-morrow the King will come to Los Angeles and hold a reception at the City Hall in the evening. He will be tendered a banquet at the California Club. The royal party leave for Santa Barbara Sunday morning.

At the performance to-night Miss Juch was called before the curtain, and Kalakaua arose and personally handed the singer a handsome bouquet, in the center of which nestled a diamond brooch of beautiful design.

**At Santa Barbara.**

King Kalakaua and his party arrived here at noon to-day (Jan. 4), and was met at Carpentaria by the Reception Committee appointed by the City Council and escorted to the city. Several thousand persons were at the station to receive His Majesty.

He and his suite were taken to the Arlington Hotel, where a brief informal reception was held, and an address of welcome was read by Mayor P. J. Barber. A handsomely engrossed copy of the address was presented to the King.

To-morrow he will go to Ellwood Cooper's ranch to see the olive oil works, and the next day he will visit various points of interest in the vicinity. On Tuesday night he will be tendered a grand reception and ball by the citizens. The officials of the various towns in Southern California have been invited, and the ball will be an elaborate affair. The royal party will remain until Wednesday.

**Comments on the Trip.**

When King Kalakaua was about to leave on his trip to the southern part of the state, George E. Whitney was invited to be one of the royal party. He met the King at his island kingdom about three years ago, and with others of a company of Masons of which he was a member was magnificently

entertained by the regal host. King Kalakaua remembered well Mr. Whitney, and was delighted to meet him again during his present trip. None of the party had been to the southern part of the State before, and as Mr. Whitney is thoroughly familiar with Southern California he was asked to go somewhat as adviser and cicerone. The King and his party returned this morning to San Francisco. Mr. Whitney, speaking of the trip to a Tribune reporter to-day, said that the royal party had visited Coronado, San Diego, San Bernardino, the Raymond at Pasadena, Riverside, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. "This was the first trip of the King to Southern California, and he was pleased at all he saw and was surprised at the extent and variety of the resources of this State. He is a very agreeable traveling companion; a quiet, observing man, not given to gabbling, but is appreciative and interested. During the trip there was manifest the usual curiosity and also the usual kindly feeling, and the King received many courtesies. There were indeed more proffers of attention and hospitality than the limited time at his disposal would permit him to accept. He is a careful traveler, all the time looking out for ideas to incorporate in his plans for the improvement of his islands. He will remain in San Francisco a couple of weeks, and then will return to the Islands on the Charleston. He will not go north from San Francisco. His trip to this country was for the benefit of his health. He was considerably improved until at Santa Barbara he had a bilious attack, which interfered with the enjoyment of the latter part of his trip. However, he has entirely recovered from that slight illness."

**Hawaiian Cable.**

That there ought to be telegraphic communication between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands is a fact which has been admitted for many a long day. Until recently, however, little except talking has been done toward accomplishing the work. Within the last two or three weeks the matter has taken very definite shape. By the Australia General A. S. Hartwell of Boston, who has spent a great deal of his time in the islands, arrived in this city. When the question of telegraphic communication was first mooted in Honolulu a company was formed for the purpose of laying a cable, and General Hartwell was elected president. He found in a little time that in so large an undertaking a "soulless corporation" was too bulky a body to wield, and therefore took the matter upon his shoulders.

In November last the Hawaiian Government passed an act granting an annual subsidy of \$25,000 for a period of fifteen years for the construction of a cable "between Honolulu and a point on the North American coast," and in December General Hartwell obtained the sole privilege of carrying out the undertaking, the only stipulations being that the work should be commenced during the year of 1891 and finished by January, 1894.

From specifications obtained from the well-known firm of Clark, Forde & Taylor, it is estimated that the cost of construction, including the purchase of a repairing steamer, will be close to \$3,000,000, a considerable portion of which sum, it may be remarked, will be spent in San Francisco.

Armed with all possible data General Hartwell leaves this evening for Washington, where he will lay the matter before the United States Government. He says that in any case the work is going to be done, for should Congress not entertain the idea it is General Hartwell's intention to at once proceed to London and open up negotiations with the British Government, proposing Vancouver instead of San Francisco as the American terminus of the line.

It rests in a very great measure with the Pacific Coast Congressmen as to whether Great Britain or the United States shall hold this end of the wire.—[S. F. Chronicle.]

**Keep Your Name in Sight.**

It should be the aim of a merchant to arrange an advertisement or circular that will be kept by the average housewife more than ten minutes. A notice, wretchedly printed on poor paper, containing the startling announcement that "Jones is selling four pounds of granulated sugar for twenty-five cents," and thrown into the yard, is consigned to the flames at once. It is therefore desirable that some other means be sought, and the merchant who makes the greatest success in a community is he who uses printers' ink (good ink, remember), freely, and insists on having a typographically neat job of printing, no matter in what form it may be.

It is a matter of necessity nowadays to advertise; to blow one's own horn. No one can do it for you; no one will do it for you. Your competitor is carefully watching which of your customers he can secure, and you must keep an eye on his patrons. Advertise! Don't wait, for he who hesitates is lost.—[E.]

**General Advertisements.**

**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER

Bks. H. Hackfeld and J. C. Pfleger



Per steamers and other late arrivals, a large and complete assortment of

**Dry Goods**

SUCH AS

Prints, Cotton, bleached and unbleached; Sheetings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, &c. A fine selection of

**Dress Goods in the Latest Styles**

Also Curtains, Mosquito Netting, Lawns, etc.; Woolen Goods of every description; A complete line

**Tailors' Goods!**

Clothing, O. & U. Shirts, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, etc., Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpets, etc., Sealskin Traveling and Carriage Rugs, etc. Fancy Goods, Notions, &c. of best English and Australian

**HOGSKIN SADDLES!**

BOOTS AND SHOES,

**BAGS AND BAGGING**

For every purpose,

Sail, Twine and Filter-Press Cloth, Cutlery, Stationery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Pipes, etc.

**VIENNA FURNITURE!**

Looking Glasses, etc., Pianos, Herophones, Aristons, Accordions, Harmonicas, etc., WRAPPING AND PRINTING PAPERS,

Paints and Oils, etc., Asphalt Roofing, Asbestos, Barrels and Kegs, Keg Shooks and Rivets,

2 Baxter Engines, Steam Pumps, Autograph Presses,

**Iron Filter Presses!**

Sugar Coolers, Iron Bedsteads, Galvanized Tubs and Buckets, Lanterns, Axes, Hammers, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Galv. Iron Sheets,

**Galvanized Corrugated Iron & Ridging**

Screws and Washers,

**GALVANIZED FENCE WIRE,**

Barbed Fence Wire, Yellow Metal, Comp. Nails, Iron Tanks,

**STEEL RAILS,**

Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes, Switches, Portable Rails, Steel Sleepers, Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Roof Slates, Boats, Baskets, Demijohns, Corks, etc.,

**GROCERIES!**

Pie Fruits, Sauces, Cond. Milk, Blue Mottled Soap, Windsor Soap, Wash Blue, Cream of Tartar, Carb. Soda, Vinegar, Biscuits, Stearin Candles, Rock Salt, Camphor, Safety Matches, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Hunyadi János, etc.

**CROCKERY,**

Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plates, Bowls, Toilet Sets, Flower Pots, Assorted Crates, etc.

**GLASSWARE.**

Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Sample Bottles, etc.,

**LIQUORS:**

Champagne, Port Wine, Sherry, Bitters, Rhinewine, Claret, Cognac Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, Doornkat, Porter, Ale, St. Paul Beer, Pilsener, Muller's Lagerbeer, etc., Harzer Sauerbrunnen (Mineral Water), Alcohol in bbls. and demijohns, etc.

**HAVANA CIGARS,**

American Smoking Tobacco, etc.,

**ALSO,**

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE!**

Golden Gate and Crown Flour, Bread, Salmon, Cal. Produce, etc.

For sale on the most Liberal Terms and at Lowest Prices by

**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

[1343 3m]

**FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY**

**OF A. JAEGER.**

No. 13 Kaahumanu Street, - - - Honolulu

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hamburg, Germany.

LION FIRE INSURANCE CO. of London, England.

ORIENT INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn.

[1343 1f]

**MR. W. F. ALLEN,**

HAS AN OFFICE WITH MESSRS. BISHOP & CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1324-4m

**General Advertisements.**

PLOWS  
PLOWS  
PLOWS



PLOWS  
PLOWS  
PLOWS

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'd.**

Successors to DILLINGHAM & CO., Fort Street.

DILLINGHAM RICE PLOWS, made from our own patterns, from the suggestions of practical Planters. DILLINGHAM BREAKING PLOWS, covered by our own patents, the most successful Breaker ever introduced into this country. NEW DEAL PLOWS, both Walking and Riding, interchangeable. These Plows have our own Mould Boards and Points and are unequalled for practical work. DILLINGHAM DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS, patented in the United States and in this country. RED RIVER DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS. Special Points, Steel Beams. THE NEW DEAL GANG PLOWS with TRACTION ENGINES. These Plows break up over fifty acres per day in California, and are a new departure in steam plowing.

Our Stock of Goods in ALL Lines is Very Complete and we are in a Position to Offer exceptional Terms to Buyers.

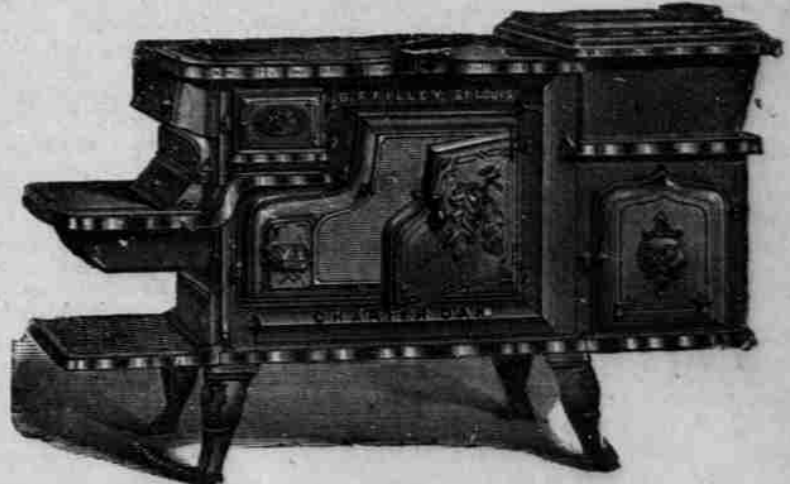
Being Agents for the BEST HOSE IN THE WORLD and receiving large consignments every month, we are in a position to satisfy all wants.

Do not think that we cannot supply an article because we don't advertise it. Our Stock is too varied to itemize, but we can supply the BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES. 1329 3m PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'd.

**JOHN NOTT,**

Dimond Block, Nos. 95 & 97 King Street,

RANGES



STOVES

**TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WORKER**

Plumbing, in all its branches;

— Artesian Well Pipe all sizes; —

**STOVES AND RANGES,**

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy, Q. in, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Ala. Leda, Eclipse, Charter, Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

**Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes.**

— AND LAID ON AT LOWEST RATES —

**Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,**

**House Furnishing Goods,**

— ALL KINDS. —

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES:

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enameled Wash Stands

**Chandeliers Lamps and Lanterns, Etc.**

**WAIALAE BREEDING RANCH**

Pedigrees of all Horses Kept.



**BREEDING DEPARTMENT SALE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Fine Animals will stand for Service at the Ranch, Waialae:

Well-bred Stallion "MARIN." Norman Stallion

"CAPTAIN GROWL." Thoroughbred Stal. "MIDNIGHT."

Two Native Stallions "PILIAOAO" and "FRANK."

A Well-bred Kentucky JACK. A Skillful BREAKER and TRAINER is employed on the Ranch.

Satisfaction is guaranteed in Breeding and Training Horses.

**PAUL R. ISENBERG.**

1314-1v 62-1\*

**JUST ARRIVED!**



2 Westermayer Pianos : 1 Westermayer Grand!

THE BEST FOR THIS CLIMATE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

For Sale by

**ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & Co**

79 1343-g King and Bethel Streets.



10 PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Tides, Sun and Moon. Table with columns for Day, Sun, Moon, and other astronomical data.

Meteorological. Table with columns for Date, Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and other weather-related data.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Monday, Jan. 19. R. M. S. Mariposa, Hayward, 64 days from San Francisco.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. Schr. Kawahiki from Koolau. Schr. Mille Morris from Koolau.

Wednesday, Jan. 21. Am. brig. Consuelo, Jacobsen, 14 days from San Francisco.

Thursday, Jan. 22. Schr. Kahaloa from Koolau. Schr. Waimanalo from Koolau.

Friday, Jan. 23. Schr. Lehua, Hilbert, from Maui. Schr. J. A. O'Connell, Nelson, from Koolau.

Saturday, Jan. 24. Schr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Sunday, Jan. 25. Schr. Likiep, Cameron, from Hamakua. Schr. Kahaloa, Campbell, from Koolau.

Monday, Jan. 19. Schr. Waimanalo, Chaney, for Koolau.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. Schr. Kahaloa, Campbell, for Koolau.

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VESSELS IN PORT. (This list does not include coasters.) U. S. S. Mohican, Shepard, from Hilo.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVALS. From Maui and Hawaii per steam W. G. Hall, Jan. 25.

From Maui and Hawaii per steam W. G. Hall, Jan. 25. H. S. Tregloan, Miss Edna Ferguson.

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How a Huge Sperm Followed a Ship for 1,000 Miles. A letter from Adelaide, Australia, to the Pall Mall Gazette.

A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE. A Seaman Lost His Life While Aloft. The American ship J. C. Potter.

The American ship J. C. Potter, Captain H. Meyer, arrived on Thursday, January 23, thirty days from Nainaimo, British Columbia.

The length of the animal was about forty-seven feet. The first day he was very lively, diving frequently beneath the ship's bottom.

"Do great calamities move in cycles?" asked Brown. "They frequently do in bicycles," said Smithers.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S TIME TABLE. LORENZEN, Commander. Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M.

STMR. KINAU. LORENZEN, Commander. Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Lahaina.

STMR. CLAUDINE. DAVIES, Commander. Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock P. M.

Off for Hongkong. The British bark William Le Lachur sailed last Wednesday for Hongkong with Chinese passengers.

Supreme Court. FRIDAY, JAN. 23. BEFORE McCULLY, J. The Court opened at 10:30 A. M.

Notice to Creditors. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ANNIE C. COVINGTON.

Notice to Creditors. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of KAHUKOHU KING.

Notice to Creditors. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the last will and testament of WILLIAM L. GREEN.

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Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of MANOEL de GOUVERA.

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Notice of Intention to Take Land. TAKE NOTICE THAT THE OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

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Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage.

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